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S.A. 1/11

The New Zealand Beekeepers' Journal.

Vol. 6. **JANUARY 2nd, 1922.** No. 1.

Subscription: **7/6** per Annum in Advance.



An Out-apiary of H. R. Penny in Taranaki

ISSUED MONTHLY

FOR

THE NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS'
ASSOCIATION OF N.Z.

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The New Zealand Beekeepers' Journal

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

No. 1

VOL. 6

7/6 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/-; 15 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.

A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. T. W. Kirk announcing his resignation, through ill-health, of the position as President of the National Association. We are exceedingly sorry that Mr. Kirk has found

such a step imperative. We were aware that our good friend had been more or less incapacitated for some considerable time, and the hope had been cherished that the release from departmental worries would spell improvement; but apparently this has not been the case, and complete rest and freedom from outside worries are essential for his recovery. We are sure that all those who know Mr. Kirk and realise the signal service he has rendered to the Association will wish him a speedy recovery. We also on behalf of the National tender

to Mr. Kirk our sincere thanks for the very great assistance rendered during his short term of office, and for the good work accomplished with the officials of the Department for the advancement of the industry and the National Association.

We made a few remarks last month on the principle of Co-operative Marketing, and a correspondent has sent us a marked copy of the London Times bearing the date October 1st, 1921, in which appears the following advertisement:—

"Honey, pure, fine, 60 lb. tin, 30/-; 9 lb. tin, 7/6; sample free; all carriage paid.—Herbert, 28 Southwark street, London."

"60 lb. tins Australian honey, 32/-; carriage paid.—Trumbles, Thornton Heath, S.E."

There being no comment by the correspondent, we are in doubt as to whether the clipping sent was in support of our figures or against them. We are inclined to think they support what we said, because if a man is going to sell honey in bulk in England at 6d. per lb. and pay carriage, he could not afford to pay the colonial grower more than 4d. per lb. Therefore, the fact that our Association advanced us 5d. per lb. "at the jump", indicates that we are being well treated, and furnishes a strong argument for the support of the co-operative system of marketing.

It is always interesting to see ourselves as others see us, and this is possible by reading the article copied from the Sydney Mail of 5th October on the co-operative system of marketing. The writer of the article evidently thinks we are working on safe and sound lines, and would like the same conditions to obtain in his part of the world.

We were exceedingly sorry to receive a circular from the H.P.A. stating that, owing to complaints of neglect of correspondence, etc., it had been decided to dispense with the services of the general manager. The circular caused a great deal of uneasiness in the minds of many shareholders, which perhaps was only natural. However, the farther circular sent out by the Chairman (Mr. J. Rentoul) should dispel any doubts as to the stability of the H.P.A. There is one paragraph in Mr. Rentoul's letter which pleases us immensely, the paragraph in question drawing attention to the fact that the beekeepers' co-operative concern is the only one on a Dominion wide basis, a state that other industries are anxious to reach. "Hear, hear!" friend Rentoul; we believe the fruit-growers would "give their hats" to be in a similar position. The same circular informs us that Mr. Hugh Fraser, late secretary-accountant to the H.P.A., has been promoted to the position of general manager. We con-

gratulate our friend, who, although comparatively new to the honey industry, has quickly obtained a thorough grasp of matters connected with the selling end of the business. Apart from Mr. Fraser's business ability, it should be known that he has a splendid military record, having seen extensive service in South Africa, and was right through the late war, and is entitled to put certain letters after his name indicating very high distinction. We wish him a long and honourable career.

There is a very strong movement on the way of getting the next annual Conference held in Dunedin instead of Christchurch, as already decided, and the writer's opinion is that the southern members are making quite a reasonable request. The meeting was held in Auckland last year at the wish of the northern members, and we think it is only fair that the wish of the southern members be granted. The matter is being considered by the Executive.

We have been asked to draw special attention to the advertisement of the Waikato Winter Show Association setting forth the competition for district honey exhibits. The prizes should tempt a good many districts to compete.

Our thanks to those who sent copies of the Report of the 1920 Conference.

Market Reports.

Since our last report there has been very little doing in Chilian honey. Stocks are gradually getting reduced, and only about 150 barrels are now in first hands. The Coast is firmer, and asks 35/- to 37/- c.i.f. Continent or Liverpool. Buyers, however, cannot be found at this price. The prices on the spot are as follows:—Pile X., 50/-; Pile I, 45/- per cwt.

Beeswax.—There has been very little doing during the past month. A little selected beeswax is selling on the spot at from £7 to £8 per cwt., and there are some buyers at £6 12s. 6d. for c.i.f. forward.

TAYLOR & CO.

Liverpool, 1st November, 1921.

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

Auckland.—The weather during November has been very dry, but favourable for the gathering of nectar. Bees that survived the exceptionally severe weather experienced during October have built up remarkably well. Ti-tree is blossoming profusely this spring, and is yielding honey

freely. If we get a good rain in the near future the crop should be heavy. Prices remain as stated in last report.—G. V. Westbrooke.

Wellington.—At the present period there is evidence of satisfactory progress by the bees towards securing a good crop of honey. The flora in the various parts of my district is distinctly ahead of last season, and clover is now blooming freely. Generally speaking, the colonies are in excellent condition for the main nectar flow. Prices remain firm, but there are no bulk lines or sections offering. Beeswax is in demand at 2/- per lb.—F. A. Jacobsen.

Christchurch and Dunedin.—Conditions have improved since last month's report. Swarming is fairly general in most districts. Where the bees are in good order, a surplus is being stored. The clover is starting to yield well, and, given fine weather, a record season will be experienced. Prices are on a par with last month's quotations.—E. A. Earp.

Beekeeping for Beginners.

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

We have now come to that part of the season when we are to see the results of the work advised and carried out during previous months, and January is the time to look forward to taking our first honey. During the harvesting of the honey, whether raising sections or extracted honey, you will find the escape boards of very great service, as all that is needed to clear the supers of bees is to place the escape board under the top super the evening before you intend taking the honey, and in the morning you can lift off the super of sections or combs without the necessity of using smoke or veil, but only if these are free of brood, otherwise the bees will not leave them. This means in most cases that queen excluders have been used to confine the queen to the brood chamber.

When the sections have all been brought in to the honey room, they should be carefully gone through and graded into firsts and seconds—the firsts being perfectly filled clear and evenly right to the wood; the seconds having different coloured honey in the same sections, uneven, and not quite filled out to the wood. Half-finished sections should all be placed in a super and replaced on a strong hive for completion. The sooner these are marketed the better, as the storing means a risk of the sections "weeping" and the appearance spoiled; also if you are troubled with ants, you will find these pests very soon to take possession of the sections and ruin them for market.

Did you ask what a good section of honey was worth on the market? Well, it is really worth at least 2/-; but if you can get 1/- each for firsts and 10d. each for seconds, you will be doing very well for yourself and your customers.

With extracted honey we have a little more handling before it is ready for market. First, the supers of combs will have to be gone through, and any not capped over at least two thirds down from the top bar must be put aside in supers to be replaced on the hives to be finished.

The completed combs we will now uncapp, and by resting our knife in a tin of hot water on a stove, it will be found to work very much easier and better, the cells being left with a clean cut. It is usual to start at the bottom of the comb and cut upwards, canting the combs slightly, so that the cappings fall away. (I always cut downwards, but there—I have always been noted for cussedness!)

When both sides are uncapped, place in the extractor and give the handle a few turns to partly empty one side of the combs, because if you put on a high speed and completely empty the side, the weight of the honey on the other side will break the back of the combs. Therefore, just half empty with the first turn, reverse the combs, and completely empty the other side, which can be done without harm, as you have lessened the weight by the first turn; then reverse to the original position and complete the extraction.

With the honey coming from the extractor, there will probably be odd pieces of wax broken off the combs, pollen, &c., and perhaps a few bees; therefore, the honey should be poured into a strainer fixed on the honey tank. This can be made of cheese-cloth tacked on to a wooden shape.

When the extraction is complete, the honey tank should be covered over to prevent flies, moths, &c., getting in, and should be left for about 48 hours, in which time all the impurities will have risen to the surface and a scum formed. This should be carefully skimmed off, and the honey is then ready for market.

My idea of value for extracted honey is 5d. per lb., containers extra.

F. C. B.

Resignation of the President.

Raumati, Paraparauamu,

December 5th, 1921.

F. C. Baines, Esq.,

Sec. National Beekeepers' Assn.,
Kati-Kati, Bay of Plenty.

Dear Mr. Baines,—

I have been having a very rocky time for several months, and never know from day to day whether I shall be able to do any work or not. Some days I can do odd things and enjoy doing them, though

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only for an hour or so at a time. Next day everything is a burden, and has to be put aside.

Now, it seems I must give up, for a while at any rate, and therefore am resigning the very few positions still held.

I very much regret being compelled to resign the presidency of the National, especially after the very gracious way in which Conference bestowed the honour on me. However, "needs must when the devil drives," and the devil of ill-health can drive very hard. The same reason will prevent my attending the New Zealand Nurserymen's Conference in January.

I have withheld my resignation as long as possible, but it cannot be further postponed.

