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Apiary of J. S. Cotterell, Shaftesbury, near Te Aroha.

ISSUED MONTHLY

FOR

THE NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS'
ASSOCIATION OF N.Z.

Nov. 1, 1920.]

N.Z. BEEKEEPERS' JOURNAL.

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BAY OF PLENTY.

The New Zealand Beekeepers' Journal

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

No. 11

VOL. 4

6/- PER ANNUM.

National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand.

The object of the Association is the improvement of the Beekeeping Industry and furthering the interests and 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 fees as follows:—1 to 15 Hives, 5/-; 16 to 50 Hives, 10/-; 51 to 100 Hives, 15/-; 100 to 200 Hives, 20/-; every additional 100, 5/- extra.

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All communications respecting the Association and Journal to be sent to

FRED C. BAINES, Kati Kati.

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EDITORIAL.

We have very great pleasure in publishing elsewhere a copy of the regulations appearing in the Gazette No. 84, 7th Oct., 1920, relating to the importation of bees, honey, and appliances into this country. We are sure this will give a sense of security to all those who have so persistently urged this step; and for our part we are very pleased, as there is no doubt that without the importation of diseases (to our mind), chiefly through honey, we have a very good chance of not only holding in check the diseases we have, but of finally eradicating them.

We are not going to take any extra credit for these regulations being gazetted, beyond this—that we drew attention to the menace in a very unmistakable way; and we are only too pleased to thank both Dr. Reakes and Mr. T. W. Kirk for the undoubted assistance given to the industry by these regulations. As far as we can see, these leave no loophole to evade the law, and have evidently been framed with very great care.

Congratulations all round!

We also publish the regulations gazetted relating to the removal of bees from the Auckland district. The quarantining of bees for six days is no hardship, and we

are sure all the beekeepers are quite willing to put up with any slight inconvenience this may entail if it will have the effect of lessening the danger to a kindred industry.

The report of the deputation by the members of the Standing Committee to the Minister of Agriculture is very good reading. It seems there is every chance of getting a beekeeper's tax, and in the meantime to get one attack of disease, and has only to get one considerably more he would have to spend considerably more than 5/-, and that perhaps for years on end. By paying the small tax, it is quite possible that with the increased inspection he is enabling to be done, he would not be troubled at all. The commercial tax of £1 should considerably help the solution of the apian boundaries question, as a man paying that amount per year should be able to get protection from "dumpers." We might state that nothing further has been done in this question, for the simple reason that in the proposed clauses a registration of 2/6 was stated; and as the Conference decided on suggesting a tax of £1, it was clearly useless going on with the one until the other was more or less definitely settled. Having got thus far as shown by the report of the interview with the Minister, it seems to us it might be possible to get a workable solution of the apian boundaries question.

The appeal for a reduction in the railway freight on honey was not very successful. We are bound to admit that at the present time it would be almost impossible to reduce any freights when everything is so expensive. However, when times become normal, we can have another try, although the freights on butter, cheese, &c., being raised, doesn't give us the chance of making such a good case.

From all accounts the season promises very well indeed. Plentiful rains have fallen in all districts, and growth of all kinds is abundant.

We are now ready for photos. of apiaries of our readers to adorn our front page.

Market Reports.

During the past month there has only been a retail business doing in Chilian, and about 110 barrels sold. Pile X, 92/6 to 97/6 per cwt.; Pile 2, 85/- per cwt.; Pile 3, 82/- per cwt. 300 cases Californian sold at 89/- per cwt. We do not hear of any sales of other descriptions of any importance.

Beeswax.—Low prices have been taken in London; three tons Abyssinian have

been sold at £7 2s. 6d. Only a retail demand for Chilian, and 10 bags sold at £10 17s. 6d. to £11 7s. 6d. per cwt.

TAYLOR & CO.

Liverpool, 5th August, 1920.

The Director of the Horticulture Division has received from the apian instructors the following reports concerning the honey crop prospects:—

Auckland.—Plentiful rains fell during the month of September, thus ensuring good growth of white clover. This should indicate that the coming season will be fairly good. Prices remain unchanged, but an advance is likely in the near future.—G. V. Westbrooke.

Wellington.—The general appearance of the country is an indication of the honey crop likely to be secured during the coming season, and there is every reason to believe that a good crop will be forthcoming. Good pasturage is evident everywhere, and clover, the mainstay of the beekeeping industry, is showing a good growth. Bulk lines of last season's honey are now scarce, and section honey in quantity cannot be obtained. Prices are firm. Beeswax is selling freely at 2/6 per lb. when obtainable.—F. A. Jacobsen.

Christchurch and Dunedin.—It is yet early to give a definite forecast of this season's crop. Excellent rains have fallen. In the bush districts the bees are building up well. Sugar for feeding is scarce. Prices are firm. Sections are in short supply. Ruling rates, 10/- to 15/- per dozen for first grade. Beeswax is still in demand at 2/- to 2/3 per lb., according to sample.—E. A. Earp.

Beekeeping for Beginners.

[As these instructions conform to the seasons in the Auckland Districts, an allowance must be made for difference in latitude North and South. Average bee-seasons in the extreme North are four weeks earlier, and in Southland three weeks later.—Ed.]

The month of November is one of the busiest for the apiarist, as by successful management at this time the maximum result will be ensured.

The hives should now be in a prosperous condition, with a fair amount of honey coming in, plenty of brood, and a general air of business about. Swarming will be in evidence this month, and if it is possible for one to be about the apiary, there is no harm in letting a hive swarm, but the parent hive must be gone through and carefully examined for queen cells. Should you want to make nuclei, it is easily done now by selecting two combs of brood, making sure there is at least one good cell on one of them, and place these in a nucleus hive, confining the bees for forty-eight hours. Release at sundown the second

day. If necessary, the whole of the brood in the parent hive can be used in this way. If you do not want nuclei, you can simply crush all the cells except the best-looking one, long and fat.

Should the swarm be from a hive having a good queen, and you happen to have a poor queen in another hive, kill her and insert a queen cell from the good hive; but this will have to be protected by a cell protector, else the bees would tear it down, as many of them would not know they had not a queen.

As soon as the swarm has settled, and only a very few bees on the wing, it is advisable to hive it, as there is a danger of it getting away, particularly if it is exposed to the hot sun.

If you are away from home and do not want the bees to swarm, the following manipulation is generally successful:—

Find the comb with the queen on; crush any cells that may be there; place these in a new hive, filling up with empty combs or frames of foundation. Remove brood chamber from stand, and place new hive with queen thereon; place a queen excluder on, then a super of empty combs, and the brood on top of that. Crush any cells that may be on the brood combs, and in a week go through them again and repeat the operation. This generally puts a stop to the swarming, and having the whole force of bees in the one hive usually results in good crops.

Increase can be made if desired by removing the whole of the upper brood box to another stand; but in this case a good cell would have to be left. The flying bees would go back to the old stand, but there would be sufficient bees hatching to look after the brood.

Should disease be in the hive, it will be easily detected now, and as there would be a slight flow of honey on, treatment should be given.

Removal of Bees.

(Extract from N.Z. Gazette No. 81, 23rd Sept., 1920.)

Regulations under the Orchard and Garden Diseases Act, 1908, relating to the Movement of Bees from the Auckland District.—Notice No. 2037.

ROBERT STOUT.

Administrator of the Government.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this 20th day of September, 1920.

Present:

His Excellency the Administrator Presiding in Council.

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and published in the Gazette of the eighteenth day of the same month, regulations were made relating to the removal of plants and bees from the Auckland District: And whereas it is expedient to make other provisions controlling the movement of bees:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand, in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred on him by the Orchard and Garden Diseases Act, 1908, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby revoke clause four of the aforesaid regulations, and make the following regulation in lieu thereof, and doth hereby declare that this regulation shall be read together with and form part of the aforesaid regulations; and doth hereby further declare that this Order in Council shall come into force on the date of the publication thereof in the Gazette.

REGULATION.

4. (1.) No bees shall be sent or brought from the prescribed area to any other portion of New Zealand unless such bees have been effectively quarantined for the six days immediately prior to their despatch from that area so as to prevent their having access to any flowers or other vegetation.

