



S. A. 50/5

The New Zealand Beekeepers' Journal.

OCTOBER 21st, 1914.

ISSUED MONTHLY
FOR
THE NATIONAL BEE-KEEPER'S
ASSOCIATION OF N.Z.



PER ANNUM : **3/6** IN ADVANCE.



National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand.

The object of the Association is the Improvement of the Beekeeping Industry and furthering the interests and the prosperity of the Beekeepers throughout the Dominion.

Membership is extended to any Beekeeper who is in accord with the aims and objects of the Association, on payment of a small fee.

Read the Report of Conference, and see what the first year's work has done for the Beekeeper. We shall be glad to have you as a member.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS AFFILIATED.

Waikato Beekeepers' Association. Hon. Sec., W. Hooper Teed, Waihou, Thames Valley.

Taranaki Beekeepers' Association. Hon. Sec., H. W. Warcup, Hawera.

Canterbury Beekeepers' Association. Hon. Sec., Miss Mackay, Sockburn.

Pahiatua Beekeepers' Association. Hon. Sec., G. Bentley, Pahiatua.

Southland Beekeepers' Association. Hon. Sec., L. Gardiner, Waikiwi, Invercargill.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

President: Mr. Jas. Allan, "Oakleigh," Wyndham.

Vice-President: Mr. J. S. Cotterell, Manawaru, Te Aroha.

Executive: Messrs. H. W. Gilling, Matapu, Taranaki; S. Hutchinson, Hamilton East; C. A. Jacobsen, Little River; A. Ireland, 24 Andover Street, Merivale, Christchurch.

General Secretary-Treasurer: Mr. R. W. Brickell, P.O. Box 572, Dunedin.

A large membership will give the Executive increased funds with which to develop the local and foreign markets and push the export trade. Increased demand will raise the value of your honey crop.

[October 21st, 1914.]

The New Zealand Beekeepers' Journal

The Official Organ of the
National Beekeepers' Association of N.Z.

No. 4

DUNEDIN.

3/6 PER ANNUM.

EXPORT OF HONEY.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR N.Z. BEEKEEPERS.

Early in the year 1911 the first systematic effort to export our surplus honey was made by the Taranaki, Canterbury, and Waikato Beekeepers' Associations. The immediate result of this innovation was to increase local prices.

At that time the extent of the British markets was unknown, and the prices obtained did not give satisfaction. The early shipments, however, gave indications that a market existed, but not to the extent we expected and had been led to suppose. The following year slightly better prices were obtained, but as an off-set it was many months before returns were received.

Last year, the end of 1913, an arrangement was made by the National Association and its Branches whereby all or nearly all the exports were to be confined to one house, and it was expected that, having our honey confined in this way, we could eliminate competition and raise prices. These expectations have not been entirely realised. We must, however, congratulate ourselves on the fact that the prices obtained this and last season are on an average 10 per cent. higher than those obtained by individual shippers before the advent of systematic export.

We know that the best English honey brings from 60/- to 63/- at the apiaries, and we naturally ask ourselves, "Who gets the difference between these prices and the 40/- to 45/- we obtain?" Prominent beekeepers who visited England and investigated the position failed in large measure to find an answer to the query. One, in admitting his failure, stated that he was most disheartened, and intended to relinquish beekeeping owing to the want of reliable markets.

Since our last issue, Major Norton, until recently Trade Commissioner for South Australia, supplied the answer we have been seeking for years. It may be interesting to briefly study the condition of affairs in the beekeeping industry at the time the South Australian Government appointed Major Norton Trade Commissioner in London. South Australian honey was then netting 14/- per cwt. (1½d. per lb.), which is not a very remunerative price. Investigations showed that no shops were selling the honey as a South Australian production, but were selling it under all sorts of fancy names. The Government established a depot to bottle the honey and label it as South Australian honey, sent an exhibit to all the large trade shows, filled the shop windows, and generally brought South Australian honey and other produce prominently before the British public. The result was an advance in the price of this comparatively low grade honey from 14/- to 28/- per cwt., and the local prices rose in proportion.

Foul-brood.

In every apiary where foul-brood exists, every case as it is discovered should be marked. It is folly to put out supers of clean combs on to colonies known to be infected. The disease should be cleaned out first, and in order that no colony be passed over, a permanent mark should be placed on each, only to be removed when the colony is treated and clean. Now is the time to deal with the disease, and there is no better method of treating than the McEvoy. Shake the bees on to frames containing only starters of foundation. Destroy the frames removed quickly and absolutely, leaving no trace. In four days, during which, if honey has not been coming in the bees must be fed, remove the starters, and give full sheets of foundation. The honey removed in the starters must also be completely destroyed. Everything hinges on the complete removal of diseased honey, and compelling the bees to give up what they carry in their sacs.

Weeds.