I will send you all papers on learning that you have arranged with Mr. Clark to take over and instructed the Bank re signatures, &c.

With sincere apologies to each member of the Executive and yourself for causing extra trouble, and wishing the National every success, believe me,

Yours very truly,
T. W. KIRK.

District Reports.

AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL BRANCH.

The Auckland Provincial Branch of the National Beekeepers' Association of N.Z. cordially invite all interested to attend their annual Field Day, to be held in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture at the State Apiary, Ruakura Farm of Instruction, on Wednesday, 8th February, 1922, at 10.15 a.m.

PROGRAMME.

- 10.30—Welcome to visitors by the Farm Manager (Mr. W. A. Green) and Visiting Officers of the Department of Agriculture.
- 11.0—President's Address.—Mr C. Smedley
- 11.10—General Outline of Work at State Apiary.—Mr. Trythall.
- 11.25—When and how to Re-queen.—Mr. W. Copey.
- 11.40—Working with Hand Bottom Board.—Mr. T. Clark.
- 12 noon—Lunch. Written Questions to be Handed in to Secretary.
- 12.45—National Association and Beekeepers' Journal.—Mr. F. C. Baines.
- 1.0—Producing a Crop of Honey in Out-ward in three visits before Extracting.—Mr. A. L. Luke.
- 1.30—A Good System of Record Keeping.—Mr. C. Smedley.
- 2.0—Handling of Honey from Hive to Store.—Mr. G. V. Westbrooke.

2.20—Foul-Brood and Its Treatment.—Mr. A. Goodin.

2.40—Address by Official of H.P.A.

2.55—Questions Answered.—Mr. I. Hopkins.

3.10—Demonstration of Appliances by Messrs. H. C. Wedde, A. Davies, and C. Smedley.

A. H. DAVIES,
Secretary.

TARANAKI.

Honey prospects are in the air at present. Since 20th November we have had a light clover flow at intervals; on an average we have had one good day and two bad ones. My scale colony would rise about 3 lbs., only to return to the old weight, and at time of writing I do not think anyone in this district can boast of a surplus in the supers, except, perhaps, my neighbour, Mr. A. Bates, who has a yard right on the edge of Mount Egmont Reserve. This yard, he tells me, works when his others are on strike, and most of them have about 40 lbs. in the supers.

Mr. Gilling is at present making a systematic inspection of the district.

I might mention for information of those who have not bought all their tins that a quote I received from a Wellington firm exceeded the H.P.A., and another Auckland firm's quotes by from 90 to 110 per cent. in some sizes, so beware! Some profiteering!

H. R. PENNY.

Okaiawa, 18/12/21.

HAWKE'S BAY.

The chief matters of interest here are a general meeting held in November and a Field Day early in December. The general meeting was attended by the enthusiastic members, and a helpful evening was spent. A regular place has been found in general meetings for a discussion of local difficulties and other matters of interest. At this last meeting we had a paper dealing with beekeeping in Russia. This was followed with a comparison of Russian bee culture with our own methods and results. Then came our own local discussion, which dealt with queen-raising, re-queening with a view to swarm control, and queens in battle royal.

Mr. F. A. Jacobsen kindly led as our demonstrator at the Field Day. There was a good attendance, which was partly made up of a number of pupils from the Technical High School. Local beekeepers ably assisted Mr. Jacobsen in giving instruction on swarm control, re-queening, supering, and extracting. The pupils from the school very effectively demonstrated with spoons the way to empty a honey tank.

Word has been given us that foul-brood has been badly hit by the inspectors. All known cases have been dealt with—all except one, and that one in the circumstances

has been taken in hand by the Association. A "working bee" will visit the apiary to give a thorough clean-up.

The Hawke's Bay Beekeepers' Association wish to all members of the National a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

J. P. BOYLE.

December 16, 1921.

AUCKLAND BEE CLUB.

A meeting of the Executive of the Auckland Branch of the National Beekeepers' Association was held on December 2nd. Mr. Isaac Hopkins presided, and gave an account of the establishment of the Club's educational apiary in Cornwall Park. Mr. J. Clark has presented six colonies of bees, and the I.P.A. has presented six hives. Appreciation was expressed of the interest of Mr. Arthur Myers and his co-trustees of Cornwall Park which allowed the establishment of the apiary. The site chosen is an admirable one close to the Tea Kiosk, and well sheltered from the prevailing winds. The bees were placed in position on 24th November.

The resignation of Mr. Forgie from the position of secretary was tendered on account of new duties necessitating periods of absence from Auckland. The resignation was received with regret, and Mr. Forgie was thanked for the whole-hearted service which he has rendered to the Branch. Mr. W. J. Jordan was appointed secretary.

A demonstration was arranged for 17th December.

The action of the Auckland Branch in securing the establishment of an apiary in a public park is to be commended, and it brings us "more like London." There is an apiary at Golder's Green, which is one of the London County Council parks. The great interest taken by the public in the demonstration at Auckland prompts us to say that the authorities of other centres would readily agree to a few hives being placed in a public park if our enthusiastic experts promise to supervise their attendance. We know of few things that occasion greater interest than bees, and in these days of advanced education, it is the duty of the local authorities to make instruction possible as well as a duty to our neighbours to instruct and enlighten them. Auckland has certainly taken a lead in this Dominion, and we expect an apiary will be as essential a part of the park of the future as a band rotunda and fish-pond.

Whilst we realise the financial difficulties in which our Government finds itself, we wonder whether ordinary business knowledge and experience is used to steer the ship of State through the troubled times. To slow up industry or impair efficiency is economically unsound, and yet the retrenchment policy of our Government is doing these things. We learn now that the system of apiary inspection is to be further curtailed by the withdrawal of the

inspectors' motor-cars and the substitution of push-bikes. The farce of inspection has long since been noted, but its development into a comedy of six men pedalling over our roads should cause great amusement. There is over one and a-quarter million pounds sterling invested in the beekeeping industry, and creating a return of almost £50,000 a year. This sum could be more than doubled by properly fostering the industry, whereas the curtailment of inspection and the increase of foul-brood threatens the existence of the honey industry; and we wonder if the Government is sincere in crying out for increased production, the whole system of beekeeping inspection—nay, more, all departments of inspection—will have to be revised and brought up to date by the appointment of more inspectors.

We trust that the suggestion to withdraw the only reasonable means of visiting the out-districts will be abandoned, and the staff and efficiency of the Department increased, thereby augmenting the honey output of the Dominion.

OPENING DEMONSTRATION. INDUSTRY'S GREAT STRIDES.

(N.Z. Herald, 19/12/21.)

The opening demonstration at the Auckland Bee Club's educational apiary, Cornwall Park, took place on December 17th, and proved a very successful function, nearly 100 persons being present. Mr. I. Hopkins, the President, gave an address, tracing the history of commercial beekeeping on modern lines in New Zealand from its introduction in 1878 up to the present time. He explained that at that date the only locally-raised honey he saw offered for sale was hawked round in kerosene tins by Maoris; very little was imported—in fact, honey was never seen on meal tables at that time. The struggle the pioneers had in fighting bee disease, and how it was at last conquered when the Government gave its assistance, was told, and the following figures were given to show the great strides the industry had made since Government aid had been given:—In 1878 beekeeping in New Zealand was of no commercial value; in 1906 the census gave the number of persons keeping bees as 15,596; number of hives of bees, 74,341; output of honey preceding year, 400 tons; estimated total value of honey and wax, £22,235. The Government estimate for 1920 gave the number of registered owners of apiaries as 5370; number of hives of bees, 84,326; estimated value of honey and wax output for 1920, £126,500; approximate value of capital invested in the industry at the end of year 1920, £1,250,000; value of honey exported in 1905, £85; same for 1920, £34,134. Mr. Hopkins stated that the 5370 registered beekeepers did not represent more, in his estimation, than two-thirds of the number in the country. He estimated that on nearly 10,000, and calculating the value on same basis, the output should be worth about £150,000.

Mr. Hopkins finally stated that New Zealand was one of the finest countries in the world for commercial beekeeping, and raised some of the finest honey obtainable. It was in great demand overseas, and there was yet room for thousands and thousands in the Dominion. He considered New Zealand beekeeping quite as far advanced as in any country in the world.

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Hopkins introduced Mr. W. J. Jordan, secretary of the Club and instructor in bee culture to returned soldiers, who gave a most interesting practical demonstration, showing and explaining all the intricacies of a fully-stocked modern bee-hive. The queen, drone, and worker were exhibited in succession by the demonstrator, also the brood through the different stages of eggs, larvæ, pupæ, to the emerging mature bee, everything being explained by Mr. Jordan as he progressed. His demonstration lasted over one hour, and at the close he was heartily applauded.

Mr. G. V. Westbrooke, Government apiary inspector and honey grader, gave a short address on the position of the beekeeping industry and some useful advice to prospective beekeepers.

Canterbury Tales.

By E. G. WARD.

Two months ago I commented on the exceptionally wet weather of September and October. Since then we have had almost a drought, with very little sunshine and very cold easterly weather. Nor-westers in the early part of November dried the ground till it was like bricks. Conditions are somewhat improved now, but we want a spell of real summer weather if we are to get a crop. There was a nice rain on 10th December, which has freshened up the vegetation and raised hopes once more.

