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The New Zealand  
**Beekeepers'**  
**Journal.**

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# The New Zealand Beekeepers' Journal

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

No. 2

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/-; 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.

It has been decided to hold the next Annual Conference in Dunedin instead of Christchurch, as was previously arranged. We should like our southern friends to rally round and make this gathering the best yet. When the meeting has been held in the North, the southern members have assisted with the programme, so we hope

our northern members will not hesitate to offer their assistance. We want the Conference to be "National" in the full sense of the word.

It has always been a matter of adverse comment that the programme of the Conferences hitherto held has not been published until the June issue of the Journal, which did not give members sufficient time to make up their minds about attending the meeting. It certainly would be very much better if the Secretary were able to

publish practically the whole programme in the May issue of the Journal, and with this object in view we now appeal to our readers to offer a paper on any subject of interest. It is a matter of impossibility for the Executive to "run" a Conference; it must be carried through with the hearty co-operation of the whole of the members. We shall appreciate the help of the Branches in this matter, as they could, by having their annual meetings at the end of March, forward to the Secretary before April 20th all remits to be considered at the Conference for publication in the May issue of the Journal. The only business arranged so far is the amendment to the Constitution as put forward by the Executive (see November Journal).

Now, we leave it to our readers to offer their assistance to enable the Secretary to publish the programme in the May issue of the Journal.

The indications are that the season will be a patchy one. The Auckland Province on the whole will be good; the Waikato "real good"; Taranaki, medium to poor; Wellington and Wairarapa, good; Manawatu, good; Nelson, fair; Westland, good; Canterbury, poor; Otago, fair; and Southland, medium. In the Editor's district the season has been most extraordinary as affecting the behaviour of the bees. We had a lot of unsettled weather during November and December, and during the whole time there were suspicions of robbing—bees nosing round the joints of the supers, and gaining entry in the honey shed if the door was left open. One hive was turning out the drones on January 1st, and a bad case of robbing was discovered on January 14th, where a queen had failed to return from mating, and the bees were on the weak side. And yet there seems to be a fair amount of honey coming into the hives, which indicates that there is a flow on yet. However, in this locality one can take off all the supers at the end of January and be sure he will not be missing much; so we shall soon know how we have fared this season.

With regard to the clipping from the Otago Daily Times on "New Zealand Honey" which we published last month, we want to make it perfectly clear that this did not emanate from the H.P.A. The same article appeared in the Auckland newspapers, and it is evident that Mr. Spinley in England has very optimistic ideas as to the value of honey. For our part, we would not place too much reliance on the figures given, as with all other lines of produce falling in value, it is difficult to believe that honey will remain at a very high figure. Yet we feel sure that by a system of organised distribution, with a standardised article of food packed under our own supervision and sold under our

own brand, our produce will realise considerably more than other honeys that are marketed in a haphazard fashion. We make the above remarks to protect the H.P.A. from any accusations that they are not realising the prices that the article seems to indicate are probable.

Whilst writing of the H.P.A., we can state definitely that the re-organisation of the working arrangements of the Association is going to mean very much better working all round, and we are confident that our interests are in the hands of good, capable men. Mr. T. E. Clark, the deputy chairman, is a gentleman who is held in high esteem in Auckland, as he is a very able man, who controls the largest business of its kind in the Dominion. He is a very keen beekeeper, running somewhere in the vicinity of 800 hives, and even with the work entailed by these two businesses, is willing to sacrifice time and money for the benefit of all those engaged in the industry; because it must be realised that neither Mr. Rentoul, Mr. Clark, nor any other of the directors gets a fraction of a penny more for his honey than does the smallest or any supplier, who simply has to raise honey without a thought as to how and where he will dispose of his crop, knowing full well that others are looking after this for him to the fullest advantage to the suppliers. Whilst the H.P.A. can get such men of the stamp of Messrs Rentoul and Clark, we are absolutely certain that the shareholders can rely on the very best possible being done for them.

We are very pleased indeed to record the addition of another Branch of the National formed at Blenheim. We cordially welcome the members, and trust the Branch will prove a benefit to the beekeepers of the district and the industry generally. We feel sure that our old friend (Mr. J. A. Moreland) will "keep the home fires burning."

## Publications Received.

"Bees for Pleasure and Profit." By G. Gordon Samson. (3s. 6d.) (Crosby, Lockwood & Son, Ludgate Hill.)

This book deals chiefly with beekeeping in England, although there is a chapter on beekeeping in hot climates. There is nothing new advocated that would be of benefit to the beekeepers here. Some of the illustrations leave much to be desired: the queen, drone, and worker might be any insects. To see a bee veil illustrated in which the wearer has the veil over a "bell-topper" is very funny.

F. C. B.

## Market Reports.

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

**Auckland.**—The month of December has been hot and fairly dry, enabling the bees to gather nectar freely, thus confirming the prospects for a good honey season. Section honey is in demand at from 10/6 to 11/- per dozen. Beeswax is wanted at from 2/- per lb.—G. V. Westbrooke.

**Wellington.**—I have to report that the weather conditions have been favourable to the beekeeping industry during the past month. The showers reported from various parts of my district have been beneficial to plant growth generally, and it is anticipated that with the expected warmer weather the crop will be a good one. The apiaries are in a strong condition and prepared to harvest the flow as soon as it comes along. Honey prices are remaining firm for both extracted and comb lines, notwithstanding the slightly depressed London market. Beeswax is quoted at from 1/9 to 2/3 per lb.—F. A. Jacobsen.

**Christchurch and Dunedin.**—The outlook is very promising, although the season is somewhat late. The reports from Marlborough and Westland indicate good returns. Rain is badly needed in the Canterbury district to revive the clover pastures. It is too early yet to give an idea as to how the season will pan out. In Otago and Southland there are indications that the returns will be above normal. Prices are firm. No bulk offering. There is a steady demand for all lines. Beeswax is quoted at 1/3 to 1/9 per lb.—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.]

