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E. A. Fair

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**Beekeepers'
Journal.**

Vol. 5.

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No. 7.

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Mr. G. R. Dixon, Vice-President West Coast Branch,
with his able help in the Apiary.

ISSUED MONTHLY

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The New Zealand Beekeepers' Journal

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

No. 7

VOL. 5

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 matter for publication must be in the Editor's hands NOT LATER than the 20th of the month previous to publication.

Address
FRED C. BAINES, Kati Kati, Bay of Plenty.

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EDITORIAL.

The Report of the Eighth Annual Conference is contained in this issue, and we are sure that our members will agree that good solid work has been done by the meeting. Although it was expected that most of the visitors would be from the North Island, there was quite a number from the South Island, and one from the West Coast. As will be seen by

the subject matter of the papers read, they were all of practical value, and we are asked by those gentlemen who read them to state that they will be pleased if our readers will criticise and question any statements made, through the Journal, and the answers will be made public through the same medium.

The Editor has not had time to write up his impressions of the various papers, but hopes to place them before readers of the Journal in next issue.

The report of the work done by the Standing Committee must give those who are at all reasonable a feeling of very great satisfaction, and in this connection we should like to say a few words on the general work of the National Association and the work done since its inception.

Firstly, we would point out that the idea of the co-operative principle of marketing was started by the Taranaki Branch of the National, and it was chiefly through the National that propaganda work was carried out. Every Conference gave an opportunity for discussion; every Branch was a medium through which meetings of beekeepers were called; and those responsible for the management of the H.P.A. had been able to get in touch with not only the members of the National, but also beekeepers generally. The National and its Branches have never ceased to urge the principles of the co-operative movement, and it is no exaggeration to say that had the National not existed there would be no H.P.A. to-day. We take no credit for the splendid results that have been obtained by the H.P.A.; this is due entirely to the labours of past and present management; but we insist that the national must be given the credit for providing means to enable this result to be achieved. It was at the 1914 Conference that Mr. H. W. Gilling read a paper on "Co-operation," and from that time to this there has been no meeting at which the subject has not been brought forward. On the other hand, consider what would have been the position of the promoters without the National. Here were about 8,000 unregistered beekeepers scattered all over the country and no organisation to call any of them together. The H.P.A. would have died in its infancy. Therefore, if the National Association had not accomplished anything else, that bare fact alone should be sufficient to enlist the support of all beekeepers.

So much for that part of the question. Now, another statement made is, "What is the National Association doing; what good are we going to get out of it?" It is just according to what you expect, because if you think by subscribing, say, 5/- or 10/- per annum (of which your Branch receives 75 per cent. for the general business of the Branch), you expect to get £5 worth of work done, we submit you are asking an impossible thing. Without the National, where would be the grading, salaries of graders, railway freights on honey, registration of apiaries, embargo on the importation of queens and bees, and amendments of the Apiaries Act, to mention only a few matters? It is admitted by the graders themselves that it was through the organ of the National that attention was first drawn forcibly to the salaries paid these officials, and very soon afterwards an improvement was made in this direction.

Our old friend, Mr. I. Hopkins, in his paper at Conference, urged the National

to "wake up" and do better in the future than in the past. We are not complaining of a gentle hint to "keep going," but one would judge from the paper that the National was not doing what it should or was expected to do. Neither the beekeepers nor any other body could get anything from the Government during the war period, and apparently because of that the body is subject to silly epithets. As regards the membership of the National, the Editor had a chat with a gentleman who occupies a similar position in another industry, and according to him the beekeepers compared very favourably indeed with others. Take the Farmers' Union in the Auckland Province alone, with about 70,000 farmers, and not one-tenth belonging to the Union. Take the fruit-growers, and a similar position obtains as regards members of that Federation. That this should not be we quite admit; but we can only lay the claims of the National before a man to enlist his sympathy; we cannot compel him to join us, and we submit that if a man is in the industry for a living, or intends to take it up with that object in view, the work already achieved by our organisation should be sufficient to show him that it was worth his support.

To say that the lack of policy, &c., &c., in the National is deplorable (as has been stated), is all nonsense. Twice we have circularised the whole of the registered beekeepers of the Dominion, putting forward the objects and aims of the National. In the Journal for September, 1918, we put forward a scheme that every Branch should during the winter start a series of evenings of instruction. We arranged to provide all the necessary appliances for demonstration. The conclusion of this course was to be followed by an examination. We finished our remarks on the above scheme with the following:—

"We on our part are only too anxious that the National Association should justify its existence to the very fullest extent, and this can only be achieved by a campaign on the lines of the above. We are willing to give a very great deal of time in rendering every assistance possible, but it is not a one-man job. It will require the help and co-operation of every beekeeper in the land, and we have the confidence in those who wish the National well that they too are willing to help in every possible way."

With what result? "A voice crying in the wilderness." The only thing that happened was a criticism of the Editor's efforts to get together the best syllabus. Again in 1919 we placed in the Journal a series of questions suitable for a programme of instruction for Branch meetings. Some of these were used by the West Coast Branch, and favourably commented on by the Secretary; but for the rest—! And whilst mentioning the West Coast Branch, did you notice the syllabus published last month? Fortnightly meetings for the whole year, with an interest-

ing subject for every evening. Never a word of unfriendly criticism; simply a request now and then for assistance with funds for organisation purposes. A Branch with 72 financial members, absolutely loyal to a man to both Associations, recognising the necessity for both, and taking what is being done as the best possible under the circumstances.

Wake up! Precisely! Every member of the Executive of the North Island has had that command from the guard more often than desirable when travelling on the Main Trunk express for the benefit of the industry, and doing their best for the critics and others who were sleeping in comfortable beds.

Is it not time we stopped this carping criticism and turned our attention to more profitable channels? If the National is not doing what you think it should, make your proposals to alter the state of things public in the Journal, and we are sure they will be given all the attention they deserve. A public man, who is a managing director of a company, said to the Editor that he had attended a great many meetings of all descriptions, but he had never attended one that contained so many faddists as the Conference evidenced. There is something in it too, and it is unfortunate that because a man does not agree with the particular fad of one or two, they lose sight of all the good work he may have done in other ways, and are out to beat him.

Will those who are dissatisfied with the National and its work please detail where it has failed in the past, so that it can "wake up" and do better in the future? Since the Editor has held the positions he does in the National, no matter has been brought forward by any Branch, Executive meeting, or Conference that has not been dealt with. That the result has not been as certain individuals desired is due to the fact that after careful discussion the particular matter was thought to be either unnecessary, or that no good would be obtained to the industry in general by the adoption of these particular requests.

The Conference expressed its satisfaction of the work done during the past year absolutely unanimously; therefore, it is for those who wish the National well to assist the Executive to continue the useful work it has already accomplished.

