

both last year and this year, so managed, not a single swarm has issued, nor were there any indications of swarming with a single one, while those that were managed in the old way would swarm one, two, and even three times, making little or no surplus honey.

This problem having been solved, Mr. Conser's invention cannot fail to revolutionize beekeeping. His methods and manipulations are indeed very simple. He has three colonies (which we will term parent colonies) connected with each non-swarming box by means of a tube. This non-swarming box is divided into three apartments, one for each parent colony, by means of the tube. The worker bees can pass back and forth from the parent colony to the non-swarming box, the queen however, being restricted from the non-swarming box, and when the queen has the brood chamber all filled with brood and eggs, and would naturally be ready to swarm soon, his method is to take two or three frames of sealed brood from the parent colony and set it over to the proper apartment of the non-swarming box, being careful not to have the queen on the frames so taken away, where the brood will hatch and then can pass through the tube back into the parent colony making it so much stronger; then he refills the hive of the parent colony with empty combs where the queen finds room to deposit her eggs again so that the impulse for swarming passes away and the workers devote all their energy to storing away honey and work as in a new hive. When the parent hive is again filled with brood eggs, the process is simply repeated, and so on as often as necessary.

The hive of the parent colony is connected to eight frames the year round for the queen to occupy, which, by the interchanging just spoken of, expands it to any number of frames necessary. Over the brood chamber of the parent colony you tier up one, two or three cases (containing 32 pound sections each) as the flow of honey and its ripening may justify. His hive and methods having been used on so large a scale for two seasons with the same

successful results proves plainly that it will do all that is claimed for it. I have seen his letters from those who have used them and tested its merits from different parts of the country, from New Jersey to California, and from Canada to Texas, all of which agree in singular terms that Mr. Conser has certainly solved the mystery of beekeeping, and admit that his inventions will certainly revolutionize the business of beekeeping everywhere. When I consider what the industry is now, compared to what it was when I first took an interest in it, I can only say "How simple; Who would have thought it;" I doubt if any other industry has made such progress. I well remember how I myself was once opposed to the movable frames, simply by prejudice, because some old fogies taught me so and so, which prevented me from using them for years and years, until others about me who used them grew up with the business and prospered; so also many may be prevented from using these latest and best patents out of mere prejudice, pure and simple, without giving as much as a fair trial. Of course their conduct or declarations will be no argument for any one to be governed by, and no fair minded apiarist who is intelligent and who has any energy about him at all can afford to neglect to "prove all things and hold fast to that which is good."

Sedalia, Mo.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

NEW BEEKEEPING PATENTS.

The following is the list of patents issued to February 25th, 1893, from the United States Patent Office, Washington, D.C.:-

Beehive, G. W. Stephens, Denison, Iowa.

BROAD CLAIM—In a hive, a spacing device for comb frames constructed of metal and consisting of a rectangular portion to be secured to a vertical bar or a comb frame, a vertically-disposed segmental flange arranged at one end of the rectangular portion, and a horizontally-disposed projection arranged at the other end of the horizontal portion, substantially as described.