During this month the flow usually ceases and no time should be lost in getting the crop off the hives, as the later it is left, the more danger of setting up robbing. One can pretty well tell when the flow is easing off, the bees do not get away from the apiary as early in the morning and seem to be about the hives and apiary earlier in the afternoon. The use of escape boards minimises the danger of robbing very considerably, as the escape boards can be put on late in the afternoon or early evening, and the supers taken off early the following morning without much disturbance. But on no account put the escape boards on unless you can get the supers off the follow-

ing morning, because should there happen to be a super cleared of bees that allows outsiders to gain entrance, you'll have robbing pretty badly, as the robbers will have a good super of honey to go at without any resistance offering.

Robbing can usually be detected early by the high-pitched sound of the humming, and the bees flying round the windows of the house, and the apiary in a general state of unrest. The entrances of the hives will be crowded with bees ready to give battle to the robbers. The hive that is being robbed will be very thick with bees trying to get in at the cover and any cracks showing, and those going in and out of the entrance making a big noise, with fighting and killing going on.

There are various means of checking robbing. One is to contract the entrance to a one-bee space, and over the whole of the front of the hive spread wet grass and keep it wet with a watering can. Another way is to get a cloth that will completely cover the hive, well saturated with a solution of carbolic acid (to which the bees have a decided dislike), and spread it all over the hive. The robbers will escape and the bees in the robbed hive will have a chance of organising their forces to defend themselves. At sundown when all is quiet, look into the hives, and if weak in bees, which probably means a poor queen, kill her and unite the hive with a strong one. The loss of a few bees occasioned by uniting is not worth considering. If the hive is fairly strong, with brood hatching out, remove to a fresh stand, confining the bees with wire screen for at least 24 hours.

The following article is taken from the "Western Honey Bee," and shows another method:—

### HOW I CHECKED ROBBING.

By L. A. SPROWL, Pattiway, Calif.

I am a lover of bees, and have kept them in a small way for a number of years, and by reading such good literature as the "Western Honey Bee," and first, last and all the time reading the bee itself, I have been able to succeed to some extent in producing honey and combating some of the difficulties encountered by all beekeepers. I am inclined to be peaceful, and do not believe in "robbing," either by man or insect.

I was troubled a great deal with this robbing a few years ago, as I was in a location where the honey flow was scant, and had a number of weak colonies. The stronger bees were attracted to them, and, believe me, I had some fun. I tried coal oil with some effect, and finally the sun went down and the robbing stopped automatically, but I had some small colonies without any honey to live on.

I have read everything that I can get hold of on this subject, and find that we still need some efficient remedy.

A short time ago a weak colony of mine was attacked with as much vim and vigour as the Sammies went after the Germans, and for a little while it looked like they were a hopeless case. I tried coal oil, and contracted the entrance to one bee space; but the highwaymen went in in single file, like bullets out of a Lewis gun. I have come to the place where I believe beekeeping is something like the law, for "there is always something one can do." So I set about it at once.

Not having a bee escape, I made one from tin and a very thin clock spring, slipped it into the entrance of the hive and closed the rest of the entrance, sat down on the ground and watched it work. The robbing ceased in about 20 minutes, as all the bees went in, but none came out. I simply left the hive until night, and the robbers that were not killed took up their abode in the hive. Try this on your next robbing case.

F. C. B.

## District Reports.

### TARANAKI.

Indications are for a poor honey crop at present. The season has been most disappointing, as we have had plenty rain and some quite good weather; but the clover does not seem to be yielding heavily. Another probable cause is that the abundance of coarse feed has got ahead of the stock, and consequently choked out clover. My best yards are in the poorer districts, so this seems to support the theory.

There has been practically no extracting done yet, and I do not expect to get a start for another week. However, we will hope for a late season.

It is quite a good plan to keep a swarm catcher at each out-yard—that is, a spare hive with a few old combs in. Put it on a log or some prominent place, and should a swarm come off and the apiarist is not on hand, there is a good chance of the swarm taking possession. I have caught three swarms in this manner this season—one of my own and two stray black fellows. Watch those strays for foul brood.

H. R. PENNY.

Okaiawa, 15/1/22.

### AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL BRANCH.

This is to remind those interested that our Field Day is to be held at the State Apiary, Rankura, on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, and is to take the form of a basket picnic. The gathering is now too large for the Association to undertake the catering. Tea only will be provided. A hearty welcome is extended to all. The following trains passing the State Farm will stop if requested at Farm Crossing:—6.0 a.m. from

Rotorna; 6.40 a.m. from Paeroa; 8 a.m. from Cambridge; 9.21 a.m. from Thames; 12.50 p.m. from Hamilton (express); 3.50 p.m. from Hamilton to Paeroa; 4.5 p.m. from Hamilton to Cambridge.

We have had ideal weather for honey gathering this last couple of weeks, and the bees have made good use of it. Extracting has started in some apiaries, and the prospects are bright for a good crop.

We extend to Messrs. Pearson Bros. and family our sympathy in the loss of their mother. Mrs. Pearson was the wife of one of the first Waikato beekeepers.

A. H. DAVIES.

12/1/22.

### HAWKE'S BAY.

"Beekeeping in Russia."—A paper by B. J. Guidnoff, an Apiary Instructor from the Amur District, read before the Hawke's Bay Beekeepers' Association:—

Beekeeping in Russia began in ancient ages, about one thousand years back or more. Then beekeeping was very simple, the people keeping bees in blocks of wood and doing nothing for them but taking the swarms in summer and the honey and wax in autumn. In this manner many Russians kept their bees until now. About one hundred years back, however, a learned Russian man, named Pisareff, invented a bee-hive with frames, and used it at his bee farm for ten years. But Russia had not then many books or newspapers, and so after the death of Mr. Pisareff the invention fell into disuse. But about fifty years after there became known in Russia the American bee-hive with frames, and from then many Russian apiarists followed bee culture with the hives of Dadant and Langstroth and Root. In the year 1918 there were counted in Russia about six million colonies, but only about one million in moveable frame hives.

Russia is so large that there are great differences in localities. The best centres for beekeeping are the Cubane District at Caucasus, Eastern Siberia, and the centre of Russia at the Ural Mountains. This paper deals with beekeeping in the Amur District, Eastern Siberia. Here there is a very cold winter, so all the colonies must be housed. The hives on their stands are placed in a dark building, tiering up two or three colonies high, and in two or more rows around the walls. If good wood is used in the building and proper ventilation given, then with not less than fifty colonies of bees inside the necessary temperature will come naturally. The bees are kept thus from about October 1st until about April 1st.

