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*F. A. Taylor*

# The New Zealand Beekeepers' Journal.

Vol. 6.

AUGUST 1st, 1922.

No. 8.

Subscription: 7/6 per Annum in Advance.



Show of Honey and Wax at the Waikato Winter Show, Hamilton,  
by the Auckland Provincial Branch.

ISSUED MONTHLY

FOR

THE NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS'  
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# The New Zealand Beekeepers' Journal

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

No. 8

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.

From the correspondence received, the recent Conference was generally thought to be an unqualified success, and those who attended for the first time were quite enthusiastic about the helpful papers given, the ready manner in which the experienced men were willing to impart information, and the general air of good-fellowship that pervaded the meetings. We remember a few years ago a gentleman who was attending for the first time, in

expressing his appreciation of the proceedings, spoke as follows:—"I am sure we all have enjoyed the Conference, and have profited by the papers and discussions, and my advice to all here is to carry the whole business back home with you and continue the work there. It is quite evident to me that we have plenty of men amongst us who could make the National a very much more virile body than it is, but we seem to leave it to the few men elected to the Executive, and then wonder and often complain that the parent body is not what it should be."

The remarks apply with equal emphasis to-day, and if only the ordinary member would put his weight behind our organisation the whole year through we should have a different tale to tell and a better chance to make. Every member, from the one-hive man to the commercial proprietor will get from the National in proportion to what he is prepared to put into it to the advancement of the industry. Why cannot the atmosphere that is so evident at Conferences—viz., goodwill, helpfulness, and enthusiasm—be carried by the Branches and members all through the year? Unfortunately, after these annual gatherings the interest seems to wane, and that for no reason, as far as we can see.

The Executive this year has to our mind the finest men in the industry. Have you turned it over in your mind who they are?—Messrs. Sage, Bates, Clark, Rentoul, Gibb, and Goodman—all of them men of great beekeeping knowledge and undoubted business ability. The matters brought up at Conference are being dealt with, but probably there are others that some of our members think would be beneficial to the industry. If so, then bring them forward now, and get them discussed in the Journal, or lay them direct before the Secretary for consideration by the Executive. We have seen complaints that the National is not what it should be. Perhaps it isn't, but we have noted that these gentlemen who make the complaints do not attempt to indicate the policy that should be adopted—probably because they have not the ability. We are sure the gentlemen constituting the Executive would not claim to possess the whole brains of the industry, but we are certain they would give any and every suggestion the fullest consideration, and the decision arrived at on any matter would be the best for all concerned. Therefore, we ask all our readers to come in and lend a hand in the spirit of goodwill and helpfulness for the good of the National and the industry it represents.

Our organisation is particularly fortunate in that it has no factions—no body of men working against it. There are, perhaps, just one or two men who do not wish the National any good, but they have not proved that they could do anything better; in fact, what they have taken in hand has not been a conspicuous success, so we need not take them very seriously. No organisation can please everybody, but the National has done the best it could, and that satisfies the majority.

The letter from the Minister of Agriculture, published elsewhere, bearing upon the imposition of a registration fee for apiaries indicates that the Government will not do anything further in the matter for the present. We note that it is intended to collect the statistics of honey and wax raised at the usual triennial registration period, so we must be thankful for very small mercies!

We regret to learn that Mr. A. Ireland, of Canterbury, is compelled through ill-health to give up beekeeping. Mr. Ireland has put in a great deal of work both for the National and the H.P.A., having served on the Executive of the former and as a director on the latter. He was one of the pioneers in the movement for the better conditions in the exporting of honey, and has always done his best for what he believed to be for the betterment of those engaged in the industry. Mr. Ireland is afflicted with paralysis of the face, and we are sure all those who know him will sympathise with him and wish him a speedy recovery. The National loses a valued working member.

We learn that Mr. W. Booth, late instructor in beekeeping to returned soldiers at the Tauherenikau Repatriation Farm, has been compelled to resign the position owing to the bad health of his father. Mr. Booth was a very conscientious worker, and we have heard some very high opinions expressed by those who received instruction under him.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A gentleman has donated £1 ls. to be offered as a prize for the best article on "Spring Management," to appear in the next issue of the Journal. The article must be in the Editor's hands not later than the 20th August. **Get busy!**

## Market Reports.

There is nothing very startling to report on the market this month, as we have had rather a quiet time, and there is only a slow retail inquiry going on, as can be imagined from the fact that at the last London auctions 1,351 packages were offered, and only about 250 sold. The value nominally on the spot for Chilian, fair quality, is 45/- to 47/6 per cwt. Honey from other origins, such as Jamaica, &c., of similar quality has sold practically in accordance with these valuations.

**Beeswax.**—The market is idle. Chilian has been sold at £8 5s. ex store in retail quantities, but it would not be safe to import it over £6 10s. per cwt. Jamaican is offered at £7 per cwt., but there is little demand. West African qualities are not being offered, as it does not pay to import.

TAYLOR & CO.

Liverpool, 8th June, 1922.

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

**Auckland.**—The dry weather experienced in June has now broken, and more reasonable weather prevails. Prices for both honey and beeswax remain unchanged. It

is too early to attempt to give any indication of the prospects for the coming season.—G. V. Westbrooke.

Wellington.—There is nothing fresh to report. The bees in this district are wintering well. The weather has frequently been fine enough for the bees to fly, and they have added a little to their stores in localities favoured with winter-blooming nectar-yielding shrubs. Prices remain unchanged.—H. W. Gilling.

Christchurch and Dunedin.—The winter season is far too dry, and this is likely to affect next season's returns.—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.]

With August the preliminary work of the apiary commences, although not much can be done except in the northern parts of the Dominion, when the bees are flying freely.

It is advisable to give the hives a left from the back to judge the amount of stores. Any on the light side should be fed with a frame of honey that had been taken from a healthy colony last season and stored for the purpose. Where possible, a quick examination of the brood-nest should be made to see that the queen is just starting to lay eggs; brood will probably be found in one or two combs in every hive that is queen right. Weak and queenless colonies should be united.

I have been asked to give the details of the McEvoy treatment of foul-brood, and the following is taken from the Bulletin No. 55 on "Bee Culture," issued by the Department of Agriculture. I advise all beginners to send for this little book as it contains a lot of valuable information. It can be obtained free of cost.

### TREATMENT OF FOUL-BROOD.

The present system, commonly called the "McEvoy" treatment, when properly carried out, gives an effective cure which has been repeatedly tried with absolute success in many thousands of cases in New Zealand.