My little patch of Hubam sweet clover is looking well. It was sown on October 22nd, and is now about five inches high. I have just received from the A. I. Root Co. a pamphlet extolling its virtues. It is quite evident that it equals expectations. The A. I. Root Co. are now selling the seed, and quote 2.50 dol. per pound in single pounds; 2 dol. per pound in 10-lb. lots f.o.b. shipping point. The small trial lot I planted previously has failed, but it serves me right, as I did not go to the trouble of preparing the ground properly.

I am glad to find that Mr. Bates is on my side in regard to the scarcity of pollen affecting brood-rearing. In his letter he mentions one point I had omitted. He says:—"There is a noticeable difference . . . where usable stored pollen is present." Amen! I heartily commend his remarks to all beekeepers.

Beekeepers who know Mr. P. M. McKay, formerly of Nelson, will be interested in the attached clipping:—

"Mr. P. M. McKay (formerly of Dunedin and Nelson) is making splendid strides with his factory, where arms are made for men afflicted through the war, and he is now establishing works at Grantham, Newcastle, and other populous centres in the Midlands. In Dublin he is well known, and the demand for his artificial arms and hands is constantly extending, for all who are capable of judging realise that his inventions far surpass any others. With Mr. McKay from the outset has been associated Mr. M. T. Ryan (Otago), who was formerly in the Otago Hussars, and who served throughout the war with the King's Liverpool Regiment. Mr. Ryan is severing his connection with Mr. McKay, as he intends to go back to New Zealand and take up farm life. He is sailing in October. Sir James Allen, who has been deeply interested in the industry set up by Mr. McKay, has given Mr. Ryan a letter of introduction to the Limbs Department in New Zealand. The High Commissioner is confident that Mr. Ryan will be able to impart some valuable information to the people out there, and he feels that a considerable amount of good would accrue from infusion of new blood and the introduction of new ideas into the Department. Mrs. Massey recently went over the works in Blackfriars road, accompanied by Sir James and Lady Allen and Miss Massey. One sequel is that an interesting film, showing the work of the factory, will be taken back to New Zealand by the Prime Minister." (The Press, October 6th.)

The poetical side of beekeeping is always dealt with in "Gleanings" by Mrs. Allen. In the November issue she refers to a New Zealand beekeeper well known in Canterbury, and to read the remarks is enough to arouse the enthusiasm of anyone interested in bee life; but there is another side, and although I am not going to say much about it, I may just as well remark that it is not "all beer and skittles," which anyone will find out after ten or twelve years experience. When I read these glowing descriptions of our industry, it brings to my mind that poetical effusion beginning—

"Where are you going to, my pretty maid?"

And then I think of what "row spanking" is like in wet weather, with mud and slush up to the boot tops. By the way, even Mrs. Allen, who treats her subject so charmingly, makes use of a term which I think should be altered to be in keeping with the rest of her language. She speaks of the bee "yard." I have always detested the word "bee-yard." It seems to suggest all sorts of unpleasant associations. I appeal to all writers of bee literature to use the term "apiary" instead. We do not keep our bees in

"yards." We all like to have them in rural surroundings, and a "yard" cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called rural.

How interesting beekeeping would be if we could go on the lines suggested by the following, "The Sound of a Gong":—

"The sound of a gong is the signal for a large swarm of bees to begin and end their daily labours at Fleet, Hants. Trained by Mr. Alder, the bees wait for the order to start work at 6 a.m., and at the sound of the monotonous bangs of a metal dish the swarm starts from the hives. Working all day among the lime trees which surround the estate, the bees cease their labours when the time gong sounds like so many human beings. An hour afterwards the bees are sent to bed by a soft note from the gong. These disciplined bees believe in punctuality, for recently when Mr. Alder forgot to announce 'Cease work!' some of the swarm visited him as a deputation, and by their behaviour reminded him of his omission."—The Press, September 13th, 1921.

The compliments of the season to all, and a bumper crop to boot.

The Honey Industry.

CO-OPERATION IS AS NECESSARY
AMONG BEEMEN AS IT IS AMONG
ALL OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

(From Sydney Mail.)

There are 1,700 beekeepers in New South Wales who are in the game for what they can get out of it. At least, there were that number in 1918; a few may since have "bitten the dust." Out of this number not 2 per cent. weigh the products they send to the agent. Not only do they not weigh their honey, but they do not weigh their wax, although it is worth 2/- per lb. If their storekeeper were to deliver sundry unweighed bags of rice, sugar, sago, &c., and told them to pay for what weight they got because he did not know what the amount was, they would think that man had gone mad. They would not consider any man sane who trusted another to that extent; but it never seems to dawn upon them that they trust the agent to an even greater extent. Some have made the excuse that the agents will not take any notice of their weights. That is their own fault for not insisting upon their rights. The law states that an agent cannot depart from the instructions given to him. If he does so he is liable for any loss which may ensue. If the apiarists combine they can compel the agent to do as they wish. As a matter of fact they should run their own business and not allow the agent to run it for

them—as they do now. The present system of marketing, by which they lose all control of their honey once it leaves their hands, is absurd. In that respect it is as bad as the fruit business.

Again, very few apiarists know what their honey is costing to produce. They do not know, therefore, what is the minimum figure below which they cannot sell, except at a loss. It is impossible to arrive at this figure by the returns from any one year. The only way is to take five years' returns, because the seasons vary so much, and the figure will vary with the methods, and particularly with the localities, of the apiarists. For instance, 44 tons were got one year from 400 hives, and the next season the yield was 7 cwt. In 1917 an apiarist with 500 hives got 1,500 tins (60lb. each). For the next three years he got nothing at all, and at the end of that term he sold his remaining 70 hives and went out of the business. In that year another apiarist, with 300 hives, made enough to buy a farm. Two years later he sold the remnant of his bees for a few pounds. It will be realised, therefore, how futile it is to base any figures on one year's experience. To arrive at costs, it is necessary to charge all expenses carefully against the business, including a living wage for the owner—say, £3 per week—also the rental value if he owns the property. At least 10 per cent. should be written off all vehicles, harness, extractors, and all tools and gear used on the place, except motors, which should be reduced by 25 per cent. All money paid away for wages or repairs (but not additions) should be carefully charged up; also horse-feed, solder, tins and cases, cartage (other than own), and, in fact, all expenses incurred in any way in producing the crop. For instance, if an apiarist has to make a special trip to town, he should charge the business with travelling expenses.

The New Zealand apiarists produce about twice as much honey per head of the population as we do, and yet there is no trouble of over-production and glutted markets there. They are getting such a good price for their products that they are able to get an advance of 5d. per lb. as soon as they deliver their honey to their local centre. Why? They market all their honey through their own co-operative honey company. Our system of trying to make sales by simply reducing the price is a stupid one. What is wanted is not lower prices, but better distribution, which means money spent in advertising. If, instead of selling honey as low as 4d. per lb. (as is being done now), the minimum was fixed at 5d. and a penny a pound spent in advertising and bringing the merit of honey as a food before the public, there would be some sense in it; but simply reducing prices does no good, for the reason that the public does not benefit from it. The public still pays an absurdly high price, and the middleman scoops more profit.

The New Zealand people have no export markets at present, and although all sales are local, they have no trouble in clearing their stock, because they have educated the public to the value of honey as a food. Some time back the Mildora people had a glut of dried fruit. Did they sit down and ask buyers to come and take the goods away at their own price? Not much! They got a splendid advertising scheme going, and educated the people to appreciate its value. The crop was literally eaten up, and the industry boomed. The same thing has occurred with the grapes of California, and also with the citrus crop. They have organised, put aside a certain percentage of the value of the crop for advertising, and their businesses have simply boomed. Where they could not previously sell one case of fruit they are selling twenty to-day. The beekeepers here need to do the same. Let them decide on a minimum price for their honey—say, nothing to be sold under 5d.—and one penny of that to be used for advertising purposes, retaining the producer 4d. The conditions to-day, where the producer gets 3½d. (less selling expenses, freight, &c.), and the shopkeeper gets 10d. (I am referring to the sale over the counter of bulk honey—no containers), shows either that the former has no business ability or his agent is not studying his interests. One thing is certain: no apiarist can produce honey, pay commission, freight, cost of tins and cases, stand leakage, and make a living at 3½d. per lb.

Poverty Bay Association and the National.

P.O. Box 120, Gisborne,
December 10th, 1921.

To the Editor, Beekeepers' Journal,
Kati Kati, Bay of Plenty.

Sir,—

The Executive of the National have taken exception to and passed judgment on the action taken by the members of the Poverty Bay Beekeepers' Association; in fact, they have "got the wind up" in regard to the Registration Tax. The Executive does not trouble us: we prefer to rely on public opinion and hence court popularity. Appended is a copy of a letter which speaks for itself, if true. The last paragraph—the proposed scale of fees, &c.—is absolutely false; no scale of tax was ever mentioned by me. My proposal was as stated in the letter; I read the remit; Mr. Ireland then asked me if I did not think we paid enough already. I said that it was a matter of many men and many minds—that the matter was in their hands, and that they could accept or reject it; then a gentleman asked me if I would delete the tax portion. I agreed, and remarked that that was my original

proposal to my Association. Not another word was spoken, and that was carried.