Between the 1st and 10th April the bees are moved out into the garden or on to the lawn. The atmosphere is warm enough during the day, but at night it sometimes becomes very cold. To keep the bees warm mats are used made from straw or hay or paper.

Roughly, from 10th April until 15th May food is very plentiful, coming from the willow and other kinds of trees, and from the dandelion and other flowers of the valleys. At this time a beekeeper may take from 15 to 20 lbs. of honey from a good colony. From 15th May till 20th June there is very often a dry spell, and very little nectar to be gathered, so that beekeepers must feed their bees with not less than 5 lbs. of sugar or honey per colony. From about 20th or 24th June till 15th July, there is plenty of food from the lime tree flowers, and beekeepers can extract not less than 100 lbs. of honey per colony. Sometimes, though, he can get more than 200 lbs. from each. This honey is the best in the Amur District.

Lastly, from 20th till the 25th August there is plenty of honey from wild flowers, hold-bush tree, and from buck-wheat. Most of the difficulties in this district result from cold winds during the spring time. This is the time for those warm straw mats. There fortunately is not much disease—foul-brood or Isle of Wight disease—nor much wax-moth.

#### TAIERI TALK.

I would not be the Editor for all the honey in Stanley Street. An editorial every month! No escape! The tempter infects my vicinity between the 12th and the 14th of the month. Occasionally I yield to his suggestions. I hope there be no theologians among the beekeepers, for I am about to state that there is pleasure in giving way before temptation, a proper pride in asserting that one is master of his own fate! (Save the mark!) Hence the statement. I would not miss that pleasure; but seeing joy was mine last month, there's nothing else for it.

Needless, of course, to mention that this Branch is shouting with Mr. Irwin on the subject of Conference. We all echo his letter, and, mark you, as there are thirty-three (looks bigger when you write it!) of us, that makes an audible noise. It seems that there is a likelihood of the Conference being held at this end, therefore we won't discuss it. It is decided by now anyway. But it is the greatest thing you could do for us in Otago and Southland. Moreover, we want to see you all.

Please note that the Taieri Field Day will be held on Saturday, February 4th, 1922, at Mr. Clark's Apiary, Mosgiel Junction. 'Twill be as good as it always is! (I don't know how much that statement is worth!) We are expecting a special train from the south. For the information of members, I would like to state that the D.J.C. has arranged its Wingatui meetings so as not to clash with the Field Day.

We shall greatly miss Mr. Earn. We are not alone in that, of course. Drat the financial stringency! No, that's too political; it smacks of the daily papers. Let's call it tight money; it is a thing I can never understand, but it seems to be quite

a deadly condition. However, we hope he will make up for it all when someone loosens the money again.

At the last meeting of this Branch, it was unanimously decided to hold our meetings alternately in Mosgiel and Dunedin, to suit the many Dunedin people who have recently joined up. Next meeting (in Dunedin) probably in week beginning 13th February. Dunedin beekeepers who are not yet members are invited to pay a visit.

Present indications are for a fairly late flow (if any). Recent rains will keep the clover in full swing for some good period, provided there be not too much more rain. But even now it is pouring, and has been without abatement for the last ten hours! Let us therefore optimise!

BASIL H. HOWARD.

15/1/22.

#### AUCKLAND BEE CLUB. SECOND DEMONSTRATION.

A second demonstration was given on 7th January before a large number of interested visitors, many of whom attended the opening demonstration. Before the practical part commenced the President of the Club (Mr. I. Hopkins) gave a short address on the value of honey as food, which he claimed on the authority of food specialists stands very high. He gave evidence to show that New Zealand honey held a high position in the opinion of British and other overseas merchants, and how, in a great measure, this had been brought about. He told his audience that no other country had such strict regulations as New Zealand regarding the quality of honey allowed to be exported; none was allowed to leave the country unless it had been officially graded by Government graders and bore the official stamp denoting the grade and purity, and before the graders passed any honey it must be of a certain density, or specific gravity, the minimum standard being 1.420 at 60 degrees Fahr. These regulations, together with excellent bee forage, were the reasons New Zealand honey excelled most others.

Mr. Hopkins touched upon poisonous honey, and pointed out that there is not the slightest risk of any deleterious honey coming on the market under well known commercial brands; the danger lies in eating bush honey—that is, honey taken from the trees at certain seasons, and he advised his hearers to be careful in this respect.

At the close of the address Mr. Hopkins opened the practical demonstration by showing how to hive a swarm and unite it with an established colony. He then introduced Mr. Gooding, inspector of apiaries, who gave his audience a most interesting manifestation on a simple method of queen rearing, and took the onlookers through half a dozen fully stocked hives, explaining their condition as he proceeded, the demonstration and address lasting over two hours. The visitors expressed themselves as highly pleased with the practical instruction they had received.

### BEEES IN CORNWALL PARK.

The following appeared in the Auckland Star of January 7th:—“The recent announcement that permission had been granted by the trustees of Cornwall Park to the Auckland Bee Club to keep bees in the park will have been read with interest, and perhaps by people whose knowledge of the great little honey producers is limited to some passing impression of like or dislike. Let it be widely known that these insects (and somehow the term is ill-fitting) have occupied the attention of leading men from time immemorial. The action of the Cornwall Park trustees should open up a new channel for study and industry for children of the city. Now that there is widespread demand for vocational education which seems to be on the horizon, one is much impressed with the possibilities of teaching the value of the apiary. And, further, the production of honey in New Zealand has rapidly developed to the extent of a fine industry. There is opportunity at Cornwall Park, where hives are being placed, for very thorough tuition of young people contemplating taking up bee-farming. The Auckland Bee Club, it is certain, would be delighted to give its assistance, and the Agriculture Department's apiary instructor would have a new and valuable field for the promotion of his work amongst young folk. The secondary schools should take up such study with exceptional zest.”

