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HIND LEGS OF THE WORKER LARGE NUMBERS OF QUEEN **CELLS BY A SIMPLE METHOD**

Explanation of the Parts

HONEY BEE

(See engraving on opposite page)

1.-Outer side of the tibia or shank, which is bare and slightly concave, and constitutes the corbicula, or pollen-basket: here the pellet of pollen is carried. 2.-Brush on the inner side of the metatarsus or basal joint of the foot; here the moistened pollen is first placed. 3.-Comb on the tibia for combing the pollen out of the metatarsal brush (the pollen is combed out of the metatarsal brush of the right leg by the comb on the left leg). 4 .- Excipula or receiver, into which the pollen is combed. 5 .--- A projection on the metatarsus, called the auricle; this, when the leg is straightened, enters the excipula and forces the pollen out of it on to the corbicula. 6.-Working surface of the auricle, bearing pointed teeth, inclining in the direction the pollen moves. 7 .- Fringe of hairs on the outer side of the auricle for guiding the pollen on to the corbicula. 8 .- Limen, or entrance to the corbicula, covered with fine fluff, which helps to hold the pollen to the corbicula. 9.-Wall of stiff hairs surrounding the corbicula for holding the sides of the great mass of pollen that is ultimately formed on the corbicula as the result of the numerous little contributions pushed on to it by the auricle. 10.-Single hair situated some little way inside the entrance of the corbicula to hold the mass of pollen before it has grown large enough to be held by the hairs at the sides.

The metatarsus of the middle leg is used to pat the pollen down on the corbicula.

DO YOU WANT ITALIAN QUEENS, good Jo for wan't fraffan Gorens, good lusty year-olds? We are now re-queen-ing, and the opportunity is good for you to get into a FOUL BROOD RESISTING strain cheap at seventy-five cents each. Apply H. Harley Selwyn, Kirk's Ferry, One.

By F. Greiner.

There have been various methods in vogue to have queen-cells built in either queenless or queen-right colonies. Brood. combs containing young larvae, or eggs only have been cut into narrow strips, and these have been fastened to bars flatwise. The bees have always been leady to accept them and build queen-cells from the larvae contained therein ; artificial cells have been made, then provided with royal food, and larvae have been tranferred into them. The first-named method was awkward and wasteful; the second required good eyes and a steady hand. Both of these some of us do not possess any longer.

No wonder Mr. H. L. Case's method, of which I wrote in another periodical a year or more ago, and which was again explained at a bee-keepers' meeting held in Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 30 and 31, 1912, attracted the attention of many.

Mr. Oscar Dines improved on the plan somewhat, inasmuch as he has made it applicable to the sectional hive, having the cells reared in the midst of the broodchambers, or rather, between two of the sectional hive-bodies, by inserting a narrow rim the size of hive, be it a Heddon, Hand, or any other, and placing the combs, or the comb, containing the young larvae to be transformed into queens, into this in a horizontal position, i. e. flatwise.

The most important part, however, is the treatment and preparation of the comb to be used in this method There will be no tranferring of larvae, or looking for those just hatched, etc., all of which requires good eyesight and steady hands. The comb which we select to have our breeding-queen fill with eggs should be a nice clean comb, not too old. This to begin with is placed in the centre of the brood-nest of the breeding stock

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