A few words on the personnel of the Executive will not be out of place here. First, the election of Mr. T. W. Kirk as President will, we are sure, give pleasure to the whole of our readers. Mr. Kirk needs no introduction to our readers; his long experience with the Department in assisting to build up the various branches of horticulture, &c., for the Government will be of very great assistance in guiding the National to be of greater use to the industry generally. Mr. T. E. Clark (Vice-

President) is not only a very keen beekeeper but a level-headed business-man, whose presence on the Executive is bound to be beneficial. The North Island representatives, Messrs. A. R. Bates and R. S. Hutchinson, are both very experienced beekeepers operating large numbers of hives. The South Island representatives, Messrs. W. E. Barker and L. Irwin, are both men who are keen on the National and industry generally. Therefore, we are sure that if any member has a matter that he thinks will be beneficial will forward his views to the Secretary to submit to the Executive he may be quite sure of a fair hearing.

This is the first occasion that the Vice-President has not automatically occupied the position of President, and we appreciate the action of Mr. E. W. Sage in proposing Mr. T. W. Kirk to fill the position, for the sole reason, we believe, that he felt that the industry would gain by it. But we should like it to be known that Mr. Sage is worthy of the office, because he has always worked very hard for his Branch, which is one of the strongest; he has served four years on the Executive; has done what only a very few were willing to do, which was to sign a joint and several guarantee for £8,000 that the marketing end of the industry might be carried on to the advantage of all without a penny extra to himself. Cut Mr. Sage out of the directorate of the H.P.A. and you embarrass the industry severely—far more than any little mistake he may have made at any time would have done, the latter being no exception to every man who accepts office of any description. We hope Mr. Sage will allow himself to be nominated for the office of President at some future date, that the beekeepers may have the opportunity of paying him the compliment for his work in the interests of the industry.

We are publishing in this issue the crop reports received to date, and thank all those who have furnished returns. Although these are not anything like a comprehensive return of the honey crop of the Dominion, they give at least an indication of the crops raised in the various Provinces.

We were sorry to find that our little Journal did not pay its way last year, owing chiefly to the increased rates of postage, paper and printing. We earnestly ask all our readers to do all they can to increase the circulation by obtaining new subscribers. The Editor is only too anxious to do all he can in this direction, and would appreciate any suggestions that would tend to make the Journal more interesting and of value to the industry. We hope that as prices are dropping on almost every commodity, they will extend to the production of the Journal, and thus enable us to show a different balance-sheet next year.

The American Bee Journal is desirous of obtaining the following back numbers of the Journal, and has asked us to try and procure them. The numbers required are July 1914 to December 1917; Jan., Feb., March, April, June, July, Aug., and Dec. 1918; Jan., March, Aug., Oct., and Dec. 1919. Will those who are willing to spare any or all of these please write the Editor, putting their own price on, as the obtaining of the books is more important than the price. Please write before sending the books, as we do not want more than necessary.

We have a few copies of the latest issue of the Bee World for distribution, which, as usual, is crammed full of most interesting and instructive matter.

Market Reports.

Since our last report no business has been done, whatever, and values remain nominal, owing to there being no demand and heavy stocks. We can only repeat the values given last month, namely:—Pile 1, at 70/-; Pile 3, at 42/6 per cwt.

Beeswax.—The market for beeswax is also quiet. African and other descriptions are still offering at low prices. Some retail sales of Chilean have been made at £8 per cwt.

TAYLOR & CO.

Liverpool, 5th April, 1921.

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

Auckland.—The weather during May has been exceptionally fine, and the bees in this district are wintering well. Prices remain unchanged, both for honey and beeswax.—G. V. Westbrooke.

Wellington.—The crop of honey in the district has been gathered, and the bees as a whole are in good condition for wintering. The bulk of the crop is well conditioned, and of excellent flavour and quality. Lines are arriving freely at the grading stores for export, and it is still noticeable that with a little more care higher marks could be secured on the grade certificate. Local prices are remaining firm, as reported last month. The English market is dull, except for finest grades, of which there is little offering. Bright beeswax is offering at 2/3 per lb. Section honey is scarce.—F. A. Jacobsen.

Christchurch and Dunedin.—There is little fresh to report. The market is bare of supplies, and beekeepers show a tendency to hold their crops. Honey for export is coming in freely. Bulk honey,

7½d.; 10-lb. tins, 7/6; sections, 7/6 to 10/-. Pat honey: Very little forward, Beeswax in demand at 2/- per lb.—E. A. Earp.

Canterbury Tales.

By E. G. WARD.

As I did not attend the Conference, I am not able to make any comments, but judging by the Agenda Paper it should have been interesting. Newspaper reports say that about sixty delegates attended from all parts of the Dominion. This seems rather a small attendance out of 5,565 registered beekeepers, and a poor response to Mr. Sage's appeal to Aucklanders to make this Conference the best on record. Did brother Howard's reference to the tropics raise fears in the minds of those in the south, or is Auckland too far away, I wonder? Whatever the cause, my vote is for Christchurch next year. That Mr. T. W. Kirk was elected President came as a surprise, but I feel sure there will be general satisfaction. Although a beekeeper in a very small way, he has always taken a keen interest in our doings, and in the capacity of President of the National will be able to keep our interests before the officials of the Agricultural Department better than anyone else I can name.

I am reminded by a correspondent that I promised to faithfully report my experience in giving queen cells unprotected after de-queening a colony. Will those interested please refer back to page 26 (column 2). I must apologise for the delay, but the fact is that conditions were so unfavourable after the middle of January that I was not able to give the subject the exhaustive trial I had intended. I have not got any records by me, but I am still quite satisfied from the results obtained that protectors are quite superfluous. Writing from memory, out of about 30 cells given, only two were torn down, and I believe in these cases there must have been a virgin in the hive as well as the old queen. I suppose the bees were of the same opinion as myself, but had decided to let their young queen get laying before disposing of the old one.

The article in last month's Journal by Allen Latham on "Queen Introduction" is a most interesting one, and well worth testing out thoroughly. I shall certainly "give it a go" next summer. The subject has been so well handled by the writer that there seems to be nothing left out which has any bearing on it. Everyone knows what a risky thing it is to introduce a queen to a strong colony. From my own experience there is just one condition where one can do almost anything in reason with impunity, and that is when there is a good honey flow on; but if this condition

is absent, then look out for trouble. Allen Latham gave a plan for raising queen-cells a year or two ago, and it looked so good that I gave it a thorough trial. It was a rank failure with me, but others had splendid success. If his queen introduction plan is a failure with me, I suppose I must fall back on the only excuse beyond criticism—locality.

Mr. Luke's article on out-apiary management is inspiring (especially the average of 145 lb. per colony and a 25 per cent. increase), and if locality does not have a lot to do with the result, then there must be a great many duffers keeping bees. Mind, I am not casting any doubt on Mr. Luke, but I would just like to warn some of the embryo bee "kings" that they will not find many districts where results like these are secured.