How does that agree with your par. in regard to fees, &c? Let us have at least the truth. I challenge you to refute this. Then, again, why did they not refer to our remit at last conference and vote against the tax?

In regard to the letter forwarded to Messrs. Lysnar and Williams, M.P.s., these gentlemen understand the position thoroughly. We are against the tax in its present form. We desire that all the funds derived from the tax be administered by the Government for the purpose for which it is levied—i.e., providing inspection, &c.; that no portion of the money so raised be handed to any organisation which does not represent a majority of the beekeepers of New Zealand. These are our representations to our members to lay before the Minister of Agriculture. If that is carried out, we stand as a body for the tax.

Not so long ago, the Secretary-Editor of the Beekeepers' Journal, and the writer of letter appended, wrote editorial and otherwise, giving all sorts of reasons against and condemning the tax. How did the Executive bring him "to heel"? Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. When he (the Editor) saw money in the distance, he changed his opinion. I have no use for the man who sinks his opinion for filthy lucre. Hence, exit Mr. Baines for all time, as far as I am concerned!

I stand for free speech, free thought, and freedom of action by constitutional means, and I deny the right of the Executive to lay down for us the path that we shall tread, for we are outside the pale of the National.

When any organisation legislates for a clique, it has outlived its usefulness. Remember the embargo on queens from Australia, and peruse the letter I have enclosed for publication. It gives food for thought. However, the Executive has trailed its coat; my foot is on it. Burns said: "Aye keep something to yourself that you will tell to nobody." I add, "until the proper time comes," and then I will take your readers into my confidence.—I am, &c.,

JAMES B. ADAMS.

[Copy.]

National Beekeepers' Association.
November 25th, 1921.

Mr. Jas. B. Adams,
Hon. Secretary Poverty Bay B.A.,
Box 120, Gisborne.

Dear Sir,—

At a meeting of the Executive of the above Association held recently, the action of the Poverty Bay Association resigning as a Branch of the above was discussed, and regret was expressed that the members felt this was necessary. In your letter informing me of this decision, you state "that the National has been weighed in

the balance and found wanting,' but no further details as to the cause leading up to this finding.

From a subsequent letter sent me for publication in the N.Z. Beekeepers' Journal, which appears in the October issue, it is evident that the cause of your action as above was the proposal to ask the Government to impose an Apiaries Tax or Registration Fee, with which your members evidently disagreed, as you state that a petition was to be sent round to beekeepers of the district for signature against this proposal, to be handed to Messrs. W. D. Lysnar and K. S. Williams, who represent your district in Parliament.

The Executive cannot but express very great surprise at your action on this proposal, because at the 1919 Annual Conference, held in Wellington, the following remit from the Poverty Bay Branch was moved by yourself:—"That all apiaries be registered annually, and that the amended registration provide that a fee be levied on all apiaries from which honey is sold, and that provision be made for an enforcing of a substantial penalty for failure to register."

It is surely a peculiar position for your members to take up—to advocate this Association to bring about a certain thing, and as soon as they take the preliminary steps to bring about your wishes you resign in a body. The Poverty Bay Branch was the first to suggest the proposed registration fee, at which it now takes exception.

The proposed scale of fees recommended and agreed to by the Department of Agriculture and the Executive is practically your remit of 1919 carried out to the letter, as owners of three hives and under are exempt from paying any fee; it is the men who are making profit from their hives who are to be asked to pay.

I am instructed to send a copy of this letter to Messrs. Lysnar and Williams, which has been done.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) FRED C. BAINES,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S COMMENT.

In Mr. Adams' letter published in the October Journal, he says, with reference to the resignation of the Poverty Bay members as a Branch of the National:—"Personally I consider the step taken to be the best rather than long criticism per medium of the Journal. Life is too short for wrangling."

With which I entirely agree.

However, the letter I was instructed by the Executive to send Mr. Adams had a contrary effect to the sentiments expressed above, and our friend evidently feels hurt.

Now, I want Mr. Adams to understand that I personally do not represent the whole sum and substance of the National. I am one of seven members of the Executive, and am paid to attend to one or two matters connected with the industry, and among them is the attending to correspondence, and the above letter was written by me as the expression of the Executive, not as a personal letter expressing my own opinion. I am going to tell Mr. Adams that I did with his letter a thing which I do not remember ever having done since I held the positions I do—viz., I submitted the original with the copy letters to Mr. Kirk, the President, asking him if the letter expressed what the Executive wished, and if so to post them; if not, to destroy them and give me fresh instructions. Mr. Kirk posted them; therefore, I take it the letter conveyed the feelings of the Executive, and I discharged the duty I am paid to perform. Whatever I feel personally on the subject matter of this or any other letter written under instructions from the Executive must be kept entirely out of it.

Now, as simply a member of the Executive, I should like to say a word or two on Mr. Adams' grievance against the National, and let it be distinctly understood that it is just my personal opinion, which is worth just as much as you care to value it at. I may or may not have as much "grey matter" under my hat as the other six members of the Executive, so you can say as usual, after reading my remarks, "Something lacking in Baines" (probably the "r").

Well, now, about this tax business! The fact that the remit of 1919 from Poverty Bay, as stated, is agreed to on both sides, establishes that in 1919 the Poverty Bay Branch was in favour of a tax being imposed. It being decided at Conference to delete the tax portion of the remit does not alter the fact, does it?

Now, as regards the proposed taxation and the original remit. The paragraph in the Executive's letter bearing upon this does not seem to me (personally) to be so outrageously wrong, as it levies a fee on all apiaries of four hives and upwards, and those are presumably the apiaries from which honey is sold, as the wording of the remit says. Honestly, I cannot see that the proposals are not at least in the spirit of the Poverty Bay's remit.

What the other members of the Executive did at Conference on your remit I cannot be answerable for, but what I did is recorded thus. "Mr. Baines said the matter had better be referred back to the Standing Committee. He felt it was useless canvassing the Branches for their opinion and then acting in opposition to their expression. He thought we must respect their opinion." Anything wrong there?

In May, 1921, when you were asked to vote on the question of taxation, and that without any suggestion that a portion of

the amount so raised should be handed to the National, your instructions to me as your proxy were as follows:—

MEMO. REMITS.

Apiary Tax.—Vote against.

Chief Apiarist.—Urge appointment.

Apiary Inspectors.—Urge appointment more inspectors.

So that, according to this showing, your Branch had altered their views on this matter since 1919.

In the October Journal your report sent for publication is as follows:—

"The quarterly meeting of the Gisborne Branch of the National Association of Beekeepers was held in the Labour Rooms on Saturday. There was a full attendance of members, Mr. Wm. Fear being in the chair. After routine business, a subject of the most vital importance to local beekeepers was discussed—viz., the proposed apiary tax. It was decided to protest against the imposition of a tax on apiaries, and a committee was appointed to visit apiarists and obtain signatures to a petition to be handed to Messrs. W. D. Lysnar and K. S. Williams, M.Ps., for presentation before Parliament. The Association also decided to sever its connection with the National Association of Beekeepers, and in future be known as the Poverty Bay Beekeepers' Association."

Now, in December, 1921, in the above letter you state that you are solid for the tax in the exact form in which it was presented to you for consideration in May, when you voted against it. Can you complain if the Executive misunderstood what you really wanted?

The fourth paragraph comes right at me personally with some hard sayings, and I reply as follows:—

In May last, as Editor, I wrote in the Journal pretty strongly against the principle of the tax, and these opinions I still hold. Neither Mr. Adams nor anyone else can prove that I have changed by my writing. In August last I wrote the following:—"It is quite evident that the organised beekeepers as a whole (not myself) are willing to be taxed, whether the principle involved is right or wrong, so the only thing we can do now is to analyse the proposal and see what it is capable of doing for the industry."

There is no bringing "to heel" at all. I am not the only one who has stated that the principle is wrong; Mr. Rentoul and Mr. Allen have both expressed the same opinion; Mr. Hopkins, in the November Fruit-grower, states that he is against the principle, yet feels that the tax will be of benefit to the industry. And because I happen to be a paid servant, I am accused of sinking my opinion for filthy lucre. To whom will the filthy lucre come (if it does come), and for whose use? Not mine! It will be the business of the Executive to dispose of this as they think fit. At present I am one of seven. But the cream

of the whole matter is that if the proposed amendments to the Constitution are passed at the next Conference (and I sincerely hope they will be), neither I nor my successor will have any say whatever on any matter, because I shall not be a member of the Executive. Esau, I believe, got the mess of pottage, and enjoyed it. I have, according to you, sold my birthright for filthy lucre which I have not got, and am not likely to get, so Esau was a smarter man than I am.

Regarding the remainder of your letter, I do not know that the Executive of the National wish to deny you the right of free speech, free thought, and freedom of action, &c., &c. I, as one of the Executive, do not, and do not quite understand this declaration for freedom. It looks like cheap rhetoric.

The last paragraph re legislating for a clique, is not true, my own opinion being that it was done with the very best intention for the good of the industry in New Zealand. Time will prove the wisdom of it.

