

"Success in Bee Culture," gives a plan to get bees started in the sections, by placing some of the sections in the brood-chamber and brood in second story, just as the first honey is brought in at the beginning of the honey season; in 24 or 48 hours the bees will have started work in the sections, when the brood can be returned to the brood-chamber, and sections put in place above, the bees will keep right at work in the sections.

Try using separators between every other row of sections. This gives at least one straight side to every comb and the bees will generally make the other side all right. I think they will work better than where the combs have a separator between each one. Try it.

"Rambler," in the Review says, "Sealed covers are of advantage in cellar wintering. Sealed covers with a three inch space below the frames and the temperature kept at about 40 degrees, insures success."

Another new bee journal is to make its appearance April 1st. The editor is to be Mr. James Heddon. There is always room at the top.

The past winter I wintered bees in the following ways, all on summer stands: Chaff hives, hives made of 1-2 inch lumber, with paper folded over the hive, and a 3-8 inch outside case over the paper; single walled hives with sealed covers; single walled hives with paper between frames and cover. All wintered well. If I gave any preference it would be the hives packed with paper; I would also give hives with paper between frames and cover, preference over sealed covers, the moisture condenses above the paper under the cover, and the bees keep nice and dry under the paper.

I also tried feeding, by making the sugar in a hard candy and placing

it on the frames over the cluster with good success. This answers the purpose of the "Hill device," allowing the bees to pass over the frames. I prefer this plan of feeding to syrup if they are to be fed late in the season.

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THE WELLS METHOD.

At the meeting of the Western Bee-keepers' Association held in Tilbury, March 17th, considerable discussion took place regarding the 'Wells Method', resulting in a decision to give the method a trial. The following members instructed Mr. Ouellette to build them an experimental hive on the Wells plan: Mr. Stewart, Colnber; Mr. Morris, Stoney Point; Mr. Bussey, Cottam; Mr. Benoit, Tilbury, and the Editor. The result of these experiments will be awaited with interest.

The Wells Method is briefly as follows:—Two colonies are placed in a single hive divided into two compartments by means of a wooden partition about 1-8 inch thick, and perforated with holes 1-8 of an inch in circumference and 1-2 inch apart in every direction. These holes are not large enough to permit the bees to pass, but the two groups are placed in communication as regards odor and temperature. Above the frames is a perforated covering, allowing the bees to pass but excluding the queens. Above this is placed one or more supers without any partition, thus allowing both colonies to work in common, which they will do thanks to having acquired a common odor. One of the advantages claimed is an increased honey harvest (about double.)

Mr. Wells experimented with five single hives and five of the double hives, which we think might, with propriety be called, "Harmony Hives" From the five single hives he ob-