Last year I spent an hour or two in the apiary of Mr. Parrett, of Tai Tapu, near Christchurch. One of the things that struck me was the clean surroundings of each hive. The hives were in rows, fairly close together, but well enough marked owing to the trees under whose shade they were. The immediate surroundings of each row were perfectly weedless. I asked Mr. Parrett his method, and found that he used agricultural salt as a weed-killer. This year I have tried Pharos, a patent weed-killer, put on with a sprayer, but I am afraid it is not going to be effectual. Some application should be used that will be effectual for the season. Paring is only a very temporary expedient, and is all the time getting the hives into a hollow. It pays every time to have the apiary neat and trim. The amount of pleasure one derives from working in well-kept surroundings adds considerably to the amount of work done.

INDIAN REPORTS OF BEESWAX.

The Indian Trade Journal, in its issue of April 9th, 1914, has an article on the preparation of beeswax, in which it is shown that the total exports of beeswax from India during the official year 1912-13, amounted to 7,648 cwt., amounting in value to £47,000, which was considerably below the normal volume and value of exports. Most of this beeswax was exported to the United Kingdom and to Germany, the former during 1912-13 taking 3,340 cwt., and the latter 2,580 cwt., and Belgium, France, and the United States taking most of the balance.

It is stated that the beeswax exported from India is the product of three species of wild bees, found mostly in mountainous and hilly districts in Bengal, Assam, the United Provinces, Punjab, Southern India, and Burma.

The Indian wax is practically all the same in composition, but differs somewhat from European wax, chiefly in its lower acid value. In preparing the wax, the honey is first removed by squeezing the comb between the hands. It is then washed in cold water to further remove honey or other soluble matter

contained in it, after which it is placed in a vessel half filled with water and heated over a fire. As a rule, no attempt is made to grade the wax before melting, so that comb containing brood, eggs, twigs, leaves, grass, &c., is included in the boiling. These impurities separate from the wax through cotton cloth. On cooling, the wax is made into cakes or balls. A second melting is sometimes given, and tumeric powder is frequently mixed with the wax to give it a bright yellow colour. In a melted state it is poured into vessels containing a little water, which serve as moulds. A good deal of the Indian beeswax is used for local industrial purposes.

BEEKEEPING: A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

By "CYP."

In dealing with this subject I must write as it appears to myself. During the past six or seven years I have been interested in commercial beekeeping. I have had to consider the financial aspect. To come to any definite conclusion, I have watched the success or failure of a good many beginners. Most of us have not had the good fortune to start in such a way as to have a complete outfit on emerging from the novice to the professional beekeeper. In most cases we have had to work part time at some other vocation, as we build up our apiaries to an extent sufficient to warrant devoting all time to their management. This is the only safe way for the man without capital. Some failures I have seen are caused through being in too much hurry to have a large number of colonies. The result has been a burden of debt—a chronic state of hard up, a lot of mismanaged hives, and a beekeeper, or, rather, a keeper of bees without any interest in his work and without a system. As in all other businesses, to obtain the best results a system is necessary, so also it is in beekeeping. Some of our beekeepers are content when their bees pay expenses and keep himself. Personally I want a little more. Most people are out to make as much money as possible. Why not the beekeeper? To go over a beekeeper's experience, let me ask you to follow one who has made a success of his bees.

A youth who is a hobbyist in the city working in a warehouse, with little prospect of advancement, turns to his hobby, which is beekeeping. Without confidence to start or enough capital, he engages to a farmer, who has about seventy colonies, and there gets a very good insight into the work when the season is over. The farmer offers him farm work during the winter, and he accepts. Next season he works several apiaries on shares, but the season is bad, and the district is not the best. So at the fall our friend goes on tour to find his district. Having found one of promise, he set to and found a job on a farm, and took his bearings and got his location; started in the spring with fifteen stocks procured during winter, did his work the first season in spare time, and got an average of 75 lb., and increased to thirty stocks. Next season, by increase and buying, he increased to seventy, and got an average of over a hundredweight. Next season (his last), with seventy spring count and increase of thirty, he averaged 112 lbs. on spring count. Let us look at this beekeeper's financial year.

He earned outside of his bees on his odd days before and after the busy time for the year £50, and his honey netted 3½d. in the tank, making £113 15s., or a total income of £163 15s. He is now established with a sufficient number of stocks to produce five tons of honey in a normal season. Our friend last season pulled himself up short when he found his increase and improvements were exceeding his income, and said, "No more will I keep the bees; in future they keep me," and they have done so. By avoiding unnecessary expenditure he has got well ahead of things, and is now in a position to say, "I have plenty of money this year to put in a lot of extra plant for coping with a large crop." Next issue I intend forwarding for publication this man's balance-sheet and also some of his methods.

BLEACHING BY OZONE.