In your instructions to me for last Conference, you ask me to urge that a Chief Apiarist and more inspectors be appointed. I have no need to tell you that to go to the Government with a request like that in these times is to be guilty of the lack of a common-sense grasp of the financial state of the country; and yet with you I fully believe these appointments are absolutely necessary for the good of the industry. Without assisting the Government in raising money by the imposition of the tax, these much-desired appointments cannot be made for years; but with the tax in operation, there is every possibility that the appointments will be made immediately the tax commences to operate. Therefore, if I wanted to do the most necessary thing for the industry, it meant waiving the question of principle. And in this I was largely influenced by conversations with Dr. C. J. Reakes, the Director-General of Agriculture, who stated that if one really went right down to the principle, it is wrong to make the farmers pay for their meat inspection; the hemp-growers and dairy farmers for the grading of their produce, as it is paying the Government to carry out their own legislation, and yet it is all done for the benefit of those industries. Mr. T. W. Kirk, as Director of the Horticulture Division, the Editor of a leading monthly, and the assistant editor of the leading daily of the Dominion to whom I spoke on the matter, all advised that the line of action was that which was best for the industry without going too deeply into the question of the principle involved. This is the sole reason why I have not commented any further on the principle of the proposed legislation, but have gone right into the actual possibilities of the proposal.

Now, Mr. Adams, I am sorry you have given me my congé under a mass of filthy lucre, because I should like to ask you

one or two questions just in a plain, straightforward way, for the information of our readers. If, as you say, the National does not represent the majority of beekeepers, will you tell me in how far the Poverty Bay Beekeepers' Association represents those keeping bees in the Province? The reason I ask this is that we may know exactly how many beekeepers signed the petition against the tax that you now are in favour of with slight modification, and how many are members of your Association? According to the subscriptions paid into the National, which were in 1919, £2 10s.; 1920, £2 10s.; 1921, £1 15s. for the whole Branch, the indications are that the Branch really has not a very strong backing of opinion behind it on this matter or on the importation of queens.

It seems to me that you and your friends are "agin the Government," no matter in what form. You wrote recently that you could market your produce without the assistance of the H.P.A., and it is probable you can, but you market to much better advantage to yourselves by reason of the existence of that concern. You do not sell 2 lb. tins of honey at 10/6 per dozen less 2½ per cent., freight paid to Gisborne, as I did in the early days for the H.P.A., and if it were not for the existence of the H.P.A. to-day, when your very limited market was satisfied, you would have to ship to Auckland or Napier, and get only nominal prices after paying freight. I am not an amateur on the marketing question, and you cannot deny that the only reason you are marketing to better advantage to-day than you were ten years ago is shown in the existence of the H.P.A., which controls the supply to the demand and keeps prices level.

So with the National. You can run your own Branch without its assistance. You want freedom of action, &c., &c. I take it that when the National battled for and obtained the concession on the freight of honey carried on the railways, which you and all your members benefit by, this was wrong, and should not have been granted because the National does not represent the majority of beekeepers.

I think you will admit that all industries must be represented by an organisation of some description, and the Government have so far acknowledged the National as representing the beekeeping industry. I believe the old maxim of "Union is strength" is applicable to the industry both for organisation and for marketing problems, and only harm can come of a lot of small organisations for either purpose, which in all probability would neither agree amongst themselves nor with each other. You as a fruit-grower know that for about 15 years the Nelson men have been trying to get the "all-together" movement in thorough going order, and have not yet definitely succeeded, this being accounted for, as far as I can judge by reading the reports, by the action of small bodies of men who, like you, want

freedom of action, although it has been proved all the world over that there is only one system of marketing beneficial to the producer, and that is under the co-operative principle; and the same argument applies on the side of the organisation of any industry—it must be under one heading and guidance.

However, friend Adams, I am sorry we are parting company. I hope some day we shall both see the error of our ways, and a happy reconciliation ensue.

FRED C. BAINES,
Secretary.

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.]

WHERE SHOULD CONFERENCE MEET IN 1922?

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—When the Executive met in Wellington at the end of October, it was decided that the next Conference should meet in Christchurch. Since that decision was made some circumstances have come under my notice which incline me to think that the decision should be reviewed.

1. I find that the directors of the H.P.A. desire to meet in Dunedin this year, and as the great bulk of the members of the National are also shareholders in the H.P.A., it is desirable that both concerns should meet in the same town. As the business of the Company is directed from Auckland, shareholders in Otago and Southland have very few opportunities of getting in close touch with the management, and many things inevitably arise that are apt to cause misunderstandings. To hold the annual meeting of the Company in Dunedin would, I think, be a wise course, and I am sorry that the Executive (as far as I know) were not acquainted with that fact before the October meeting.

2. Since the decision to meet in Christchurch was published, I have had proof of a great deal of discontent and disappointment in the Southern Branches in regard to that decision. The members of these Branches argue with a great deal of reason that as a start has been made in moving the Conference from Wellington, first to Christchurch and afterwards to Auckland, there is no reason why Dunedin should not be the meeting-place in 1922. I have to admit that the decision to meet at Christchurch was probably my fault, as I did not press Dunedin's claim. Had I done so, I believe the other members would have consented. In view of the feeling in the South and of the offer of the H.P.A. to come south, I think I made a very serious mistake, which I would like to rectify if possible. My view has always been that in fairness to all the members

of all the Branches the Annual Conference should be held alternately in the North and South Islands, and naturally Wellington and Christchurch suggest themselves as the best centres for securing a large attendance. We need, however, to remember that we are a growing industry, and that it is desirable to make our arrangements so that we may attract to our Conference numbers of the younger and less experienced men as well as the veterans who have built up the National to where it stands to-day. Otago does not expect to be as successful as Auckland has been in producing leaders; but at any rate we would like some of our young beekeepers to get to a Conference, where they will learn very much more in a day or two concerning the value of the National and the H.P.A. than they would be likely to learn in a year or two of isolation. Numbers of these young beekeepers will be unable to go to a Conference held in Wellington, or even in Christchurch. Might I ask the members of other districts who have been favoured in the past to determine that if it is eventually decided to bring the Conference to Dunedin, they as men of experience will help not only by attending the gathering in the South, but also by stimulating interest in it, and as far as possible inducing Northern members to come down and help to make it a rousing success. In particular, I would appeal to the generosity of our Canterbury friends, who have not only had a turn in their own city, but who for many years had the privilege of a short and inexpensive journey to the Wellington Conference. The South is more in need of some inspiration and instruction than the country to the North. Let them have it, and I feel sure that in later days they will repay all the effort spent on them. All through Otago and Southland you will meet with proofs of the very great benefit to our cause brought about by the visit paid to all the southern branches last year by Messrs. Baines and Pentoul. Financial considerations and other things appear at present to indicate that there is little hope of their visit being repeated this summer.

Well, then, let us have the Conference in the South, when we will have them both, and also I trust as many of our leaders throughout New Zealand as usually assemble in June each year. Probably in your next issue we shall have a number of letters objecting to this suggestion and giving good reasons why the Conference should not come south. With some of our more generous northern friends please articulate such letters by supporting my proposal in the February number!—I am, &c.,

LESLIE IRWIN,

Woodlands, 17th December, 1921.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—My reason for sending on to you Mr. Goodacre's letter to me is my having received so many inquiries from different persons in regard to this matter, the publication of which will let them see that the subject has not been lost sight of.—I am, &c.,

JAS. B. ADAMS.

Government Apiary, Wauchope,
26/11/21.

Mr. Jas. B. Adams,
Hon. Sec. Poverty Bay B.A.,
New Zealand.

Dear Sir,—

Your letter re the New Zealand "embargo" on queen bees to hand, and I was pleased to hear from you. I have sent a note along to our biologist to find out if he will assist us with the examination of the bees for Nosema. His reply to my letter will be sent along to you later. It is not quite clear how you intend to obtain the bees for us to examine. Of course, I would understand that the queen bees or progeny would be forwarded with the consent of the owner.

I quite agree with you in regard to this "Nosema apis" and embargo business being a ridiculous affair; probably, as you say, it would not mean much to our bee-farmers, considering the abnormal local demand for bees and queens; but it must mean a great deal to the New Zealand apiarist, for Nosema is present practically all over the world, and no fresh strains of bees can be introduced, or no improvement from outside made. I would not care for our industry to be placed in a similar position. Nosema has probably been present here since bee-farming has become an established business. America is in a similar position, and no doubt, as you say, there is just as much Nosema in New Zealand as in any other part. Here is a test of the stamina of our bees:—We have just passed through two seasons of the worst drought in our history, yet we find our industry here in a prosperous condition. Surely, if Nosema is serious, as is considered by some in New Zealand, it had a chance to show itself during the drought times here, when the vitality of the bees must have been low. But it did not show out. If the resistance or immunity is regarded as effective against serious results from Nosema, then our bees must be resistant; if so, why the embargo? My opinion is this—that a good bee-farmer will rarely have trouble with Nosema; the parasite may give a little trouble where poor strains of bees are kept, and the hives so poor that the vitality of the bees is lowered during winter, and then, from my experience, it seems likely that the loss, if any, is the result of the bad conditions more so than any effect Nosema would have.