Where the disease is so far advanced as to have left few bees in the colony, then it will be safest to destroy by fire everything that has been in contact with it. "Tinkering" with such a colony would be both useless and dangerous.

Treatment may be undertaken at any time of the year, providing the weather is not too cold to prevent the bees building comb. In the southern parts of New Zealand, if treating in the cold season, the bees should be put on to drawn-out combs and fed as directed in a following paragraph, with warm syrup, or the bees put on to frames of clean honey, if procurable, and left until the spring.

All operations in this connection should be carried out in the evening, when the bees are quiet.

Prepare a clean hive and bottom board with narrow starters of comb foundation in the frames. Remove the infected hive and stand to one side, and put the prepared one in its place, prop up the front about an inch, lay a sack near the entrance, and shake and brush the bees as quietly as possible close to the entrance, and when finished remove every vestige of the infected hive away where bees cannot get at it. The combs, if not too badly infected, may be melted into wax, or, if insufficient in quantity for that purpose they, with their frames, had better be burned right away and the ashes buried. The hive, bottom board, and cover, if sound and worth saving, should be cleaned and thoroughly disinfected with a strong solution of carbolic acid or izar, or singed inside by fire.

On the evening of the fourth day following, the necessary number of frames for the hive should be furnished with full sheets of comb-foundation, to be exchanged with those the bees have been working on. This can be done by removing the frames one at a time, shaking the bees back into the hive, and inserting the others. The comb built on the starters during the four days may be cut out and melted up, and the frames disinfected.

The theory of this treatment is that during their four days' comb-building the bees use up all the infected honey contained in their honey-sacs when taken from the old hive, so that when shifted again at the end of the four days they start clean.

### Feeding and Disinfecting.

In all cases when treatment is going on and honey is not being stored freely, feed sugar-syrup liberally after shifting the bees on the fourth day. Mix half a pint of water with each pound of sugar used, stir well, and bring it to the boil; when cool it is ready. Always feed within the hive and in the evening.

Be sure to remove out of the way of the bees, and disinfect or burn, everything used during the operations of treatment; and a solution of izar should be kept for disinfecting the hands, knives, &c., after handling an infected colony. Directions are given on the bottles, and the solution will not harm the skin. Also dig the ground over around the diseased hive stand.

### After Inspection.

In from three to four weeks, when the new brood begins to emerge, keep a lookout for any suspicious-looking brood-cells, and if any are seen cut them out at once, together with the adjoining cells. If suspicious cells recur, treat again fully. "Eternal vigilance" should be the watchword of every beekeeper who hopes to keep down disease.

**To Prevent Swarming out.**

On rare occasions colonies swarm out during treatment, but this is not likely to occur when honey is gathered freely. It can be guarded against by caging the queen for a few days, or by giving a wide entrance and placing queen-excluding zinc across.

**Saving Healthy Brood.**

When several colonies are to be treated and there is a large quantity of healthy brood in the combs, put a queen-excluding zinc honey-board over the frames of one of the least-affected hives, and put all the healthy brood above this to emerge. When this has been accomplished remove everything, and treat the colony in the manner advised. The zinc prevents the queen making use of the affected combs while the brood is emerging.

**Autumn Treatment.**

When it is desired to treat colonies in the autumn, after brooding has ceased, just put the bees into clean hives provided with ample winter stores in the shape of frames of honey from clean colonies. The disease is not likely to reappear.

**Young Queens.**

There can be little doubt that bees from young vigorous queens can better cope with disease than those bred from aged and weak mothers. It is therefore advisable to change the queens at the time of or shortly after treatment if those in the affected hives are not up to the mark; in any case, it is profitable to so so if young queens can be obtained.

F. C. B.

**Canterbury Tales.**

By E. G. WARD.

Now that the annual Conference is over, perhaps some readers who failed to attend will be interested in knowing what sort of a time we had. Well, on the whole I think the general opinion was that this conference was one of the most enjoyable yet held. The attendance was slightly above the average, and interest was sustained up till the last moment. The weather was fine, but Jack Frost had a good innings, too. The North Island beekeepers were not numerous, but I suppose they must not be blamed when we remember that the same remark applies re southerners to last year, when Auckland was the meeting-place.

There was quite a number of familiar faces I was sorry to miss, notably Mr. T. W. Kirk, Mr. James Allan, and Mr. C. A. Jacobsen.

The papers read were particularly interesting, and were listened to attentively. They are printed in full in last month's Journal, and this issue alone is well worth a year's subscription for the information

contained in it. I would like to place on record my hearty thanks for the cordial reception extended to me when I read my paper; it will be a pleasant memory to me as long as I am a beekeeper, and that, I expect, will be as long as I live.

I had long looked forward to making the acquaintance of Mr. B. H. Howard, and I have now added another to my circle of friends. Did I enjoy that trip over the hill and round the Taieri, brother? Rather! So much for the 1922 Conference.

Canterbury weather conditions now call for a few remarks. In common with most parts of N.Z., we have had frequent and severe frosts, but no snow on the plains as yet. The rainfall to date is just under 11 inches; last year it was nearly 14½ inches. Reports from Banks Peninsula state that more rain is needed to ensure good crops of cocksfoot and spring feed for cattle. In the Oxford district the rainfall for June was 1.31 inches; while for the last 12 years the average was 2.29 inches. For the half-year ending June 30th, the fall has been 14.5 inches. For the same period in five previous years it was 16.51 in 1921, 19.73 in 1920, 13.26 in 1919, 13.13 in 1918, and 16.75 in 1917. I have not got any figures for the Rangiora district, but from appearances last week when I was at my apiary, I judge that more rain would be welcome.

For two or three years the Canterbury newspapers have devoted considerable space to reporting the results of the Department of Agriculture's efforts to encourage the farming community to grow lucerne. Many experimental plots have been planted, but the returns have not always come up to expectations. In a lecture which was given by Mr. F. E. Ward, Instructor in Agriculture, in the Ashburton district on May 12th, the subject of "Green Feed Growing" was interestingly dealt with. He pointed out that there were certain general principles governing soil fertility which were well known, and that neglect of their application was largely responsible for failure. Under Canterbury climatic conditions thorough working of the soil was even more important than application of fertilisers. Top dressing with lime and fertilisers was not always successful, but lime should be applied periodically, particularly before sowing down pastures or any leguminous crop.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Ward was questioned particularly on the growing of lucerne in the Ashburton district, as a good deal of criticism had been levelled at the Department's experiments. In replying, he regretted to have to say that in spite of everything which had been done, the returns did not warrant the expenditure. Lucerne, he said, required good soil, shelter and proximity to a water supply; but would not succeed on poor, shingly lands of any district.

