

weaker swarms is gained, thus bringing them to a condition for seasonable swarming. As has been already intimated care must be exercised not to introduce more brood into any colony than that colony can easily cover, and this brood must always be placed in the centre, never at the end of the brood frames, otherwise great danger of chilling is incurred. Where proper care of brood thus introduced is not assured the introduction of bees from other swarms is preferable. To prevent unfriendly attacks the bees thus introduced should be plentifully sprinkled with honey or sugar in water and placed into the honey space.

It is quite possible to be plentifully supplied with material for thus building up weaker colonies by taking strong swarms, which in April are covering from eight to ten frames, and sweeping bees from these and supplying weaker ones, letting them build up by this method, or failing this, by sufficient feeding distributing such frames among weaker colonies, so that these may swarm at the proper time and so prevent late swarmed colonies. In this way the "bee-keeper puts himself in the pleasant position to shorten the swarming period at will, and to close the same at a seasonable time, and can rest assured that every colony will swarm and will use the honey season to its fullest advantage. In good seasons it is possible also under these circumstances to have a number of extra swarms. It is certain, however, that these methods can only be applied where movable frames are used. Colonies with immovable frames may be equalized by displacement of strong ones by the weak or by introducing bees from the former to the latter. The displacement should be done at the time of the strongest flight say at noon because it is at this time, according to my experience, quite safe; at least I have not yet had one case of an attack upon the queen. It is well however not to displace the strongest hives by the weakest ones, but so to change that the strongest will take the place of those of medium strength, and let the latter take the place of the weakest and vice versa. Extra feeding of stable colonies is also highly to be commended. This consists in placing food under a strong colony and when the food is thickly covered with the bees to place it under a weak colony; by repeating this consecutively several times the weaker colonies will not become unduly disturbed.

Two principles must therefore be duly considered in order that simultaneous

swarming may be attained. (1) Cutting down of the swarming period to at most eight to ten days. (2) Care that in one yard neither extraordinarily early nor yet extraordinarily late swarms may appear.

Where the first is to be feared, keep back the threatened swarms by taking away brood or bees; where the latter is concerned, by building up with material from the former either by displacement or by feeding over.

[We are not particularly in favor of equalizing of colonies. It is necessary to exercise great care that the good colonies are not injured and weak ones not much or not at all benefitted. If the colony is not self-developing the trouble probably lies deeper and will not be removed by the addition of a few brood frames or a couple of hundred bees, any more than a man who is incapable or too lazy to work can be lastingly benefitted by filling his purse two or three times. Otherwise this article contains several ideas worthy of consideration and would do good service in raising points for discussion at conventions.—Ed. Munchener Bienen Zeitung.

[We are inclined to think that when bees are packed for spring with $\frac{3}{4}$ in. outer cases and then painted dark to draw the heat and there is not more than 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of packing between the hive and the outer case and this packing consists of forest leaves; in such cases we believe that equalization can be carried on to advantage. We would stimulate by feeding syrup poured into the comb and instead of giving old bees we would shake the old bees from the combs and then the remaining young bees (they adhere to the combs longer than the old) we would shake in front of the hive to be supplied and let them enter. Any remaining old bees will fly away.—Ed. C. B. J.

Students of architecture have often wondered why the two towers of Notre Dame cathedral in Paris are not of equal size, though they appear so to the casual observer. The explanation is rather a curious one. When Notre Dame was built, the cathedral of a suffragan bishop was not entitled to two towers of equal size, and for centuries the Bishop of Paris was suffragan to the Bishop of Sens,