

plus chambers and were not made nor used as and for the purposes specified in the specifications of my invention. I presume that George Neighbor & Sons, the honorable large supply dealers of England, must have been very well aware of what existed in that country, and after they had read my books and studied into my invention and learned that it was not patented in England and was not going to be, they sent me a present of ten dollars saying that they expected to use the hive and sell some of them perhaps, and although they owed me nothing legally, they felt that they owed me a token of respect and esteem for the invention. I suppose these men were posted as to what had existed before, and really is not the difference in the animus of different persons in regard to these matters? The divisible hives of England were not in any ways equal to the divisible hives which have been in use in this country for more than thirty years, but a specific horizontally divisible brood-chamber for the purposes specified in my invention, is a new and very different thing from them. I hope I have made this matter sufficiently clear so that those reading such misleading statements as the one quoted above will not be led astray by them.

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### Unsealed Brood.

TO PREVENT THE SWARMS FROM DEAMPING.

**W**ILL unsealed brood prevent swarms from decamping? is the question often asked, and one which is often answered in the affirmative. I claim that it will, under certain conditions, while under other conditions it is no preventive whatever, but, on the contrary, rather increases the tendency of swarms to decamp. Since this plan of giving unsealed brood—to make swarms stay in the hive in which they were put—was given to the public, I have closely watched the bee-papers for reports, and I find that more reports are given of swarms going away where brood is so given, than of those where the writer thought that the brood helped his swarms to stay in the hives they were hived in.

Previous to 1871, I had never clipped any of my queens' wings, and I was often fearful that my new swarms might desert the hives that they were placed in. During the spring of that year, I read that a frame of unsealed brood placed in the hive at the time of hiving, was a sure preventive of a swarm's decamping. This was read with enthusiasm, as here was a plan by which my fears could be entirely removed.

Consequently, when my first swarm issued, I hastened to get a frame of brood in all stages which also contained some honey to start them in housekeeping, as Elisha Gallup, that veteran bee-keeper used to tell us that we should do.

They were hived about 2 p.m., and I went to bed that night feeling that my first swarm of the season, was well provided for, and would be sure to stay. The next morning I took a look at them, and went into the field some distance from the house to work.

At about nine o'clock, the cry, "Bees are swarming," was heard, and upon reaching the bee-yard the new swarm was seen going for parts unknown. My lips were bit, as I thought of some appropriate words to say about the one who had recommended this plan, still I never put those words into print, although I thought the author of this plan of keeping swarms from absconding, deserved a good chastising.

I then resolved that in the future I would keep the wings of all my queens clipped, which was done without delay. Since that time I have often hived swarms, and given them brood by way of experiment, and have also given brood to swarms by dividing, and had many of them come out but their queens could not fly, and so of course they could not abscond. Probably three-fourths of the swarms hived in this way have stayed and worked all right, yet not one in fifty hived in an empty hive has bothered me in attempting to leave, which proves, that the brood was, on the whole, no preventive, but, on the contrary, an incentive for the bees to leave the hive.

But, says one, "Bees ought not to leave unsealed brood, as it is contrary to their nature to desert such." Let us look into this matter a little, and see if this claim is correct. When all prime or first swarms issue, they leave brood in all stages in the parent hive from which they came, whether contrary to their nature or not, and in giving the frame of brood to swarms having the old queen with them, we place them in exactly the same condition as far as this frame of brood is concerned in which they found themselves immediately before they swarmed. It is evident that the prime swarms issue because there is a prospect of more bees hatching than are needed to make a fairly prosperous colony, which, with the instinct that is implanted within them, "to multiply and replenish the earth," causes them to swarm. By giving them brood we place the hive in a similar condition to what the one was which they left for the purpose of getting away from those conditions. Is not this plain?

Upon examining hives with brood placed in