In my next note I will give you an idea of the class of bees to send along—that is, if our biologist will assist us—I am, etc.,

(Signed) W. A. GOODACRE,
Senior Apiary Inspector.

Mr. Adams states that the above letter will furnish food for thought, and I agree, I should have liked Mr. Adams' letter referred to published also.

Might I also offer a contribution bearing upon the embargo? That, too, will furnish food for thought.

The following is taken from the Melbourne Age of October 6th, 1920, and appeared in the Australasian Beekeeper of October 15th, 1920:—

CRISIS IN BEE-FARMING.

It would be interesting to get some information as to what our Department of Agriculture is doing for the beekeeping industry. At the present time, when apiarists on every hand are losing most or in some cases all their bees, there has been no interest, no effort to advise or suggest a remedy from that Department. . . . We need the help of science, not in the form of a bee expert (in whom, by the way, we becomen have every confidence), whose time is cut down to "half-time," and whose occupation seems to be mostly in the metropolis, with red tape and lectures to new beginners. We need the light of science on many phases of this attack which we laymen cannot diagnose. When we go, day after day, into our bee-yards and find bee colonies gone that we had hopes of reviving under our efforts to strengthen them and the few inches of brood they clung to deserted; when our prospective sinks from crops of four figures total to four to six tins (60 lb.) per hive to the season ahead, which will not give us time to re-stock our empty boxes; when we think of certain men in control of agriculture (who never, I ween, faced such a risk and ordeal as we face just now, in all their comfortable, guaranteed and permanent stately incomes) reckon the beemen not worthy the support of even one man's wage as investigator; when we find in one bee-yard some 250 to 300 hives dead, with a yield of £1,000 to £2,000 knocked out of the prospect, and thus realise the result of being "too small to be treated fairly," we can say without a possibility of contradiction, that the policy is a "penny wise and pound foolish one" for the State.

I would like to challenge the authority who regulates these things to show how many thousands of bee colonies are now dead. The reply will no doubt be interesting and instructive. But I doubt if officialdom is equal to the task of counting all the dead hives in the short space of a month. Other bee diseases we have, with American and British scientists' help, got under control. It is with them a question of care and work to save the bees. With the present trouble, we find nothing to save the bees, and even the attempt to nurse them too often leads to a speedier desertion and death.

THOS. BOLTON.

Lambuck, Victoria, 2/10/20.

In the Australasian Beekeeper dated November 15th, 1920, the following query and answer appears:—

The Editor, A.B.K.

Dear Sir,—September 15th bees in splendid order, and looking round about there was a promise of a rattling good season. October 10th: Bees seem to be very quiet, though gum and ironbark in full bloom. By examining the apiary, I found to my surprise it was in a deplorable state: 25 per cent. clean gone; only a few young bees and queens left, which also disappeared in a week's time; all others are weak at present, but believe I can save them. An ant plague set in which attacked the hives unmercifully, and it made me believe that was the cause of losing the bees; but I found they smothered mostly the frames with honey in the top storey. But what became of the old bees I want to know; they went out, but did not return. There were no dead ones on the ground, nor any hopping about as there are sometimes. The bees could not have swarmed out and left the queens behind—I would have noticed it. As I have heard that beekeepers round about Rockhampton lost from 25 to almost 100 per cent., I hope someone will make known his opinion. It was not lack of honey or pollen; at the time both were plentiful.

G. A. ZIEBIG.

The answer is interesting:—Very little is known of the cause of this trouble, and no cure of any value has yet been found. You have "disappearing trick" or "D.T." in your apiary. Periodically reports of outbreaks of this are reported to have seriously depleted apiaries in New South Wales and Victoria. . . . Any others who are troubled with "D.T." are asked to inform the secretary of the N.S.W.A.A., as it will materially strengthen the agitation beekeepers are making with a view to getting the Federal Science Bureau to take this matter up.

By the above letters it will be seen that this "disappearing trick," or "D.T." disease is a pretty deadly business, and although I do not claim to see every report on beekeeping in this country, I am quite certain nothing approaching the above statements has ever appeared in any New Zealand journal, newspaper, or periodical of recent years. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that whatever diseases we have, we have not the "D.T." And although legislation was sought for the purpose of preventing the Isle of Wight disease being brought into New Zealand, it surely cannot be a bad thing for us that the embargo also prevents the "D.T." disease being imported.

It may be that the extraordinary disappearance of the bees is caused by a certain flora indigenous to Australia, but no one knows. It is reported as occurring periodically, and as there is apparently no cure, then our safeguard of building a fence at the top of the precipice instead of maintaining an ambulance at the bottom is very sound.

F. C. B.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—A great deal hinges on the point of view. Friend Hopkins has been looking for trouble, weak spots, flaws in the Constitution, &c., and he has found them. Well, he was bound to do that—it was an absolutely sure thing. What is more, if he keeps on looking he will find lots more; the probabilities are that the Constitution will go off in a decline. Man, get on to Mt. Eden and have a look the other way. Beedom stretches from Auckland to the Bluff, and permeating the whole is the National. It never was more virile than it is to-day. It has a record that none of us need be ashamed of. No country in the world can boast so successful an organisation. Its pioneers, and amongst them Mr. Hopkins has an honoured place, may well be proud of their work. It has started a spirit of friendship throughout our beekeepers that no man can compute the value of, and we will certainly be false to our opportunities if we do not cultivate that spirit to the utmost. There is a new generation of beekeepers coming forward, and I know of no greater work that lies to our hand than to tighten the bonds of our present friendship and to enlarge and strengthen it to take in all who will come. I am not satisfied with the National any more than Mr. Hopkins is in this sense, that I want to see growth. When I look at a boy, I picture the man; I see growth of mind and body, but am not going to dope him with pink pills until he goes off in a decline. Let him grow; he'll be a good National some day, and then the wisdom of letting him grow naturally will be more apparent. Friend Hopkins, in giving birth to the National something great was done, but more depends still in, as it grows, cultivating a finer spirit and doing it with confidence and trust. We must not allow the alteration of a rule or a set of rules to be in any way vital to the life and work of the organisation as a whole. Let us get a vision—a mind full of the things we have accomplished, as well as of what is still to be done; take in the full scope of our work, and then the hindrances will be easily brushed aside.—I am, &c.,

JAMES ALLAN.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—From time to time we read in our Journal different theories and methods as to the cause and treatment of foul-brood. Well, as to the cause, I cannot say, but the suggestion of our worthy friend from Taieri that it comes of too much interference with the bees will not hold good up this way. I have taken bees from trees and box-hives many a time, but very seldom have I found them clean, and these bees know no interference of man.

Now, as to the treatment. I think a tremendous amount of work is being done by beekeepers themselves in writing to the Journal and giving its readers reshuffles of the McEvoy method.

As for H.C.W.'s advice of the new brood nest every year, well, one time I put all new swarms in news boxes with foundation; now I put them on the McEvoy. I find it better to do it first.

But the gem of the collection comes from Staveley. Our friend asks us for the sake of a few patches of diseased brood to delay the final clean up for six weeks, and this in the spring, when the bees are very keen after stolen sweets. I would not have it on my mind. My advice to all is to make one clean straight-out job of it, a good ration of sugar syrup, and if the queens are good they will come away; you need have no fear, and you can still have your bouncing colony for the honey flow with infinitely less risk, work and worry.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think our Journal is well worth the increased price. "Canterbury Tales" sent me looking up my old pollen combs, and I am well satisfied with the results.—I am, &c.,

S. C. SMITH.

Patea, 12/12/21.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—In your December issue I notice a letter over the signature of "D.C." referring to bees in trees, and asking whether it is definitely certain that foul-brood exists in bees that may be called in a state of nature. In the summer of 1919-1920 my apiary was situated at Wai-aniwa, and during a demonstration by the inspector and Mr. Allan, a slab of comb taken from a wild hive in the heart of the Waimatuku Bush was produced, in which fully three-sevenths of the cells were infected by foul-brood.

In the same issue there is an article by Basil H. Howard, in which he says that though he is in a district where foul-brood abounds, he knows of several hives in barns, houses, &c., where it was impossible to find foul-brood. How often has he found it under similar conditions?

My experience is as follows:—While at Wai-aniwa I had every hive within a radius of one and a-half miles cleaned up, but there were bees in several of the houses round me, one being just across the road. My bees (the only pure Italians) robbed this hive in the autumn, with the result that every hive had to be treated the following spring. I had to reserve my sugar in case of bad weather after treatment, consequently the bees were weakened, and the result was only 48 lb. per colony, with an increase of 70 per cent.—I am, etc.,

E. H. McLEAN.

Birchwood, 13/12/21.

A GOOD IDEA.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—Most beekeepers experience the inconvenience caused by perspiration dripping from their foreheads or their noses while examining hives and the inadvisability of raising the veil at such times.