When the Editor decided to publish the names of subscribers to the Journal instead of sending a receipt for cash received, he unconsciously introduced an interesting feature. I always read over the names, not for the purpose of finding out who has paid up, but to find out whether I know any of them. It is a kind of general introduction. In the June issue I noticed the name of one who was my apprentice 23 years ago. If he turns out as good a beekeeper as he did a cabinet-maker, I shall have another reason to be proud of him. Shake hands, Stanley. I'm pleased to meet you!

The illustration of the Misses Bernard and Barnes apiary on the front page suggests a few lines. All the roofs are of the gable pattern, and I presume the supers are rabbeted. When I commenced beekeeping, I "cogitated" a long time over the question—flat or gable roof?—and finally decided to adopt the gable roof. Now I'm sorry. I was influenced a good deal by the opinion of Mr. Hopkins, who says the flat lid is an abomination. The "boot is on the other foot." Of all the abominations used by a beekeeper, I think the gable roof is the worst. I've got too many to throw them away, but every new roof I make is a flat one, and my advice to any beginner is adopt the flat roof from the start and you will never regret it.

I don't often read anything relating to our industry in the British Isles, but have lately seen a cutting from the "Aberdeen Free Press" for April 29th, 1920. Rather stale, eh? Yes; but it serves to show that conditions differ in Scotland and New Zealand. The item is too long to quote in full, but it confirms what has been stated many times here that beekeeping is not carried on as a means of livelihood by farmers, "but by gardeners and others who made it a hobby." They make just the same mistakes as we do. A Mr. Taylor, who supplied the information in the cutting under review, says he lent his extractor to a friend whose bees were affected with Isle of Wight disease, with disastrous results. I know of a case in Canterbury

where foul-brood was communicated to healthy bees in the same way. Mr. Taylor also says he believes a mild form of rheumatism can be cured by bee stings. I believe there is just as much chance of curing rheumatism with bee-stings as there is of curing bee-stings with the "dope" recommended by Dr. A. F. Bonney in the June number of this Journal.

At the Canterbury Field Day, held at Avonhead last February, the following conversation was overheard:—"Who's that man with the camera?" The lady to whom the question was addressed took a bird's-eye view of the assembly, but all she could see was a man holding a smoker against his chest. It took considerable time and elocutionary ability before the questioner had a clear understanding of the mysteries of a bee-smoker.

District Reports.

WEST COAST.

A meeting of beekeepers of Ross and the surrounding district, convened by Mr. J. M. Allan, was held in the Coronation Hall, Ross, on Saturday, 21st May, and was attended by sixteen beekeepers, all of whom were very enthusiastic.

Mr. J. Allan was voted to the chair, and in his opening remarks said that at a previous meeting it was decided to invite representatives from the West Coast Branch of the National Beekeepers' Association, the result being the presence there that night of Mr. Baty (President) and Mr. Cochrane (Secretary).

Continuing, the Chairman said it would be a step in the right direction to form a sub-branch of the West Coast Association, and he therefore called on Mr. Baty to address the meeting on the aims and objects of the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand.

Mr. Baty said he was very pleased to see such a representative gathering of the craft, and it was very gratifying to himself and Mr. Cochrane indeed to be present with them that evening. The National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand stood for the betterment of the beekeeping industry as a whole, and one of its chief objects was to bring pressure to bear on the powers that be to get legislation placed on the Statute Book for the eradication of the dreaded scourge foul-brood, which was costing the beekeepers of the Dominion thousands of pounds annually. Another thing they desired was the appointment of a Chief Apiarist, with an efficient staff of instructors and inspectors, and thereby be able to have some control of disease, which was rampant on the Coast at the present time.

Mr. Baty then appealed to those present to join up and form a sub-branch of the West Coast Association, as in his mind it would bring the beekeepers of Ross and neighbouring districts into line with the beekeepers of the Dominion, and would be another spoke in the wheel of progress, which the industry needs at the present time.

Mr. Baty said he would also like to draw the attention of his hearers to the advisability of all commercial apiarists becoming shareholders in the Co-operative Honey Producers' Association, which had been in the past and is now the very heart and soul of the honey industry. The chief objects of the H.P.A. were to create a demand for the produce of its members at a reasonable rate of remuneration, and not to squeeze the consumer for the last penny. One had only to peruse our last year's report to get an idea of the amount of honey packed by the H.P.A. for the retail trade and overseas market, and there is every reason to believe that under the able management of Mr. C. F. Ryland the H.P.A. would continue to forge ahead against its opponents, and in view of the above facts he would again urge all commercial beekeepers to stand shoulder to shoulder, and by so doing keep the ship afloat.

Mr. Cochrane was the next speaker, and said he was quite in accord with the previous speaker's remarks, and drew the meeting's attention to the scale of fees as set out by the National, and also explained that if a sub-branch was formed they would get all stationery free, including the Beginner's Handbook on Beekeeping (by F. C. Baines), which no amateur should be without; also the book of rules governing the West Coast Branch of the National.

The Chairman said he had listened with much pleasure to the two former speakers, and it now rested with the meeting whether they would form a sub-branch.

Mr. Upjohn moved and Mrs. Whittle seconded—"That those present form themselves into a sub-branch of the West Coast Branch of the National Beekeepers' Association."

The motion was carried unanimously, and a meeting will be held in a month from date to elect officers, &c

Mr. Allan was appointed secretary pro tem.

The Chairman moved a vote of thanks to Messrs. Baty and Cochrane for having motor-cycled down so far, considering the state of the roads, which was heartily endorsed.

Mr. Murdoch moved a vote of thanks to the chair, and this concluded the meeting.

D. T. COCHRANE, Secretary.
Cobden.

NELSON.

The annual meeting of the Nelson Provincial Branch of the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand was held at Motueka on the 14th May. There was a very good attendance of members, Mr. C. B. Morris, of Riwaka, being in the chair. Office-bearers for the ensuing year were duly elected, and the annual balance-sheet was read and adopted. Matters relating to the industry in the district were discussed, but the subject which took precedence was the proposed apiaries tax. It was finally decided to send a remit to the National Conference favouring an immediate imposition by the Government of a tax on the lines suggested at last Conference.

Several new members were proposed and elected. It is quite evident that the beemen in the district are beginning to "get a move on," and are going to assist this infant Association by "joining up."

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Mr. J. P. Wells' residence, Whakarewa street, Motueka.

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL BRANCH.

The annual meeting of our Association took place in Hamilton on the 27th May, at 10.30 a.m.

The annual report and balance-sheet was read, but owing to its not being complete on account of not having received our proportion of our subscriptions back from the General Secretary, the adoption was held over to a future date. The cheque has since been received.

The total receipts for the year amounted to £33 10s. 6d., and the expenditure to £30 8s. 11d., leaving a credit balance of £3 2s. 6d. Since the close of the year outstanding subscriptions to the amount of £9 have been received. Our financial membership stands at 45.

