

fullest precision wherever possible. Learning from Cook again, he took such care of his crews that no single life was lost in the three years' voyage. His survey of the coasts of Japan and the Kuriles, his astronomical and ethnographical observations, were all appreciable additions to scientific knowledge.

In the several textual and atlas volumes now in the library the voyage and its results are well recorded. Krusenstern's distinguished career thereafter set his stamp upon the whole Russian Navy as well as upon Russian exploration since his day. His name survives also in a strait in the Pacific, a submerged rock, a bay, a cape and a mountain, but the honour in which he is held within and beyond the shores of Russia transcend these perhaps ephemeral monuments.

A NEW ZEALAND BEE LIBRARY

IT IS NOW SOME YEARS SINCE MR. E. A. EARP, UPON HIS retirement from the post of Senior Apiarist of the Department of Agriculture, presented to the Library, as a memorial to his wife, his collection of works on bees and bee-lore.

This comprised about 400 volumes, constituting a strong working collection, with a number of works interesting and valuable as a supplement to works already on the library's shelves that the practical bee expert had deemed scarcely necessary. In 1949, when an exhibition of selected material was prepared for a meeting of the Wellington Bee Circle, the strength of the collection became apparent.

The Rev. W. C. Cotton, a Church Missionary Society clergyman who came to New Zealand with Bishop Selwyn, published the first New Zealand book on the subject—*Manual for New Zealand Beekeepers*—at Wellington in 1848. In 1842 he had produced a very scholarly and delightful volume—*My Bee Book*—in London. This was full of old-time bee-lore, reproducing large portions of several eighteenth-century works. From the German he translated in 1872 a quaint little book called *Buzz a Buzz*.