I have found that a pocket handkerchief folded and bound loosely round the forehead absorbs the perspiration, and permits of examination of hives in comfort. Contrary to expectations, this will not bring on a headache or cause any undue sense of warmth. I have never seen this idea put forward in any bee literature I have come across, but from my own experience I can recommend it to those who desire a maximum of comfort when working hives on a warm day.—I am, &c.,

A. P. GODBER.

Silverstream, 7/12/21.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. B., Featherston.—Many thanks for stamps and report.

A. C., Auckland.—Appreciate your help; thanks.

F. C. P., Mangatoitoi.—Thanks for stamps, especially the 6d. extra "to do what I like with." I am going to drink the health of Mr. Adams with it.

A Query.

At the last bee day at Ruakura, several beekeepers emphasised the uncertainty of a new queen being accepted in a hive. Would it not be a more certain way to re-queen by inserting a queen cell, after first killing off the old queen?

Silverstream.

A. P. G.

[There's many a slip between the cell and the laying queen in a hive. There is a big saving of time if the queen is successfully introduced, meaning sometimes the difference between a surplus or none. Neither operation is 100 per cent. successful.—Ed.]

New Zealand Honey in England

(From Otago Daily Times.)

Under date November 9th, the London correspondent of the Otago Daily Times writes:—Arrangements have now been made by Mr. R. A. Spinley, on behalf of the New Zealand Honey Producers' Association, to dispose of the Dominion honey on a basis which will eliminate the profits of the jobber, the speculator, and the honey packers. It will mean that the producers will obtain 1/- per pound for their honey as against the present price

of 7½d., and the British public will not be asked to pay any more than they are at present paying.

It will be remembered that during the war the British Government commandeered the New Zealand supply. When control ceased there was some difficulty in disposing of the surplus stock. The Association set out to teach the local public to eat honey, which hitherto had not been looked upon as a regular table dish. They arranged for proper blending so as to maintain a uniform colour, and the popular taste for the commodity certainly increased. In spite of home consumption, the demand from Australia and from Canada, it was recognised that Great Britain was the natural market, and it was decided to commission Mr. Spinley to make proper arrangements in England for the disposal of the produce.

Mr. Spinley found that there were a number of large general stores who were ready to take the whole of the New Zealand honey at a good price if they could have the monopoly. This, however, was not the object Mr. Spinley had in view. What he was on the look-out for was a firm with extensive branches who would handle the produce on a commission basis. The London houses were rather averse to this proposition, but eventually Messrs. A. J. Mills and Co., of Tooley street, agreed to it. This well-known firm will, therefore, have the monopoly of the New Zealand honey in return for the use of their selling organisation, and they will be reimbursed entirely on a commission basis. Messrs. Mills and Co. have branches in Leicester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newcastle-on-Tees, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, Belfast, Limerick, and Dublin, besides agents in many other towns. They deal direct with a number of multiple shops, as well as with such firms as Messrs. Lyons and Co.

A special packing depot will be established which will be fitted with the very latest and most hygienic machinery. The depot has not yet been chosen, but warehouses near Blackfriars Bridge, at Deptford, and at City Road are on offer, and probably one of these will be chosen in the course of the next few days. The machinery has already been ordered. The honey will arrive from the Dominion in bulk, and will be blended and packed at the depot before being distributed to the various branches throughout Great Britain. As already stated, the advantage to the producer will be considerable. Where he received 7½d. before he will now receive 1/-, and proportionately higher according to the market price of honey.

Arrangements have been made for a special display of honey in the windows of the High Commissioner's Office during the whole of the Christmas season, and models will be exhibited showing the relative food value of the produce. Thus it will be shown in graphic form that 7 oz.

of honey are equal in food value to one quart of milk, or 15 oz. of cod-fish, or 10 eggs. The Institute of Hygiene are supplying a certificate of purity and of food value, which will also be displayed. It is hoped that the distributing organisation will be in working order by Christmas.

Subscriptions Received.

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

M. O. Neilsen, Dargaville, to June 22
 A. Coyte, Epsom, to Nov. 22
 G. M. Cole, Andubon, U.S.A., to Oct. 22
 G. Houghton, Derbyshire, Eng., to Oct. 22
 Roy James, Rapauna, to Nov. 22
 Miss G. K. Marshall, Halcombe, to Nov. 22
 F. J. Holdaway, Blenheim, to Nov. 22
 T. L. Widdup, Te Kopuru, to Nov. 22
 R. W. Wilson, Kirwee, to Nov. 22
 V. J. Apperly, Clinton, to Oct. 22
 J. Willett, Awamoko, to Nov. 22
 G. J. Verrall, Christchurch, to Sept. 22
 C. G. Surrey, Inaha, to Aug. 22
 R. J. Stark & Co., Dunedin (5/-), to Feb. 22
 R. B. Warren, Morrinsville, to Sept. 22
 F. L. Mabbett, Weber, to Oct. 22
 F. C. Palmer, Mangatoitoi, to Nov. 22
 R. G. Southby, Tirau, to Nov. 22
 J. Mason, Westport, to Nov. 22
 R. A. Bell, Pirongia, to Oct. 22
 D. J. Narbey, Akaroa, to Nov. 22
 C. F. Brent, Kaitaia, to Nov. 22
 H. A. Phillips, Levin, to Nov. 22
 T. W. Kirk, Paraparauu, to Dec., 1922
 F. A. Johnson, Ngatea, to Oct., 1922
 C. A. Grainger, Nelson, to March, 1923
 A. Costello, Dargaville, to Dec., 1922
 F. H. Wilson, Houipapa, to Nov. 1922
 S. C. Westbrook, Ngaio, to Nov., 1922
 T. J. Keast, Ledbrooks, to Nov., 1922
 L. Anderson, Kaitangata, to July, 1923
 T. Pearson, Tai Tapu, to Nov. 22
 G. R. Filleul, Cambridge, to Jan., 1923
 W. White, Peel, N.S.W., to Nov., 1922
 H. D. Bettgar, Rangiora, to Dec., 1922
 G. Saville, Maheno, to Dec., 1922
 Mrs A. Elmslie, Waverley, to Nov., 1922
 F. Gilbert, Papatowai, to April, 1923
 F. J. Kerr, Washdyke, to Dec., 1922
 T. O'Brien, Winton, to Dec., 1922
 Z. Cousins, Waimate, to Nov., 1922
 P. Laffy, Stillwater, to Dec., 1922
 L. Hunter, Waimatua, to Nov. 1922
 G. R. Yeoman, Tanentua (5/-), to Aug., 1922
 Miss H. Suckling, Chch., to Dec., 1922
 J. Tait, Otahi, to Dec., 1922
 J. A. Burns, Papakura, to Dec., 1922

Increase in Price of Journal. Important Notice.

We very much regret that we are compelled to increase the price of the Journal. Last year we made a loss, and we were hoping that this year would see a substantial fall in prices, but this has not happened. The actual position to-day is that to print and post the Journal costs a decimal fraction of over 6d. per copy, without reckoning any salary or expenses incidental to running a publication. The National does not want to make a profit on the Journal, but it must pay its way, and we are sure our readers will see the necessity for the increase.

Beekeepers' Exchange.

[Advertisements on this page will be inserted at the rate of 3/- per 36 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.

YOUNG MAN (with small experience) Desires EMPLOYMENT in Apiary for next season. Apply
EDITOR.

FOR SALE, 2-Frame Novice HONEY EXTRACTOR (Root); good as new. Price, £4 10s. f.o.b. Kaikoura.

W. A. FORSYTH,
Ohapu.

FOR CASH SALE AS A GOING CONCERN

(End of Season).

350 HIVES ITALIAN BEES (all free of disease); located in 8 yards in one of the best dairying districts in Auckland Province. Genr includes ½-ton Ford Truck, S-Frame Friction Drive Extractor Pump, Saw-bench and Benzine Engine.

Included with Bees, am selling three acres of land (handy to station), with newly built small Cottage; large Workshop and Garage.

APIARY,
Care Editor.

FOR SALE, Ideal BEE, POULTRY and COW FARM of 4½ Acres, centre of Manawatu Town; lovely Home of 7 rooms (furnished); splendid opportunity for lady Beekeeper. As a going concern, Cash required, £1,000. Further particulars from

BARGAIN,

C/o Editor Bee Journal.

WANTED TO BUY, HONEY PUMP.—
State size and price to

A. R. BATES,
Kaponga.

Waikato Winter Show Association

(INCORPORATED)

Exhibition Buildings, Hamilton.

District Honey Exhibit

ENTRIES CLOSE MAY 1st, 1922.

BEST DISTRICT DISPLAY OF COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY, BEESWAX, &c.

Space allowed 8 feet by 4 feet. Exhibit to be judged as follows:—

Quality of Honey	50 points	Variety of Products	30 points
Attractiveness of Display	20 points		

FIRST PRIZE, £5. SECOND PRIZE, £2. Entrance Fee, 5/-.

THREE ENTRIES, OR ONLY HALF PRIZE MONEY WILL BE PAID.

1921-22 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/-			
Breeders	30/-				

QUEENS GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALL DISEASE, and bred from Pure Stock, which have been selected for hardiness, disease-resisting, good-working & non-swarming qualities.

Ninety-five per cent. of Untested Queens guaranteed purely mated.

Delivery—Tested, from 15th October; Untested, from 20th November (as weather permits) to 20th March. All orders to be in by 1st MARCH.

