

it up. Keep the brood nest as perfect as possible. When all the combs are fitted and put into the new hive and a quilt is laid over the frames, put a cloth down in front of the entrance and shake all the bees out of the box and they will run in the same as a new swarm.

In two or three days the bees will have all the combs cemented together and fastened neatly into the frame, when the transferring sticks may be removed.

#### HINTS.

Should there be too much honey in the combs, it may be extracted before being put in the hives, by placing the pieces in a wire comb-basket. Then if the honey flow becomes irregular it may be fed back afterwards.

If the colony is not very strong drumming may be dispensed with. Smoke the bees in the manner described and proceed as instructed.

Any articles which have become smeared with honey may be placed in the back of hive behind the division board or over the frames by removing the cotton quilt. Or if honey was coming in pretty rapidly from the fields and there was no danger of robbing, they might be left near the entrance.

Be careful. Do not go at the job as though you were threshing peas. Bees object to rough handling just the same as does a donkey.

It makes no difference how the pieces of comb are put into the hive. They may be turned upside down or sidewise as best suits the circumstances of the case.

Keep the bees constantly in subjection by the use of smoke, so that they may not get to think that you are not "boss."

If there is lots of drone comb, instead of melting it up, save it and fit up frames composed of that kind only. It will come in well when the honey flow comes along, for store combs.

The smallest bits of comb may be saved and fastened into the frames.

After you have transferred one or two colonies, you will begin to get into the way of it, and you will soon enjoy the

work. Twenty minutes to half an hour is all that is required for each hive, when you have once got the hang of the thing.

If the transferring is done at a season when robbing is prevalent the whole work may be done under a tent.

#### TRANSFERRING.

EVERY little while somebody asks us when to transfer bees from box hives to the movable frame hives of the present day, and our answer has always been:—"Do it during fruit bloom." On this same subject, in the *Prairie Farmer* Mrs. L. Harrison says:

"Bee-keepers are an uneasy, restless, inventive sort of people, and are never content to do a thing twice the same way; but as to the best time of transferring bees, they have never varied all agreeing that it is just before or during apple bloom. Then there are few bees, little brood and honey, and they can repair all breakage, and fill all holes in comb during the flow from apple bloom. Choose a warm, still day, and have everything in perfect readiness before disturbing the bees."

How to do it forms the subject of an article in this number of the *BEE JOURNAL*. There are many box-hive bee-keepers who have recently joined the ranks of the *CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL*, in the neighborhood of Ottawa and eastward, and this article will be an answer to the many inquiries we are having.

#### SPRING AND SUMMER WORK.

IN the last issue of the *Apiculturist*, Mr. J. E. Crane, of Middlebury, Vt., writes up the above subject generally. We copy portions of the article as below:

#### FASTENING FOUNDATION IN SECTIONS.

In fastening in foundation I prefer to use beeswax one part and paraffine three parts, melted together, and with a teaspoon running a little along the edge of the foundation, and fastening it to the top of section. This mixture works much better than clear beeswax, and it takes much less of it, and seems to me is a much better way than mashing the foundations against the section. An active man can, with melted wax, put in 1500 starters a day, and pack the sections in clamps ready for the hives, and if well done they will stand almost any amount of shaking or