The reports from our sub-branches were not as encouraging as we should have liked, some of them finding it hard to hold the interest of the smaller men, but on the whole they are doing it good work, and it is hoped that by holding some meetings of a technical nature, interest will be maintained. A big effort is to be made in the coming year to launch a proposal that we hope will create some healthy rivalry between our Branches.

As the honey classes at the shows are not taken advantage of by the individual beekeepers, we propose to ask the Winter Show Committee to cut them out and replace them with a class for a district exhibit with a substantial prize. Big things are expected from this; see that your district gets in.

It was proposed that an endeavour be made to open a sub-branch of the Association in the Hauraki Plains, and a coun-

mittee was set up to meet the beekeepers from there attending Conference, with a view to arranging a suitable meeting-place and time. This was accomplished, and a meeting will be held at Ngatea on a date to be fixed.

The apiaries tax came up for a long discussion, and it was felt that our Association could not support it in its present form.

Mr. C. F. Horn was elected to represent our Association at the Conference in Auckland.

The report showed that the honey crop in the Auckland Province had been a little above the average, and in some districts really good crops had been secured.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. C. Smedley; Vice-President, Mr. T. H. Pearson; Committee—Messrs. C. F. Horn, W. Copsey, F. E. Stewart, A. Pearson (with power to add); Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. Davies.

July 23rd, 7.30 p.m., Bath Hall, Hamilton.—Short papers will be read on "Feeding Bees, Methods, &c." All interested are invited.

August 11th, 10.30 a.m.—Conference Report and General Business will be dealt with. Method of Electing National Executive.

A. H. DAVIES.

June 10th, 1921.

TARANAKI.

Being still in the northern city, it is impossible to furnish any Taranaki notes, so I will content myself with a few remarks concerning the H.P.A. and National Association meetings.

The H.P.A. meeting was first held, and passed off very quietly, the main feature being the expression of confidence shown in the management. The further one goes into the matter of management, the more one realises the hard time the management has passed through successfully. All that is required to ensure the further success of the H.P.A. is the loyalty of all beekeepers.

Beemen will shortly be asked to vote on the question as to whether they approve of the principle contained in Mr. Bartlett-Miller's proposed amendment—viz., that the election of officers of the National Association be done by individual voting by post. This no doubt is, on the face of it, a democratic principle, and Mr. Bartlett-Miller deserves credit for bringing it forward. But I would advise all members to be very careful about adopting it, as it would mean such a lot of extra work for the Secretary, and I do not see where the money would come from to pay for it.

The policy of the National is to help the honey industry in every way. Now the

question arises, who are the men who know best how to help the industry? They are the honey producers who depend on the industry for a living, and the men who are public-spirited enough to spend time and money to help themselves and their brother bee-men. The present system works well, so why discard it? If the new scheme is adopted, I should think that the National will need more than 25 per cent. of the Branches' funds to carry on.

I must congratulate brother Sage on his action in proposing Mr. T. W. Kirk as our President for the coming year. Some of us had looked to Mr. Sage to fill the position, but realising what a suitable man Mr. Kirk was we sat back.

This is my first visit to Auckland, and the thing that strikes me most is the mild weather for winter.

H. R. PENNY.

Auckland, 10/6/21.

HAWKE'S BAY.

For the present our thoughts are away from the bees and with the appliances. There promises to be some increases made in most apiaries during the coming season. May they all prosper!

Several of the gumas are now in flower and the tagasaste in bloom. Most days the bees are busy. We still lack the winter rainfall that is so auspicious for summer flowers.

Our bee work is slack; our notes are short. We leave room for matters relating to Conference.

J. P. BOYLE.

June 15th, 1921.

WAIPA BRANCH.

It will perhaps interest the readers of the Journal to see how we are trying to do things properly in our district. The following advertisement will appear in our local press for one year:—

WAIPA BEE CLUB.

(Affiliated with National Beekeepers' Association of N.Z.)

CAUTION.

This Club has been formed for the purpose of assisting every owner of bees to keep them in accordance with the law, thus to protect commercial and private beekeepers from the dread scourge of foul-brood. To all desirous of information upon practical beekeeping a helping hand is extended. Periodical demonstrations will be given in the different districts, and personal assistance proffered by members of the Club upon application to the Secretary (Mr. H. Jones, Pirongia) or the President (Mr. H. Bartlett Bartlett-Miller, Kikikiki). All bee-owners refusing this assistance, and continuing to disregard registration of their bees, or having on their property bees in box hives, trees, or buildings, or

harbouring foul-brood, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour allowed by law. All persons interested in bees are eligible for, and invited to become, members of the Waipa Bee Club. It is not a loose corporation. For and on behalf of the Waipa Bee Club.

H. JONES, Hon. Sec.,
Pirongia.

Meetings bi-monthly in Te Awamutu.

Crop Reports.

AUCKLAND.

Spring Count.	Increased to.	Crop. ton cwt.	Season.
70	95	3 5	Good.
7	10	Nil.	Poor.
52	72	2 12	Good.
22	50	0 2½	Poor.
7	22	0 7	Good.
7	18	Nil.	Fair.
56	70	2 14	Good.
370	480	8 0	Fair.
70	82	0 11	Poor.
95	118	4 10	Good.
400	..	11 10	Good.
150	180	4 4	Fair.
12	19	0 4½	Good.
2	8	17 lbs.	Fair.
50	94	2 8	Fair.
115	..	3 10	Fair.
35	43	0 17	Good.
6	12	0 3	Good.
48	75	3 10	Very good.
3	7	0 2	Fair.
4	11	0 1	Poor.
40	45	0 5½	Poor.
60	73	2 15	Good.
50	64	2 1	Fair.
94	179	4 10	Good.
420	520	21 0	Fair.
2	..	0 2	Fair.
7	..	0 2	Very good.
40	55	2 8	Good.
27	62	1 5	Good.
14	22	0 13	Good.
240	254	12 0	Good.
20	105	1 7	Good.
20	24	0 8	Fair.
140	150	10 0	Good.
140	160	2 10	Fair.
39	59	1 16	Fair.
80	95	3 0	Good.
4	7	0 3	Very good.
59	110	1 15	Fair.
4	14	0 1½	Good.
3081	3988	116 12 10½lb.	

Average per hive (spring count): 85.24 lbs.
Increase: 65.85 lbs.

WELLINGTON, HAWKE'S BAY, MANAWATU, TARANAKI.

Spring Count.	Increased to.	Crop. ton cwt.	Season.
4	7	0 2	Good.
3	5	0 0¾	Poor.
40	60	0 17	Poor.
17	20	0 12½	Fair.

