

think it too much trouble to tell us how large and how thick the combs are, how many cell to the inch, and whether there are seasons without any honey, or if there are some flowers yielding enough to keep the bees the year around. We are well aware that in some hot countries at times certain flowers yield abundance of nectar, and at other seasons the bees have to live on their surplus stores for weeks or months.

Carrying in the Bees Without Labor Saving Devices.—Arrangement of the Hives.

MOVING BEES; when to do it and how to do it," seems a simple subject to treat, and may be answered in a few words. Move them into the cellar, or bee house, at the proper time and by the shortest and most convenient way. The proper time cannot be well defined, as it depends upon locality and the condition of the weather. Here in Ontario I consider the proper time is the second week in November if the weather is suitable. They should be dry when put away. I consider five months as the limit that bees should be confined, and this should regulate to some extent the time they are put away.

How to move them is a question that will remain open. The man of devices will contrive something he thinks may aid him in the work (and the devisors amongst bee keepers are legion). The man of good sense and muscle will pick them up and carry them off without fussing much over devices. My method of moving hives is to remove the cover, bend my back, turn the first and second joints of my fingers under the bottom board, then straighten my back and walk off with them. I have frequently an assistant in the work, and then sometimes we used the old fashioned hand barrow. Where there are no abrupt descents to be made I consider the hand barrow the best aid available.

You tell us of people who use hand-carts, slings and neck-yokes as aids in the work. I think we have seen Dr. Miller, Mr. Boardman, Mr. McFarland and others depicted in bee papers, each harnessed to his hobby, and the situation appears to me a trifle silly. That yoke is an old device. I saw it used by butter-milk venders and water carriers forty years ago, but that was where porridge was a staple article of food and wells and pumps few and far between. It was generally on the shoulders of an old woman in those days. Mr. Boardman's horned cart would be a good thing if hives were all

cleated at top and bee yards as level and smooth as an asphalted avenue; but they are not. In most yards I fear the jolting of the wheels would create an uncomfortable commotion among the tenants of the impaled hive.

Your method of arranging the hives in a cellar differs somewhat from my practice. Instead of leaving a vacant space between the hives when piling them up, I place mine as close together as I can put them when the first row is completed. I remove the honey boards (there is still a cloth covering on top of the frames). I then spread two or three thickness of old carpet on top of the entire row. Upon this I put two 2x4 scantling, one along the back of the hives and the other along the front. Upon these I place the next tier, and so on to the top. After trying a number of devices I have settled down to the above plan and have practiced it with satisfactory results for six or seven years.

—R. M'KNIGHT.

Owen Sound, Canada, Nov. 9, 1891.

Bee Keepers' Review.

Missouri State Convention.

THE Missouri State Bee-keepers' Association was called to order by Vice-President G. P. Morton, at Sedalia, on Oct. 7, at 1 p. m. The Secretary being absent, A. A. Weaver was elected temporary Secretary.

The proceeding of last meeting not being available, a partial report was read from the Missouri *Bee-Keeper*, and approved.

The Secretary's report was read and approved. On roll call, 11 members responded.

The Standing Committee on the World's Fair reported.

The election of officers was deferred to the morning of the second day.

The matter of obtaining an experimental station was considered. It was decided to appoint E. F. Quigley as a committee to investigate and report at the next meeting.

G. P. MORTON'S LECTURE TO BEGINNERS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It becomes my pleasant duty on this occasion to lecture the "beginner in bee-keeping."

There is much to be said—so much to be offered—on this subject that I hardly know what to say or what to leave out. In almost every line of business, education peculiar to that business is the first requisite to success.

In pointing out the way to beginners in bee-keeping, I must lay stress on this one point, and insist that they *buy and read, study and practice* at least one of the many good books on bee-