caring to be laughed at by the other boys, I took not the slightest notice of it. I have since thought that the control over the feelings which children so often exhibit on account of their pride is a valuable discipline preparatory to the greater self-control required in mature years. Be this as it may, I have ever since had a profound respect for every kind of bee, and cultivated their friendship whenever I have had an opportunity. I have never been able to examine their nervous system as a phrenologist does the brain of man, but under the microscope I have convinced myself that it has a very fine one, that its brain cells or ganglions are of the same kind as those of man, and that in proportion to its weight it has much nervous tissue, perhaps more, than human beings.

I purpose in this paper to mention some of their intellectual characteristics. In the first place, the bee has an excellent memory, especially of locality. You may carry them miles away from home and the greater part will find their way back. This experiment has been tried on the bumble bee. A considerable number were taken three miles from their home, and all came back; then another lot were taken six miles, and most of them returned, after which they were taken nine miles away, and even then a few found their way to their nests; and it is more than probable that those which failed to do so may not have had physical strength for so long a flight, or possibly they were young bees without experience. This memory of places must be of the highest usefulness to the bee, obliged as it is to go so far from home to gather sufficient food for its needs, and the faculty has without doubt been developed by culture and transmitted from one generation to another for a great period of time. The memory of the bee for the particular plants which furnish it with honey is also very highly developed. I have observed how quickly they recognise those plants which serve their purpose from those which will not, and how little time they waste in trying to gather honey where none is to be found.

The bee has a very excellent knowledge of dietetics so far as the subject can be of service to it, a knowledge which could only have been acquired by a high order of intellect, or an intelligence quick to take advantage of any experience which had accidentally proved serviceable during any period of its existence. This is shown by its conduct in the employment of food for different purposes. A hive of bees is composed of three kinds—drones, or males, the queen bee, and female workers, which are all undeveloped queens. It is by the application of