### DEMONSTRATIONS FOR BEGINNERS.

Writing to the Auckland Star, the President of the Auckland Bee Club (Mr. I. Hopkins) says:—

“Referring to the above Club's apiary at Cornwall Park, the apiary is established at the expense of the Club solely for the benefit of all who wish to receive instruction in modern bee culture, and we, the members, will only be too pleased if school masters and parents can induce their young people to attend the demonstrations and witness the wonders of the bee-hive, and have them explained to them. I would see that special addresses were prepared suitable for young people if assured of attendance.”

## Canterbury Tales.

By E. G. WARD.

I said last month that Canterbury was suffering from “almost a drought.” Now we have it in real earnest. Rain has seemed imminent several times, but after a heavy blow has passed us by. There have been only two light showers in my district, and everything is looking parched up. The early part of January was particularly hot and dry, so much so that the cereal crops are ripening prematurely. I am afraid the promise of a bumper harvest will not ma-

terialise after all. My patch of sweet clover is the only real bit of green in hundreds of acres of land. The tallest of it is now about two feet high, and a few heads of blossoms are showing. When there is any moisture in the air, the scent of it is noticeable twenty or thirty yards away. I feel sure that if the season had been a favourable one, the clover would have been twice as high. It has attracted a good deal of notice from farmers in the neighbourhood, and one of my neighbours is going to give it a trial as fodder if I have the luck to get a good yield of seed.

Last month's Journal contains several references to that curse of beekeeping, foul-brood, and as I have an experience to relate, I will do so here. I have said previously that the disease is treated too lightly, and I repeat that statement emphatically. Now for the experience. Time, 4 p.m. on a nice sunny afternoon. I arrive at an apiary of about 15 colonies one mile away from my own apiary. Seven or eight of the fifteen hives had been found to be diseased, and the last of them was being treated by the shaking method just as I arrived on the scene. There was a pile of supers which had contained the bees a few yards away, partially covered with sacks, and bees all round them; also round the shaker, owner, and myself. I will leave the rest of the scene to your imagination! Perhaps you will ask, What did you say? Well, I did not say a great deal, but like the Scotsman's dog I thought a lot! Can you wonder that foul-brood has appeared in my apiary! Once more for the benefit of the inexperienced, I would point out that this is the greatest enemy we have, and should be treated drastically but NOT when bees are flying. AFTER the bees have finished flying for the day is the proper time to treat, or on a dull cool day, and every precaution should be taken to make sure that bees from a diseased hive cannot enter a hive near by or the disease will be spread wholesale.

Brother Irwin has made out a very strong case for holding the next Conference in Dunedin, and although I said some time ago in the Journal that I would vote for Christchurch as the meeting place, I consider his appeal such a just one that I am going to support him in it. Forbye I lived there long before I kept bees.

The article “New Zealand Honey in England” is an inspiring one, and 1/- per pound to the producer looks very tempting; but I'm wondering if it is official. Before building hopes on it, I intend to “bide a wee.”

I feel sure I shall be voicing the opinion of every beekeeper in New Zealand when I say how sorry I am to learn that ill-health has compelled Mr. Kirk to resign the office of President of the National. I am sure we can rely on his help if required, and trust he will soon be restored to the greatest blessing on earth—good health.



## A New Invention.

[Bees have been trained to start and stop work at the sound of a gong by a breeder of Fleet, Hants.—Clipping in January "Canterbury Tales."]

By L. C. TONKIN.

It has been stated that British beekeepers are backward, but this Hampshire man who has bees under such control is worthy of being ranked as one of the fathers of beekeeping. There are endless possibilities in the idea, so let us treat the matter seriously and think what it would mean to a practical bee-man.

By our ringing the bees early in the morning and late at night, the bees could be given a long working day. On Sunday, those who preferred could give the bees a day's rest; but with plenty of clover about and a fine Sunday, some of us (or most of us) would be tempted to give the gong a good hard bang. The clanging of the church bells would perhaps bring them out in any case.

The gong-trained bees would no doubt develop their brains to such an extent that they would have statutory holidays of their own—one for Langstroth for standardising workers' dwellings; one for Quinby, who gave them improved housing conditions; and one for the inventor of the extractor for saving them the sweating labour of wax-making. If they could be trained to start and stop work, it would be simple work to teach them to follow a gong, or a bell, or even the horn of "a cheap and popular make of light car," after the style of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. This would be handy in making the bees follow one down to that block of "Delicious" apple trees, when the bees prefer to work on the "Sturmers" nearer to the apiary.

Of course, each beekeeper would have to have a distinctive gong sound, and "The Bells of St. Mary's" would not be in the running for harmony when compared with a populated clover district. Some beekeepers could utilise those boy scouts who practise in the early hours of the morning on the bugle. The gong would be very useful to guide home those bees working about such places as Kati Kati, Patetonga, and Paraparaumu, for a few bees must lose themselves yearly at places with such names.

One objection to the whole idea is the likelihood of some queens producing deaf progeny, and our New Zealand out-apiary men, who use a brick as a hive index-card, would have to puzzle out a new position for the brick to indicate such a queen.

Perhaps at a later date we will learn more of this new idea, and be in a position to judge its merits.

## Loyalty.

By A. SHALLARD.

I found the contents of the December issue of your interesting Journal very instructive. Mr. Basil Howard's ideas with regard to the cause of increased bee diseases may have something in them; but I think the trouble is caused by inbreeding for colour. I think the American craze for "Goldens" has done a lot of harm, but it is not irreparable, and we can get back to where we were by putting utility first and colour nowhere. I am not too sure, however, that we will recover our immunity from disease, because the Bible says that in the latter days "the world shall wax old and diseases shall multiply." Well, they have multiplied, and this is one of the signs (to my thinking) that we are in the last days.

I notice that there is a dispute between Mr. T. Stewart (of some unpronounceable place) and the H.P.A. Now, I am a very keen admirer of the H.P.A., and my only regret is that we cannot get one to grow in Australia.

I note that Mr. Stewart claims that his selling costs are very much less than those of the H.P.A. It appears to me as an onlooker that Mr. Stewart overlooks the fact that he is only paying the cost of harvesting, and that his selling charges include none of the cost of the ploughing and sowing. In my opinion—and I give it for what it is worth—it would be detrimental to the interests of all concerned (including Mr. Stewart himself) to in any way injure the H.P.A., or do anything to weaken the fraternity's loyalty to it. I am keenly interested in this matter because I hope to, in the not very distant future, induce our Australian beekeepers to organise on the same lines, either on their own, or through the present co-operative societies.