(2.) The Director of the Horticulture Division of the Department of Agriculture shall appoint such places of quarantine, and shall prescribe such conditions for their use as he deems necessary.

(3.) Before sending or taking any bees out of the prescribed area the owner shall have them quarantined at one of the appointed places of quarantine.

(4.) After completing the prescribed period of six days in quarantine, the bees shall be forwarded direct from the quarantine place to their final destination, an official permit signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture being attached by tag or label to each parcel of such bees.

(5.) No bees shall be accepted for posting or for consignment by rail to an address outside the prescribed area without such official permit being attached to the parcel.

(6.) All expenses of sending bees to a place of quarantine and of forwarding them on completion of their period of quarantine to their destination outside the prescribed area shall be borne by the original sender of such bees, and shall be payable on demand.

F. D. THOMSON,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Importation of Bees, Honey and Appliances.

(Extract from N.Z. Gazette, No. 84, 7th October, 1920.)

Regulations relating to the Introduction into New Zealand of Bees, Honey, or Appliances.—Notice No. 2035.

JELlicoe, Governor-General.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House at Wellington, this 6th day of October, 1920.

Present:

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

In pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities conferred on him by the Apiaries Amendment Act, 1913 (hereinafter termed "the said Act"), His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Dominion, doth hereby make the following regulations governing the introduction into New Zealand of bees, honey, and appliances, and prescribing the manner in which bees, honey, and appliances introduced in contravention of the regulations shall be dealt with, and doth hereby declare that the said regulations shall come into force on the date of publication hereof in the Gazette.

REGULATIONS.

1. In these regulations, if not inconsistent with the context, "appliance" means any hive, frame, comb-foundation, or other thing used in connection with the keeping of bees and the harvesting of their products.

2. The introduction into New Zealand of bees or honey is absolutely prohibited except as hereinafter provided by these regulations.

3. The ports of Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, and Bluff are hereby appointed to be the only ports of entry for bees and honey:

Provided that in the case of direct consignments of bees or honey for any other port than those above mentioned, the whole consignment or any portion thereof, as may be required by the Inspector, shall be actually landed by the person in charge thereof, at the owner's expense, for examination at a port of entry; and on a permit being issued by such Inspector, after examination, authorising their release, such bees or honey shall be allowed to be landed on production of such permit to the Customs officer at the port of destination. The form of permit shall be that set out in the First Schedule hereto.

ADMISSION OF BEES.

4. (1.) Bees may be introduced into New Zealand from Italy, the United States of America, and the Commonwealth of Australia, provided that every consignment of bees must be accompanied by a certificate as set out in Form No. 1 of the Second Schedule hereto, signed by the shipper, setting forth the number and kind of packages, the shipping marks, the name of the beekeeper from whom such bees were obtained, the locality and the State or province in which is situated the apiary from which such bees were obtained, and certifying that such bees are free from disease, and that the diseases *Bacillus larvæ* and *Bacillus pluton* (which are known as Foul Brood) are not known to exist in or within five miles of such apiary, and that the appliances serving as containers of such bees are clean and free from disease.

(2.) On every such certificate there shall be inscribed a certificate as set out in Form No. 2 of the Second Schedule hereto, signed by a responsible officer of the Department of Agriculture in the country or State in which such bees were bred, certifying that the disease *Nosema apis* (known as Isle of Wight disease) is not known to exist in such country or State, and that the diseases *Bacillus larvæ* and *Bacillus pluton* (which are known as Foul Brood) are not known to exist in or within five miles of the apiary from which such bees are certified to have been obtained.

5. (1.) Bees introduced into New Zealand from the above mentioned countries by post must be sent through the parcel post.

(2.) Prior to delivery to the addressee, parcels of bees will be held for examination by an Inspector as hereinafter prescribed at one of the following chief post offices—viz., Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, or Invercargill, whichever is the distributing centre for parcel mails for the place to which the bees are addressed.

(3.) The certificate herein required to accompany such bees may be sent direct to the Chief Postmaster at the centre above mentioned, from which the parcel of bees will be distributed to its final destination.

ADMISSION OF HONEY.

6. Honey may be introduced into the Dominion from the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Australia, provided that every consignment of honey must be accompanied by a certificate as set out in Form No. 1 of the Third Schedule hereto, signed by the shipper, setting forth the number and kind of packages, the shipping marks, the State where such honey was produced, and certifying that such honey is free from disease. On every such certificate there shall be inscribed a certificate as set out in Form No. 2 of the Third Schedule hereto, signed by a responsible officer of

the Department of Agriculture in the State in which such honey was produced, certifying that he has no reason to doubt the correctness of the above-mentioned shipper's certificate, and that the disease *Nosema apis* (known as Isle of Wight disease) is not known to exist in the State in which such honey is certified to have been produced.

ADMISSION OF APPLIANCES.

7. No appliances which have been used in connection with bees shall be introduced into New Zealand:

Provided that in connection with bees which may be lawfully imported into New Zealand there may be introduced such used appliances as are necessary (but no more) to serve as containers for such bees.

GENERAL.

8. On the arrival of bees or honey at a port of entry there shall be handed to the Inspector at such port the certificates prescribed by these regulations to accompany such bees or honey.

9. The Inspector, if satisfied that the certificates are in order, and apply to the bees or honey proposed to be introduced, that such bees or honey are in fact free from disease, and that the law has been otherwise complied with, shall issue a permit as set out in the First Schedule hereto to land such bees or honey:

Provided, however, that the possession of such certificates shall not relieve any person seeking to introduce such bees or honey from any other liabilities he may be subject to under the provisions of the said Act or these regulations.

10. No bees, honey, or used appliances shall be landed without such permit from an Inspector, and any bees, honey, or used appliances landed or attempted to be landed without such permit may be seized by any Inspector, Officer of Customs, or member of the Police Force, and shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Inspector directs.

11. If any bees or honey are introduced, or attempted to be introduced, into New Zealand without being accompanied by the certificates prescribed by these regulations, or if such bees or honey, though accompanied by such certificates, are found on arrival to be diseased, the Inspector may seize such bees or honey, together with any package containing the same, or with which the same may have come in contact, and may disinfect, destroy, or otherwise dispose of them as he deems fit, at the expense of the owner or person in charge thereof.

12. No fees shall be charged for inspection, but all labour connected with the opening and repacking of packages of bees or honey for that purpose shall be provided at the expense of the owner or person in charge thereof.

13. If any bees, honey, or appliances the introduction of which into New Zealand is absolutely prohibited by these regulations are introduced or attempted to be introduced into New Zealand, such bees, honey, or appliances, together with any packages containing the same, or with which the same may have come in contact, shall either be reshipped at once to a port or place beyond New Zealand by the person introducing or attempting to introduce them, or be destroyed by the Inspector at the port of entry:

Provided, however, that no such bees, honey or appliances shall be reshipped without the consent of the Inspector first had and obtained; and provided further that in the event of destruction, the expense incurred shall be paid by the owner or person in charge of such bees, honey, or appliances on demand.

14. Every person who—

(1.) Knowingly introduces, attempts to introduce, or is concerned in introducing or attempting to introduce any bees, honey, or used appliances in contravention of these regulations, or who knowingly keeps, sells, exposes or offers for sale, or in any way causes the distribution of any bees, honey, or used appliances introduced in contravention of these regulations:

(2.) Removes, or attempts to remove, or is concerned in removing any bees, honey, or used appliances, or the package or wrapping containing the same, from any wharf or landing-place within New Zealand without first having obtained a permit from an Inspector:

(3.) Commits any other breach of these regulations:

is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £5.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Permit to Land Bees or Honey.

To the Landing Waiter, His Majesty's Customs.

PLEASE allow to be landed and delivered to _____ the undermentioned packages of bees [or honey], &c.:—

| | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|
| Number: | Mark: | Description: |
| Port: | | |
| Date: | | Inspector. |

SECOND SCHEDULE.

[Form. No. 1.

Shipper's Certificate to Accompany Bees to New Zealand.

I, [Full name and address of shipper], hereby certify that the consignment of [Here state number and kind of packages] of bees marked [Here state shipping marks], consigned to [Name and address

of consigner], per [Name of vessel], are bees which have been bred by [Name of beekeeper] at [State locality] in the State [or Province] of , that such bees are free from disease, that the diseases Bacillus larva and Bacillus pluton (which are known as Foul Brood) are not known to exist in or within five miles of the apiary from which such bees have been obtained, and that the appliances in which such bees are contained are clean and free from disease.

