

nine colonies on the 16th of March, enduring the usual amount of stings, and set them in on the evening of the same day. I will here say that the bottoms are loose and were left on summer stands, placing the hives on scantling with the bottom of hive open. On April 10th I set them all out alone. On the evening of the 9th, I opened the doors of the bee house gradually so as to disturb the bees as little as possible by admitting the fresh air, and in the morning I began carrying them out. I carried out about one half of them, and as it did not seem to be a promising day I left the others. In about two hours, then as it was quite warm, I carried the rest out, and I do not think there were over a half dozen bees left their hives during all this time, and what is just as important, they did not rush out when they were set down, all at once, but came out quite slowly and contentedly as they felt the heat of the sun. I think this last fact is important, as it does away with the great uproar and confusion made by closing the entrance, for as soon as the blocks are removed the bees rush out and become excited and are apt to swarm out. I hope that those who have bees to set out will try this plan; I feel sure they will be pleased with it.

W. E. MORRISON.

Alvinston Ont, Mar. 13, 1890.

The principle governing your method is that of allowing the temperature in the bee-house and bee-hive to become equal with the out-door. This we have frequently practiced and always with good results, and when this is done it matters little whether the entrance blocks are on or off, but as the blocks have to be placed anyway, it is just as well to have them on, and then when the hive is placed in position, open them to suit the requirements of the hive and the temperature outside.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Foul Brood and Inspectorship.

**H**AVING just read your remarks on the Foul Brood Bill, a copy of which I received in print from the Minister of Agriculture before seeing it in the C. B. J. of the 15th inst. I am pleased to observe you think all things considered it is a good one, and also very stringent, the latter, by the way, being one of its best features.

I agree with your remarks in the main, and also believe the funds of the association could be very well spent in circulating a pamphlet concerning this disease to every known bee-

keeper, especially in Ontario—in fact this is exactly in accordance with my views as expressed while in Belleville, and the plan which I then thought the most expeditious, as I did not at that time think legislation was going to be secured so soon, nor so satisfactorily. I therefore still believe the idea a good one, as the bill could be embodied therein as well, so that all could see on what ground they stood regarding this matter.

But Mr Editor, when you state this method alone would almost appear to require the services of an inspector little if any, there you and I differ materially. To be sure I am not in favor of making the position a good fat berth, and applying funds that could be put to better use, but I do believe in paying a good competent conscientious inspector a reasonable salary for his services while actually on duty, and I am sure he is not going to be paid any other way,—moreover it will take considerable to make me believe all the literature in existence is going to counteract the spread of this plague, unless we have stringent legislation and a competent inspector also to enforce it.

When men's consciences only are to be relied on in this matter, with no fear of some official to pay them a friendly visit occasionally to see how things actually are in their apiaries, very little will be accomplished, as I have heard more than on bee keeper say they would like to see any man come into their premises and overhaul their bees, and they would do as they pleased with their own property—which they have already done as I know from sad experience.

Again when one considers there are only a few months in the year when bees can be handled and treated, there is little fear of any amount being squandered in this way, and this will, as a matter of course, be spent where most required.

As to when and how such inspector should be appointed is a question that will soon have to be decided. I believe our worthy president has concluded to call a meeting of the whole board soon, for this purpose, as he has after, taking all things into consideration concluded this the better plan in this particular instance.

F. A. GEMMELL.

Stratford, March, 19, 1890.

We do not wish it to be inferred that there was going to be no work for an inspector. Our idea was, and is still that if a pamphlet such as we spoke of was circulated, that much work for the the inspector will be done away with, but we do not say that the necessity of appointing an inspector is going to be obviated.