TERMS.—Cash with order. Cheques to have exchange added.

P.O. Order Office, Heriot. Orders filled in rotation.

NOTE.—Owing to high cost of all materials and postage, no reductions can be allowed on list prices for larger quantities.

POSTAL ADDRESS:

R. Stewart, Crookston, Otago.

BEEKEEPERS

SPECIAL.—In "Gleanings" for July, Page 47, an article appeared describing an additional attachment to the Hodgson Ventilated Escape Board for introducing queens and uniting colonies. Commercial Beekeepers who have read the article and have seen the appliance as we make it, state that the "Findlay Introducing Attachment" will make the introduction of valuable queens a certainty. In addition to its value as an introducing appliance, the Hodgson Escape may be used as a super cleaner, a Porter Bee Escape and Board, a uniting appliance, feeding-board, &c.

The Hodgson Escape has been reduced in price to 4/-; "Findlay Attachment," 1/- extra; postage to any address, 10d. extra.

SWEET CLOVER.—We have a small quantity of this Seed harvested this year. Samples free on receipt of postage (3d.).

Reduction in Prices.

We have pleasure in announcing a considerable reduction in the price of Beekeepers' Supplies. An improvement in the foreign exchange rate and a fall in the price of timber and other lines make this reduction possible. New Season's List now ready. If you have not already received our List, it will pay you to write for one.

Hives and Supplies.

The "Alliance" Dovetailed Hives and Frames, which have given universal satisfaction in the past, still maintain their excellence of quality, fit, and workmanship. The very largest Beekeepers in the Dominion year after year specify "ALLIANCE" Goods, because of their dependability. We guarantee every article sent out from our Works to be of the very best quality. We back up our guarantee with an offer to replace, free of charge, any article which proves unsatisfactory.

Queens.

A good Queen in each colony is absolutely essential. We supply Queens of the famous Robert Stewart strain. Tested Queens ready for delivery from the end of September onwards; Untested from November onwards. **ORDER EARLY.**

A FULL STOCK OF ALL APIARY APPLIANCES READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AT HEAD OFFICE AND AT OUR AGENTS' IN ALL HONEY-PRODUCING CENTRES.

SEND FOR OUR NEW SEASON'S PRICE LIST.

BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Alliance Box Co., Ltd.,

MASON STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Why Purchase a Bartlett-Miller Reducer?

Beekeepers need that the fact be emphasised again and again that the Honey Extractor is a boon and a blessing **ONLY WHEN THINGS GO RIGHT**, and even then only for healthy combs. One diseased comb in the Extractor, and—! There are several jobs around extracting time that the Extractor does not exactly make a botch of—it flatly refuses to tackle them at all! These jobs are by no means all of the same importance.

The least important of these "extractor-strike" jobs is the melting of cappings, and despite the fact that most producers imagine that job is the most important one which a Reducer is purchased to accomplish, **IT IS NOT SO!**

Any Reducer to be worthy the confidence and praise of its owner **MUST POSITIVELY** be able to reduce (both rapidly and without trouble) any old and solid waste every season to those who own one.

It is all very well to save the awful bugbear of the disposal of cappings, and for that job alone a Reducer saves its cost by the elimination of mess, worry and waste every season to those who own them.

S-T-I-L-L, many honey producers have allowed their minds to become obsessed by the idea that capping reduction is the be-all and end-all of a Reducer's existence, but it was the result of our experience over thirteen years ago that led to the advertising of our invention as distinctly a **COMB REDUCER**. NEVER did we describe it as a Capping Reducer without the additional word "Comb," for unless a Reducer will handle the blackest combs that ever were taken from the worst clogged brood-nest (with pollen, that is), it will prove nothing better than a deceptive fair-weather friend at just the very time when you need a friend in the shape of a utensil that will see you through the stiffest problem of all one's beekeeping experience, and that problem is the saving in marketable shape (without danger of infection) of the wax and honey in combs from the brood-nest infected with foul-brood. Otherwise they must be absolutely wasted, and the amount of good wax and honey wasted every year through the lack of a utensil to conveniently handle the diseased combs would pay twice over for a Reducer for every Beekeeper in the Dominion. We have a letter from one of our purchasers which we expect to publish in next issue if permission is given us to do so, stating that the owners saved seventeen pounds in reducing comb from box hives, purchased by two friends, the other one of whom saved the bees but burned the combs. Each party took half of the Maori-owned boxes, and our correspondent bought a "BOOSTER," and saved his £17!

Of course, the Bartlett-Miller Reducer is specially constructed to handle **F.B. combs with safety**. The solid matter is lifted by the operator into the front tube space as it accumulates in the other melting spaces, and here it is allowed to remain until all liquid has run from it that will run, only a little wax remaining with the slungum; then the patented fall-down bottom is tripped, when all matter drops on to whatever the operator has held there to catch it, and it is carried to the wax-supply cask utterly free from any honey to carry disease again by being robbed. By this means no amount of solid matter worth considering goes with the liquified honey to the separator, although the melted wax does, and is there separated from its liquid partner.

While the one space containing the solid matter is draining its honey, the rest of the Reducer is quietly going on with its job of melting cold combs. The fall-down bottoms are adjusted by means of screw nuts to whatever runaway space the operator desires—from wide open to quite shut.

ORDER IF YOU SO WISH BY ORDER ON THE H.P.A. AGAINST THIS COMING CROP. THE H.P.A. ARE OUR ONLY AGENTS.

The Thoroughwork Apiaries, Kihikihi

1921-22 PRICES OF ITALIAN QUEENS

UNTESTED

DELIVERY IN ROTATION OF ORDERS MID NOVEMBER TO MID MARCH.

1 or 2.	3 or 4.	5 or more.
7/6 each.	7/- each.	6/6 each.

TESTED

DELIVERY IN ROTATION OF ORDERS FROM THIRD WEEK IN OCTOBER.

12/- each.

TERMS.—September to March—Cash with Order; Cheques to have exchange added. April to August—Orders for the following Season may be booked; payment at time of delivery.

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

REPORT OF LAST OFFICIAL INSPECTION:

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.

POSTAL ADDRESS:

J. H. TODD, Renwicktown, MARLBOROUGH.

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.

Address:

Butler & Hemmingsen
83 Teviot Street, INVERCARGILL.

A. ECROYD

Manufacturer of

Acorn Comb Foundation

A Product of the Highest Quality supplied at Reasonable Rates. Clients own Wax made up at short notice.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES.

P.O. Box 850, Christchurch
Telegrams: "OAKCLIFFE."

Factory: 157 Cranford Street,
CHRISTCHURCH.

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

Head Office :
Stanley Street, AUCKLAND.

Postal Address :
Box 1293, AUCKLAND.

Telegraphic Address : "Bees, Auckland."

Beekeepers' Supplies.

BRANCH DEPOTS NOW OPENED AT :

DUNEDIN—Stock Exchange Buildings,
Bond Street.

CHRISTCHURCH—Canterbury Orchardists'
Buildings, Colombo Street.

Full Stocks Carried.

MAIN DEPOT : Stanley Street, AUCKLAND.

Order Supplies Early.

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

New Zealand Beekeepers' Journal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1-Year	3-Year	4-Year	1-Issue
Whole Page	£10	£6	£3 10s.	£1 5s.
Half Page	6	3 10s.	2 2s.	15s.
Quarter Page	3 10s.	2 2s.	1 5s.	10s.
One-eighth Page	2 2s.	1 5s.	15s.	5s.
1-inch Insertion	1 10s.	16s.	9s.	3s.

NICHOLAS' FOUNDATION FACTORY.

BEESWAX WANTED in Large or Small Lots. Highest Cash Price Paid.
Foundation Comb at Lowest Cash Price.

The capacity of our Electric Power Plant has been greatly increased, and the adoption of the latest methods, combined with years of experience in making Foundation Comb, ensures a product unsurpassed by none.

Mr. H. C. Taylor writes:—"I am well satisfied with your Foundation. It seems to me quite as good as any imported I have seen. I fixed over 3,000 sheets without coming across a faulty sheet. You have saved the Beekeepers of the Dominion a large amount of cash."

Customers among the leading Beekeepers of the Dominion.

NICHOLAS, 3 CALEDONIA ST., HAWERA.

Don't Forget

Our Store when anything is wanted in the shape of

BEE MATERIAL.

Full supplies of all Beekeepers' Requisites kept in stock. Honey Tin Manufacturers. Agents for Alliance Box Co. and for Benton's Capping Melter.

REMEMBER! If it's for Bees, we have it.

H. BEALE & CO., LTD., PLUMBERS, TINSMITHS
and IRONMONGERS,

P.O. Box 129. Phone 62.

MASTERTON, WAIRARAPA.

BAY OF PLENTY COMB FOUNDATION FACTORY

WE ARE NOW BUSY MAKING UP BEEKEEPERS' OWN WAX AT 9d. PER LB.
RETURNABLE CASES, 1/- EXTRA.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF COMB FOUNDATION FOR SALE.

Excell & Hallam,

Comb Foundation Makers,

OPOTIKI

BAY OF PLENTY.