Disloyalty is the weapon used by the proprietary interests against all co-operative movements. The farmers of Australia are losing the cream of the milk by not combining and marketing through co-operative channels. The freights on the coast are excessive, but all co-operative ventures are killed by the proprietary companies giving concessions to undermine the loyalty of suppliers to their own boats, and the farmers generally are so stupidly shortsighted that they fall into a trap which an intelligent child would see was baited.

If the H.P.A. requires wholesome criticism, give it to it straight from the shoulder; but let it be constructive criticism, and not destructive. If there is any laxity, get into the movement and remedy it: do not stand off and throw stones, because the only hope the producer has of obtaining the value of what he earns is by co-operation.

Glenbrook, N.S.W.

## Branch of the National formed at Blenheim.

[Contributed.]

A meeting was held in Corry's Hall, Blenheim, on December 19th, 1921, when the following beekeepers were present.—Messrs. J. A. Moreland, T. Robertson, H. W. Mason, C. T. Miller, E. W. Diaiper, R. James, and M. Johnson. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. J. H. Todd and Sowman. Mr. E. A. Earp was present at the invitation of the beekeepers, and was voted to the chair.

Mr. Earp briefly addressed the meeting on the advantages of an Association, and advised co-operation and unity.

Mr. Moreland then explained the Constitution of the National Association relating to fees and membership, and then proposed—

“That a Branch of the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand be formed in Marlborough.” The motion was seconded by Mr. T. Robertson, and carried.

It was then proposed by Mr. Moreland, and seconded by Mr. Miller, that Mr. H. W. Mason be appointed secretary pro tem.—The motion was carried.

Mr. Earp moved, and Mr. Robertson seconded, that the members present constitute a committee to canvass the district and arrange for another meeting to further discuss the rules and the election of the Branch office-bearers.

Mr. Moreland then gave an interesting account of his early experiences with the industry in the Province, and the efforts that had been made in the early days to control and combat disease.

The Chairman spoke of his experiences and observations during the time of his association with the industry and the active work of the Department.

On the motion of Mr. Moreland, a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

## A Visit to the West Coast.

By. H. FRASEK, Manager H.P.A.

As the directors had for a long time felt the necessity of a visit of the H.P.A. representatives to the West Coast and the southern part of the Dominion, and as Mr. T. E. Clark, the Deputy-chairman, was to

be in Christchurch during the holidays, Mr. Rentoul thought it an opportune time to carry out this desired trip, as amongst other matters it offered the chance of a personal introduction of both Mr. Clark and myself as officials of the Company, from whom no doubt the shareholders will be receiving communications at intervals, and the personal touch is always desirable.

We spent the whole of the 4th January going through the Christchurch Depot, and took train for Greymouth on the 5th January. Neither Mr. Clark nor myself had ever visited the West Coast, and we were greatly interested in the trip through the Otago Gorge. The foothills from the Canterbury side of the Alps were very disappointing to us, the only flora being the birch bush, which is entirely different to any bush I had seen before in New Zealand. However, immediately we crossed the summit of the Gorge, the vegetation changed completely.

Abler pens than mine have described the trip across the Otago, so I will not dwell on this beyond mentioning that I should love to make the trip again when the mountains are covered in their winter mantle of snow. What a grand majestic sight it must be!

Immediately we left the Otago Station we realised what a splendid bee country we were approaching: Blackberry covered the valley; there was plenty of white clover visible from the train; and the mountains were covered with rata just breaking into bloom.

On arrival at Greymouth we were met by Mr. A. Baty, the President of the West Coast Branch of the National, and Mr. Airey, the secretary. Mr. Baty also represents the H.P.A. Supplies Branch, having at great inconvenience to himself opened up a depot at Greymouth for us, though he resides on his farm several miles out of town.

We were unfortunate in arriving at Greymouth on a race day, and had to be content with a shake-down in the billiard room of the leading hotel. The hotel staff took pity on us the following night, and we were promoted to the private sitting room.

But to get back to business. After a wash and dinner, we adjourned to the Foresters' Hall, and had a “pow wow” with Messrs Baty and Airey, Mr. Kitchingham, another member of the local Executive, joining us. We had a long heart-to-heart talk over matters appertaining both to the H.P.A. and the National. We could not help realising what fine work had been done on the Coast, despite the fact that the officials of the H.P.A. had neglected them so badly in the past.

A meeting of the Executive had been called for the next evening (Friday), and after making arrangements for the following day we adjourned. Friday being a half-

holiday, we were out very early visiting all the principal merchants on H.P.A. business. We found they were all very optimistic regarding the future of the district, and we could see signs of a general improvement already setting in. We appointed Messrs. Tansey and Co., a well-known firm of agents, our selling representatives for "Imperial Bee" honey, and we prevailed on Mr. Baty to continue to act for us with our supplies. In the afternoon we visited Messrs. Baty Bros.' apiary, Mr. Clark being greatly taken with the forward condition of the hives. After a very interesting afternoon, and a sumptuous dinner provided by Mr. and Mrs. A. Baty, we were motored back to Greymouth, where we met the Executive of the West Coast Branch of the National, Messrs. A. Baty (President), G. R. Dixon (Vice-President), T. Kitchingham, D. T. Cochrane, J. Baty, and Airey (secretary) being present. We were greatly impressed with the broad and loyal outlook of these gentlemen. We soon realised how badly they had been treated in the past by the officials of the H.P.A. Though repeated promises had been made for a visit, this never eventuated, and from the point of view of a commercial beekeeper, we were struck with the possibilities of the district.

As mentioned before, Mr. Clark was agreeably surprised, and it is more than probable he will be making a further visit to this district in his private capacity as a commercial beekeeper.

Various matters were dealt with at the meeting, including the setting up of a grade store, enrolling of new members both for the H.P.A. and National, the sale of "Imperial Bee" Honey, and arrangements to take over the small beekeeper's honey.

Mr. Clark gave a long and interesting talk in his dual capacity of Deputy-chairman of the H.P.A. and President of the National.

The meeting was a most satisfactory one, especially for us, and also we sincerely hope to the Executive of the local Branch of the National.

