alongside, shifting it only a few feet each day, so that the bees may mark their location. In about ten days or a fortnight shift it back to a distance when all the flying bees will join their sisters, thus considerably strengthening them. The gradual bringing it back into line can again be repeated when it may be bodily carried away, and all the bees allowed to join their fellows. Combs now quite empty of bees and brood, and with very little honey, can then be disposed of in such a way as to avoid further evil.

2nd.—The process is somewhat similar to the foregoing, but instead of shifting the hive to a distance, it is simply placed alongside, and turned at right angles to the new one. From the old or foul-brood hive the bees are alowed to fly only through a Porter bee escape, when on coming home from the fields, they make for the old entrance, and of course enter the new clean hive. If a fresh comb containing brood and eggs from another hive is given the bees will accept the new home without demur, but the queen can be caged on this new comb, thus making assurance doubly sure. Now, in a few days, other than adult bees fly from the old hive, so it can be placed to the new one with entrances facing the same way. These later-hatched bees have no means of exit, but by the bee-escape, and no means of entrance but into the new hive, which in about a month will secure all the bees of the diseased colony. No time is lost with this plan, there is no loss of brood and no danger of carrying infection, while the house interior is all new built from nectar fresh from the fields, and, therefore, free of all germs of disease. Perhaps, if there should be any doubt of the purity of the queen, it may be best to dispose of the old lady and give the bees a fresh young one. This always aids in working a cure, by importing fresh energy.

3rd.—The newest device is mainly on the same lines as the other two, but in one or two points it may be considered an improvement. The old hive is here placed above the old one, with a wooden tray between, which effectually divides the two hives, so that there is no bee-way from the one to the other. In front of this tray a hole is cut for an exit, and a channel or tube is placed against it, forcing the bees, as the only means of egress, to walk down its whole length, and come out on the new flight board through a hole in the new passage opening inwards. This bee, on coming home from the fields with his load, walks in at the new entrance into the new hive, so becoming one more unit to swell the numbers of the new colony, which, in about five weeks, has absorbed all the increase in the upper hive without any trouble of watching or shifting hives on the part of the keeper, until no brood and no bees remain.

In all of the three plans given, there should be no shaking of bees, no smoking or gorging of bees with foul honey, and no direct communication between hive and hive. The last idea is to convey no germ of disease to the new home. Bees leaving home to forage have their honey sacks empty; what they carry home contains no seeds of disease, therefore their renovated home is completely furnished with new works containing neither germs nor spores. Early this season I shifted two tainted hives for a friend, getting their united flying bees to amalgamate in a new hive. They made a nice strong lot, showing no signs of the disease in the new combs, and are likely to yield considerable surplus. After the second shift back they were left quite clear of brood and bees when the combs, quilts and frames were burned.—D. M. M., Banff, in British Bee Journal.