Spring Count.	Increased to.	Crop. ton cwt.	Season.
5	7	0 2	Fair.
2	5	0 0½	Fair.
114	141	4 12	Fair.
28	31	0 12	Poor.
23	32	2 0	Fair.
18	20	0 7½	Fair.
25	28	No crop.	Very poor.
37	..	1 0	Fair.
22	40	0 9¼	Poor.
3	9	No crop.	Fair.
8	10	0 4	Fair.
2	3	0 1½	Good.
370	dec. 366	13 18	Good.
5	8	0 1½	Poor.
90	150	2 0	Fair.
30	50	0 6	Poor.
200	dec. 148	0 17	Very poor.
96	140	4 1	Poor.
90	125	5 14	Very poor.
2	4	0 0¾	Fair.
6	30	No crop.	Poor.
8	9	0 7¼	Good.
2	5	0 1	Very good.
52	75	1 10	Good.
100	118	2 0	Poor.
18	23	0 5	Fair.
3	5	0 1	Poor.
1423	1711	42 3½	

Average per hive (spring count): 66.38 lbs.
Increase: 55.21 lbs.

NELSON.

Spring Count.	Increased to.	Crop. ton cwt.	Season.
24	29	1 0	Fair.
28	34	0 14½	Poor.
12	16	0 8	Fair.
38	45	1 1	Poor.
8	14	0 8	Fair.
8	15	0 5	Fair.
5	..	0 4½	Fair.
28	30	1 10	Fair.
151	188	5 11	

Average per hive (spring count): 82.33 lbs.
Increase: 66.11 lbs.

CANTERBURY.

Spring Count.	Increased to.	Crop. ton cwt.	Season.
32	40	0 10	Fair.
20	..	0 3½	Poor.
22	32	1 0	Good.
60	65	1 12	Poor.
292	..	7 1	Fair.
116	127	1 1	Poor.
12	18	0 6½	Fair.
11	13	0 13	Good.
100	116	2 18	Fair.
107	140	2 0	Poor.
93	101	2 7	Poor.
50	80	2 0	Fair.
50	60	0 12	Poor.
7	11	0 0½	Poor.
24	28	0 15	Poor.
32	44	0 9	Poor.
36	dec. 30	0 14	Poor.
20	24	0 4	Poor.
9	14	0 5	Fair.
25	dec. 14	0 6	Poor.

Spring Count.	Increased to.	Crop. ton cwt.	Season.
7	..	No crop.	Poor.
24	33	1 1	Poor.
70	80	2 10	Good.
48	60	0 10	Poor.
120	135	1 19	Poor.
40	69	0 15	Fair.
9	dec. 7	0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.
30	36	0 9	Fair.
68	120	2 2	Poor.
25	45	1 9	Poor.
3	8	No crop.	Poor.
300	..	8 0	Good.
200	230	0 15	Very poor.
9	20	0 3	Good.
23	33	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Poor.
81	131	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Poor.
120	150	3 7	Fair.
9	dec. 4	0 1	Poor.
20	64	0 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Poor.
350	420	6 2	Poor.
20	24	0 10	Fair.
47	62	0 15	Fair.
32	40	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Poor.
58	75	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.
45	63	1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.
41	dec. 38	1 4	Good.
120	dec. 115	4 6	Fair.
36	38	NIL	Very poor.
23	18	0 18	Fair.
3096	3694	67 18 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Average per hive (spring count): 49.78 lbs.
Increase: 41.72 lbs.

WESTLAND.

Spring Count.	Increased to.	Crop. ton cwt.	Season.
29	75	1 12	..
9	14	0 3	Fair.
25	40	1 2	Fair.
3	5	0 4	Fair.
66	134	3 1	

Average per hive (spring count): 103.51 lbs.
Increase: 50.98 lbs.

MARLBOROUGH.

Spring Count.	Increased to.	Crop. ton cwt.	Season.
40	45	0 15	Fair.
130	..	7 5	Very good.
170	175	8 0	

Average per hive (spring count): 105.40 lbs.
Increase: 102.97 lbs.

OTAGO.

Spring Count.	Increased to.	Crop. ton cwt.	Season.
45	..	1 1	Fair.
76	82	2 2	Fair.
45	63	1 4	Fair.
4	7	0 3	Fair.
100	150	2 18	Poor.
1	3	No crop.	Poor.
24	30	No crop.	Poor.
9	11	0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Poor.
98	130	2 10	Poor.
7	8	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good.
14	16	0 4	Fair.

Spring Count.	Increased to.	Crop. ton cwt.	Season.
10	12	0 10	Fair.
48	68	2 10	Good.
46	65	2 6	Good.
60	80	0 10	Poor.
27	31	0 12	Poor.
72	89	3 12	Good.
50	60	1 15	Fair.
11	13	0 6	Fair.
2	2	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good.
16	22	0 9	Fair.
6	9	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good.
70	95	2 5	Fair.
12	18	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fair.
25	..	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Poor.
20	28	0 16	Fair.
12	13	0 8	Good.
90	100	6 10	Good.
12	15	0 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good.

1012 1290 34 15 $\frac{1}{4}$

Average per hive (spring count): 76.45 lbs.
Increase: 59.97 lbs.

SOUTHLAND.

Spring Count.	Increased to.	Crop. ton cwt.	Season.
14	21	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Good.
60	75	2 17	Fair.
9	16	0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Poor.
27	38	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fair.
5	10	0 7	Fair.
10	24	0 8	Fair.
50	60	0 15	Fair.
115	..	4 2	Good.
4	5	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good.
15	16	0 13	Fair.
45	64	3 0	Good.
5	15	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good.
63	93	2 0	Good.
40	70	2 0	Good.
85	110	2 10	Fair.
547	732	20 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	

Average per hive (spring count): 82.05 lbs.
Increase: 61.31 lbs.

The Bonney Way of Introducing Queens.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—I have tried the enclosed plan nine times in three years, with perfect success, but only in seasons of good honey flow. I intend to try it out under all conditions the coming season.—I am, &c.,

A. F. BONNEY, M.D.

Buck Grove, Iowa, April 4th, 1921.

Let A represent the colony to be re-queened.

Let B represent a hive filled with clean, dry worker combs, 9 or 10, with a queen in a cage ready to be released by the bees.

Wet both hives with peppermint water. A tablespoonful of essence of peppermint to a pint of water is about right. Two

colonies may be united with this and they will not fight.

Now remove A to a new stand a rod or more away, and set B in its place.

Result: The field bees will return to the old stand, and finding an empty hive, will invariably accept her.

Thereafter handle A as you see fit, but I leave old queen alone until the new queen is laying, in B, then begin by putting the brood from A over B, using a queen excluder. You gain brood at no cost so long as you keep the old queen.

Our present methods of introducing queens fail in from 1 to 50 per cent. of all cases, and the longer the colony is without a queen the harder it is to have them accept a new one.

I would like to have you try this out and report to me or the bee journals.

Later on you may try turning the queen loose when B is put in place.

[We should like some of our readers to try this out and report.—Ed.]

Adjourned Annual Meeting of the H.P.A.

HARMONIOUS SHAREHOLDERS.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

TRIBUTE TO MANAGEMENT.

Very harmonious was the annual meeting of the New Zealand Honey Producers' Association, held at the Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Auckland, on June 7th. There was a big attendance of shareholders, many of whom were from Waikato and Thames Valley. The meeting was preside over by Mr. J. Rentoul, chairman of directors.

