

to the Germany, I had sent a large number of Cyprian bees, that had been mated there, back to me. I tested them in that raw region, nearly 2000 feet above the sea-level, and I found them superior to any others we had there. I have printed the results of these experiments in some circulars which I have brought with me. Two years later I went to Austria and took with me a pure Cyprian queen, and had that mated to Carniolan drones. The same experience came to me, but not content with that, still I have followed down many and various crosses between these two races since then up to the present time, sometimes a large number and sometimes a small number. I have sent these bees into different regions of this country, where the winds are high, and where it is important to breed up rapidly in the spring, particularly. Where alfalfa, the first crop, would be an important item, people have told me that these bees with this blood increased their honey-yield, and increased their colonies at the same time very materially. Some have said they doubled their colonies. I am merely calling attention to what we are losing by rejecting these bees on account of their color, etc. Mr. McIntyre did not like to cross these bees; they would be rejected because they are hybrids, but would produce bees that would be acceptable on account of their color. Are they not just as much hybrids?

Now, it is just as easy to breed Carniolans that have yellow stripes on them. I have traveled all over Carniola, and have never seen a single colony there where there were not some yellow banded bees. and I conceived the idea that a grey-colored bee with yellow queens would be very nice to have, and before my departure from that province I selected a set of yellow queens that

would produce entirely grey workers, and the tendency was to have the yellow crop out on the workers. I tried to avoid that, but you see it would be to produce yellow Carniolans, and we would not have those hybrid bees, would we because they are all yellow? Now that cross-bred bee is not cross. It is amenable to smoke; it has the energy of the Cyprian, the prolificness of the Cyprian, and the hardness of the Carniolan. We have, therefore, all the really good qualities and important qualities of the Cyprian, including their great wing-power and their energy, their disposition to fly farther, their long tongues, and the hardness of the Carniolans. By continuing to mate pure Cyprians to the pure Carniolans, I think a constant type could be established, and I find that it preferable to an unmixed type. I find in the spring, when the wind is cold, and many of the bees that leave the hives will drop down on the ground, these cross-bred bees, these hybrids, will actually get back into the colonies, and will fly strongly when others do not dare venture out, and they will gain something. The bees that do not get back into the hive will make a great difference in the honey produced. Coupled with all these other qualities, I am prepared to say that with all my experience of 11 years in foreign countries, and some 30 years since I began handling bees, I have not found anything to excel these bees. I believe the most important point in the production of honey is care in the selection of strains or types of bees.

Secondly, I requeen in the latter part of the year. I take pains to see that the new queens are bred from the very best queens I can produce. I select only large, prolific queens. I want those that will produce 20 to 25