Date:

[Signature.]
[Form No. 2.]

Official Certificate to Accompany Bees to New Zealand.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day examined the above-mentioned consignment of bees, and have no reason to doubt the correctness in any particular of the above shipper's certificate.

I also certify that the disease Nosema apis (known as Isle of Wight disease) is not known to exist in this country [or State], and that the diseases Bacillus larva and Bacillus pluton (which are known as Foul Brood) are not known to exist in or within five miles of the apiary from which the said bees are certified to have been obtained.

Dated at this day of 19

Signature:
Official Designation:
Address:

THIRD SCHEDULE.

[Form No. 1.]

Shipper's Certificate to Accompany Honey to New Zealand.

I, [Full name and address of shipper], hereby certify that the undermentioned honey is the produce of the State of , in the [State country], and that the said honey is free from disease.

Number and kind of packages:
Shipping marks:
Consignee:

Date: [Signature.]

[Form No. 2.]

Official Certificate to Accompany Honey to New Zealand.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day examined the above-mentioned honey, and have no reason to doubt the correctness in any particular of the above shipper's certificate.

I also certify that the disease Nosema apis (known as Isle of Wight disease) is not known to exist in this State, from which the said honey is certified to have been obtained.

Dated at this day of 19

Signature:
Official Designation:
Address:

F. D. THOMSON,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

The Standing Committee.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Rentoul, Ryland, Watson, Sage, Allan and Bray waited upon the Minister of Agriculture on the 8th October. Dr. Reakes and Mr. T. W. Kirk (of the Department) were also present.

Regarding the tax on beekeepers, as notice had been received that the proposed tax of £1 on all beekeepers was not favourably viewed by the Minister, who would be more inclined to a proportional tax, a proposal of a proportionate tax of £1 for commercial apiarists and 10/- for the small man or those who do not sell honey was submitted.

After thorough discussion, Mr. Kirk suggested that £1 and 5/- would probably meet the case, and be called a registration fee, and this was agreed upon.

Judging from the comments made by the Minister, we believe this proposal will be adopted and put into operation in the near future.

With regard to the appointment of more inspectors, these would naturally follow in due course when the registration fees are collected, the Minister quite agreeing that foul-brood ought to receive prompt attention.

With reference to the prohibition of the importation of queens from countries having the Isle of Wight disease, the Minister stated that regulations were being framed to meet this need.—[These regulations have since been issued.—Ed.]

Trouble Over Bees.

ACTION AGAINST A MASTERTON APIARIST.

Richard Holditch, apiarist, of Sussex Street, Masterton, was charged at the Masterton Police Court with having failed to register his apiary; also with allowing foul-brood in his apiary.

Mr. Burrigge said that Holditch would plead guilty to a technical breach of having failed to register the whole of his apiaries. Holditch was a well-known beekeeper in Masterton, and had registered some of his apiaries, but had not registered them all. With reference to the charge of having foul-brood in his apiary, Holditch said that he had suffered from influenza, and as he was an old man he had not been able to carry out the work. He was prepared, however, to carry out the work as quickly as possible. Counsel asked that only a nominal penalty be inflicted, as the case would act as a warning to other apiarists.

The representatives of the Government Department said that it was important that foul-brood should be obliterated, otherwise the disease would militate against successful beekeeping throughout the country.

His Worship fined Holditch 30/- on the three cases of failing to register his apiaries, and fined him £5 for allowing foul-brood in his apiary.

District Reports.

MALVERN.

After two months of the most unsettled weather imaginable, we are at last having some spring weather. August and September weather consisted of a mixture of rain, sleet, and bitter south-west winds, with a fine day now and again. However, we have had something over a week of beautiful weather now, and what a change!—willows have come out in bloom, and so have the early flowering fruit trees. There is a grove of wild cherry trees alongside my apiary, and the hum of the bees among this bloom is good to hear.

The bees have come through the winter fairly well, most of the hives being well stocked with brood and young bees; but stores are getting low in many cases, and if the present flow should get a sudden check, it will be necessary to feed—that is, if one can get anything to feed them with. The position seems to be that the season is a month late and the bees a month too soon. Prospects, barring late frosts, seem good for a big crop, as white clover is showing in abundance everywhere.

I made a mistake last autumn in leaving several excluders on the hives, and have lost several queens; as a result, the bees left the bottom and took to the top storey, in some cases leaving a lot of stores behind them, and as the queen could not follow them they perished.

I had a visit from Messrs. Earp and Young a few months ago. They were on the trail of the box-hive man, and I think they caught a few of them.

I read an article in this month's Journal, signed by W. A. Goodacre, stating that there is no mysterious bee disease in Australia; but, like the Scotsman, I ha' ma' doots! I remember reading a few years back whole volumes relating to some such disease there playing havoc among bees in that country. Some expert who was studying this disease, gave a description of it and its effects on the bees, also describing the appearance of the germ that caused the trouble. Now what has become of this disease?

J. E. YEOMAN.

HAWKE'S BAY.

The bees have been working busily gathering in the early honey. There has been an exceedingly heavy flow from the gums and the willows. The bulk of the fruit trees are yet to flower, though by the time these notes are in print most trees will be in blossom.

Most colonies are exceedingly strong. From the beginning of the month we frequently heard of swarms. The careful beekeeper put on his second brood chamber then, and now feels inclined to put on another. Should we have a better honey yield from the clover this year, the hives will be in good form for storing it.

Those who wished for increase have had no difficulty in getting their wish. Queen cells are to be cut out of every hive, and many unfortunately are missed.

Foul-brood is not yet extinct in this district. It behoves beekeepers to induce their careless neighbours to "treat" such hives immediately, as the sincere prayer of the Association is for vigilant inspection.

November is the month for a general meeting. We are looking forward to having Mr. Jacobsen with us. Our plan is to accept his aid in conducting a demonstration at Clive in the afternoon, and in addressing our meeting in the evening. Several members are at present interesting themselves in queen-rearing, and that is the subject our instructor will probably take.

J. P. BOYLE.

October 16, 1920.

PICTON.

Once again spring is with us, and once again we are busy among our little friends, watching for signs of activity so well known to beekeepers, and, by the way, that dreaded scourge, foul-brood. I congratulated myself that I was free of it, but on opening up one of my hives I discovered the well-known indications, and marked it for treatment. Where did it come from? Well, I think those little beggars had been thieving, for the hive never showed a sign last year; nor have I up to to-day discovered it in any of my other colonies, and I am earnestly hoping I shall get through the season safely. Fortunately this particular hive was moved last winter with two others about three miles from home, and you can "betcher" I am watching those two with a pretty keen eye. I intend to try friend Clayton's remedy next week, as the fruit trees are now coming into bloom.

I have been round my little apiary to-day, and intend making a start to work the "Alexander" touch next week on those sufficiently advanced. I got quite a number of capped cells to-day, so things are moving.

I must not forget to relate that there was a regular "flutter" in the bee yards here on the 22nd and 23rd August, when Mr. Young descended upon us like a bolt from the blue. Needless to say, he got plenty "to write home about," and the result was summary notices and subsequent burnings. There has been quite a reduction of disease-spreading habitations, and they may still further be reduced by the prayer of yours truly. Needless to say, we would welcome Mr. Young oftener.

I had a letter from Mr. Earp the other day asking if it would be possible to arrange a demonstration in Picton this season. We shall be exceedingly pleased to have him come, and I was able to reply to the effect that arrangements could be made. So we are only now awaiting word from him.

GEO. M. BLIZZARD.

TATIERI.

Well, didjeva? It was just too too! What? Good Lord! The episode of the year. Schroeder und Schmidt! Ach! I think we realise the deadly danger now! It was a sledge-hammer blow. Well done!

Anyway, we grew fat on laughing at the humorous side of the business. So we are in good condition to set out on a campaign against the foul-brood bug. Mr. Brogan is at present engaged on a round-up. People are beginning to realise that the law is not to be trifled with. Primitive beekeepers, no doubt, persuaded shirking neighbours by the application of a hickory club to the back of the head; effective in its simplicity! Recently one tried to persuade men to keep their bees clean in consideration of their own pocket and that of their neighbours. Now, such is mankind, we revert of necessity to the primitive method by applying a blister to the—hip pocket! By December, then, if the weather permits of treatment we hope to be as clean as a Pear's soap kid! (Save the mark!)