The adoption of the annual report and balance-sheet was moved by the Chairman, who said he did so with the greatest satisfaction, for the directors considered that the Company had had a very successful year, despite conditions which were far from ideal. The sales in the supplies department had increased by £11,000. "Imperial Bee" sales had doubled, and although a smaller amount of honey was banded, due to the failure of the crops in some parts of the Dominion, the amount returned to suppliers reached the very satisfactory figure of 7½d. and pro rata. This also at a period when the cost of material and labour and every service rendered was at the apex. Shareholders would note that the auditor said in his report:—

"That an analysis of the returns for the year as compared with the 1919 period reveals a drop in the honey crop equal to 23 per cent., but notwithstanding this the cash actually paid to producers exceeds the previous year by 9 per cent., as follows:—1919 crop produced 626 tons, and returned to the producers £31,414; 1920 crop produced 482 tons, and returned the producers £34,356." A sum approximating £44,620 had been returned to the producers as against £34,356, representing an increase over the 1919 period of £13,266, a difference in returns of 42 per cent. These highly satisfactory results were largely due to their manager being successful in placing large quantities of their honey in America at really good prices and taking advantage of the then ruling rate of exchange. The speaker considered that the fine progress made during the past year and the amounts paid out should meet with the approval of all shareholders.

With reference to Bristol and Dominion matters, there was nothing new to add to the report already before them. He thought the suppliers would congratulate themselves on the arrangements the management deemed it advisable to make for the 1920 honey—that the contract should be held up for that year, and the Company should have a free hand in the disposal of the crop for that year.

A SUCCESSFUL POSITION.

Referring to finance, the speaker continued: "I am dealing with the most talked-of subject of the day. You are all aware that financial conditions are to-day such as they have never been before in our times. The financial stringency has been such that the Government has had to take extraordinary measures to tide financial firms over the difficult period, and many concerns much larger than ours are having a difficult time; and it surely is, therefore, a good guarantee of the soundness of our Company and its operations that we are able to make such financial arrangements that we can not only carry on, but that we can give practically the same service and make liberal advances to our suppliers as we have done heretofore, and I can assure you this is not a small matter, and we can only do it through the soundness and solidity of our little organisation. Beekeeping is one of the smallest of the Dominion's industries, but through being organised as we are, we are able to make arrangements for the disposal of our crop which large industries like that of the wool-growers are unable to do.

"Your Company is making good, sound progress, and I am inclined to think that some shareholders do not realise how it is growing and the amount of work that is involved in its management. We have depots and grading stores at Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Timaru, Dunedin and the Bluff; packing depots at Auckland, Hawera, and temporarily at Geraldine, where pat honey is packed. This is a line

you are probably not very familiar with in Auckland, but is in much demand in the south. It is honey cut up and sold in pats like butter, this being practicable in the cooler and drier atmosphere of the southern districts. We have also supplies depots at Auckland and Christchurch, and agencies elsewhere. This year we have to date received 130 tons of honey more than we had received at this date last year, although this has been another poor season in some localities, worse than last year. I believe this season has been included in Clement Wragge's series of lean years, and, as far as I am personally concerned, I can quite believe it. Sales of 'Imperial Bee' honey to date are £1,000 ahead of sales to the same date last year. This shows a very satisfactory advance, especially in view of the fact that we have not reduced our prices, and that the tendency on the part of the public is to buy as little as possible at the present time.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

"I would like to state that considerable improvements have been made in packing 'Imperial Bee' honey, and we can and are placing on the market honey in much better condition and more uniform than formerly. Many people think that it is an easy matter to take in honey, pack and send it out on the market as the ideal food product that it should be. But this has proved quite the contrary. Canning a little honey in the apiary is a very simple matter, but handling it by the many tons is quite a different matter. The honey coming in is all varieties of colour, flavour, and grain, and this has to be mixed in such a manner that it will go out uniform in all these particulars. We had no system we could copy or even take as a basis for improvement. The American canning systems are designed to can honey so that it will remain liquid. Ours is a solid pack, so that you will see that we have been pioneering; and Mr. Jordan, who is in charge of that department, has a system that is a big improvement on any that we have previously known of. Supplies sales to date this year are £1,500 more than those at the same date last year.

"The number of shareholders were, on June 1st, 1919, 420; June 1st, 1920, 560; and are at date 722. The shares allotted at January 1st, 1919, were 9,862; January 1st, 1921, 13,976; and at date are 14,592. These figures need no explanation. They show a steady solid progress, and the Company is not only keeping pace with our growing industry, but has the confidence of producers throughout the Dominion. With regard to the supplies department the directors have not recommended that any bonus be paid to purchasers for last year. The management by selling at increased prices could easily have made a much larger profit and returned it as bonuses, but a bird in the hand is always worth two in the bush, and instead of doing that

they sold the supply with the barest margin of profit consistent with reasonable trading security, and purchasers have retained the money that would have been expended in the greater price that might have been charged. It is proposed that the small surplus from the supplies trading be paid into the bank as the commencement of a reserve fund offsetting the liabilities the directors have to carry as guarantees of the Company's general overdraft. It is only fair that, as much of this money is required for this business, some of the profits should offset the amount.

"As to the future policy with regard to supplies, you will remember that the management asked for £5000 to go into this business properly. This amount was not forthcoming, but the amount provided enabled the management to take up the business in a limited way and gradually extend it. While the service is not yet complete, we feel that we are doing very well under the circumstances. It will no doubt be necessary to make some restriction or credit terms while the financial stringency lasts, but these will be as limited as possible. You have already been informed that steps are being taken to put our honey on the Home market in a similar manner to what we are doing here; and although conditions there, owing to the same causes that prevail here, accentuated by the present strike, are not what one would wish, I do not think that I am over optimistic in believing that the results of our operations there will produce at least as good returns as the local market. If we can sell the amount we do in New Zealand, I should not be wrong in supposing that the greater population of Britain will easily absorb our supplies if properly marketed. It has been suggested that the Company could be more economically and perhaps better controlled by a smaller and local directorate. I do not wish to contradict this, as I have always recognised that this form of management would very much simplify matters, but this involves what we might call politics, &c."

LOYALTY ASKED FOR.

In conclusion, the speaker urged shareholders, if they were not satisfied with the present directorate, to appoint a new one, but he did hope they would not break up their organisation, which they should guard very jealously.

In seconding the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, Mr. Bartlett-Miller (Te Awamutu) said there was not a sound-headed man in the whole Company who would doubt the ability of Mr. Ryland, their manager. Anyone who has visited head office had only to cast their eyes round to see that Mr. Ryland was absolutely 'au fait' at his job. The only criticism that the speaker could offer on the balance-sheet was that it did not contain quite all the details they would like in

regard to sales. He doubted if there was an auditor's report in the whole Dominion that was so favourable to the management as that which was issued to the H.P.A. The speaker therefore moved—"That the meeting pass a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ryland for the excellent way he had managed the Company's affairs."

