

runs the full width of the hive. By reversing the bottom board the smaller size is produced, which is only $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high, but which also runs the full width of the hive. This entrance is in most cases too large, and should be reduced by tacking on to it a strip of perforated zinc the whole width of the front, this being provided with two or three holes, each just large enough for one bee to pass through at a time. This assists in preventing robbing, and at the same time keeps out mice that would otherwise enter the hives and build their nests there. This precaution is most necessary where mice are numerous and when the beekeeper does not want his hive-mats chewed to pieces.

WINTER QUARTERS.

In very cold countries, such as Canada, the apiarist has to provide a substantial protection from snow-drifts and cold winds. A long



TARANAKI OUT APIARY ON CLOVER AND THISTLE DOWNS.

house fitted up with ventilators and bee-flights is generally used for this purpose, although not always. The hives are carried into this and remain there until the snows melt. Others use double-walled hives with straw packing or shavings between the two walls, or they have large cases that fit over two or three hives at a time.

I have used double-walled hives for wintering purposes in New Zealand, but find that the expense is quite unwarranted, as anything of the kind is unnecessary in this country.