Spring weather is holding steadily just now, so the bees are working well on a profusion of pear blossom.

To whom it may concern:—Watch the Taieri—two Field Days this year; one about the first week of December, the other in February. Put it down in your pocket-book. Further to any beekeepers who have ideas to unload: if you are at a loose end at either of these periods, come our way. We have a market for your mental produce! Hey!

BASIL H. HOWARD.

15/10/20.

TARANAKI.

The very late spring has been in our favour: willows are still in bloom, and we have had a few days of good spring flow from the willows and dandelions.

As sugar is not too plentiful, may it last.

In reading over the articles in last Journal, I thought that Mr. Rentoul's plan was a very good one. Although it would be of no use in this district, as we cannot rear good queens in the spring, I should think in districts where spring queen-rearing could be done, that it would be a great thing could be done, that it would be a great boon. I would be inclined to unite the colonies up as soon as the main flow got well started, as although we hear a lot about taking brood from colonies to prevent swarming, giving them brood is somewhat more effective: it gets them in the times more effective: it gets them in the supers, and gets them interested in gathering. I would not care to follow the plan of one writer and leave queens caged for a couple of weeks, my experience being about 20 per cent. of them will fail shortly after, and if some fail it cannot do the others any good.

H. R. PENNY.

Okaiawa, 18/10/20.

Canterbury Tales.

By E. G. WARD.

We are having, at the time of writing, a spell of warm weather, but our local weather prophet warns us that conditions this month are likely to be unsettled, with a rainfall above normal. After my last notes were written we had a couple of storms at intervals of about a week, and the country in many parts was flooded. I paid a visit to my apiary between the two storms referred to, and just managed to get the first spring examination over before the second storm came on. Had to splash home with the hood up through the heaviest downpour of rain I have seen for many a day. I hope it will increase the surplus, that's all.

Our President, Mr. C. A. Pope, gave an interesting address in the Trades Hall on 18th September on "How I Manage My Bees." He described his methods from the opening till the close of the season, and showed how necessary it is to be "on time" to be a successful beekeeper. In the discussion following reference was made to the speed attained by some in wiring frames. Mr. Pope said that a friend of his could do 60 per hour when the tacks were started. That's "going some." I am taking a back seat. How would it do to have a competition at some field day, say, in wiring frames, nailing up frames, putting in foundation, &c? If some of the champions would enter, there ought to be some excitement. I offer the suggestion for what it is worth.

So that wasn't a joke about the I.O.W. disease. Well, the "ad." has done a lot of good anyway, and as to censuring the Editor for allowing it to appear, I think he deserves our thanks for taking the responsibility. May his shadow never grow less.

Mr. Luke's experience with the honey pump coincides with mine. I tried it with an eight-frame extractor, and did everything I could think of to try to make it "gee," without success. I spent days in experimenting, and as for "cuss words," I'll just leave it to those who know me to give me credit or otherwise for doing my best in that direction. It didn't do any good, and I am in the meantime a member of the bucket brigade too.

Circular No. 9 from the H.P.A. is an interesting document. The policy of prompt returns will be appreciated by everybody. When a man's income depends solely on the bees, he naturally wants his cheque as soon as possible. It is wonderful how many ways there are of "knocking it down."

In the September issue of "Gleanings," there is an editorial dealing with honey production as a business, and stating that the prospects were never better than they are at the present time. It traverses the whole subject from A to Z, and shows how the demand for honey has increased and the uses to which it is being put. Most of the remarks can be applied to New Zealand. I believe that the prospects were never brighter than at the present time; but I want to make this point clear: if it were not for the H.P.A., I feel convinced that beekeeping would be a good thing to be out of.

Notes on Previous Issues.

By "GERON."

Electric Imbedding.

Has anyone among our readers had a really long practical trial of this method of fastening foundation? "Geron" tried it out in his honey room last month, and abandoned the method as being far and away slower, as well as less satisfactory than the melted beeswax plus resin, plus paraffin wax method of fixing. He uses a small brush for the liquid, and applies it just hot enough to soak into the wood, without actually melting the foundation. Also when dabbing each of the three wires, in centre and both ends, the wax application beats electricity all to pieces for speed. Is he wrong somewhere? If so, somebody speak up and show him where. He has a "hunch" that electric imbedding is a Yankee dodge to sell the apparatus.

Increasing the Penalty under the Apiaries Act.

The idea of our interested vocationalists that Parliament can be persuaded to increase the £5 penalty for breaches of this Act is a wrong one. As instance:—When the writer did his part in the placing of the National Association on its present road to success at the 1913 Conference, this matter was even then a burning one.

"Geron" privately interviewed seven members of Parliament requesting their assistance in this direction. Each and all replied that it was against the principles of the New Zealand Legislature to make heavy any fine that, in case of the repetition of the offence, could be again and again imposed. They pointed out that in many cases—say, in regard to the non-stamping of a receipt—only one fine could be imposed, when the matter was ended, but in the case of the Apiaries Act, any delinquent could be dealt with month after month if one fine did not cure his foul-brood. ("Geron" has noticed that a salutary fine is a really "fine" thing to cure foul-brood with.) Such being the case, let us all work for more efficient inspection, with the "fine" method of persuading the obstinate. We do not want to fine the willing-but-ignorant beekeeper. He always does his level best when shown the reason why.

Mr. Luke's Honey Pump.

Here is another thing we all want to know about. The A. I. Root Co. (in whom "Geron" does not take too much stock) reported some years ago having found a customer unable to work the honey pump on an extractor, when the fault lay in the fact that the pulleys had been reversed. The small pulley, running three times to the other one's once, was on the pump. When it was placed on the extractor, thus turning three times to turn the pump once, everything went O.K. Mr. Luke does not state the bore of the honey delivery pipe. If this is too small the internal friction would prevent speedy delivery. Honey, whether sticky or thin, has a high factor of friction, and may be Mr. Luke has too small a delivery pipe. "Geron" has a pump to construct, and wants all the information he can obtain about their successful use on an extractor. Has any other reader had any experience with these much lauded honey pumps? This news is very disquieting after all one has read in the American Bee Journals of their complete success.

Australia and the Isle of Wight Disease.

The following copies of letters bearing upon the above have been received by Mr. J. B. Adams, of the Poverty Bay Branch, who has forwarded them for publication:—
[Copy.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Department of Agriculture,

25th September, 1920.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to inform you Mr. G. G. Phillips, of Tamworth, has brought under the notice of this Department your letter to him of the 28th June last relative to the possible

introduction of Isle of Wight disease to New Zealand through the medium of bees imported through this country.

The same question has also been raised by the Director-General of Agriculture, New Zealand, and in order that you may be fully seized with the position, I am forwarding herewith a copy of a communication which has to-day been sent to the Director-General.

You will notice that my letter and enclosure fully state the position, and that there is little risk at the present time of infection such as referred to being carried from New South Wales.

In view of this, I should be pleased if you would give due publicity to the position here, and reassure New Zealand beekeepers that they may continue the importation of New South Wales bees.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) GEORGE VALDER,
Under-Secretary & Director.

Mr. J. B. Adams,
Highlands Apiary,
Gisborne, N.Z.

[Copy.]
25th September, 1920.

Dear Sir,

I very much regret that your letter of the 21st May last relative to the reported appearance in Australia of a mysterious bee disease was inadvertently overlooked, and consequently a reply was not forwarded. I may state at once that this Department is in an excellent position to get first-hand knowledge of the outbreak in New South Wales of any disease such as referred to, as the Department has four inspectors, three of whom are constantly travelling throughout the State inspecting apiaries. These officers have definite instructions to promptly report the first signs of any outbreak of this nature, so that the Department may take prompt measures for combating the trouble. In addition, in the Biologist's Branch of this Department there are facilities for scientific investigations of bee disease, and in order that the position may be placed fully before you a report has been obtained from that Branch, a copy of which, fully setting out the position, is forwarded herewith. After perusal of this report, I think you will agree that there is no justification for the antagonistic attitude which has lately been taken up in New Zealand against Australian bees, particularly by advertisement in the public press.