My reason for quoting the above is to once again draw attention to the value of Hubam, which I feel convinced has a great

future before it. In my paper at the Conference I went pretty fully into the subject, and if Mr. Bray's suggestion that the plant be brought under the notice of the Department of Agriculture for demonstration purposes is acted upon, Hubam will soon take its rightful place. I would just like to say here that the numerous inquiries which have come from various parts of the Dominion indicate that a good deal of interest has been aroused. Mr. Watson thinks I may be making a mistake in booming Hubam. I hope to prove him wrong, and if Hubam is only given half a chance, I feel sure it will not be long before my hope is realised.

The writer of the attached clipping was evidently not a beekeeper, or he (or was it she) would not make use of the masculine gender:—

Smells as signposts seem rather peculiar, yet most flowers emit a certain scent to attract bees. The bee, in going from flower to flower in search of honey, scrapes his legs against the inside of the different blooms and collects a considerable amount of the pollen—or fertilising agent—which is necessary for the production of seeds in other plants. This pollen he carries with him, unconsciously, and deposits upon the flowers which he visits subsequently. If it were not for the perfume of the flowers, the bee would not know that honey was to be had for the taking. And if it were not for the bee and other insects, the flower would have to depend upon the vagaries of the wind for the pollen necessary to its proper growth and development of seed with which to reproduce itself.

It reminds me of the story of the countryman who called to congratulate a friend whose wife had recently presented him with a fine baby. "What a foine little fellow he is, and so loike his dad," said the caller. "What do you want to call him a 'he' for?" said the father. "Him aint a 'he' at all; him's a wench!"

The following extract taken from "Quick March," the official organ of the Returned Soldiers' Association should be of special interest to critics of the National:—

#### WHO PLEADS GUILTY?

There are nine ways to kill your Association:—

- (1.) Don't go to the meeting.
- (2.) If you do, go late.
- (3.) If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of going.
- (4.) If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and others.
- (5.) Never accept office, as it is easier to criticise than to do things.
- (6.) Never get sore if you are not appointed on a committee; but if you are, do not attend the committee meetings.

- (7.) If asked by the Chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting, tell everyone how things ought to be done.
- (8.) Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly, unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the Association is run by a clique.
- (9.) Don't subscribe to the returned soldiers' paper.

## District Reports.

### TAIERI TALK.

It was like this: The Conference supplied enough material to fill the Journal. There was no need for any padding; I held my peace.

I have referred back. I find that after a Conference one usually writes in a reminiscent mood. In past years I have not had wherewith to reminisce: So that if this should fail in anything, attribute it to lack of training.

The business side of the Conference was exhilarating. Never would I have believed that so much sport could derive from the hunting down and cornering of elusive amendments and proposals. Original motions were well behaved, and usually bore identification discs; but the many-sided and crossbred amendments proved almost unmanageable. In their dartings and doublings they confused the scent of motions and seconders. But thanks to a successful Master of the Hunt, all were traced home. We are going to introduce the sport at the next T.B. meeting. 'Scrat fun!

I have one objection to the papers read at the Conference—but remember that it is a private and individual grudge, no more:—They showed me in a clear fashion how infinitesimal was the little I know about beekeeping. I think I can keep bees; but I know now that it will be a long time before I think of letting the bees try to keep me. They require too much teaching . . . and so do I! Still, I believe that a few Conferences such as the one just held would set me up.

But I fear that I shall never be aught else than a miserable dabbler in the art; that is why I found perhaps greater pleasure in the social side of the Conference. It was worth the world and all to meet the great men who have been hitherto mere names and shadowy faces discernible in the character of their writings in the Journal. But now . . . Who will deny that we down, far down here shall feel more strongly the ties that bind us to the brotherhood? If the Conference did no more than introduce all beekeepers to one another, it were worth the bother.

Still, half the old mystery is gone. No more can I imagine a hale and sturdy quinquagenarian walking among his bees at Kaponga; no more can I see the lengthy fact vision of—Censored! But, after all, fact is better than fiction; and when facts bring friends, what more would you?

The omission of the social evening was a great pity. Still, I think its omission on this occasion will make it a certainty for next Conference. (That sentence, I observe, is ambiguous, but you know what I mean. I do not want to write it over again!) However, the Wednesday night was a near substitute. I feel that an apology is due for my traitorous and rapid exit that evening. You know, time and train wait for no man. Also, you know not what you were spared. Finally, it was not fair, now was it? I am storing that episode up, nursing my revenge. R. W. B., beware!

To all my new friends, a hearty handshake and remembrance.

Scene: Suburbia.—Two back gardens; a low dividing wall. To the right an inoffensive amateur beekeeper; hives in background. To the left hirsute and irate amateur gardener, brandishing a rake.

Gardener speaks: "See here! You keep those darned bees on your side. You hear? I'm warning you! If them blanky pests come over my garden, I'll—I'll—I'll—I'll—I'll shoot the brutes!"

Beekeeper: "!! ! ! ? ? ? — — —"  
(Exit.)

(Curtain.)

There are no crop reports to pass along. The weather—well, it is raining just now. And—(this is for the Editor; don't you bother!)—since Conference it has been colder and colder—so cold that it hasn't been so cold here for ten years! I know that he will appreciate this now that he is back in his beloved tropics.

There is no more.

BASIL H. HOWARD.

28/6/22.

#### HAWKE'S BAY.

There has been a good deal of talk lately about bee paralysis, and we regret that our district also is troubled by that disease.

There is another matter causing loss to beekeepers, and farmers also are suffering from the same cause. This locality and others round about report an abnormal number of mice. On first hearing of it, we were inclined to laugh; but the signs at our own hives, and the "catches" of our traps put the matter in a different light.

The National Association has interested supporters throughout the Dominion. Yet who would think so? Other bodies keep their supporters in touch with the events of their Conferences. If our own Conference cannot put some message around by

means of the Press Association, we surely should not dream that we have any great influence. Some word would have been welcomed by all who could not attend the meetings in Dunedin.

J. P. BOYLE.

16/6/22.

#### AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL BRANCH.

A general meeting of our Association will be held in Bath Hall, Hamilton, on AUGUST 15th, at 10.30 a.m., when we hope for a large meeting.