An interesting bleaching plant has been completed recently in England for whitening the beeswax of which the candles used in the Russian Orthodox Church are made. This branch of manufacture is a monopoly of the Church authorities, and extreme care is observed to secure absolutely pure beeswax for the purpose. The wax, as it is received, has the peculiar nut-brown tint characteristic of a skep-hive of honey, so that the bleaching process is somewhat difficult, as may be imagined, since the resultant product must have a beautiful creamy whiteness, comparing with that of the ordinary wax candle. In this latest development ozone is the bleaching agent employed, the process being the projection of continuous streams of ozone through the molten mass. The idea of utilising ozone for this purpose was recommended owing to the powerful oxidising properties of this gas. Hitherto chemical action has been adopted, but the results are not comparable with those obtained by the ozone method. The wax so treated is hard, while no losses arise from the operation; the process is simplified, is more economical, and there is less risk of deleterious matter being left in the wax. Bleaching by means of ozone has been utilised in the soap and oil industries upon a limited scale, especially for the treatment of palm-oil, tallow, and so on. The success of the process in connection with beeswax, however, is unique, and doubtless will result in the wider application of the idea.

We do not know what effect the war may have on prices in England, and sound business suggests that we safeguard our business by creating a local demand.

"I hope you will keep the Journal going. The enclosed makes ten subscribers I have forwarded." Thus writes an enthusiast in Blenheim. How many more enthusiasts have we who will send even half that number? Will you make one?

Advice has been received that a large consignment of honey was lost on the ill-fated "Kaipara," when that vessel was sunk by the German armed merchantman "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse."

WAIKATO BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.**ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st AUGUST, 1914.**

In presenting the report and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August, we would like to point out that it has been somewhat of an experimental period as far as finance is concerned.

At our last annual general meeting, it was unanimously decided that this Association should become a branch of the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand.

In accordance with the constitution of the same we were only to receive one quarter of the fees paid by our members direct to the National Association.

As events have proved, this has not been sufficient to carry on without a deficit.

Due notice was, however, given (prior to the Conference held in Wellington last June) with regard to amendments in the constitution of the National Association. The chief of these was in the allotment of fees which should be received by the various Associations from their members, and that they should not be paid to the National Association, but to the Branch Associations. Our suggestion was adopted by the Conference, and we now retain one-half of the fees instead of receiving one-quarter from the National Association.

Another prominent amendment proposed by us—that the National Association should be comprised of branches—was, however, not adopted, and it probably would have been at the present time bad policy, seeing that in a good many districts of New Zealand there are no Associations to which beekeepers could belong. The idea was, however, fully recognised that organisation in the future should be carried on with a view to establishing new district Associations where practicable.

As far as membership is concerned, we have to report that two members have dropped out on account of having given up beekeeping, whilst other four have apparently not taken sufficient interest to retain their membership. (One of these four since this report was made has rejoined.)

On the other hand, we have gained two members for every one that has dropped out. We have, therefore, made a net gain of six. There are others who are likely to join before long, so that as far as membership is concerned we are in a progressive condition, our total now being twenty-seven. It is also anticipated that those members who now constitute the Association recognise we are doing good work, and will not drop out for want of interest.

As far as the export of honey is concerned, the Executive of the National Beekeepers' Association last January recommended the Associations affiliated therewith to consign their honey to Henry A. Lane and Co., Ltd., of 59 Tooley street, London, who are at present acting for the Farmers' Co-operative Organisation Society of New Zealand, Ltd., and we were given to understand they would sell through the same firm of brokers who were employed by Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd. to put our honey on the London market the previous season. They report that sales have not been very rapid, which they allege is due to so much Jamaica honey being on the market, and that this has also affected the price.

Up to the present we have only received advice concerning the first shipment, which arrived in London towards the end of May last. The bulk of this, which was comprised of 35 cwt., was sold at 42/- per cwt. Four cases, however, were sold at 46/-, one at 49/6, and one at 51/-. We would point out that this is not at all satisfactory, seeing the honey arrived when stocks obtained from the Northern Hemisphere should be at their lowest. We would also draw your attention to the fact that "white coloured honey" does not obtain the highest price in the London market, but that a "light amber" is preferred. This shipment was made up of honey from two consignors who obtained in 1913 the highest price for any honey put on the London market—viz., 46/6 and 46/- respectively.

The two subsequent shipments of two and a-half tons and ten tons respectively are not likely to obtain any better results. We think, therefore, for the coming season some better means should be adopted for putting our honey on the Home market.

With regard to the formation of a branch in the Auckland District of the New Zealand Co-operative Honey Producers' Association, the instructions given to the delegates attending the Wellington Conference last June were duly carried out, and a separate report has already been circulated.

Respecting the combined exhibit of this Association for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, this was duly staged at the Waikato Winter Show, and instructions have just been received to have it shipped to San Francisco by the steamer leaving Wellington in October.

(Signed) J. S. COTTERELL.

September 25th, 1914.

President.

The annual general meeting of the Waikato Beekeepers' Association was held in the Old Borough Council Chambers, Hamilton, on Friday, 25th September, the President (Mr. J. S. Cotterell) in the chair. Considering the large area covered by the Association, there was a good attendance, including Mr. I. Hopkins and Miss Hart (the lady in charge of the Government apiary at Ruakura).

The hon. secretary, Mr. W. H. Teed, submitted the annual report and balance-sheet, which were adopted.