I should be pleased if you would give publicity to the attached report, as it is to the interest of New Zealand beekeepers, equally with Australian, that the interchange of queen bees between the two countries should remain undisturbed. So far as New South Wales is concerned, you can readily accept this Department's assurance that there is no need whatever to apprehend risk of introducing disease,

and should an outbreak occur that would be likely to expose your bee importers to the risk of introducing infection you will be frankly and fully advised of the circumstances.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) GEORGE VALDER,
Under-Secretary & Director.

The Director-General,
Department of Agriculture,
P.O. Box 888,
Wellington, N.Z.

[Copy.]

REPORT OF ASSISTANT BIOLOGIST ON
THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF
ISLE OF WIGHT DISEASE IN AUSTRALIA.

This enquiry has necessitated a complete review of all the literature available relating to Microsporidiosis in bees. The following facts seem pertinent to the matter of these papers:—

1. Isle of Wight disease as it occurred in England was a very serious epidemic disorder. Zander said the same in Germany. Drs. Fantham and Porter, after a very thorough investigation, in the published account of their researches in "Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology," Vol. VI, No. 2, 1912, described the Protozoan parasite *Nosema apis* as the cause of the trouble. They found no uniform set of symptoms, but some of the following were always present:—Distended abdomen, dysenteric discharges, falling from the alighting board, a sort of paralysis and dislocation of the wings, dwindling of the colony, loss of stinging power, stationary defaecation, fouling with excrement, some darkening of the wax; occasionally "dry dysentery." They stated very definitely that there were sometimes unreliable symptoms in diagnosis. One could not be sure of finding all symptoms. *Nosema apores* were constantly found in association. Some bees are immune, or apparently so; adverse conditions, such as wet, cold weather, favour the advent of the disease. Some bees are immune, but parasite carriers. Feeding with *Nosema* spores gave rise to the symptoms of the disease. No special precautions or technique seem to have been evolved to prevent any other possible casual agent of Isle of Wight disease being also fed in the experiments. It would be obviously difficult to do so. Bees might be affected with the young intra-cellular stages of the parasite, and die without giving rise to adult *Nosema* spores.

2. Fantham and Porter's work was subject to criticism by J. Anderson and J. Rennie in Proc. Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh, Sept., 1916. These writers concluded that while *Nosema* was associated with the disease, very often there was some other unknown external factor involved; that the disease was probably infectious. They do not to me appear to have evaluated the importance of Fantham and Porter's decision that bees may be

immune to the effects of Nosema, or immune carriers of Nosema, that a bee may show no signs of Nosema spores, and yet die from the parasitic invasion of Nosema in its young stages (intracellular). They do not record microscopic work on sections of the bee stomach from all diseased bees; their search for Nosema in the cases in which they got negative results was apparently confined to search of gut contents for the spores. All the evidence they adduce against the Nosema theory is thus answered by the previous work of Fantham and Porter.

The statement that "the presence of Nosema or its spores was only found in 84 per cent. of the diseased bees examined from Stornoway" is more in favour of Fantham and Porter's conclusions than against them.

3. In 1918 Joseph Tinsley made a report to the West of Scotland Agricultural College still casting doubt on the work of Drs. Fantham and Porter as to the relationship of Nosema to the epidemic Isle of Wight disease. He states that Isle of Wight disease is epidemic, but is in doubt as to the Nosema theory of its cause. He brings forward no fresh evidence, and what he is able to say regarding development of immune strains is in line with the gradations of immunity observed by Fantham and Porter.

4. David Ellis, in "Nature," 11/4/13, page 103, concludes that there may be two diseases. He does not establish this very satisfactorily.

5. Dr. G. F. White, the greatest American authority, avoids the use of the term "Isle of Wight" disease. He is not satisfied as to the identity of American Nosema disease with Isle of Wight disease. For the present the American beekeeper should bear in mind that when Nosema disease is given as the diagnosis, a condition having the destructiveness described for the Isle of Wight disease is not meant.

"Nosema disease is such a definite condition that its differentiation from the disorders should not be difficult. It is the only adult disease that can be diagnosed positively at the present time by laboratory methods." The symptoms he gives are:—Weakness of the colony; small or large number affected; loss in strength, gradual or sudden; workers suffer most; colour changes in stomach; milky when crushed; distention of stomach, loss of transparency; large infection of Nosema and diagnostic value.

6. Nosema infection occurs in Brazil, Canada, England, Germany, Switzerland, and twenty-seven States of U.S.A.

7. Nosema apis occurs in Australia. It was recorded in Victoria by Price and Beuhne in 1910 (Journal of Agriculture, Victoria, 1910). The organism was found; the milky nature of the stomach contents shows that it had much in common with the American Nosema disease. Later ob-

servations show that it is the same organism; these were made chiefly in Victoria by Mr. Laidlaw, B.Sc., Biologist of Department of Agriculture (vide p. 492, Journal of Agriculture, Victoria, 11/8/13.)

In 1912 the Bureau of Microbiology examined bees affected with a disease which was called Isle of Wight disease, and Nosema apis was found. The same differences with regard to symptoms were observed—Crawling about the ground outside the hive; inability to fly; weakening of the colony, dysentery, paralysis; Nosema present and absent; heavy infection and low infection (vide 3rd Report Government Bureau of Microbiology, 1912, page 134, Dr. G. P. Darnell-Smith). In 1911, in connection with an outbreak described as "malignant dysentery," the Bureau of Microbiology reported the presence of Nosema apis in bees; dead bees were found around the hive (vide Agricultural Gazette, 1911, 3rd January).

Fantham and Porter in their report quoted above note the presence of Nosema apis in Australia.

As recently as 1919 (in Agricultural Gazette, New South Wales, page 593), Mr. Goodacre has written on "Spring Dwindling"; the symptoms therein recorded show characteristics identical with the American Nosema disease, and though not as malignant as the Isle of Wight disease which assumed epidemic proportions in England, not otherwise unlike it. The fact that Nosema was not searched for or not found does not convince unless the gut was examined for young stages. Nosema has been occasionally found in bees in New South Wales.

The following seem to be the inevitable conclusions from a survey of the literature and from the knowledge in possession of this Branch regarding the Isle of Wight disease in this State:—

1. Our bees are somewhat immune to Nosema disease under the good conditions prevailing here.
2. We do not appear to have suffered as severely as beekeepers in England have from Isle of Wight disease. It seems very likely that Nosema disease and Isle of Wight disease are identical; that bees can develop immunity to Nosema; that they lose it if exposed to adverse conditions, especially if short of nectar and pollen, and exposed to cold, wet conditions; that some strains are more immune than others; that some bees are immune to its effects but act as carriers; that "spring dwindling" is often the result of Nosema invasion.

The Nosema disease of America has never been as malignant as in Europe, but is otherwise very like the Isle of Wight disease. Probably the American bee industry is on a better footing, and the strains are stronger and more immune.

Recommendations.

That the New Zealand Government be informed as a result of the inquiries made that—

1. *Nosema apis* is present in Australia in a mild degree only; also in England, America, Brazil, Canada, Germany and Switzerland.
2. That in Australia a very malignant epidemic disease does not result from the operations of *Nosema apis*.
3. That this appears to be due to the relative immunity and high quality of our breeding stock.
4. That there is no fair ground whatever for treating Australian breeders differently to English breeders. If importations are allowable from England, they should also be allowed from Australia.
5. That in the opinion of this Department no damage would be done to the bee industry in New Zealand by permitting the importation of Australian queens of good strains.
6. That it is most likely that Australian queens of good strains are just as well (if not better) suited to New Zealand requirements as English or American queens.
7. That it seems likely, if examination of bees are made in New Zealand, that *Nosema* will be found to occur also in that country.

(Signed) CHAS. O. HAMBLIN,
Ast. Biologist.

16/9/20.

Answers to Correspondents.

