

tight till level with the top of the hive. Another important feature is to remove all old cloths, and place sticks across the top of the hive in such a manner as to enable the bees to get over the frames. Then lay on a piece of new or clean cotton, and put on about eight inches of packing, with a water-tight cover over the whole. If you are in a good locality you will clear ten dollars per hive next season.

Another good plan—a little more expensive at the start—but very nearly perfect, should not be omitted: Dig a trench two feet deep in a dry place, and wall it up with boards until twelve inches above the ground at the front, and a little higher at the back, and wide enough to take a bottom board across the top. Bank up all around, allowing half a square inch for each hive on the stand. The bees should be prepared as previously stated; but in the bottom board place an inch hole, inserting in each hive a cone-shaped wire screen to keep away any dead bees from closing it. Have your hives facing south. Leave an open space of four inches between each hive for the fly-hole as before, and pack to top of the hive. This system is somewhat different, as evaporation is provided for below. Raise the cover and lay on a few sticks, or better still, a frame with old cloth waxed to it, to prevent the cold air from passing into the hive.

All details should be carefully observed. I could add more were it not that I may be trenching too extensively on your space.

Yours, etc.,

FRED. L. CRAIG.

Muncey Ind. Institute,
September 7th, 1892.

EDITORIAL.

The "Harmony Apiary."

IN this issue we present our readers with a photo-engraving of Harmony Apiary, owned by Mr. Francis A. Gemmill, President of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association. It will be observed from the engraving that he has all his hives numbered, and has also had placed on each of them the name of some one of our prominent bee-keepers. His solar wax extractor (one of which every bee-keeper should have) is represented in its proper place, with the tool-chest, cart, feeder, and other necessary utensils conveniently at hand. As to the personnel of the group, we think it will be difficult to do better than to give it in Mr. Gemmill's own words as furnished by him and already published in our issue

of last month, and which we now reprint as follows:—

First figure to the right is Belle, who assists in the household and also in the honey-house when necessary. Thesecond is my son (aged 16) who, on account of the way the sun was shining, looks more like a native of Africa than a blonde of Canada. The third is his mother; the fourth, my sister; the fifth, my mother; the sixth, my daughter (13), and the cow-boy, sitting in the chair, is the chap who, up to date, has done all the wiring of frames, but who now thinks he will take the Brantford friend's advice, and teach (they have not yet learned) some of the younger fry to at least assist him in future.

The Sherbrooke (Que.) Exhibition.

IT is difficult to say what has come over the representatives of the honey industry of the Province of Quebec, or how it is that so little attention should have been paid to that department by the Fair Commissioners. The honey production of Quebec is an important industry, and yet the following is the meagre reference made to the exhibit there in the report of the prize list as we find it in the *Sherbrooke Examiner*. There must be some gross neglect somewhere, or so absurd a reference as this would not have been made. Far better have kept it out of print altogether:

Honey in Comb.—R. P. & S. Small, Dunham, 1; Robert Mitchell, 2.

Honey Extracted.—Robert Mitchell, 1; R. P. & S. Small, 2.

Beeswax, 10 lbs.—R. P. & S. Small, 1.

Come along now, Eastern friends, you can do better than this. Form a Q.B.K.A., and bring your influence to bear upon the directors so that they may offer some better inducements.

"Bind together your spare hours by the cord of some definite purpose; you know not how much you may accomplish. Gather up the fragments of your time that nothing may be lost."

We are anxious to make improvements in the JOURNAL. To do this we must have the earnest, hearty co-operation of subscribers and friends. Will you help?

Common writing ink may be removed from paper without injury to the print by oxalic acid and lime, carefully washing it in water before restoring it to the volume.

Our friends had better see that there is no honey-dew in the hives; if there is