A. H. DAVIES,

Secretary.

## International Beekeeping.

(By L. S. HARKER, Secretary to the Apis Club.)

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Apis Club (founded in June, 1919), it is a pleasure to acknowledge through the medium of your progressive Journal the great debt we owe to the beekeepers of New Zealand for their exceptional interest, liberal encouragement, and continued good faith in our movement. Thanks mainly to the veteran leader, Mr. Isaac Hopkins, and to the genial Editor, our movement has practically a second home in New Zealand. Not only is our membership steadily on the increase, but every one of our friends "down under" is a true enthusiast, and eager to propagate our international gospel. Our reputation has been lately enhanced by the affiliation of the N.Z. Co-op. H.P.A. Ltd., and we hope shortly to be honoured by the affiliation of the National, as many other Associations all over the world have already signified their federation, and thus are helping in strengthening our international activities for serving beekeeping as a science and a craft, and for creating a strong bond between beekeepers everywhere for constructive as well as for defensive action when the occasion arises.

The self-contained beekeeper in the heart of a rural district may ask with curiosity and perhaps with apathy as to the meaning of international beekeeping. I cannot do better than quote the following brief editorial which appeared in the Bee World for May, 1922, although it is chiefly addressed to conservative beekeepers in Britain. Says the Editor of the Bee World:—

"When lecturing the other day in Paris—the heart of the French Republic—Professor Einstein was received with a rapturous applause that would never have been credited a few years ago. He gracefully acknowledged the compliment by observing that it clearly showed that Science was above politics. This is exactly the basis of international knowledge and education. Its respect



is vital for the progress of knowledge in any country, great or small, and in the world in general. It applies with equal force to beekeeping as to anything else, and to British beekeepers as to any other section of the beekeeping fraternity the world over.

“International beekeeping means nothing more or less than the keeping of bees on the best methods that could be ascertained from a comparative study of the literature of all progressive nations. It means a scholastic association with progressive beekeepers everywhere, for the sake of serving mutual interests and of advancing apiculture as a science and a craft. It means cultivating a broad vision—a vision which is not restricted by the borders of county or country. It means extending genuine fellowship to other beekeepers in all lands—leaning on the stronger and assisting the weaker. Are not these aims worthy of regard? Is there a true bee-lover who will not be moved by such motives? Is there a sane beekeeper who can suggest that any nation can well prosper by remaining self-contained and self-assured? Is it ever correct to suggest that additional knowledge is not needed? Is it possible to preach, without inevitable disaster, that British beekeeping has reached the pinnacle of perfection and that we are in no need of troubling about other countries? Yet preachers of this school do abound under the disguise of patriotism; and while loudly singing the National Anthem—so to speak—they are assuredly doing a most unpatriotic service to their country. Look at your hives, accessories, bees, and methods, and ask yourselves whether the most profitable of them are the result of seclusion or internationalism, and if the latter—as it is obviously the case—why in the name of wisdom should we not wholeheartedly and courageously develop it? In our opinion, it is just as bad for some beekeepers to ignore the gigantic services that are being rendered by leading lights abroad, as for others to unjustly minimise the services of their own countrymen—such pioneers as Abbott, Baldwin, Carr, Cheshire, Cowan, O’Brien, and Sladen, for instance. How can we afford to shut our eyes to the works of such leading men abroad as the Roofs, the Dadants, Phillips, White, Armbruster, Buttler-Reepen, Gerstung, Zander, Brunnich, Morgen-thaler, Asprea, Gough, Hopkins, Pender, and a host of other science builders? To such a question there can only be a negative answer.”

No one who carefully follows the remarkable progress which the industry is making in your glorious country can question the broad vision and intellectualism which New Zealand beekeepers possess, and for this reason we feel highly proud of the ever-increasing support and friendship which they are steadfastly extending to us.

## Freight on Empty Cases and Tins.

The following correspondence has passed between the H.P.A. and the Railway Department:—

[Copy.]

10th April, 1922.

The Hon. D. H. Guthrie,  
Minister for Railways,  
Wellington.

Dear Sir,

Re Honey Industry.

We note that in the near future it is your intention to make alterations in the New Zealand tariff on goods.

We wish to point out to you the hardship which our industry is suffering under the present tariff in regard to empty tins and cases.

You will realise, Sir, in this Dominion it is not always possible to have honey tins manufactured at the towns at which there is a grade store. As a matter of fact, in the present season we have only been able to receive quotations for tins from a manufacturer in Auckland and a manufacturer in Dunedin, the result being in the North Island we consign empty tins and cases to Wangauni, Manawatu, Hawke's Bay, and Wairarapa districts. The honey is naturally consigned by the producer to his nearest grade store, with the result that we lose the “returned empty” rate.

This also applies to the South Island. Our tins are manufactured in Dunedin, and are consigned right through the South Island, but are charged Class “A” rates where the honey is consigned by the producer to the Timaru or Lyttelton grade stores.

We respectfully request that a clause be inserted in the new “Goods Rate” tariff that empty cases and tins will be charged at the “returned empty” rate provided they are returned full to a Government grade store. This we consider only fair to the industry, which, with encouragement, will grow very largely.

Honey, as you know, is of very high food value. The cost of transport and packing at the present time is so high that the public in the larger towns of New Zealand is confronted with such a high price that, comparatively speaking, very little honey is eaten, and any reduction would be of benefit to the community at large.

We feel sure, on the facts as stated above, that you will see the honey producers are labouring under a disadvantage compared with other producers, and we request a favourable consideration for a reduction on the rate of our empty tins and cases be given.

We shall be greatly pleased if you would let us have an answer to this letter, so that we could place it before our Board, which meets again at the end of May.

Yours faithfully,  
H. FRASER,  
Manager.

Minister's Office, Wellington,  
12th April, 1922.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and have carefully noted the representations made by you in connection with the railway freight on honey tins.

I am arranging for the matter to have careful consideration, and shall communicate with you again at a later date.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) D. H. GUTHRIE,  
Acting Minister of Railways.

[Copy.]  
June 14th, 1922.

The Hon. D. H. Guthrie,  
Minister for Railways,  
Wellington.

Dear Sir,

Re Railway Freight on Honey Tins.

Further to our letter of 10th April and your reply thereto of 12th April.

As we wish to place our catalogue of prices of beekeepers' supplies in the hands of the printer as soon as possible, we shall be glad if you will give us, at your earliest convenience, your decision regarding the "returned empty" rates of empty tins which are to be re-consigned fall to the nearest grade store or depot.