- A. J. M., Island Block, G. M. W., Sheffield, C. L., Southland.—Thanks for stamps.
- R. J. N., Hawera.—Evidently an error.
- C. F. G., Auckland.—It is not the Editor's apirary.
- P. T., Ohura.—A queen bred in the late spring would not swarm in that season; one bred the previous autumn might. I would be impossible to send sections of honey to England for marketing purposes.
- H. A., Gisborne.—We know of no cure for stings. The homely "blue-bag" will alleviate the pain, also a dab of ammonia.
- A. C., Raetihi.—We should say it is quite possible that bees working a whole day on poppies would get some of the narcotic properties of the flower into their system to their detriment, and be stupid to resemble death.
- C. E. S., Auckland.—The instructions to make a home-made wax-press is in "Beekeeping for Beginners."
- A. W. F., Roto.—You nearly 'got us beat,' A bushel of lime weighs about 60 lbs.

Subscriptions Received.

[NOTE.—Should there be found any discrepancy, please write the Editor.]

- P. B. Holmes, Pirongia, to August 21.
J. Hubert, Waihou, to August 21.
H. McGowan, Mosgiel, to August 21.
A. A. Pallant, Matamau, to August 21.
— McKain, Hawera, to September 21.
G. Taylor, Hawera, to December 21.
F. C. Gibbs, Auckland, to September 21.
G. J. Pink, Ohau, to September 21.
Miss D. G. Hart, Auckland, to Sept. 21.
J. Gledhill, Timaru, to September 21.
G. Gibson, Rotomanu, to September 21.
G. Airey, Grey, to September 21.
Miss Walsh, Hamilton, to September 21.
Woods Bros., Sefton, to September 21.
J. Hunter, Invercargill, to August 21.
L. Rusterer, Helensville, to August 21.
H. Weenink, Pareora, to August 21.
A. Alquist, Marlborough, to August 21.
F. Wrobbie, Allanton, to September 21.
V. Johnson, Linton, to August 21.
W. H. Shore, Papakura, to August 21.
G. Gillon, Auckland, to September 21.
F. Burnley, Feilding, to September 21.
C. V. Roberts, Auckland, to September 21.
Miss Austin, Waiuku, to October 21.
G. Ward, Temuka, to September 21.
Stewart & Smith, Manakau, to Sept. 21.
H. Holwell, Fairlie, to October 21.
G. J. Macdonald, Christchurch, to Sept. 21.
W.F.C.A. Ltd., Eketahuna, to October 21.
F. Butt, Belfast, to August 21.
A. A. Down, Spotswood, to September 21.
H. W. Earp, Te Puke, to September 21.
R. Scarlett, Glenroy, to August 21.
M. L. Feist, Papatoetoe, to March 21.
H. C. Jones, Pirongia, to Sept. 21.
W. Carson, Springfield, to September 21.
R. McKnight, Cheviot, to July 21.
J. C. Rhodes, Tauranga, to September 21.
A. C. Deadman, Kakahi, to October 21.
F. Hemminge, Invercargill, to Aug. 21.
F. Farrington, Taupiri, to Sept. 21.
W. J. Hunt, Rongotea, to September 21.
J. Kempton, Greytown, to August 21.
R. E. Harris, Waikato, to September 21.
W. Entwistle, Birkenhead, to October 21.
P. J. Zwimpfer, Otarehua, to October 21.
Miss Spicer, Waitoa, to October 21.
P. J. Darby, Bombay, to September 21.
A. A. Grindrod, Auckland, to Sept. 21.
C. C. Weavers, Christchurch, to October 21.
A. Cocker, Eltham, to September 21.
H. Mitchellmore, Geraldine, to August 21.
A. Argall, Panmure, to September 21.
C. E. Sligo, Auckland, to September 21.
F. J. Parke, Pahiata, to September 21.
A. W. Fleming, Roto, to September 21.
W. Nimmo, Canterbury, to October 21.
W. D. Thompson, Dannevirke, to Sept. 21.
A. Coyle, Reotahi, to Nov. 21.
G. J. Rowe, Auckland, to Sept. 21.
J. M. O'Connor, Mosgiel, to Sept. 21.
C. J. Holland, Opatiki, to Sept. 21.
A. Chappell, Redvale, to September 21.
W. Ross, Waikato, to October 21.
E. J. Kirk, Hawera (5/- sent), to July 21.
Mrs. J. M. Gilmer, Wellington (5/- sent), to July 21.

Correspondence.

[The publication of any letter does not necessarily imply our agreement with the subject matter, and we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.]

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—About two years ago I was interested in several letters by experts that appeared in the Bee Journal as to whether bees worked gorse flowers. Some contended that the bees obtained nectar; others that the bees collected pollen; and others again that the bees left gorse blossoms severely alone. Probably they are all correct; but this is something I would like to know more about if someone will kindly tell me. For the last three weeks I have had the misfortune to be working amongst gorse, and in the dinner-hour I have beguiled the time by watching the bees—bees by hundreds on the flowers; but if the bees carry pollen in a yellow mass on their legs as I have been led to believe (do not laugh at me anybody if I am wrong), then I could not see any pollen being gathered. Another interesting matter I noticed was that though there were hundreds of bees every decent day—and every day is decent in Whakatane—every bee I saw was black; not one Italian bee did I see gorse-working—they have evidently more sense than the writer; but some willow trees not five chains away were just about evenly mated between the black and the yellow bees. Now, why don't the Italians work the gorse blossoms?

Another question: Why does the Bee Journal take 15 to 23 days to come from Dunedin?—I am, &c.,

E. E. TATAM.

Whakatane, 6th Sept., 1920.

[Don't know.—Ed.]

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—Thanks for your criticism; there is nothing better to put a man on his mettle. I value your services to the beekeeping industry; I admire your stickability to the Journal; I know many a time you feel like throwing up the work; but—just tell the devil to get behind you—and buck up.

I guess your criticism was written just after your answer to "Hamarei Penitance" (page 158), especially when you say that "practically a vote of censure was passed on you at Conference for similar statements made."

I really must have been sleeping, as I failed to hear a word of censure; but what I did hear from several delegates at the close of the session was, "You are not such a 'black sheep' as some would paint you." In conversation with one man afterwards, he asked, "Would I guarantee that he could get an average of 200 lbs. per colony for five seasons running." "Cer-

tainly not!" I said, and I defy anyone to prove that I ever made such a statement either publicly or privately.

Turning to the crop reports for Westland, you state that the best individual hive return was 1 ton 4 cwt. from 25 hives. Put on your glasses, my friend, and you will read—14 hives, increased to 25; crop 1 ton 4 cwt.; your own remark is Very good. Taking the spring count, 14 hives gives you an average of 192 lbs. per colony. How is that for "Out," ampire? Do you know, my friend, that some of the beekeepers here who are getting good returns refuse to send in any crop report. One man said to me only last week, "Why should I?" Another, who furnished me with a fine account of his season's success wired me next day not to publish the information he gave me. Yesterday I received a letter from a returned soldier down Waipahi way who read "Neglected Westland." He says: "Like most returned soldiers, I have not a large amount of cash, but could start in a small way, eh? If there is any possible chance of my being lucky in Westland, fair dinkum, I'd give it a fair go, you bet, with someone to put me wise a bit." Now, my friend, when a man like this has pluck enough to tackle Westland, don't you think that perhaps even you might be tempted some day to visit us, with an eye to business? We shall be glad to see your fine figure, but hope you won't get wet, in case you need a change of garments.—I am, &c.,

JOHN MURDOCH.

Ross, Sept. 14th, 1920.

[Good for you, friend Murdoch! but the crop came from the 26 hives, not the 14! We reckon the Conference agreed that the statements were misleading.—Ed.]

Beekeepers' Exchange.

[Advertisements on this page will be inserted at the rate of 3/- per 30 words per insertion. Cash must accompany order or will not be inserted. Addresses care Editor 6d. extra to cover cost of postage of replies.]

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WE OFFER the Finest Quality FOUNDATION, MANUFACTURED FROM N.Z. BEESWAX; also American Foundation made by Dadants.

Order early, and beware of purchasing foreign Foundation without consulting the Association.

N.Z. CO-OP. HONEY PRODUCERS'
ASSOCIATION LTD.,
Box 1293, Auckland.

Send for Pamphlet on "BEESWAX."
6d. POST FREE.

W. B. BRAY,
Barry's Bay.

COMMERCIAL APIARISTS willing to assist Returned Soldiers who have had a Course of Instruction in the industry are requested to communicate with

CHAPLAIN CAPT. HARDIE,
Trentham Camp.

