

ing popular error. But while aggression is not always justifiable, defence is. I would not attempt to take advantage of the columns of a bee journal for theological controversy, and this article is written purely in self defence of those (and they are not a few) who think with me, and who are assailed without provocation.

In conclusion, I have a word of advice to editors of bee-journals. It is this:—keep your own religious opinions out of journals or else make up your minds to hear both sides. You may preach justice, honesty, veracity, kindness, purity of life, peace and good will, in your columns as much as you like and your space will permit and you will offend neither Christian nor Secularist; but keep your religion out or open up your columns like men and stand the fire of argument and refutation in reply."

ALLEN PRINGLE.

OTHER IMITATORS OF NATURAL SWEETS.

I notice that a bill has been introduced into the Commons, and been read a second time, which provides for the imposing of a penalty not exceeding \$400 and no less than \$100, and in default of payment imprisonment for not less than three months or exceeding twelve months upon any person convicted of manufacturing a substitute for honey from cane sugar, or from any other substances, as the act puts it, "than those which bees gather from natural sources." Natural sources, of course, mean from clover, flowers, sweet ruby lips and the like. When the framer of the bill was going into the business of providing for the punishment of the makers of imitation honey, he also should have included other imitators of natural sweets, especially makers of imitation maple sugar and maple syrup. The great bulk of the maple sugar and syrup sold

never saw the maple woods at all, and the juice of the maple tree is as absent from their composition as are lemons from circus lemonade. Maple sugar for the most part is made from brown sugar, and maple syrup from cheap molasses. Sometimes a very little of the juice of the tree is put in to give it a flavor, and sometimes a substitute flavoring is used. Surely, if the imitators of honey are to be punished by being fined from \$100 to \$400, or imprisonment for from three to twelve months, so should the imitators of maple sugar and maple syrup.—

Bohemian, in St. Thomas Journal.

EXTRACTING.

N. H. SMITH

June in these northern climates is the season when bees may be said to be "in full blast," and the "honey harvest is on."

To your readers who have transferred from box-hives as described in your numbers of April and May, and who have their bees all ready in frame hives, extracting is next in order provided they do not intend to run for comb honey.

In addition to their appliances already on hand, a honey-extractor and a honey-knife will be needed.

The former may be purchased at any price from \$6 to \$25, the price depending on the size and style. A good one may be bought for from \$8 to 14 and a knife from 50cts. to \$1.50.

Having provided everything necessary it will be well to proceed as follows:—Place an empty hive on top of every hive from which you wish to extract with a queen excluder between the brood nest and the empty hive. Now if you have empty combs, fill the hive on top with them; if not put in foundation comb and as soon as the bees get it filled (you can tell by lifting the cloth, when, if