We might point out that the Government grade stores are at Bluff, Dunedin, Timaru, Lyttelton, Wellington, Wanganui, and Auckland, and we have packing depots at Dunedin and Auckland. We have endeavoured to get reasonable quotations for the manufacture of tins, but we have only been successful in two centres—i.e., Dunedin and Auckland.

We might add that we have 860 shareholders in our Association at the present moment, having enrolled over 110 new shareholders in the last six months. The industry is only in its infancy, and we shall be glad for your very favourable consideration in this our request for consideration of the "returned empty" rate of our empty tins and cases.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) H. FRASER,  
Manager.

Head Office, Wellington,  
23rd June, 1922.

Sir,

With further reference to your letter of 14th inst., addressed to the Minister of Railways, which has been referred to me, in regard to the question of charging empty cases and honey tins at the "Re-

turned empty" rate, I regret that, after giving the representations made full consideration, I cannot see my way to accede to the request.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) A. W. McVILLY,  
General Manager.

27th June, 1922.

The General Manager,  
N.Z. Railways,  
Wellington.

Dear Sir,

Re Returned Empties.

We are in receipt of your favour of 23rd June, in which you advised us of your regret at being unable to allow empty honey cases and tins at the "return empty" rate. We are exceedingly sorry that you could not accede to our request.

As this ruling affects the industry throughout the Dominion, we are asking those newspapers published in the interests of the beekeepers to publish the correspondence.

H. FRASER,  
Manager.

The National also wrote on the same subject, and received a similar reply from Mr. McVilly.

## Pat Honey.

By "NEW CHUM."

At the recent Conference held in Dunedin, a very interesting discussion took place on the production of pat honey. Some of the speakers had trouble with the honey getting soft and starting to leak. Others had various troubles, and the majority of the speakers were of the opinion that pat honey should be left to those who have made a success of it. It is a pity that Mr. Jas. Allan was not present, as I feel sure that he could have given some valuable information. However, I will give my method of putting up pat honey, and perhaps some may benefit by it, or may even be able to give me a wrinkle or two.

Two of us can nail and wax twenty boxes an hour. We stand the box on one corner, and pour a spoonful of boiling hot paraffin wax inside. Quickly cant the box so that the wax will run all round the bottom and up the four corners. Then place your mould in position and fill with a bucket. Do not water your box to see if it leaks, as by doing so you run the risk of setting up fermentation. The wood absorbs the water, and when you fill the honey in the box the water must get out somewhere.

Do not fill your moulds at the tank and then carry them to position, as if you dump them the very slightest you dislodge

the wax and a leak occurs. Do not nail on the top of the box until the honey is hard; let one box sit exactly on the other.

I never require to be particular about extracting unripe honey; my tank only holds 650 lbs., and when it is full I just fill up the moulds, and frequently put through three-quarters of a ton at a time. I have been twelve years at the business, and never once have I been troubled with soft honey.

I am strongly of the opinion that the H.P.A. should let beekeepers pack their own pats under the Association's wrappers, the reason being that honey that will granulate hard in one district will not always maintain its solidity when taken into another district that has a different climate. But when wrapped in the best of parchment, I believe pat honey could be sent anywhere in New Zealand and still retain its solidity. Mr. Earp's assurance that he has pats in his office that were put up eight years ago is convincing proof that good parchment must be used.

## Resolutions of the National.

REPLY FROM THE MINISTER OF  
AGRICULTURE.

[Copy.]

Office of the Minister of Agriculture,  
Wellington.

July 13th, 1922.

The Secretary National Beekeepers'  
Association of New Zealand,  
Kati Kati, Bay of Plenty.

Dear Sir,—

With further reference to resolutions Nos. 1 and 3 quoted in your communication of the 26th ult., I now beg to advise as follows:—

- (1) On the matter of the imposition of an apiary registration fee.—As advised in my communication of the 24th March last, the Department, after going into the matter most carefully, regrets that it cannot at the present time see its way to go on with the proposal that a registration fee should be placed on apiaries, but is prepared to give the matter further consideration when the conditions of the country return to something approaching normal.
- (2) On the matter of annual registration and statistics embodied on the registration card.—The Department is of opinion that the present is scarcely an opportune time to introduce annual registration of apiaries. Arrangements have, however, been made between the Department of Agriculture

and the Government Statistician to collect the information referred to at the triennial registration period.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) W. NOSWORTHY,  
Minister of Agriculture.

## Gathered at the Conference.

By W. E. B.

The way of a cannie Scotch lassie to whom I introduced myself:—"And how have you enjoyed the Conference?" "Oh, fine. Mr. Gibb's paper alone was worth coming for; he explains things so simple and fine like."

"Yes, there are no flies in friend Gibb's ointment; and what thought you of Bob Stewart? Is it not a pity he is so monosyllabic, when what he does get out is so informing? The only time I succeeded in drawing him out, I placed a very enthusiastic lady beekeeper by his side, and she pumped him dry."

"I live not far from Mr. Stewart."

"How did you commence beekeeping?"

"One day a stray swarm came to our farm. I wanted my husband to take it for me. He said he could not be bothered with bees, but I could take it and go in for beekeeping if I liked. I did so, and soon increased them, and I took care to run them in my own name. My children at times help me with the extracting and making of frames, and last season I got six tons, and got a bigger cheque than my husband did for his wool."

Good enough for the Journal, thought I.

"Is this your first Conference?"

"Yes, and we have enjoyed it very much," said the husband; "especially that paper of Mr. Murdoch's. I should like to take a run to the West Coast myself."

## MEANING OF "SINCERE."

The Romans used honey in great quantities, and as much of it was adulterated with wax, he was accounted an honest man who sold his honey pure. In this way the word "sincere" passed into our language, for it signified "sine cera," meaning without wax. The finest honey was produced in Sicily, and in Narbonne, France, and the abundance of honey produced at Malta is the reason why it was once called Melita. The honey obtained on the banks of the Euphrates is of an intoxicating nature. In some parts of France there are barges fitted up as apiaries which, during the summer months, move from place to place in order to provide fresh food for the bees.—(Clipping.)

## New Observations on the Natural History of Bees.

By FRANCIS HUBER.

(Published in 1808.)

(Continued from last issue.)

