

A reversible extractor would save lifting out the combs, or take a part of the honey from one side at a time, so that the strain would not be so much on the combs.

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You make some very good points against extracting from the closed end frames, we found the same difficulty you speak of and could only overcome it by making a special kind of basket, which enabled the wide end bars to project in order that the comb might come against the wire netting. In making holes through the combs, if you plain off a thick shaving, curl it around with about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch hole and shove it into the combs, the bees are not likely to fill it up but we have found them almost invariably fill up holes cut in the combs, this they do not do until they get strong in numbers, we frequently found them filling it with drone comb, in fact in order to get drone comb in the centre of such combs to induce the queens to raise drones early, we have sometimes taken these combs for this purpose, and again we have cut out a little piece in the centre and slipped in a drone comb. You are quite right in not spreading your brood in the spring when you are not sure of the weather. Spreading of brood is a very dangerous operation and results more frequently in injury, than in good. Instead of spreading brood by putting empty combs between full ones, when the colony is sufficiently strong to warrant it, and the weather favorable, we have sometimes taken the outside ones filled partially with brood and placed them in the centre placing the capped brood nearer the outside, at other times we have merely lifted out the frames and turned the combs around putting the larger amount of brood on the outside and the smaller on the inside as anyone will observe there will be much more brood near the centre of the cluster and each comb from that to the outside of the brood nest will have less brood on the opposite side from the centre of the cluster, thus by reversing the combs once or twice, say every three or four days before they are spread, there is no danger of chilling and the brooding is carried on more rapidly and there is no possible danger of chilling.

The two outside frames with a very little brood in them can be placed in the centre and the capped brood nearer the outside; this requires a great deal of labor and careful attention, besides more experience than perhaps one in fifty beekeepers have, therefore we do not recommend it except in special cases. There is no doubt but brood rearing can be increased one third or one-half faster by this process and persons anxious to build up their colonies very early, and having time to attend to it themselves would in all probability be repaid but for novices and those who could only give their bees partial attention, it would be great folly to attempt it.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Expulsion of Bee-men from Ontario.

A humorous paper by A. Pringle "Sunshine and Cloud on Beekeeping," read at the annual meeting of the O. B. K. A. Jan. 90, occurs this impressive list of clouds. 1st, A sting that poisons and pains. 2nd, Winter mortality and spring dwindling, that thin the hive. 3rd, Foul brood, mice in winter, toads in summer, and, wasps, spiders, beetles, the King bird, bee hawk, bee louse robber flies, and finally poor crop of honey, and unremunerative prices. Such an array of shadows must make one pause; but to those must now be added the climax of torment "The Foul Brood Act" violating rational and essential freedom, rendering apiculture burdensome, permeating resentment and culminating in despair and the suppression of apiculture. A comprehensive consideration of these matters, the promotion and progress of that act will lead one to meditate on some of those grand old lines which have done duty in many themes of instruction.

Bees, or no bees, that is the question, whether it is better in the province to suffer the compulsory and unexpected intrusion of an inspector, knowing or not knowing his profession, or to take up our hives and quit. To quit the province and secure freedom under a sensible legislature, or quit the business and absolve ourselves from trouble. Freedom from molestation by a few irrational and irresponsible mercenary hustlers, is a consumation demanded by 10,000 unspoken beemen.

Two years having tested the act and shown how falacious in the direction intended, it behoves all apiarists to move the redress. Without doubt it is the most abominable piece of legislation in this or any