

pying six or seven
een, I take the
ood hive and place
d give both a touch
ut three combs out
ke the bees in front

Take out the weak
queen, and put them
after you have got
m up and give them
oke; it disarranges
the scent of both
a, preferably, a lit-

for beginners, and
is between apple
clover. Keep the
through this period
of feeding. If I find
res an extra supply,
so, I give it a comb
le of the cluster, but
veral feeding I adopt
a outside feeder that
ches long by two feet
3-16 of an inch,
of which is that your
e top and can take
me and they will not
d of even a float. I
holds about 60 lbs.,
d a rubber tube fits
I fill that up in the
ter and buckwheat
d sugar, dissolved in
ne and a half to two.
p is let on gradually
ver. You only start
lay and the bees get
can regulate your
nply allow it to flow
at they will take it
s the queen laying

r flow begins, you
rkers, but the colony
in the hive is not go-
he workers. Possibly
ad a good supply of

soft maple, dandelion and other things
when a sudden check finds the colony
with simply enough honey to carry
through the brood that was hatchnig.
A good queen furnishes an enormous
amount of brood, but with no honey the
bees die from starvation and the bee
man thinks perhaps they died from
foul brood.

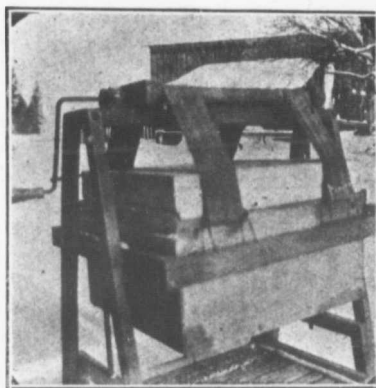
We have now entered upon the flow.
If you have got no combs to start with
I should advise you to use full sheets
of foundation. It is expensive, but it
pays.

If you want to keep down swarming
get on your combs as early as possible;
don't wait until you see your clover in
bloom in the field. I get my combs on
possibly a week and a half before clover
begins to bloom, and the bees will take
better care of the combs than you can.
Put a sheet of perforated metal on first
and then your upper story. Sometimes
you have got your combs all on and you
will perhaps be busy in the yard when
you see a swarm out on the wing. You
didn't expect any swarming so early.
What has happened? It was likely a
colony that superceded its queen. It
may be an early swarm with the old
queen. I go to the colony and look in
and see what is the matter, and if I
find there are a lot of queen cells there,
and some hatched out, it is a swarm
that has been led off by a virgin queen.
I shake that swarm into the box in
front, and I leave them in that till night.
I advise the beginner to do as much as
he can of his work in the evening, an
hour or so before sun-down, for the rea-
son that he won't be bothered so much
with robbers, and the bees being quiet
and more tired at night. I put swarm
back with the virgin queen, tearing out
all the cells. You must inspect the bees
in from 10 to 12 days, to see if the queen
is laying.

The clover season is coming on and you
want to watch carefully when your

combs get full of honey. I work on what
is called the tiering system. I want to
warn beginners when they go to extract
not to be too eager to get a large quan-
tity, at the expense of quality, for if
they do, they will be losers. My advice
is to wait until the comb is capped from
1-2 to 2-3 at least.

I will now describe my lifting appar-
atus. All my hives are exactly similar,



The above cut represents the lifting
device to which I referred in my address
to beginners at the recent O.B.K.A.
meeting. All are free to make it who
choose—there is no patent. It is very
simple in construction. I have used it
for many years. There is still room for
improvement. Let us have your ideas
upon the matter; perhaps you can give
us something better. Show us a cut
of it and pass a good thing along.—Alex.
Dickson.

and the apparatus goes right on top and
lifts the upper story by the turn of a
crank. I have gone around to 15 or 20
colonies and never used a touch of
smoke. The idea of this plan is, that
the upper story is full, but not cap-
ped; if you don't raise the super there
will be a certain amount of time lost,
and the queen will be crowded below.
There is no room above. You raise
this upper story, putting your empty
one in between, and let it down again,