It was proposed and seconded—"That the report of the Beekeepers' Conference in Wellington as contained in the 'N.Z. Beekeepers' Journal' be adopted as the official report of the delegates from this Association."—Carried.

The report of the delegates who were instructed to confer with those of the South Taranaki Association re the formation of a branch of the N.Z. Co-operative Honey Producers' Association in the Auckland District was discussed at length. This was adjourned to the afternoon session. At the afternoon session, however, it was allowed to drop.

The election of officers for the year ending August 31st, 1915, resulted as follows:—President, Mr. J. S. Cotterell; Vice-President, Mr. C. Sinton Hutchinson; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. H. Teed. Messrs. H. Bartlett-Miller, T. H. Pearson, and A. B. Trythall were appointed the committee with the office-bearers.

The members assembled at the King's Theatre at 2 p.m. to hear an address by Major A. E. M. Norton, D.S.O., late Trade

Commissioner in England to the South Australian Government, who has lately been appointed managing director to the Bristol and Dominions Producers' Association. The Major explained the methods of that Association, which were carried out on co-operative principles, as they only sold on commission. They undertake to put produce direct into the hands of the retailers, thereby eliminating all middlemen's profits. Their books would always be open for inspection to any accredited agent or that of the High Commissioner.

In reply to Mr. Bartlett-Miller, he said: "New Zealand honey was equal to anything on the English market, but they would only find it in one shop for every 500 in which they would find South Australian honey, simply because their honey had been sent to certain salesmen in England, who put it on again to be sold to manufacturers. Eighty per cent. was being sold to be put up in pots and sold as English honey, because there was no difference in quality or flavour. It was retailed from 10d. to 1/- a pound. What benefit did the New Zealand producer get out of that?"

At the adjourned meeting of the Waikato Association, Major Norton explained that their offer was only an advance, and that the final returns would probably be from 1d. to 1¼d. higher than it now obtained.

After Major Norton and Mr. H. G. Hill (the general manager in New Zealand) had retired, the following resolution was carried:—"That it be a recommendation from this Association to our members that Major Norton's offer for first-grade honey for export be favourably considered, seeing that by the present method of exporting honey the greater part is absorbed by buyers for manufacturing purposes. We do so also on the ground that if our honey is put on the British market under our own brand in a retail form, it will eventually command a much higher price than it does at present."

The secretary was instructed to forward the foregoing resolution to the other Beekeepers' Associations in New Zealand, and also to the general secretary of the National Association, and to call a meeting of the Committee when their replies had been received.

CANTERBURY BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The quarterly meeting of the Canterbury Beekeepers' Association was held in the Trades' Hall on October 8th, Mr. E. G. Ward (President) in the chair. Mr. L. Bowman, apiary inspector, wrote saying that he had been approached by the Horticultural Society with a view to inducing the Association to exhibit honey at the autumn show. It was resolved to fall in with the suggestion, and members were asked to prepare suitable exhibits. It was resolved to abandon the idea of an exhibit at the forthcoming Panama Exhibition on account of the present crisis and lack of funds. Mr. R. W. Brickell, secretary National Beekeepers' Association, said that the National Association was collecting exhibits of a comprehensive nature to be exhibited at the various agricultural shows. Mr. F. S. Pope, Secretary Agriculture, wrote announcing that arrangements had been made for honey prices to be included in the weekly reports of the High Commissioner. During the week

the President and Mr. A. Ireland interviewed Major Norton, of the Bristol and Dominion Producers' Association, with the result that a conference of the Canterbury Executive and Mr. R. W. Brickell (secretary National Association) took place with Major Norton and Mr. Hill, the New Zealand general manager. Major Norton intimated that he was prepared to handle the honey of New Zealand beekeepers at a substantial advance on present ruling prices, provided he was guaranteed a minimum quantity of 100 tons for the first year. The offer has been submitted to the Executive of the National Association for their favourable consideration. It was resolved to leave the question of a Co-operative Association for local consumption in abeyance pending communication with the Taranaki Association, which is pioneering the movement. Mention was made of the approaching departure of Mr. I. Hopkins. It is intended to present Mr. Hopkins with a small token of regard, and subscriptions were invited for this purpose.

HONEY COMPETITIONS.

North Otago Agricultural and Pastoral Show, November 19th and 20th.—Entry fee: Members, 1/-; non-members, 1/6. No. 239—4 lbs. Honey in Glass Bottles. No. 240—4 lbs. Honey in Comb.—First prize, 20/-; second prize, 10/-.

Canterbury Metropolitan Show, November 11th, 12th and 13th.—Honey (Section 41).—Must be staged by 9 a.m. on Thursday, 12th November.—Entry fee, 2/6 each entry.—Exhibits in this section to be the produce of the exhibitor.

Class 335.—Honey, extracted (in two 2lb. white glass bottles).—First prize, £1; second, 10/-.

Class 336.—Honey, four 1lb. boxes.—First prize, £1; second, 10/-.