It was with extreme regret that we were unable to visit the other centres of the West Coast; but now that the ice has been broken, both the H.P.A. and National will have to make every endeavour in the future for someone to make periodical visits to this outpost of the Dominion.

There is every indication of a record crop from this district this year, and our advice to all concerned was to increase and go on increasing, as once the tunnel is opened the pioneers of our industry on the Coast will have to look to their laurels, otherwise there will be a big influx of beekeepers from other centres.

On account of the limited time at our disposal, it was necessary that we should return to Christchurch on the Saturday

morning. It is needless to say we were very loth to leave this charming spot and the most hospitable people it has been my pleasure to meet.

## The Right to a Bee Range.

By A. E. LUSHER, Pomona, California.

The last few years there has been a great deal said in regard to who has the right to a given bee location or bee range. I have no doubt it will be worse as the years go on, for California is a country that every one has heard a great deal about, and imagination pictures a wonderful land. It is a wonderful country, but beekeepers and all others will have just as many troubles and disappointments in this state as anywhere else.

Now, in regard to a beekeeper claiming a given area in any section as his location, because he was there first; this should be the right way. But just there we are liable to run up against a stump, for no doubt if he will inquire back far enough he will find that, in most cases, some one had bees in that district years before he came. Now, if he has his bees there, is he not trespassing on the first man's location, even if the latter has no bees there just at that time? He may want to put bees there again, so which is the real trespasser?

If every beekeeper had a location given by law, what would this beekeeper do if his range burned off, or was destroyed some other way, and he moved some of his bees back where he had them years before, who would be the trespasser?

A man who calls himself a good beekeeper would not intentionally put his bees in a district where there are already all the bees that area would stand. He makes a living from his bees, and that would cause a loss instead of a profit. You do not see many laws or agreements in regard to the distance from competitors that grocery stores, dry goods stores, garages or oil stations must locate. They all get their business from a limited district, just as the beekeeper gets his honey from a limited range.

If there are too many stores in a given location, why do some stores pay while others lose? Because the merchants who have paying stores understand their business, and are qualified for it. If there are too many bees in a given section, why is it that some of the beekeepers make money while others lose? Because the first class keep down expenses, and if they know it is time to do some important thing to the apiary, they DO IT.

Get in the "DO IT" class and do not worry about somebody moving bees in close to you, for I am sure your bees will still pay.

— Western Honey Bee.

## Wyatt System of Saving Good Combs.

By C. W. AEPPLER, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

In several past issues of the *Western Honey Bee* the question of the salt water treatment for A. F. B. has been discussed. You invited me to give my further views on the subject, when I made the statement that salt will not kill the bacteria causing American foul brood.

In the March issue Mr. Wyatt, the originator of the plan, gives his views, and a part of what he says are also my ideas in the matter. However, there are one or two points in which Mr. Wyatt is mistaken. In the first place, salt will not kill the bacteria causing American foul brood. Bacteriological practice proves this without a doubt. Inasmuch as the salt will not do the work, it has nothing to do with the treatment.

The fact that bees have been seen to loiter around salt licks might be explained that they, as all animal life, crave a certain amount of mineral matter. The mineral matter in larval food is in entirely different form from that found in pollen and honey. Hence, before any mineral matter found in the food of the bee can be available to the larva, it must first be converted into an available form in the wonderful laboratory of the nurse bees. However, inasmuch as common salt is a direct mineral salt, it may be reasonable to suppose that bees can use limited quantities of it, if procurable. Probably salt has not been available to bees enough to demonstrate that they show any craving for this form of mineral matter, hence a little experimentation along this line is not out of place.

Every chemist knows that every solvent has certain definite properties. A certain definite quantity of any substance (if soluble) will go into solution. About as much common salt is soluble in cold water as in hot water. This is, however, not true of sugar. Without actual experimentation it would be difficult to say if less sugar is soluble in salt water than in pure water. However, it is probable that more sugar is soluble in pure water than in salt water.

It is entirely reasonable to suppose that clean combs could be rid of their microscopic amounts of diseased honey by soaking them in water. Mr. Wyatt already has stated that he would under no circumstances save combs in which larvae had died of the disease. However, if new combs, from full sheets of foundation, containing no dead larvae, can be saved by soaking in water, the beekeeping world owes to Mr. Wyatt a debt of gratitude. A comb is worth money, and hundreds of such combs can be picked out from others in a diseased apiary.

If the honey has been largely removed by the extractor, and the combs given to colonies to clean up, the remaining microscopic amounts of honey left in the cells would probably go into solution if soaked in water. If soaked in two or three changes of water, it is reasonable to suppose that all of the honey would be removed. Inasmuch as it is agreed that the bacteria are in the honey, these new combs could be saved from the melting pot. If all this can be proved as true by a beekeeper who has the opportunity to try it out, I feel sure that the salt proposition will not hold good. In fact, it is reasonable to suppose that more honey would go into solution per volume of water, if it were pure water. Also the warmer the water, without destroying the combs, the greater would be the solubility of the microscopic amounts of honey left in the cells. Everyone knows that the addition of salt will greatly reduce the temperature of water; hence the solubility of the sugar as honey would be much lowered.

While I have had no experience in the matter, yet I feel that the idea is worth much. If this idea of Mr. Wyatt's can be worked out, the Wyatt system of saving these good combs will be worth much to the beekeeping world. The only objection that might be offered is that, in the hands of the inexperienced beekeeper, combs containing dead larvae might be saved, in which case the treatment would fail. The plan is certainly worth trying, and some experimental work should be conducted by unprejudiced investigators.

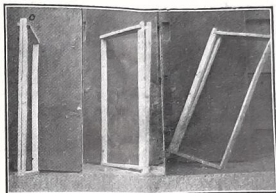
—Western Honey Bee.

We cannot all specialise in queen-rearing, and, if we could, our strain of bees may not be worthy the necessary trouble. To depend on the maintenance of a good strain by leaving nature alone is trusting to luck, and to depend upon the improvement of a strain by the chance fertilisation of our young queens by the drones from the apiaries of our more progressive neighbours is unreliable and unsatisfactory. In bee-breeding, as in breeding other live stock, fresh blood should be imported periodically, and when doing this we should take such steps as are available to secure the best our pockets can afford.—The Bee World.