FOR SALE, APIARY, 200 Hives; home-
stead, small nursery business; large glass-
house, grape vines, small fruit; opportunity
to learn trade; possession April 1st, 1921.—
Price, £1,300; cash, £1,000. Apply

EDITOR.

NOTICE TO BEEKEEPERS.

I AM STARTING AN APIARY and Out-
Apiaries in this and the surrounding dis-
trict.

AUDREY ARGALL,
Panmure.

WANTED TO BUY, One 2-Frame Re-
versible EXTRACTOR; 12-inch baskets pre-
ferred. Particulars to

G. W. KEAST,
R. MAIL,
Pahiataua.

Send for Pamphlet on "BEESWAX."

6d. POST FREE.

W. B. BRAY,
Barry's Bay.

Do not Work with Obsolete Knives.

HAGERTY'S PATENT No. 40726 STEAM CAPPING KNIFE.

IT IS A PLEASURE TO THE APIARIST

Steam Knife, complete with Can & Tubing, posted to any part N.Z. Price 40/-

Or send your Bingham Knife and I will convert it for you. Price 30/-

Can and Tube 5/- extra.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

WILLIAM HAGERTY, Electrician, WINTON.

OWING TO LACK OF MATERIALS, NEW KNIVES CANNOT BE SUPPLIED
TILL NOVEMBER. OLD KNIVES CAN BE CONVERTED.

Beekeepers' Supplies.

There are no Supplies offered which can compare with "Alliance" Goods in quality. The Price of them, whilst a little higher than some other makes, is more than compensated for by the Superior Quality of the materials used, and the greater care taken in their manufacture. In fact, our goods are the cheapest in the world.

Airco New Process Comb Foundation.

Surpassed by no other makes;
New Refining Process;
New Milling Process;
No Imperfect or Blemished Cells.

This New Foundation is made of clearer, cleaner Wax, possessing the true waxy aroma, and is made on mills which are without a spot or blemish. As every cell is perfect, no drone comb will be built, thereby effecting a considerable profit to users of Airco Foundation. Nicely packed samples sent free on request. Secure one for comparison.

Sundries

We have just landed at Northern Ports, and are landing next week in the South by s.s. Port Stephens, a full range of everything required in the Apiary. Send in your orders now, that they may be delivered promptly on arrival.

Export Tins and Cases.

The tins we supply are made by one of the best firms in the Dominion, and are guaranteed strong and sound. Our cases will be made from specially seasoned timber, strong enough to carry the contents to any part of the world.

ALLIANCE BOX CO., LTD.,

Telegrams—"Brickell," Dunedin.
Post Office Box 572, Dunedin.

R. W. BRICKELL, *Manager.*

New Season's Illustrated Catalogue

sent free on request.

Just drop us a line when in doubt about choice of equipment. We maintain a service department for your information.

New Zealand Beekeepers !

This is your opportunity to secure a strain of Queens that will pay. Cannot be equalled or excelled.

The Beecroft Apiaries, Berrima, W. Abram & Son

ESTABLISHED 1881.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD AND THE FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

NOTICE.

Owing to the ruthless destruction of timber in and around Beecroft, and also to the district getting too residential, the carrying capacity for a large number of hives is now not assured. We have, therefore, been compelled to shift our Apiaries to Berrima, six miles out of Mossvale. In choosing this District, we are sure that it is amongst one of the best in Australia for the raising of Queens and Bees, and just as successful for honey production. We have now the whole plant re-established in working order, and are making immediate arrangements for a large extension to our Queen-raising Apiary to enable us to cope with the increased demand for Queens.

Now Booking Orders for this Season's Delivery. Queens Ready during September.

The recent drought has proved the worth of our strain of Italian Queens. Secure some of this strain, which will not only guarantee the highest yield of honey, but efficient breeding, and will come out on top during reverse conditions.

ITALIAN QUEENS

There is only one class of Queen—The Original, the Unequalled, the Dependable.

All Queens reared from direct Imported Stock from Italy.

UNTESTED, 7/6 each. A Reduction for 10 and over up to 50 of 6d. each. Over that number, 1/- each.

| | One. | Three. | Six. | |
|------------------|------|--------|-------|---------------------------|
| Tested | 12/- | 30/- | 54/- | |
| Select Tested .. | 17/6 | 45/- | 82/6 | WE GUARANTEE SAFE ARRIVAL |
| Select Breeders | 20/- | 52/6 | 97/6 | ANYWHERE OF ALL QUEENS |
| Extra Choice .. | 30/- | 81/- | 156/- | AND BEES. |
| Extra Breeding | 40/- | 114/- | 222/- | |

DON'T HESITATE! Re-Queen your Apiary with a strain that has proved the best for over 50 years. **THE BETTER QUEEN AT THE BEECROFT APIARIES.**

BEEES BY THE POUND A SPECIALITY; with or without Queen. **BEEES, 4/- lb.**

Also **NUCLEI, SWARMS, FULL STOCK HIVES, &c.**

Our Reputation is your guarantee of satisfaction. Re-stock your Apiary the right way, the cheapest way, the best way, with the right strain.

Queens bred from Disease-Resisting Stocks. No order too small and none too large.

NOTE.—All communications to be addressed to Berrima, N.S.W. Payments in M.O. and P.N. payable at Berrima. Please add exchange on cheques.

All goods delivered free on rail, except Queens in mailing cage, which are sent free by post. Both Leather and Golden Strains supplied. Price List on application.

W. Abram & Son, The Beecroft Apiaries, Berrima,
Via **MOSSVALE, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA.**

E. E. ABRAM, E. H. SCALE, Proprietors.

HONEY.

We intend to enter into the Honey business next season and will require large quantities of South Island Honey early in the New Year. Our arrangements will enable us to offer to beekeepers a better price for their crop than they can obtain elsewhere.

Fairbairn, Henderson Ltd.,
Importers, Exporters and General Agents,
238 CUMBERLAND STREET,
DUNEDIN.

P.O. Box 502.

Telegrams: "Fairhand, Dunedin."

1920-21 AMENDED PRICE LIST

of

ITALIAN QUEENS.

PRICES:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Untested | 7/6 | 14/6 | 21/- | 28/- | 35/- |
| Select Untested—1/- extra per Queen. | | | | | |
| Tested | 12/- | 23/- | 33/- | 40/- | 50/- |
| Select Tested | 17/6 | 34/- | 45/- | 60/- | 75/- |
| Breeders | 30/- | | | | |

Orders for Full Colonies booked up for the season.

Tested Queens booked up till 21st December. Untested, about 20th November.

TERMS: Nett Cash with order. Cheques to have exchange added. P.O. Order Office, Edendale.

All Bees and Queens Guaranteed FREE FROM DISEASE, and bred from good working stock.

Postal Address:

ROBERT GIBB, MENZIES FERRY,
SOUTHLAND.

Reducer Competition.

IT APPEARS TO OUR FIRM THAT BY OUR RELEASE CONCERN THE SUBJECT OF THE PROPOSED COMPETITION FOR UNDER ENGINE REDUCERS, WE WERE INDICATING A RELUCTANCE TO SUBMIT OUR PATENTS FOR PUBLIC COMPETITION.

WE THOSE WHO HAVE ATTENDED THE ANNUAL FIELD DAY OF THE REDUCERS AT THE STATE FAIR AT SUDBURY, THESE REMARKS WILL NOW APPLY. BUT TO SUCH PERSONS WHO HAVE NEVER ATTENDED ONE OF THE SUDBURY FIELD DAYS THE FAILURE OF OUR FIRM TO MAKE ANY STATE IN THE MINDS OF A PUBLIC COMPETITION WOULD REASONABLY BE REGARDED AS AN INDICATION THAT WE WERE NOT IN FAVOR OF TESTING OUR INVENTION.

Our Real Reason.

The actual reason for our reluctance in this matter of competition has been that all air-crafts had produced such valuable Reducers in their Workshops that there was no need from the patent engineer's point of view—no need for any such competition. When, in May, 1935, one of the Reducers mentioned that competition with the **HARVEY'S MILLAR REDUCER** in Reducers in 1935, or that has ever been completed since? The inventor, in the same answer, thus abundantly proving his claim by the fact of the success of the design.