Class 337.—Honey, granulated, 4lbs., in unbroken packages.—First prize, £1; second, 10/-.

Class 338.—Honey, in Bar Frames, not less than 4lbs.—First prize, £1; second, 10/-.

Class 339.—Beeswax, not less than 10lbs., as turned from the mould.—First prize, £1; second, 10s.

Class 340.—Honey Vinegar, one pint, in white glass bottles.—First prize, £1; second, 10/-.

Class 341.—Best and most attractive display of Honey, Beeswax, &c., the product of Exhibitor, in any form of package, and of any year, staged in space 6ft. x 6ft. (labels may be used in this exhibit).—First prize, £2; second, £1.

Class 342.—Observation Hive, with Queen and Bees. All hives to be sealed. In this Class hives must be in position at 9 a.m. on Friday, 13th November, ready for judging.—First prize, £1; second, 10/-.

A correspondent writes:—"Can you recommend a suitable apiary dress for a woman?"—Yes, the most suitable dress is one modelled on the lines of a man's nautical costume, including white duck trousers, which should be tied round the top of the boots.

Good Things from Everywhere.

"In the Multitude of Councillors there is Wisdom."

We have an Italian queen which will be five years old this summer. She has been used for breeding, and for this reason we prevented the bees superseding her last autumn by using the cells elsewhere. They must have reared a young one after all, as the other day the old one was found on one side of a brood comb and a nice-looking young one on the other side. The two queens must have wintered together. We introduced the old one to a queenless colony as an experiment.—Correspondent.

Do you want to obtain good prices for your next season's crop? If so, join the National Association without delay. For list of Branches see front page.

Do not keep bees; make the bees keep you.

The National offers an avenue for collective advertising which no beekeeper can afford to do for himself. You may be able to sell all you produce now, but with the rapidly increasing production throughout the Dominion, you may find your market jumped by some other fellow. The National will find another market for you should you lose your present one.

A correspondent writes:—"There is only one way in which beekeepers can do any good in the marketing of their honey, and that is to concentrate it through one organisation—through New Zealand first of all, and let your organisation have complete control over its sale, both in New Zealand and outside markets. If they can do this they can do pretty well as they wish. In my opinion by far the best market we have is the local one, and this should be fostered and catered for on up-to-date business lines. If this is done I feel sure that we could consume in New Zealand very nearly all the honey we produce, and get more remunerative prices for it than by sending it out of the country."

The National cannot live without your support, and it is equally certain that you cannot afford to remain outside the National. Why not join to-day!

The question of seum on honey was well to the fore at the Conference, and a free-and-easy but rather lively discussion which took place after the Conference was officially closed. Nobody seemed to be able to offer a solution of its presence on some of the honey sent forward for export. Like Topsy, it seemed to have just "grewed." Judging by the temper of some of the beekeepers, the question is likely to grow much larger by next Conference, and the graders will need to polish up their best armour in readiness. Canterbury didn't like Taranaki laughing at them for having honey rejected for seum, but it seems Taranaki were lying low. They had some rejected for seum, and are very anxious to know how to avoid it in future. Who is going to be the Oracle?

Every beekeeper should have a detached building in which to do the extracting. The advantages of having a properly equipped honey-house and storage-room are so self-evident that it is hardly necessary to enumerate them. It is quite possible to put up a large shed at a small cost. Probably the most suitable building for a beekeeper is one covered with Malthoid, or a similar roofing paper. If the paper is put on over rough lining, it will last for many years without suffering damage. One advantage of such a building is that it is water-tight and bee-proof. It is also vermin-proof, mice having a decided dislike to the paper. A more even temperature is maintained under paper; ventilators must be provided, as the paper makes an airtight wall. In some parts now the *Pinus insignis* plantations are being milled, and the timber is quite suitable for a honey-house. It is so cheap that a 12 x 16 shed covered with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch rough lining can be built for £7, and another £5 will cover it with Malthoid.

The Bulletin Board.

MARKET REPORTS FROM FAR AND NEAR.

