

from each end for the entrance. A slide is fitted underneath this entrance to close it up to a suitable size for winter and spring. In summer it may be opened wide for better ventilation. The brood nest sits on top of the bottom board—the front end over the entrance.

The outside body is made with three-eighths rebate on both edges—the lower one fitting over the bottom board, thus keeping it in place, and at the same time allowing of its being easily removed. The height of this outside body (with the cover) should be sufficient to accommodate the surplus receptacles intended to be placed on the brood nest. The cover should be made with a gable roof and rebated on to the body with three-eighth rebates. It is not advisable to make the cover deeper than six inches or so at the sides—the ends of course should be considerably wider—and quite peaked. It should be covered with clapboards, which should project about two inches all around to shed the rain. A hole should be bored in the peak of each gable an inch and a quarter in diameter, into which should be fitted a wire-cloth cone bee-escape for ventilation and also to allow any bees that might be left outside of the brood nest when handling them to escape. A piece five-eighths by seven eighths by six inches in length, beveled at upper end, should be nailed on each end of the outer case at the outside top edge to form a hinge, and by means of a cord of a suitable length attached to the cover and outer case at one end inside, the cover is made to open like the lid of a trunk, so that there is no lifting of it on or off. This is a valuable feature of the hive, as any one will admit. The cover, when open, forms a shelf on which your smoker and other utensils may be placed while working the colony.

The entrance of this hive being underneath, does not become clogged up with snow in winter, and by removing the slide at the entrance towards spring, the most of the dead bees will drop out. By simply lifting up the outside case the packing can be easily removed without disturbing the

brood nest. It is not necessary to move the whole hive if you desire to change the location of colonies—simply lift out the brood nests.

It is a good plan to have the hives in an apiary all arranged so that they will swing to the north. Then in the spring, on fine days, the covers can be quickly opened, allowing the sun to dry out and warm up the packing. During very warm weather in the honey season it is often desirable to shade hives. By means of a section blank placed on end under the north side of your cover, raising it about four inches, you have the best shade board that can be devised, and it takes scarcely any time to do this.

The hive is equally well adapted to the raising of either comb or extracted honey. In shape it resembles a house in miniature, and where one has a number together, painted two or three colors, the effect is very nice, and gives an apiary the appearance of a small city. The construction of the hive is so simple that any one at all handy with tools can make a few for trial.

I have a good deal of experience with chaff hives, and in my opinion there is none that can compare with this hive for successful outdoor wintering, and general all round usefulness.

F. W. JONES.

Bedford, Que., Dec. 3rd, 1892.

#### COLORADO STATE BEEKEEPERS' CONVENTION.

**W**E are indebted to Mr. R. C. Aikins, of Longmont, (Colorado), for a copy of the *Longmont Times* of the 4th ulto., containing a very full report of the proceedings of the Colorado State Beekeepers' Association, the annual meeting of which was held on the 28th and 29th of the preceding month at Longford, and, as stated by the *Times*, was "an event in the history of the bee industry in Colorado."

The meeting was evidently an interesting and instructive one, quite a number of reports having been received from the several County Inspectors. Several papers were also read upon different topics connected with apiculture. One entitled "Bees for Money," read by Mr. R. C. Aikins, is