Again, as long as the only other person putting out a Reducer to-day in competition with ours is placing a Reducer on the line his Reducer exhibited at Sudbury last February thus claims the title. Naturally, the prospective purchaser will naturally (as himself) if the present person is to be found because located parties, as whether the one is to now succeed or not is an important fact in a few months—perhaps it may well be discarded, as the one of inventor has discarded in the last two—years since the same had done other persons, such of which, while the success of the one this design was to have of that produce every Reducer under the sun!

When?

The thought will naturally itself be the mind of every person desiring to test design in the purchase of a piece of air-crafting machinery that may reasonably be expected to meet its needs only a few months from now—**Am I getting a present effect, as surely the advantage—mathematical result of a more better's test is a better in his own business gain—?**

As it reasonable to expect any one prospective purchaser to place an implicit confidence in that which the **HARVEY'S MILLAR REDUCER** has earned an unshakable during the seven years of its continued success, in a new and not publicly tested pattern, which is an almost a departure from the same under's design which he exhibited and demonstrated to compare with ours as Reducers last February that it is hard to believe that the same individual placed them last!

We ask ourselves as to our own reaction—Is it worth while arranging a competition with a pattern that may in a few months go the way of the last better other discarded patterns placed by the same competitor?

We think that every reasonable person will agree with us when we demand that when our present competitor has proved that his present invention commends the our confidence (which confidence in his present pattern we much doubt, it is then time enough to talk about public money given competitions.

Haphazard versus Expert Opinion.

We have the fullest confidence in the Manager of the U. S. A. As a business expert, possibly the right man in the right place. Mr. Ryland is a god-send to the U. S. A. in his position. He is a business expert and thus, when in the presence of the U. S. A. he gives the air-crafts Reducers "answers of requirements," we may naturally expect when that being done that they will be better than the best of the best. He is not—will give some of the best of the best and will not inventing will answer all requirements, as to them is arranged to himself a capability in judging them to meet possibly—by the same nature of the present invention—system and design is just as well as the best of the best. In any event, no prudent Reducers will buy with confidence a Reducer's Manager of the Firm which business to have the Agency for the sale of it.

Therefore

We will make our referees and Judges to make a reliable judgment upon the merits of each Reducer, and we will make our arrangements for a Public Competition, and so every as possible to exclude any and all favoritism.

The Competition shall take place either in the honey rooms of each respective Reducer, or we will lend our own Factory for the purpose, seeing that we are as well paid for such a demonstration.

Each Competitor shall provide such sufficient quantity of their honey as will keep six Reducers working a full day under Government rules.

Each Competitor shall submit one of the Judges; these two shall select one other (in this regard we reserve the name of our individual, which will be submitted to every Competitor before the selection, and which persons we will not permit to select upon our property.)

No foul hood comb shall be brought upon any display upon which the Competition shall be held.

The Judging Points shall be

(with the reservation that other, previous to the trial, may be substituted as follows:—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| QUANTITY OF HONEY MELTED | 10 Points |
| Temperature of Honey on leaving Reducer—to be taken every quarter of an hour, averaged throughout the trial | 10 Points |
| Clarity of Honey on leaving the Separator | 5 Points |
| Ease of Operation of Reducer | 10 Points |
| Cost of Reducer, from the point of view of the possible purchase by the small beekeeper | 10 Points |

Clarity of Honey we place lowest, because any Honey can be afterwards settled in the tank. Price we value highly, as it is easy enough to invent an expensive Machine, of no use to any but the big man.

All honey to be weighed, and every pound to count as five pounds of honey. This is necessary, because it is impossible to calculate the amount in the comb, and that competitor having the most might thereby lose the Competition.

The Competition shall take place during March week, and all Reducers shall submit Reducers that have been on sale for not less than six months.

One month's notice to compete shall be given from each to each Competitor.

NOW THEN, BOYS, WHAT IMPROVEMENTS ON THESE TENTATIVE RULES ARE SUGGESTED? NO DOUBT THE EDITOR WILL PERMIT OF THEIR PUBLICATION IN THE JOURNAL IF YOU WRITE AND ASK HIM, SEEING THAT THIS IS MORE OR LESS A PUBLIC MATTER. OUR FIRM WILL ALSO BE GLAD TO INSERT ANY GOOD AND REASONABLE PROPOSALS, SO LONG AS OUR SPACE WILL PERMIT.

NOTE.—WE HAVE LEFT OUT THE MATTER OF ANY OTHER PRIZE THAN THE REPUTATION GAINED BY THE RESULT OF THE TRIAL, ANY OTHER REWARD IS FOR OTHERS TO ARRANGE.

The Thoroughwork Apiaries Company

KIHIKIHI.

Honey for Export

WE ARE CASH BUYERS

Of New Zealand Government Graded Honey,
packed according to Regulations, at

FULL CASH PRICES

equivalent to the highest values obtainable in
the Overseas Markets.

Payments made within 48 hours of the
time the Honey is graded.

Write, telegraph, or call on us for further
particulars.

A. S. PATERSON & Co., Ltd.,

No. 1 Custom St. West, Auckland.

Telegraphic Address—'ASPASIA,' AUCKLAND.

New Zealand Co-operative Honey Producers' Assoc., Ltd.

(H.P.A.)

Head Office : Postal Address : Box 1293, Auckland,
Stanley Street, AUCKLAND.

Telegraphic Address : "Bees, Auckland."

Beekeepers' Supplies

TINS AND CASES.

Shareholders and Clients should send orders
immediately for approximate quantities Tins
and Cases required for next season.

DEPOTS HAVE BEEN OPENED AT :

Christchurch—Canterbury Orchardists' Assn. Buildings,
Colombo Street, in charge of Mr. T. S. Winter.

Greymouth in charge of Mr. A. Batty.

Dunedin—Mr. G. W. Herrick, Stafford Street, will accept
orders for supplies on our behalf.

New Zealand Co-op. Honey Producers' Assn., Ltd.

AUCKLAND.

BENTON'S QUEEN-CELL NURSERY- INCUBATOR (Patent No. 43259.)

THE MOST MODERN IMPROVEMENT IN QUEEN-CELL NURSERIES.

Its advantages are such as to lessen the Cost of Producing Virgin Queens by fully one-third. It saves time, labour, and trouble, and many of the risks incurred in handling Cells; hence you cannot afford to be without one.

Do not forget, it is often poor economy to continue using out-of-date and inferior Appliances, when up-to-date and efficient Appliances are procurable.

THE BENTON QUEEN-CELL AND QUEEN NURSERY can be had in two sizes. The small size provides for the care of 16 Cells, and holds 6 half-depth Frames. The large size provides for the care of 48 Cells.

Send for descriptive leaflet and price of this proved success to the

SOLE AGENTS:

N.Z. Co-op. Honey Producers' Assn., Ltd.

BOX 1293, AUCKLAND.

1920-21 PRICES OF ITALIAN QUEENS.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| One or Two: 7/6 each. | Three or Four: 7/- each. | Five or more than Five. 6/6 each. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|

All orders accepted last season and during the winter months at last season's prices will be filled as agreed.

Colour Range of Workers Guaranteed Leather - Three-banded to Golden Four-banded.

TERMS.—Nett cash with order; Cheques to have exchange added.

Any Queen arriving dead at original address replaced Free if Cage is returned unopened.

NOTES.—Owing to the increase in the price of sugar, postage, and all materials, No Reduction can be made on large orders.

All orders filled in strict rotation. Beekeepers should order early and avoid disappointment. In the best interests of Customers no Queens will be sent out later than the second week in March. This will enable Queens to be raised for wintering in the Nuclei, thus ensuring early Queens the following Spring.

Customers can rely on getting the best of Queens, and are assured of Absolute Freedom from Disease.

Inspection of the Apiary cordially welcomed at all times.

POSTAL ADDRESS:

J. H. TODD, Renwicktown, MARLBOROUGH.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

Dept. of Agriculture, Industries & Commerce,
Blenheim, Sept. 15th, 1920.

Mr. J. H. Todd, Renwicktown.

Sir,—Having examined every hive at your Apiary at Renwicktown, I have found no evidence of Foul-brood.
(Signed) A. P. YOUNG,
Apiary Inspector.