

upon which it means advisable to place the cells in
 built, should be a queen nursery until the young queens
 ce peculiarities are practically at the very point of emer-
 ince the queen's emergence, since the slightest neglect or chill-
 y eastern bees a day or two previous to the final
 er as those of the awakening of the maturing queen, if not
 s therefore well-timed, is highly injurious to the future
 on.
 usefulness of the queen. All are familiar
 in the removal with the indifferent results in the case of
 m the population the chicks of common fowls should chill-
 queenless during the eggs occur shortly before the
 ree days. The period of hatching. With bees still great-
 o force the bee's sensitiveness in this particular exists,
 tion to the fifth and it is, therefore, a very mistaken pol-
 are supplied early to separate the maturing cells during
 ering not be going any stage, except that of actual emer-
 engaged in the emergence, from the direct and free contact
 ells is to be left with the clustering bees.
 yrup, care being taken. After emerging, the young queens are
 n abundance and should be allowed a period of a week to fifteen
 e hive. If the days for mating. The impulse to fly and
 ngeable, particularly mate will be greater if the colonies are in
 is low at night, in a thoroughly prosperous condition, that
 taken to afford them, are well supplied with honey and pol-
 for the retention of the queen in proportion to their numbers. While
 f the brood nest, the queens of the European races usually
 larvæ from the date in from five to seven days after
 those larvæ have emerged, those of eastern races more
 thirty-six hours often require nine to fifteen days. It fol-
 t may be counted from this, as well as from the fact
 will all emerge that eastern types are possessed of greater
 thirteen and of relative vitality, that the young unfertile
 sffering or subsisting, the queens of the latter will bear, without in-
 place. It is necessary, longer confinement previous to mat-
 rovide nuclei of more than will those of European types.
 the reception of twelve to fourteen days may often be ad-
 n cells. If, however, possible for the former, while seven to
 t to do this, the same days should usually be the limit for
 placed at regular intervals for the European races. But, in all cases, the
 bars, it will not be wise to confine them after four or five days
 ide a small quantity of food, and during this period in any
 uly consist of a small quantity of food, and during this period in any
 s with wire-drawing, it will be preferable, in order not
 th compartments, to have them caged in wire-cloth pipe-
 in which a small quantity of food is placed, although they have emerged and
 e placed, the appearance of perfect queens,
 intervals that they have them caged in wire-cloth pipe-
 ells, when placed in covered cages pressed into the surface of
 s each cell to the comb, where abundant supply of food is
 rtment. It is always at their command.

It is hardly necessary to add that an
 examination of each young queen should
 be made immediately after she has
 emerged in order to waste no time in the
 preservation of those happening to issue
 with defective wings or legs or ill-devel-
 oped or crooked bodies. One may even go
 farther than this, should the supply of
 young queens be quite abundant, and re-
 ject all that do not present the most
 promising appearance.

Selection of Drones

Quite the same care should be given in
 the selection of the drones (or males) as
 in the selection of queens. It is true that
 we may not wholly control the mating,
 since the queens frequently leave our own
 apiary while flying out on mating excu-
 sions, but in case a certain race is bred in
 its purity and surrounding apiaries are
 stocked with those of a different type, it
 will be quite easy to reject any queens
 that have mated with drones of another
 race, retaining, for our own breeding pur-
 poses at least, only such as have mated
 with the stock purposely reared in our
 own breeding yard. It is, therefore, de-
 cidedly advisable to limit drone produc-
 tion to queens which have sprung from
 colonies coming up to our own idea of
 what we desire in the shape of workers in
 our honey-producing colonies. Repeated
 experiments in crossing various types
 have convinced me that the drones have
 greater influence over the temperament
 and constitution of the workers than have
 the queens. It follows from this that in
 these two particulars the general charac-
 teristics of the colonies selected as drone-
 producers must be preëminent. By this I
 mean that both the queens to produce
 these drones and the workers related to
 these queens must come up to the general
 race characteristics, and must in these
 cases show most excellent qualities as re-
 gards hardness of constitution, general
 robustness and wind-power, combined, in
 the case of the workers, with the greatest
 gentleness which it is possible to procure.