Every once in a while a colony is found that is crosser than others, and some way they seem to get the honey in greater quantities than many of their more even-tempered neighbours. The reason is simple enough. They are active, alert, always looking out for something, even if it be nothing more than trouble. Not all of the hustlers have bad tempers, however.

The failure of co-operation lies not in co-operation itself; it lies with the individual.

The gist of co-operation is this: To have a common cause, and then to work the other fellow's way when he won't work yours.



## The Rowe Patent Frame.

This invention does away with the troublesome job of putting combs in frames. It is very simple, and requires only two seconds to fix comb foundation in place, which remains fixed until released, this operation occupying one second. No wedges, no wires, no clips, no tools are required; a touch with the finger and the comb is fixed and held with a vise-like grip. There are no places for the larvae of the wax-moth to hide in. As many as five of these larvae have been removed from under the wedge of the old style frame. A great advantage with these frames and an improved hive that I am making is that frames and hives are all put together, and all outside wood-work well painted, so that beekeepers have no worry in putting them together, with the risk of parts going astray or breaking. At the present time I am only supplying

these frames with the hives. Owing to the great demand, I find it impossible to make them fast enough by hand, but I hope to get them made at one of the sash and door factories. Failing that I will have to erect a plant to turn them out. These hives are all made of good lasting timber, and will last out three or four of the ordinary white pine hives.

### DIRECTIONS FOR FIXING FOUNDATION COMBS IN PATENT FRAMES.

Stand frame on end marked **X**; lift free end marked **O** out of notch, and open about two inches to allow comb to go to bottom of slit; keep comb straight; then press free end of frame lightly on to comb and down into notch; do not use any tools to open frames; simply lift up free end of frame to clear notch, then draw out slightly with thumb and finger of left hand, and place comb into slit with right hand, and return free end of bar to its original position in the notch.

## Correspondence.

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

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—I was very much surprised on reading the report of last Executive meeting that Conference had again been fixed for Christchurch. I had always understood that the three centres would be visited in turn or returning to Wellington; and I trust that Mr. Irwin's appeal will bear fruit.—I am, &c.,

A. H. DAVIES.

Hamilton, 12/1/22.

Mr. ALLAN AND THE NATIONAL.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—It is not seemly that two of the oldest members of the bee-craft in New Zealand who know and respect each other so well as Mr. Allan and myself should be at variance over a matter which we both

have at heart, and which we have both striven to foster to the very best of our ability. No one can deny that the National is greatly indebted to Mr. Allan for the good work he did during the many years he presided over it, and no one appreciates that fact more than I do. But as years go on changes take place, and (to adopt Mr. Allan's analogy) what was eminently suitable to the boy in his infancy cannot be expected to suit his constitution later on. So with institutions; if run under fixed rules that may have suited their infancy very well, they soon become impotent and collapse.

The law of change is immutable throughout Nature, and unless human endeavours comply with that law they soon drop out of the running.

Although Mr. Allan and I may differ as to the best method for bringing about improvements, it is almost needless to say we are both working with that end in view.—I am, &c.,

I. HOPKINS.

## (TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—The honey flow this season has been very good here, and from reports from down on the plains the prospects of a good crop are being fulfilled. At present it is raining, and it is needed, as in some parts the ground was becoming very dry.

I have been trying out a new plan of introducing, though perhaps it is not a plan—rather the exercise of common-sense. When desiring to re-queen a colony, I nip off the head of her majesty, and put the new queen right on the frame at once. After a little practice, one can tell whether or not she will be accepted by the behaviour of the bees towards her. If they act unpleasantly, she is better smoked in. I find that a queen that will not be accepted in this way will generally not be accepted by the cage plan. I have sometimes had the satisfaction of seeing the queen begin laying immediately after being placed on the comb. I believe Mr. Smith is somewhat against my system of foul-brood treatment. Has he tried it? By his remarks I should believe not: if not, why condemn something another man has and is making a success of without fully going into the matter? Does Mr. Smith imagine there is only one way of cleaning an apiary of foul-brood? Of course, there may be but one way with which he can succeed; but my experience of the McEvoy treatment is that it is an expensive way indeed. I use a method similar to that outlined by Mr. Clayton, and get along 100 per cent. better than I did by the McEvoy method. Is the McEvoy treatment safer, anyhow? Supposing you clean half a dozen colonies, you can generally reckon to lose one or two of them. The danger comes when shaking them on to those starters, as the bees do not always take to them and decamp, and too often divide themselves amongst neighbouring colonies, carrying disease with them. Two shakings (except in the case of a swarm) seems to demoralise the bees to such an extent that should they not decamp they will work very indifferently for at least a fortnight after. Mr. Smith also speaks of having a bouncing colony ready for the honey flow from colonies that have been McEvoyed. Well, that statement speaks for itself, as any beekeeper knows that such colonies are far away behind. As to the danger of robbing by my system, there is not much danger when a beekeeper uses his brains. I can give a recipe to quieten a yard of robbing in an hour or two. I do not mean wholesale robbing, but cases that sometimes occur, such as when the honey-house door is left open. Secure a super, and make a big wire cloth cone about 10 inches across the base and 9 inches long. Fit it into a sheet of wire cloth 16 x 20 and nail it to the bottom of the super, with cone inwards. Nail another super on top and fill it with wet combs from the extractor. Make a cover for the top with another sheet of wire-cloth, and put some scrim over it. The end of the cone should have an opening

large enough to allow two or three bees to get in together, and should be about half an inch from the bottom bars of the wet combs. It should be put across an empty super to allow the bees plenty of room to get into the cone. The trap is guaranteed to act, and if it is tried there will not be much trouble from robbing afterwards. It catches all the shiny back robbers in the apiary in no time.—I am, &c.

W. H. BROWN.

Staveley, January 16th.