### LETTER III.—(Continued.)

You know, Sir, that queens generally receive the males about the fifth or sixth day, but this queen had not copulated until the thirty-sixth. Little weight could be given to the supposition that this peculiarity could be occasioned by confinement. Queens, in the natural state, leave their hives only once to seek the males. All the rest of their lives they remain voluntary prisoners. Thus, it was improbable that captivity could produce the effect I wished to explain. At the same time, as it was essential to neglect nothing in a subject so new, I wished to ascertain whether it was owing to the length of confinement, or to retarded fecundation.

Investigating this was no easy matter. To discover whether captivity, and not retarded fecundation, vitiated the ovaries, I found it necessary to allow a female to receive the approaches of a male, and also to keep her imprisoned. Now this could not be, for bees never copulate in hives. On the same account, it was impossible to retard the copulation of a queen, without keeping her in confinement. I was long embarrassed by the difficulty. At length, I contrived an apparatus, which, though imperfect, nearly fulfilled my purpose.

I put a queen, at the moment of her last metamorphosis, into a hive well stored and sufficiently provided with workers and males; the entrance was contracted so as to prevent her exit, but allowed free passages to the workers. I also made another opening for the queen and adapted a glass tube to it, communicating with a cubical glass box eight feet high. Hither the queen could at all times come and fly about, enjoying a purer air than was found within the hive; but she could not be fecundated, for though the males flew about within the same bounds, the space was too limited to admit of any union between them. By the experiments related in my first letter, copulation takes place high in the air only; therefore in this apparatus I found the advantage of retarding fecundation, while the liberty which the queen now had did not render her situation too remote from the natural state. I attended to the experiment fifteen days. Every fine morning, the young captive left her hive, she traversed her glass prison, and flew much about, and with great facility. She laid none during this interval, for she had not united with a male. On the sixteenth day, I set her at liberty; she left the hive, rose aloft in the air, and soon returned with

full evidence of impregnation. In two days she laid first the eggs of workers, and afterwards as many as the most fertile queens.

It thence followed, (1) that captivity had not altered the organs of the queen; (2) fecundation having taken place within the first sixteen days, she produced both species of eggs.

This was an important experiment. It rendered all my labours much more simple by clearly pointing out the method to be pursued; it absolutely precluded the supposed influence of captivity; and left nothing for investigation but the consequences of retarded fecundation.

With this view, I repeated the experiment, but instead of giving the virgin queen liberty on the sixteenth day, I detained her until the twenty-first. She departed, rose high in the air, was fecundated, and returned. Thirty-six hours afterwards, she began to lay; but it was the eggs of males only, and although very fruitful afterwards, she laid no other kind.

I occupied myself during the remainder of 1787, and the two subsequent years, with experiments on retarded fecundation, and had constantly the same results. It is undoubted, therefore, that when the copulation of queens is retarded beyond the twentieth day, only an imperfect impregnation is operated: instead of laying the eggs of workers and males equally, they will lay none but those of males.

I do not aspire to the honour of explaining this singular fact. When the course of my experiments led me to observe that some queens laid only the eggs of drones, it was natural to investigate the proximate cause of such a singularity; and I ascertained that it arose from retarded fecundation. My evidence is demonstrative, for I can always prevent queens from laying the eggs of workers by retarding their fecundation until the twenty-second or twenty-third day. But what is the remote cause of this peculiarity; or, in other words, why does the delay of impregnation render queens incapable of laying the eggs of workers? This is a problem on which analogy throws no light: nor in all physiology am I acquainted with any fact that bears the smallest similarity.

The problem becomes still more difficult by reflecting on the natural state of things—that is, when fecundation has not been delayed. The queen then lays the eggs of workers forty-six hours after copulation, and continues for the subsequent eleven months to lay these alone; and it is only after this period that a considerable and uninterrupted laying of the eggs of drones commences. When, on the contrary, impregnation is retarded after the twentieth day, the queen begins from the forty-sixth hour to lay the eggs of males and no other kind during her whole life. As in the natural state she lays the eggs of workers only during the first eleven months, it is clear that these and the male eggs are not indiscriminately

mixed in the oviducts. Undoubtedly they occupy a situation corresponding to the principles that regulate laying: the eggs of workers are first, and those of drones behind them. Farther, it appears that the queen can lay no male eggs until those of workers, occupying the first place in the oviducts, are discharged. Why, then, is this order inverted by retarded copulation? How does it happen that all the workers eggs which the queen ought to lay if fecundation had been in due time, now wither and disappear, yet do not impede the passage of the eggs of drones, which occupy only the second place in the ovaries. Nor is this all. I have satisfied myself that a single copulation is sufficient to impregnate the whole eggs that a queen will lay in the course of at least two years. I have even reason to think that a single copulation will impregnate all the eggs that she will lay during her whole life: but I want absolute proof for more than two years. This, which is truly a very singular fact in itself, renders the influence of retarded fecundation still more difficult to be accounted for. Since a single copulation suffices, it is clear that the male fluid acts from the first moment on all the eggs that the queen will lay in two years. It gives them, according to your principles, that degree of animation that afterwards effects their successive expansion. Having received the first impressions of life, they grow, they mature, so to speak, until the day they are laid: and as the laws of laying are invariable, because the eggs of the first eleven months are always those of workers, it is evident that those which appear first are also the eggs that come soonest to maturity. Thus, in the natural state, the space of eleven months is necessary for the male eggs to acquire that degree of increment they must have attained when laid. This consequence, which to me seems immediate, renders the problem insoluble. How can the eggs, which should grow slowly for eleven months, suddenly acquire their full expansion in forty-eight hours, when fecundation has been retarded twenty-one days, and by the effect of this retardation alone? Observe, I beseech you, that the hypothesis of successive expansion is not gratuitous; it rests on the principles of sound philosophy. Besides, to be convinced that it is well founded, we have only to look at the figures given by Swammerdam of the ovaries of the queen bee. There we see eggs in that part of the oviducts contiguous to the vulva, much further advanced, and larger than those contained in the parts more remote. Therefore the difficulty remains in full force: it is an abyss where I am lost.

The only known fact bearing any relation to that now described is the state of certain vegetable seeds which, although extremely well preserved, lose the faculty of germination from age. The eggs of workers may also retain, only for a very short time, the property of receiving the impressions of the prolific fluid; and, after this period, which is about fifteen or

eighteen days, elapses, they may become disorganized to that degree that they are no longer susceptible of animation by it. I am sensible that the comparison is very imperfect; besides, it explains nothing, nor does it even put us on the way of making any new experiments. I shall add but one reflection more.