Messrs. Henry Lane & Co., under date July 30th, quote:—New Zealand special white honey, 47/-; prime white, 46/- per cwt. Under date August 27th they quote:—Special white, 50/-; prime white, 47/-. Under date August 27th they advise the following sales against consignments ex s.s. "Opawa":—1 case honey, 49/- per cwt.; 3 cases honey, 48/- per cwt.; 32 cases honey, 46/- per cwt.; 45 cases honey, 43/- per cwt.; 10 cases honey, 45/- per cwt.; 4 cases honey, 50/- per cwt.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following have been received during the month:—Messrs. F. W. Adams, J. W. Annan, H. Benton, W. Bray, W. Bennett, F. Butt, J. Blackie, T. Barkla, D. R. Boyd, W. J. Burns, H. W. Blakie, A. Calliek, F. J. Coombe, J. C. Cooper (7/-), P. Darke, Mrs. E. A. Earp, Messrs. B. G. Edwards, A. Ecroyd, J. Froggatt, C. J. Fredrickson, L. Falls, H. W. Gilling, J. Gordon, R. N. Gidley, Thos. Gillies, J. Grubb, C. E. Grainger, A. J. S. Headland, I. Hopkins, G. Hewton, W. A. Hawke, F. Hemmingsen, Jas. Hunter, P. B. Holmes, F. S. Houghton, D. Hunter, A. Ireland, A. Johnstone, E. Jensen, Mrs. R. Jones, Messrs. J. James, J. Kempton, E. J. Kinsella, H. Lucas, E. B. Langford, J. Livingstone, A. E. Lennard, Miss Lindsay, Messrs. R. Laing, G. Lucas, F. W. Lunt, H. Miles, T. J. Mannex, J. Maitland, H. Mitchelmore, H. McCall, R. H. Nelson, J. Naismith, Nichol Bros., H. B. Nicholas, R. J. Nicholas, R. H. Nelson, F. Oetgen, E. Parkin, C. A. Pope, R. Palmer, C. Petterson, H. Robinson, Geo. Richardson, R. Richards, M. Simpson, S. Svendsen, Dr. Scott, Messrs. W. A. Stout, R. Scarlett, S. Shaw, J. Sim, A. Stimpson, C. E. Surrey, S. R. Smith, F. South, Geo. Taylor, C. Unwin, G. J. Verrall, W. H. Winter, W. Winslade, C. B. Walsh, H. W. Wareup, R. Walker, F. V. Waters, J. Yateman, W. W. Yeoman.

Correspondence.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—I see in your abbreviated report of my paper, "Fourteen Years' Beekeeping," that the printer (or was it the typiste?) has put "cirrhopod" instead of "cirrhosis." I used the latter term as I thought "hob-nailed" or "drunkard's liver" seemed somewhat rough and vulgar, but I would not be so cruel as to wish the poor fellow barnacles on his liver. That would be almost as bad as the bishop who wished all you reporters were crucified. Please correct, and put the poor little d—vl, whom I presume must be at the Cross, on a second diet of Encyclopædia Britannica.—I am, etc.,

W. E. BARKER.

Waikonini Orchard, Peel Forest.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—Will you give me some information relative to the export of honey through the National? If a member exports through the National's appointed Exporting Company, what advance per lb. does he receive, and when do complete returns come to hand?—I am, &c.,

PALMERSTON NORTH.

[The advance last season was 3d. per lb. against shipment for first grades of honey. Complete returns take about five months. The average prices obtained are advertised from month to month under our "Bulletin Board."—Editor.]

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—Reading through the Conference Report, published in the Bee Journal, I notice that Mr. Cotterell makes the statement that in Rarotonga good queens can be raised all the year round. A deputation waited on the Minister asking him to establish a yard for the rearing of queen bees on one of the Cook Islands, preferably Rarotonga.

I have been informed that such a place as the Cook Islands is entirely unsuitable for queen-breeding, as the place is badly infected with foul-brood, and that the strain of bees there is not as vigorous as those which winter in cold climates.

If what I have heard is correct, then to my mind the beekeepers have made a serious mistake in recommending the establishment of a queen-breeding yard there, and we would only be repeating the failures of Ruakura and Wairenga.

I would advise the National Beekeepers' Association to inquire into the conditions on the Island before it is too late. Would it not be infinitely better to do without early queens than to have this dread disease spread through our apiaries?—I am, &c.,

ANXIOUS.

The Beekeepers' Exchange.

FOR SALE. | WANTED. | TO EXCHANGE

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For Progressive Beefarmers: Chance of a Lifetime!!

HONEY-RIPENING PLANT.

Two G.I. tanks, 5ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. 6in. deep (1,200 lbs. capacity each) with 2-inch honey gates; strong tank stands. **One Cast-iron Water-jacketed Heating Stove** (British import); burns coal or coke; runs for 30 hours with one charge of fuel. 70ft. of 1½-inch G.I. piping (zig-zagging under tanks) for hot-water circulation. One 50-gallon G.I. tank to steady circulation. One 100-gallon G.I. tank to supply cold water to heating system and necessary pipes. Will maintain honey-room 10ft. x 12ft. at 110 deg. F. day and night. One shovel, one slice, one poker. Bag of asbestos composition to lag stove. Plant been in actual running only four months. In perfect condition. Made to take down and erect easily. Can be used to supply high-pressure hot water for house also.

AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN AT £35 (cost of materials).

Also, one 2-frame Reversible **ROOT'S EXTRACTOR**, with strong stand, holding down screws, and bolts and frame to bolt extractor rigidly to a wall. **Better than new. 6/-**

Three Strong Wired Trays, 2ft. x 1ft. 6in. x 4in. deep (very useful in extracting time), and one honey strainer with 1½-inch gate 2ft. 6in. deep x 1ft. 6in. draw. **The lot, £2 10s.** Practically new.

All prices are net cash and on truck Westmore.

Reason for Selling.—Owner has sold out of his bee farm. Get in early. Get in NOW.

