

submerged in the water. Then remove the top and bottom of the box-hive, using smoke to subdue the bees, and place the box-hive in the receptacle, which is to hold the water, with the newly prepared hive on top. It is a good plan to place two pieces of wood in the receptacle, on which to stand the box-hive, so that the water can enter easily and quickly. Pour water in the receptacle until the box-hive is just submerged, the bees will then ascend into the newly-prepared hive after which this can be removed and placed on its bottom-board on the stand previously occupied by the box-hive.

The box-hive can be destroyed, the honey removed, and combs rendered into beeswax. In case American foulbrood is present, this transfer amounts to a treatment, but care must be taken to prevent the bees securing honey from the box-hive if disease is present.

#### WHEN TO TRANSFER.

Naturally, the beekeeper will inquire when is the best time to transfer bees. The experienced beekeeper knows that with proper precautions he can transfer almost at will. The beekeeper with less experience, however, would probably get into trouble, unless he transferred his bees at a seasonable time. *The best time is at the beginning of a good honey-flow. At this time the bees can be handled more easily and the probability of robbing is reduced to a minimum.*

If the honey-flow should suddenly cease after a transfer has been made, it would be well to feed for a few days until the honey flow begins again. In ordinary seasons the bees should secure enough stores to carry them over any break in the flow, unless long continued.

The beekeeper is advised to read each method carefully before deciding on which to follow, and then when he is sure of the directions, to make all preparations before beginning operations. He will then find that transferring bees is a simple and a profitable undertaking.

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