(To be continued.)

A punter returned from a race meeting where he had experienced "a spin of bad luck," and had it accentuated by finding the bailiffs in possession of his house. He promptly dispersed the enemy by firing a hive of bees into the room.

"Probably the most infallible sign of a failing queen is uneven and scattering brood."—Western Honey Bee.

## 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.]

22 Owens Road, Epsom,  
June 14th, 1922.

Mr. F. C. Baines, Kati-Kati,  
Sec. N.B.A., N.Z.

Dear Mr. Baines,

I am in receipt of yours of 10th inst. informing me of my election as a life member of the National Association by a unanimous and enthusiastically received vote at the recent Conference. Will you please convey to the officers and members of the National Association through your official Journal my appreciation and sincere thanks of and for the honour they have done me. It is almost needless to remark that while able I shall continue to do what I believe to be in the interest of our industry.

I am,  
Yours sincerely,  
I. HOPKINS.

P.S.—I may mention that I was honoured with a life membership of the South African Beekeepers' Association a long time ago, also the same of the Queensland B.K.A., and recently made Vice-President of the Apis Club, England, all of which I consider is honouring New Zealand bee-keeping, and in that light I feel proud of the distinction.—I. H.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—There is some good reading in the last Journal; the Conference Report is excellent, and I think has something good for everybody. I have been guilty in the past in not making the separate ex-

tractings, thinking my honey did not vary enough to go to the trouble. Mr. E. A. Earp shows how necessary this is, and in future I will not be amongst the guilty. Now, if those guilty in other ways resolve to come up to the mark, what a lot this Conference will have accomplished for our general advancement. There is just one other item that concerns me, Mr. R. Gibb says the honey from melters should never be put in the tank with other honey. I have always done so, and do not know any reason why I should not do so. Some of my honey this season reached special 94 points, and this honey had that from the melter in it. The only difference I know of between extracted and melted is an alteration in flavour, but this is slight. If Mr. Gibb has good reason for not mixing, I would like to know why.—I am, &c.

C. SMEDLEY.

Te Awamutu, 13/7/22.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

Sir,—I have just finished reading July number of Journal; needless to say, I found it both interesting and instructive. This is one of the good points about our Journal—every issue you strike something good, something useful, something that makes you think. It is progressive and original, therefore attractive and useful. I like reading of the way other beekeepers do the work attached to beekeeping, and that is why I am going to give my way. Please criticise my methods freely, and suggest all the improvements you can; that is the way we learn to do better.

Until this season I plugged away with the hand saw, but now I have a circular, and realise what a fool I have been. I have a Drummond lathe and a 1½ h.p. engine. I made an attachment to fit the lathe to take a 6-inch circular saw and saw-bench with all necessary adjustments. It is a pleasure making hives, &c., now. Everything fits just so, and the work is done while you would be only marking out hand-saw work.

Hives.—I make my hives out of petrol cases—heavy cases, such as Gold Brown, Big Tree, &c. I knock the case to pieces, saving the nails for use again; cut the rabbets for frames out of the ends (I cannot stand hives with nailed-on strips for the frames). I do not bother about the ten rabbets, but simply let the frames rest on the wood; nail on the sides, put two cleats on the ends for handles, and you have a cheap, serviceable hive that will last for years even without paint.

Bottom Boards.—Two battens 2 x 1 x 2ft. long with petrol boards nailed across (battens on the flat). Strips of petrol board 1½-inch wide on two sides and one end, nailed on top of floor boards, for the hives to sit on.

Covers.—A frame-work of battens 2-in. x 1-in. that fits easily over the hive (I allow fully ½-inch clearance all round). Nail

petrol boards across (put battens edgewise for framework—i.e., like a shallow box). Then cover the roof with petrol tin, and a coat of boiled oil or paint finishes the job. I join two tins (after straightening them out) for each roof, cut to size; bend over the sides and ends, and tack on similar to the bought covers. I like these covers better than any I have tried. I quite agree with Mr. R. Gibb—"The flat roof is just the thing." I notice Mr. Gibb allows a bee space of ¼-inch above the frames; no mat. I make my covers to sit right down on top of hive, and use mats. I intend giving Mr. Gibb's plan a trial. I think it is one better, and certainly it would be a relief to do without mats. A flat cover always sits bee-tight on the hive, no matter how much over-size it is, and I make mine so they will fit the largest hive (I have a mixture of bought hives and home-made ones); then they fit them all, no running round finding a cover to fit tight sideways and endways. The bought covers, as a rule, are too neat a fit; very nice while new, but liable to be too tight later on.

Stands.—I use anything that will serve the purpose, but a stand I like, especially for out-apiary, is simply a framework of 4 x 1 battens to carry two colonies. This is a stand Mr. Miller used, only instead of being on the flat, like he used it, I prefer it nailed together edgewise, so the bottom boards are raised four inches from the ground.

This season I intend (for home apiary) making permanent stands by making two concrete strips 3 ft. long x 4-in. wide x 4-in. high, spaced to suit bottom boards, two on each stand.

Nucleus Hives.—Have been using double nucleus hives, two frames (standard) each side. I tried a few last season similar to Mr. A. R. Bates' (see "Nuclei Management," July number), and like them. They are so handy when you desire to make colonies by combining the three nuclei after using two of the queens, also for other reasons given by Mr. Bates. I prefer an oblong entrance 1½-in. or 2-in. x ¾ to the ¼-in. round entrance.—I am, &c.

C. A. OLDMAN.

Waiau, July 10, 1922.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Cave Canem.—Thanks for article. You will see we have deleted certain parts, as we feel it will not do the slightest good in referring to the incident. Our own feeling is that we shall do well in ignoring the whole business as undignified and unpleasant, and in this we hope you will agree.

H. H., Pukekohe.—See article in Beginners' Column.

## A Warning to Beekeepers.

Thomas Jones was charged with keeping bees at Mabel Bush in hives that were not properly constructed frame-hives as required by the Act. The Inspector of Apiaries said that the defendant had a 25-box hive made from ordinary petrol tins. When it was pointed out to him that he was not complying with the regulations, defendant had become abusive.

"Didn't know the regulations," said the defendant in the box. He stated that since the visit of the inspector the bees and the hives had been destroyed, according to notice received from the Department.

A departmental officer stated that the case had been brought as a warning to beekeepers in Southland, and the maximum penalty was not asked for. There seemed to be a number of farmers who were not yet aware that bees had to be kept in specially constructed hives.

