

after Mr. Jones left England on his return trip in June, 1880, those that came from the continent of Europe; and after Mr. Jones left England in June, 1880, those that came from the British Islands also. Many of those present have also done me the honor of following me through the public accounts, imperfect though they were, of the long journey to India, and the perilous search in the jungles for the famous *apis dorsata*, the grand East India bee, of which such mythical tales had come to us. And though it is true that the illness, which was the immediate cause of my failure to get these bees here alive, resulted from an overtaxation of my powers of endurance, I am really more pleased at presenting for your inspection dead specimens of *apis dorsata* than these respectable bees would likely have been over my demise had they effected it. Mr. Jones who, it will be remembered, returned to America after spending about three months in the East, did not visit the Orient again, although he remained connected with the work. But when, at the close of 1882, I found myself obliged to leave the East on account of the effect of the climate on my health, he severed his connection with the undertaking. During the following years, with headquarters in Munich, Germany, most of the countries on the Mediterranean sea were visited, some of them especially, and stays of a few weeks or months made. The races of bees native to each country were studied and experimented with in their own lands, and in each instance queens were taken with me to other countries in order to test their progeny in direct comparison with other races, and also to secure certain known crosses for experimental purposes. Thus, eleven years were passed in foreign lands, during which I recall that once for a period of four years in succession I heard no word of my mother tongue spoken outside of my own family. It is but just that I should mention that the constant sharer of this long exile, and in these undertakings, their pleasures and hardships (generally

too many of the latter), has been my devoted wife. She often took charge of the apiary and received and cared for the valuable queens from distant countries, introducing them and preparing and shipping them on long and difficult journeys. It was her skill in this direction which landed in fine condition the first queen bee that ever made successfully by mail this long journey from Europe. And since misapprehensions regarding the possible returns from such work have arisen and often been alluded to in print, it is quite proper to mention here that it is safe to say one half the effort and expenditures put into queen rearing at home would have yielded a far better income. In fact, though I came back with more than a decade added to my years, and I trust correspondingly richer in experience, it finds me poorer in pocket and in health than when I sailed from my native land, and this even though the beekeepers in many European countries extended to the undertaking a patronage hardly anticipated in the beginning. But as the work was not undertaken on my part with the expectation of money making, I could only be disappointed in this direction in so far as the returns were not equal to the expense.

Italian bees were first introduced from Italy by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1859. The finest are found at Modena and Parma. Italians do not breed as true to color as some races, but he thought that five banded bees might be produced of good working qualities.

The Carniolan generally are best with silver gray bands; some there were yellow banded, but these were mixed with other races. In size they rather exceeded the size of Italians when filled with honey. The silver bands were hair, and, when old, the bees become black. On combs the Carniolans were almost as quiet as the Italians. When smoked slightly they hold their ground very well. In gathering they will do quite as well as Italians; they seal very well. They are good wax producers