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Ryland, in returning thanks, said that the success of the Company was due to foundations solidly laid, principally by the present directorate, and for which Mr. Rentoul was largely responsible.

Mr. Brickell (Dunedin) said the amount of business the Company was doing, compared with its very small capital, was really remarkable. It was not, however, fair to the management or the shareholders to allow the capital account to remain where it was.—(Applause.) The speaker mentioned that members of the directorate had to sign a joint and several guarantee with the bank for a very big figure. This was not fair to the men who were guiding their affairs, as the guarantee should be by the whole Company.—(Applause.)

MILD CRITICISM.

Mr. Gilling mildly criticised the balance-sheet as giving insufficient details, but considered that by a conference on the matter they could evolve a satisfactory form of balance-sheet for next year.

Mr. Clark (Hobsonville) said shareholders could always get finer details of the trading by calling at head office.

Mr. Baines said the chief thing they wanted to know was the amount they were getting for their honey, and having got that he personally was satisfied.—(Applause.)

The adoption was unanimously carried.

The following directors were elected unopposed:—Messrs. A. H. Davies (Hamilton), A. R. Bates (Kaponga), T. E. Clark (Hobsonville).

Mr. R. A. Spinley was re-appointed auditor.

The Chairman's honorarium was unanimously increased to 100 guineas per annum.

Votes of thanks to the manager, staff, and retiring directors were carried amidst applause.

—Waikato Times.

A new bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, gives a table of comparative values of honey and other sugar as producers of energy. Honey, according to this authority, produces 100 calories of heat with one tablespoonful, while granulated sugar requires two tablespoonfuls to produce 100 calories, or twice the amount.

Beekeeper Discovers Cure for Foulbrood Disease.

Beekeepers of British Columbia have suffered great loss in recent years from foul-brood disease, which attacks the larva of the bee, and is highly contagious and destructive. Driven to heroic measures by the inroads of the pest, a beekeeper of Edmonds conducted a long series of experiments, and finally discovered a form of emulsified oil that not only kills the germ, but, what is equally important, is tolerated by the bees. The compound is sprayed into the cells of each hive, preferably by compressed air, sealed cells being treated repeatedly until they are penetrated. After the first experimental treatment, new eggs laid by the queen in the disinfected cells hatched a healthy brood. The new process will meet its ultimate test this spring, but witnesses of the trials are already confident of its reliability. The cost is reported to be very moderate.—"Popular Mechanics" (America).

The third edition of the Handbook for Beginners is now out. C. P. Dadant, Editor of the American Bee Journal, writes:—"It is well gotten up, and very interesting." 1/9, post free.

Answers to Correspondents.

E. E. T., Whakatane.—We think it hardly possible for us to claim extension of the Apiaries Act to apply to bee trees. The owner of the trees does not attempt to "keep bees" in the general sense as a man who dumps a swarm into a kerosene box does. Why not ask the owner of the bee trees to allow you to go and destroy the hives that are a menace to you. To our thinking, it would be very unwise to appoint every registered beekeeper an honorary inspector. All owners of bees are supposed to register, but that does not make them any more fit to take on the duties of an inspector than before. It has been proved that unless care is taken in the appointment of local inspectors, it is easily possible to do the beekeepers more harm than good.

The National asks for your assistance by becoming a member. Join the nearest Branch, or direct to the General Secretary.

The Handbook for Beginners and the Journal for one year for 7/-. Tell your friends!

Subscriptions Received.

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

Adams & Scott, Gisborne, to April 22
 J. C. Hobbs, Palmerston North, to April 22
 A. J. Sloan, Invercargill, to May 22
 A. M. Smith, Auckland, to May 22
 J. Drysdale, Nireaha, to April 22
 W. Winslade, Kelso, to August 22
 A. E. Barrowclough, Upper Hutt, to April 22
 T. Le Comte, Christchurch, to June 22
 A. L. Buick, Frankton, to May 22
 A. F. Bonney, Iowa, U.S.A., to Jan. 22
 J. Drummond, Romahapa, to May 22
 R. C. Curtis, Albury, to October 22
 D. McGregor, Browns, to May 22
 G. V. Gow, Waiharoa, to September 22
 Miss M. Hay, Ballance, to May 22
 Miss G. Heine, Upper Moutere, to June 22
 Miss D. R. Hart, Doyleston, to May 22
 Mrs. M. J. Squires, Bunnythorpe, to May 22
 J. S. Cotterell, Manawaru, to June 22
 A. P. Elwell, Charlton, to June 22
 C. Harling, Wakefield, to June 22
 J. C. Gibb, Little River, to June 22
 C. Langkilde, Kio Kio, to March 22
 J. P. Boyle, Hastings, to June 22
 J. E. Young, Otakeho, to May 22
 A. Werner, Doyleston, to October 22
 J. Ross, Foxton, to June 22
 H. Cloughton, Havelock North, to May 22
 J. Shaskey, Styx, to September 22
 A. P. Buick, Thames, to June 22
 J. W. Annan, Fairlie, to August 22
 A. Wallace, Cambridge, to August 22
 J. Conolly, Christchurch, to May 22
 J. Gordon, Edendale, to August 22
 T. R. Abbott (7/-), Hauraki Plains, to June 22
 A. H. Abernethy, Dunedin, to May 22
 T. J. Burnet, Woodend, to June 22
 A. G. Craig, Stratford, to June 22
 W. Parrant, Lower Hutt, to June 22
 J. A. Moore, Havelock, to June 22
 E. A. Olsson, Auckland, to June 22
 Mrs. J. Nathan, Paeroa, to June 22
 M. L. Feist, Pukekohe, to March 22
 C. P. Walton, Ruakura, to May 22
 F. H. Forward, Mangere, to June 22
 "Thoroughwork," Kikikihī, to April 22
 W. Watson, Geraldine, to April 22
 R. P. Way, Auckland, to May 22
 H. Shepherd, Hastings, to June 22

H. Sowman, Blenheim, to April 22
 R. Stewart (12/-), Crookston, to July 22
 R. W. Paris (20/-), Cambridge, to Aug. 25
 H. Thomas, Waikumete, to July 22
 F. G. Gibb, Pukeora, to September 22
 N. Bowman, Patetonga, to August 22
 D. Franke, Turakina, to May 22
 A. Gooding (12/-), Auckland, to Dec. 22
 G. R. Northcroft, Auckland, to May 22
 A. A. Grindrod, Auckland, to Sept. 22
 S. Akeroyd, Awakeri, to May 22
 Miss Primmer, Ōrakei, to May 22
 A. H. Davies, Pukeroro, to June 22
 F. Dryland, Auckland, to May 22
 W. Murray (10/-), Ryal Bush, to Sept. 22
 D. A. Lees, Clevedon, to January 22
 D. G. Morrison, Maungatapere, to June 22
 A. Rose, Aria, to June 22
 L. Drewett, Kimbolton, to May 22
 A. McIntyre, Christchurch, to May 22

You subscribe to the Journal, why not become a member of the National? Scale of fees on front page.