DONALD H. NEA.

(Private Bag).

Westmore.

COMB FOUNDATION—I am manufacturing **COMB FOUNDATION** equal to the best imported, at lower prices, free from disease; Pure Beeswax only used. Samples and prices on application. Beekeepers' swap was made up.

A. ECKROYD.

177 Shirley road, Christchurch.

WANTED, Good Second-hand **FOUNDATION MILL**. State size and price in

"COMBS" (office of this Journal).

NOTE TO READERS

This issue of the National Beekeepers' Journal makes the fourth number sent you as sample copies.

Does it fill the want in your bee literature, and is it of any value to you? We are quite sure that if it does fill a want you will send along the very small subscription asked by return post. If you do not want the Journal sent any longer, will you be good enough to send us a post-card and say so, and we will not bother you any more.

Remember, the Journal is worked by the beekeepers for the beekeepers, and is not a money-making proposition. All we want to do is to pay the cost of publication.

FOUL BROOD AND OTHER DISEASES OF BEES.

(Extract from Thirteenth Annual Report of the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association.)

(Continued from last issue.)

Causes of Foul Brood.

2. The foul brood may be caused by the need of proper food and temperature. Generally this disease does not appear to be serious during a honey-flow, but at the close of the honey season, or at time of scarcity, it is quite serious, and as the bees at such times will rob anywhere they can find stores, whether from healthy or diseased combs, it is the duty of every beekeeper to keep everything carefully protected—hive entrances contracted, no old combs or any articles with a drop of honey in where the bees can get to it. While honey is coming in from the various flowers, quite a portion is used direct as food for the larval bee, and with such no disease would be fed to the bees. Such fed bees, even in a diseased hive, will hatch, as is often the case. I never knew a case where a bee hatched from a brood cell that had ever had foul brood in. If the germs of disease are there in in the dried scale attached to the lower side walls, bees will store honey therein; the queen will deposit eggs, or the cell may be filled with pollen, or bee-bread, as some call it. Said honey, or pollen, when it comes in contact with those germs of disease, or the food given to the young bee, if in the proper temperature, said germs of disease will grow and develop rapidly.

Causes of Contagion.

I fully believe that if the history of foul brood were known, nearly every case could be traced to contagion from diseased combs, honey, or from home diseased queen-breeders' cages. There are some instances where I have traced the history of contagion in Wisconsin:

1. Diseased apiaries, also single colonies, sold either at auction or private sale. Several law suits have resulted in the settlement of some of the cases.

2. Brood-combs and various implements from diseased hives, used by other bee-keepers, and borrowed articles.

3. All the bees in an apiary dead from foul brood, and the hives having an abundance of honey in the brood combs.

said combs placed out by the side of hives, so that neighbours' bees might get the honey. From those combs I lined robber bees to seven other apiaries, and each time became diseased and were treated.

4. Robber bees working on empty honey packages in the back yards of grocery stores and baking factories. Said honey came from diseased apiaries, some located in far distant States, even Cuba.

5. Loaning of hives, combs, extractors, and even empty honey packages.

6. Buying honey from strangers, or not knowing where it was produced, and feeding it to bees without boiling the honey.

7. Too common a practice of using old brood-combs from some apiary where the owners' bees have died from "bad luck," as he calls it.

8. Queen-bee—by buying queen bees from strangers and introducing her in the cages they came in. I have traced several new outbreaks of the disease to the hives where such queens were introduced, and the queens came from distant States. To be safe, on arrival of queen, put her carefully alone in a new and clean cage with good food in it. Keep her in there, warm and comfortable, for a few hours before introducing. The shipping cage and every bee that came with the queen should be put in the stove and burned. I do not think there is any danger from the queen so treated, even from diseased hives, but I do know of many cases where disease soon appears in the hives, where the shipping cage and bees were put in with the colony. The great danger is in the food in said cage being made from diseased honey. I was called to attend a State bee-keepers' meeting in another State, and I asked if any there had had experience with foul brood. There was a goodly number of raised hands. Then I asked: "Do any of you think you got the disease by buying queen-bees?" Again several hands were raised. Even bee-keepers there had traced the disease in their apiaries to the buying of queens, and all from the same breeder. If you get queens from abroad, I hope you will do with them as I have described above. Better be on the safe side.

(To be continued.)

ROBERT GIBB'S PRICE LIST.

PURE ITALIAN QUEENS, GOLDEN & THREE-BANDED.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Untested | 5/- | 9/6 | 14/- | 18/- | 22/- |
| Select Untested—1/- extra per Queen. | | | | | |
| Tested | 10/- | 18/- | 25/- | 33/- | 40/- |
| Select Tested | 12/6 | 22/6 | | | |
| Breeders | 20/- | | | | |

Four-framed Nucleus, 15/- without queen. Clients when ordering nuclei must add the price of queen they want with the bees. Nuclei ready 1st December.

Queens in cages post free; Nuclei f.o.r. Edendale.

Queens supplied at above prices from a new strain imported direct from Italy. Terms: Nett cash with order. Cheques to have exchange added.

