

the queen has not commenced working in the new hive, the excluder must, of course, be removed and replaced after the queen ascends. Supers may be added to the new hive as required and the work of the colony proceed normally. *The success of this plan depends on getting the queen to ascend and commence working in the new hive, and after that is accomplished, in preventing her return to the box-hive.* After the queen has been established in the upper new hive and when the queen excluder is in position close up the outside entrance to the box-hive and provide an entrance to the new hive by inserting wedges between the two hive-bodies above the excluder. A sloping alighting-board, extending from the new entrance to the ground, will aid the bees in making a speedy entrance. Twenty-one days after the queen excluder was placed between the hives, with the queen above, all the worker bees will have emerged from their cells in the box-hive. Next prepare an escape-board by tacking a strip of wood just over the edge of the circular hole in the bee-escape. This strip is to aid the bees in climbing up to the Porter bee-escape. Place the board, with bee-escape upside down, between the hives in place of the queen excluder. Two days after the escape has been placed between the hive-bodies, all the bees will have gone above and the old box can be broken up and the combs rendered into wax.

The self transfer method is one of the best if the colonies are strong and no disease exists. Weak or diseased colonies should be treated by another method. See transferring diseased colonies.

THE DIRECT METHOD.

There are one or two variations practised in the direct method of transferring, but in any case the result is the same, in that all the transferring is completed in the one operation and the box-hive is destroyed at once.

If the beekeeper is sure that there is no American foulbrood present, the following method is used:

A new hive is prepared with empty frames. There are needed also an empty box into which to drum the bees, a smoker, veil, hive-tool, butcher knife, large bowl, a board, some fine string and a pail of clean water. Remove the box-hive a few feet from its stand and place the newly-prepared hive where the box-hive stood. This is done to catch the returning bees. Tear off part of the cover from the box-hive and turn it upside down, tilted as in the case of the Heddon method. Now drum the bees up into the box by continued drumming on the sides and occasional puffing in of smoke at the bottom of the box-hive. After a few minutes shake the cluster of bees from the box, in front of the entrance of the new hive, and continue the drumming until practically all of the bees are out of the box-hive, uniting these bees with those already in the new hive. When all the bees that can be drummed out are removed from the box-hive, tear