"Must congratulate you unreservedly on the Beginners' Handbook; 'tis just what beginners need."—F. E. S., Rotorua.

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.]

THE APIS CLUB.

Port Hill House, Benson, Oxon., England.

Two of the chief planks in the platform of the above Club are—the stimulation and conduction of research work in Bee Culture and the creation of International scholarly relations amongst progressive apiarists in all countries.

Membership fee, 10/6 per annum, which includes one year's subscription to the "Bee World," a paper that has by sheer merit come right up to the front rank of Bee literature. ENROL NOW!

Dr. A. Z. ABUSHADY,

Secretary.

FOR SALE (in Lots to Suit Purchasers),
QUANTITY of 12-FRAME SUPERS;
also HOFFMAN FRAMES.

A. R. JONES,
Tabuna, via Morrinsville.

NOTICE TO BEEKEEPERS.

WE have ESTABLISHED an Apiary on Mr. Gibbs' Property, Ball Road, Alton, and INTEND OPENING OUT-YARDS North, East, and West of same.

AITKEN & SMITH,
Patea.

NOTICE TO BEEKEEPERS.

I have PURCHASED Mr. A. Jamieson's Apiary, and am ESTABLISHING OUT-YARDS at Fencourt, Te Miro, and Thornton Road.

A. WALLACE,
Cambridge.

NOTICE TO BEEKEEPERS.

I have ESTABLISHED A Commercial Apiary on North Road, Clevedon.

D. A. LEES,
Clevedon, Auckland.

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.

WANTED, Reliable, Energetic CADET to learn Beekeeping in all its branches. Our methods and equipment are strictly modern. Duties commence 1st August in our Appliance Workshop. State present occupation and age.

A. L. LUKE,
Awakeri, Bay of Plenty.

COLD VERSUS HOT KNIVES.

As good and as fast work can be done with a cold knife in uncapping if the knives are properly sharpened. The blunt knife melts its way through, and leaves a fine film of wax over the honey, which helps to block the strainer. It is also very unpleasant to be working near a heating apparatus. The writer keeps his knives sharper than a butcher keeps his knives.

TO GET BEES OUT OF A TREE OR HOUSE.

The simplest way is to put a frame of brood with a young queen and frames of foundation in a hive close to the entrance. Cover the latter securely with wire-cloth, twisted to make a large cone, with room for one bee to escape at the top. The hole must be at the top, so that it will not clog with dead bees, and the bees will not find it in attempting to regain the entrance. Probably two nucleus colonies can be built into full-size colonies with the bees before they all emerge from the combs inside. When all the bees are out, the combs can then be taken out at leisure, or, if in a difficult place, the entrance can be effectually blocked, and vermin can be trusted to deal with the combs inside.

COMMERCIAL BEEKEEPING AS A CALLING.

I cannot imagine any calling better suited to small settlers than commercial beekeeping in New Zealand. They can commence on the smallest capital, and get returns from the first to assist them as they enlarge their operations. They can be practically independent of employed labour—an enormous advantage in these days—and it is a healthy outdoor occupation. It must be remembered, however, that it requires a good deal of close application and perseverance to become a successful beekeeper. The careless, slovenly individual had better keep out of it, as he would lose by his attempt. To those fitted for it there is a comfortable living, and a small competency to reward those who persevere.—Journal of Agriculture.

PAINTING HIVES.

Why do most beekeepers paint their hives white? There is no reason at all for it. But in a couple of years it rubs off. A coloured paint will last many years. Add yellow ochre or yellow amber to the white lead and oil (raw linseed) till a fairly yellow colour is obtained. The addition of the colouring material seems to give a harder and more lasting surface to the paint.

In nailing supers together square-head nails should be used. They should be punched in, and the holes filled with putty before being painted. For painting zinc or metal roofs a special red roofing paint should be got from a painter.

Mr. H. W. Gilling says:—"The Beginners' Handbook should fill a gap in beekeeping literature and command a ready sale."—Journal for one year and Handbook for 7/-.

YOUR CHANCE!

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A BEE FARM AND HOME,
GOING CONCERN FOR SALE,
PRESENT OWNER WILL RUN NEXT SEASON WITH PURCHASER IF
REQUIRED.

ALL PARTICULARS GRATIS FROM

HUGH C. JONES, P.O. Box 33, Pirongia, Waikato

After considerable experience the demand for our Foundation Comb has grown to such an extent all over Southland and Otago that we have decided to supply all Beekeepers with our own Foundation Comb, or make up their own Wax.

Local Foundation always in stock.

Also makers of Hoffman Frames, etc.

Samples and prices on request.

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1920-21 PRICES OF ITALIAN QUEENS.

One or Two:
7/6 each.

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7/- each.

Five or more than Five.
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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.

Notice to Beekeepers.

The Editor will be pleased to receive articles of interest to Beekeepers for insertion in the Journal.

Address all communications to the Editor,

F. C. BAINES,

Kati Kati.

The New Zealand Co-operative Honey Producers' Assoc., Ltd. (H.P.A.)

Head Office :
Stanley Street, AUCKLAND.

Postal Address :
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This year will test the value of co-operative marketing.

Satisfactory returns can only be obtained by loyalty on the part of all producers.

The co-operation of all beekeepers is desired in the campaign to increase the consumption of Honey by the people of the Dominion.

JOIN NOW.

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WE HAVE JUST FINISHED STOCK-TAKING, AND FIND A FEW LINES OVERSTOCKED. THESE WE OFFER AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES TO CLEAR.

THE "HAND BOTTOM BOARD."—After exhaustive inquiries, the Department of Agriculture report:—"Swarming is prevented by this device by a simple definite process. Thirty years' experience in bees has provided no other method of swarm control so nearly effective or easy. If, in spite of everything, as will sometimes happen, any colony shows preparation for swarming, they can be frustrated by switching the flying bees over to the other side. Any system whereby the progeny of two queens laying for six weeks prior to the honey flow can be made to work in conjunction throughout the flow with only one brood-nest should appeal to any beekeeper." 76 of these Appliances.

Usual Price, 12/6. To clear—8/6 each.

2,500 Specially Made H.P.A. SIMPLICITY FRAMES.

Usual Price, 23/-. To Clear—19/- 100.

2 Each No. 25 and No. 27 EXTRACTORS, Root Automatic; 4-frame; friction driven, ball-bearing Machines; No. 25 with 9% pockets; No. 27 with 11% pockets. These Machines are of the very latest design, and are superior to any other Machines made in any part of the world.

No. 25—Usual Price, £36. To Clear—£29 10s.

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Anyone likely to require a Honey Extractor next season cannot afford to miss these Machines.

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;
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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.

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