All Queens, Bees & Honey guaranteed free from Foul Brood, Paralysis or other diseases.

Address: **ROBERT GIBB**, Menzies Ferry,
P.O. Orders, Wyndham.



ITALIAN QUEENS

*From Root's Famous Long Tongued
Red Clover Strain.*

**THESE ARE THE BEES THAT FILL
THE SUPERS AND THE POCKETS.**

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.



PRICES.
Cash
with order.

| | | | |
|----------|---|------|------|
| Untested | - | 10/- | 15/- |
| Tested | - | 20/- | 35/- |

M. SHEPHERD,

10 WILMER STREET

CHRISTCHURCH.

W. A. DAWSON, FORTROSE.

PRICE LIST OF QUEENS.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|
| Untested | 5s. | 9s. | 13s. | 20s. |
| Tested | 10s. | 18s. | 25s. | 42s. |
| Select Tested | 14s. | 26s. | | |

COLONIES OF BEES (without Queens).

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 2 Frame (Nucleus Colony) | ... | Each—10s. |
| 3 " " " | ... | 12/6. |
| 4 " " " | ... | 15s. |
| Full Colony on 10 Frames | ... | £1 12s. |

To the above prices must be added the price of the Queen required.

BEES Free from Disease, and bred from good stock. All care taken to ensure safe transit, but no responsibility taken with the colonies. I will, however replace a dead queen, from the mail, if the box is returned intact.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.

W. A. DAWSON, FORTROSE, SOUTHLAND.

THE "DAWSON ENTRANCE FEEDER."

The most Economical Feeder to use.

**Saves TIME, LABOUR, & EXPENSE. Three great factors
of importance to the Bee-keeper.**

**Some Facts
about
this Feeder.**

It can be adjusted for use in one minute.
Is perfect working when in use, and costs little.
Does not admit robber bees easily.
Is not a hindrance to the honey-gatherers, and makes a little sugar go a long way.
One hundred Colonies can be fed in as many minutes.

Try one on each hive. Feed a little each morning early with a syrup of "two of water to one of sugar," and see how the bees will forge ahead to the point of storing a surplus in most cases.

PRICE - 1/8 Each. Per Doz. - 18/-.

Mfctd. by Wm. A. Dawson, Fortrose.

Selling Agents, Alliance Box Co., Ltd., Dunedin.

N.B.—Fill twice a week and keep your Colonies in good order.

The Feeder can be attached to any hive.

ROBERT STEWART'S PRICE LIST.

PURE ITALIAN QUEENS, GOLDEN & THREE-BANDED.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Untested | 5/- | 9/6 | 14/- | 18/- | 22/- |
| Select Untested—1/- extra per Queen. | | | | | |
| Tested | 10/- | 18/- | 25/- | 33/- | 40/- |
| Select Tested | 12/6 | 22/6 | | | |
| Breeders | 20/- | | | | |

Queens supplied at above prices from a new strain procured from the A. I. Root Company, and tested during last season, at customer's option.

TERMS: Nett cash with order. Cheques to have exchange added.

All Queens guaranteed free from Foul Brood, Bee Paralysis, and all other diseases. Bred from pure stock, which have been selected for hardiness, disease resisting, good working, and non-swarming qualities.

P.O. Order Office, Tapanui.

Address: R. STEWART, Crookston, Otago.

To get the Best returns from your Honey you must use Up-to-date Equipment!

IN BEE-KEEPING, as in everything else, the man who utilises labour-saving appliances is the man who makes most money. Pottering away with old-fashioned plant is the most extravagant practice of which any Apiarist can be guilty. Let us equip you with the modern type of plant, and you will find that results will more than justify the expenditure.

Automatic Extractors Worked by Motors.

We would like to send you a FREE Pamphlet on Power Honey Extractors !!

It tells you about the wonderful machines which the large Apiarists are now using. The plant consists of a 4, 6, or 8 Comb Extractor with a Honey Pump geared to the side, and the whole outfit driven by a 1 or 1½ Horse Power Motor. It saves—Time, Labour and Wages, and gives an increase in the amount of Honey extracted.

We also stock the Latest Extractors for working by hand.

The "Baines" Capping Melter.

This ingenious appliance removes all difficulties in dealing with Un-cappings.

It is Automatic in action and produces a High-grade Wax immediately the extracting is finished. Will deal with combs in any condition while the Honey is not injuriously affected in the slightest degree.

Price Complete—50/-

Steam-Heated Uncapping Knife.

LEA'S New Patent Steam-Heated Knife is a tremendous boon to Bee-keepers.

The Knife has a hollow blade through which the steam passes all the time, keeping it always piping hot and ready for use.

A PRACTICAL DEVICE, INVENTED BY A PRACTICAL MAN FOR PRACTICAL BEE-KEEPERS.

Price—42/-

Alliance Box Co., Ltd.,
Headquarters for Apiarists' Supplies,
CASTLE STREET " " DUNEDIN.