

Director Ihering of the State Museum in Ipiranga describes them in his Zoological Year Book as follows: They have no poison sting. Some kinds are quite harmless; others, again, fly about you and crawl in your ears and nose and your clothes and everywhere, and will trouble you very much; others will bite. The bite is poisonous and very painful and inflammatory. The Melipones and most of the Trigones make their nests in hollow trees. If the hollow is too large they build a wall around their combs, for which they use pitch and clay. Some of the Melipones build their nests in the ground, or even in the branches of trees. The combs are horizontal and flat, the cells are filled with food, mostly pollen. The egg is laid in such a cell and then closed up. The young brood is not fed otherwise. After the young bee is hatched the cell is torn down and not used again. The Melipones have the usual state system of queen and workers, but the queen does not enjoy the same attention and respect as with our bees. The workers do not guard her, and pay very little attention to her. They have brood the whole year round, and so the gathering of pollen is never interrupted. The Melipones live exclusively on honey, but the Trigones eat plant and animal substances, also the sweat of men, which makes them troublesome. The honey of the Melipones is very different; generally a little thin, and does not keep well, but can be improved by boiling. It tests very fine, and even better than that of other honey bees, but the honey of the Trigones is not so good. It is of a poor flavor, and some of it is poisonous. The natives carried on bee-keeping in early times. They have different names for some of the useful kinds of Melipones. They keep them in logs or boxes near their dwellings. The ants are a bad enemy of these bees; they kill them and take their honey. The wax of these stingless bees is not much use. Swarm-

ing is not much indulged in, and you cannot catch them. The population of this kind of bee is also variable. Some kinds have only about 3,000 per colony, other kinds from 70,000 to 80,000 bees.—Lux. Bienenzeitung.

Changing of Bee Hive Stands

Changing the stand of bee hives should only take place when really necessary, and then only with precaution, otherwise many bees will be lost. We usually make such a change in winter time, before they take a cleansing flight. Some years ago I had eight colonies under an old hollow apple tree. I had to set them in another place in the garden. After the first cleansing flight I was astonished to find a cluster of returned bees, about as large as a medium swarm, hanging on the hollow tree, because they had not found their old home near by. This was proof enough that even during the winter rest bees do not always forget their old location.—J. B. Kellen, in Lux. Bienenzeitung.

Bee Eggs Hatched After Having Been Removed From the Hive for Five Days.

Last summer I had a queenless colony that had lost their virgin queen by swarming. As the colony was strong, I wanted to give them another queen. I closely examined the combs for brood, but there was none. At the same time I gave them some combs that were extracted five days before, and which had a few eggs in them. The next day I put in the queen. Three days later I was astonished to find the queen dead and neglected and the bees in the super, where they had started two queen cells from the eggs I considered dead or not good. The queen they raised was a good one.—P. Wegweiser.

Length of Bees' Tongues

Professor and Bee-keeper Kuljagin, of Russia, in measuring the tongues of bees

of different races, found the length of the tongue of the Americans 6.22 mm. and the Cypric Bienenzeitung.

Bees Have Well

According to the Bienenzeitung, they enter well in the

BEE-KEEPING

We are too busy to try as one of the fact that at a point further several European over a very large for more than 100,000, as many as about 100,000, found, and as periods, this is important, as all gathered from 100,000 on bee-keeping as many as 100,000 apiary. In winter cellars or various on the blockhouse buried there under months, very little during the winter temperature keep a somnolent condition. When swarms are joined, they weigh, it is 15 lbs of bees. I collect anywhere from 100 lbs of honey. The hives are dotted all over many of the most adopting more modern the industry is 100,000 is well known in bee-keeping is