## Subscriptions Received.

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

- J. G. Russell, Tirau, to Nov. 22  
 W. Nelson, Wellington, to Dec. 22  
 B. H. Howard, Mosgiel, to Dec. 22  
 H. D. Hills, Leamington, to Dec. 22  
 R. M. Paterson, Methven, to Nov. 22  
 Miss Paltridge, Mata Mata, to Dec. 22  
 C. L. Grant, Rockville, to Nov. 22  
 V. Sowman, Takaka, to Nov. 22  
 S. G. Bishop, Te Kawa, to Dec. 22  
 Mrs. A. Glennie, Blenheim, to Dec. 22  
 A. R. Jones, Tahuna, to Dec. 22  
 A. Skey, Tahakopa, to Dec. 22  
 G. H. Hill, Buckland (5/-), to Aug. 22  
 T. H. Tippett, Hornby, to Dec. 22  
 H. F. Coghlan, Otahuhu, to Dec. 22  
 A. Beveridge, Christchurch, to Jan. 23  
 C. R. Prestidge, Clandeboye (6/-), to Oct. 22  
 W. H. Cartwright, Temuka, to Dec. 22  
 G. M. Blizzard, Picton, to Dec. 22  
 V. H. Jorgensen, Picton, to Oct. 22  
 A. G. Little, Auckland, to Nov. 22  
 A. M. Bird, Waimate, to Dec. 22  
 E. E. Collier, Dunedin, to Jan. 23  
 J. H. Forrester, Wellington, to Dec. 22  
 A. R. Bates, Kaponga, to Dec. 22  
 W. J. Dawes, Westmere (5/-), to Aug. 23  
 W. Goodman, Temuka, to Jan. 23  
 A. C. Wilson, Dunedin, to Jan. 23  
 C. W. Robinson, Auckland, to Jan. 23  
 T. G. McIvor, Auckland, to Dec. 22  
 J. Gilbert, Temuka, to Jan. 23  
 S. D. McCauley, Iowa, U.S.A., to Nov. 22  
 H. Holwell, Fairlie, to Oct. 22  
 S. Attwell, Waimate, to Nov. 22  
 J. S. Scott, Dunedin, to Nov. 22  
 T. Lewis, Essex, Eng., to Dec. 22  
 W. J. Thomas, Swansea, Wales, to Dec. 22  
 C. F. McGregor, Rahotu, to Dec. 22  
 E. J. Pink, Ohau (6/-), to Oct. 22  
 O'Callaghan & Clay, Onerahi, to Jan. 23  
 Cushman Bros., Gunnedah, N.S.W. (10/-), to April 23  
 C. W. Shotbolt, Pukekohe, to Jan. 23  
 J. Campbell, Milton, to Jan. 23  
 T. Stevenson, Wendon (6/-), to Oct. 22  
 A. W. Ogilvy, Romahapa, to Jan. 23  
 C. S. Alington, Ashburton, to Jan. 23  
 W. McDowell, Mosgiel, to Jan. 23

## 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 (17, with three years good practical experience in all branches of Beekeeping) Wants POSITION in good Apiary; board and lodging preferred. Good references as to character and capabilities. CADET.  
e/o Editor.

### NOTICE TO BEEKEEPERS.

WE ARE ESTABLISHING an Apiary at Parua Bay, Whangarei.  
O'CALLAGHAN & CLAY.

**FOR SALE, 1 B.H.P. GILSON ENGINE.**  
Price, £19 f.o.r. Wanganui.

H. W. GILLING,  
Godwin Crescent, Wanganui.

**FOR SALE** (Going Concern), 5¼ ACRES First Class Land; Cottage with Sleeping Verandah; 20 Hives BEES; 30 Poultry; Cow, Horse, Trap, &c. Price, £650.

Particulars and terms from  
BOX 28,  
Kimbolton.

### COMB FOUNDATION.

To meet the Requirements of small Beekeepers, I am Supplying ACORN COMB FOUNDATION in small lots, specially packed for transmission by post, at 4/- per pound. Post free.

In every instance cash must accompany order. Postal Address,

A. ECROYD,  
Box 850, Christchurch.

### NOTICE TO BEEKEEPERS.

I AM ESTABLISHING a Commercial Apiary at Winchester Street, Levin.  
H. A. PHILLIPS.

# 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/- | 23/6 | 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.

## Alliance 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. Queens now ready for delivery.

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

## Extractors and Motors.

We have a stock of ROOT'S POWER EXTRACTORS, Four and Eight-frame Machines, which we offer at Special Low Prices. These Machines are the very best made in the world. LET US QUOTE YOU.

MOGUL MOTORS are worth serious consideration. They also are at the top of their class. Enquiry invited.

## Export Tins and Cases.

We are holding Large Stocks, and can deliver same day as the order is received. Prices at current rates.

## Pat Honey Boxes.

There is a big demand, particularly in the South Island, for Honey packed in pats. Honey pats return a higher price than any other retail package. Write us if you are interested.

Alliance Box Co., Ltd.,

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## 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 slumgum; 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

## Alliance 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. Queens now ready for delivery.

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

## Extractors and Motors.

We have a stock of ROOT'S POWER EXTRACTORS, Four and Eight-frame Machines, which we offer at Special Low Prices. These Machines are the very best made in the world. LET US QUOTE YOU.

MOGUL MOTORS are worth serious consideration. They also are at the top of their class. Enquiry invited.

## Export Tins and Cases.

We are holding Large Stocks, and can deliver same day as the order is received. Prices at current rates.

## Pat Honey Boxes.

There is a big demand, particularly in the South Island, for Honey packed in pats. Honey pats return a higher price than any other retail package. Write us if you are interested.

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.

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The Thoroughwork Apiaries, Kihikihi

## 1921-22 PRICES OF ITALIAN QUEENS

### UNTESTED

DELIVERY IN ROTATION OF ORDERS MID NOVEMBER TO MID MARCH.

1 or 2.  
7/6 each.

3 or 4.  
7/- each.

5 or more.  
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.

## ITALIAN QUEENS.

Owing to numerous requests for my Queens, I have pleasure in quoting as under:

|                                     |      |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                                     | 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/- |      |      |      |      |

TERMS.—Nett Cash with Order. Cheques to have exchange added.

P.O. Order Office, Edendale.

All Queens Guaranteed free from disease, and bred from the finest working stock

ADDRESS:

**ROBERT GIBB, Menzies Ferry, Southland.**

# 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.

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|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 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/- |      |      |      |      |

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## 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  
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Box 129. Phone 62.

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

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