"And some who won't be in a hundred years!" said his Worship.

A fine of £2 was imposed with costs (19/6).

## Subscriptions Received.

[NOTE.—Should there be found any discrepancy, please write the Editor. Subscriptions received after the 20th will not appear in this issue.]

E. Coppin, Owaka, to May 23  
L. Robins, Temuka, to June 23  
W. A. Lilburne, Milton, to June 23  
J. Murdoch, Ross, to April 23  
T. J. Burnet, Woodend, to June 23  
J. Forster, Timaru, to October 23  
J. Ross, Foxton, to June 23  
J. Cuttance, Urarua, to February 23  
E. H. McLean, Southland, to June 23  
R. McArthur, Awamangu, to June 23  
Miss E. Jones, Carterton, to June 23  
J. F. Boyle, Hastings, to June 23  
A. J. Sloan, Invercargill, to May 23  
H. Shepherd, Hastings, to June 23  
G. A. Hobbs, Foxton, to May 23  
A. H. Davies, Pukeroro, to June 23  
H. Bryans, Masterton, to June 23  
Miss M. Hanham, Waiuku, to June 23  
W. Watson, Geraldine, to April 23  
Miss G. Heine, Upper Moutere, to June 23  
Mrs. H. A. Earp, Temuka, to June 23  
H. Fraser, Waitakaruru, to Jan. 23

Mrs. J. D. Press, Inglewood, to June 23  
J. W. Gedney, Makarewa, to June 23  
Mrs. C. Dempster, Southbrook, to May 23  
Pearson Bros., Claudelands, to June 23  
Miss D. R. Hart, Doyleston, to May 23  
J. Schmidt, Turon, to June 23  
P. D. L. Hudden, Te Karaka, to June 23  
Miss R. A. Meek, Lower Hutt, to June 23  
T. B. Lockhart, Milton, to March 23  
Miss Primmer, Orakei, to June 23  
G. S. Quicke, Palmerston North, to June 23  
G. R. Northcroft, Hokitika, to May 23  
A. Rose, Aria, to June 23  
Miss K. L. Manning, Papakura, to June 23  
A. M. Salek, Wellington, to May 23  
J. Froggart, Long Bush, to July 23  
J. McLeay, Seaward Downs, to June 23  
N. Bowman, Patetonga, to July 23  
J. Shaw, Dunedin, to June 23  
J. Rentoul, Cheviot, to June 23  
Miss M. E. Hay, Pahiatua, to May 23  
J. S. Cotterell, Manawaru, to June 23  
C. A. Oldman, Waiau, to June 23  
A. Werner, Doyleston, to October 23  
J. A. Moore, Havelock Subrbn., to June 23  
L. D. Carter, Napier, to April 23  
R. Colquhoun, Blackball, to May 23  
R. Cottle, Taupaki, to January 23  
T. Abbott, Kopuarahi, to June 23  
D. Douglas, Gisborne, to February 23  
A. J. Riddiford, Blackball, to June 23  
H. Sowman, Blenheim, to April 23  
T. Mackie, Oamaru, to January 23  
A. C. Norton, Little River, to June 23  
C. Harling, Wakefield, to June 23  
T. Smith, Dunsandel, to June 23  
R. Wilson, Winton, to May 23  
C. N. Walton, Thorndon, to May 23  
F. Harker, Hastings, to April 23  
A. Baly, Coal Creek, to May 23  
J. Drummond, Romahapa, to May 23  
F. Chave, Christchurch, to June 23  
C. Larson, Myross Bush, to July 23  
A. P. Buick, Thames, to June 23  
G. H. Cooper, Wairoa, to June 23  
F. L. Onion, Te Puke, to April 23  
H. Wedde, Kaiheke, to June 23  
J. Allan, Tasman, to July 23  
O. E. Sim, Clinton, to June 23  
C. Smedley, Te Awamutu, to July 23  
W. E. Barker, Rangitata, to July 23  
C. F. Rainie, Inaha, to June 23  
A. Balneaves, Mataura, to July 23  
R. Stewart, Crookston (2 copies), to July 23  
Iowa State College, Ames, U.S.A., to Dec. 22  
Geo. Stevenson, Gisborne, to July 23  
H. Thomas, Glen Eden, to July 23  
H. Simon, Temuka (6/-), to April 23  
C. A. Jacobsen, Little River (20/-), to April 25  
G. Tolmie, Hillgrove (6/-), to April 23  
J. Bayne, Invercargill, to Sept. 23  
7/6 received; posted at Hamilton July 22;  
no name filled in the slip.

## TWO APIARIES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 100 HIVES, WITH ALL NECESSARY APPLIANCES FOR CARRYING ON THE WORK. APPLY TO

A. IRELAND, 101 Ranfurly Street, Christchurch.

## 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.]

**F**OR SALE, Strong 3-FRAME NUCLEI, with good strain young Italian Queens; guaranteed clean; any quantity; delivery now or Spring. Price on application to  
H. R. PENNY,  
Okaiawa.

**W**ANTED, a POSITION in a New Zealand Apiary for the coming season; ten years' Queensland experience; can drive a Ford lorry; will pay own fare. Give full particulars wages, &c., to  
L. PITT,  
Herris Street,  
West Toowoomba, Queensland.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. BEES & APIARY MATERIAL FOR SALE

It having been decided to CLOSE the Apiary at the Tauranga Horticultural Station, the Department offers the following for Sale:—

58 ten-framed Hives of ITALIAN BEES, with Tested Queens.—£2 10s. each, in lots of five or upward.  
160 five-framed NUCLEI, with Italian Queens.—£1 15s. each, in lots of five or upward.

Also Hive Bodies, Roofs, Bottom-Boards, Extractor, Frames, &c., &c.

The Queens are bred from some of the best strains in New Zealand and America.

For full particulars, apply to the Manager, Horticultural Station, Tauranga, or to the Apiary Instructor, Department of Agriculture, Auckland.

### THE APIS CLUB.

Port Hill House, Benson, Oxon., England.

Two of the chief planks in the platform of this International Institute 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!

### COMB FOUNDATION.

If your Mill is Damaged, drop me a line. I will reform the damaged embossing and open up the grooves to make a better wall. This work is done up to September 15th only.

C. SMEDLEY,  
Te Awamutu.

**W**ANTED, Competent BEEKEEPER, work Apiary on Shares for coming season; state terms. Or, a man who wishes to learn with view to working on shares; last season's crop 5¼ tons.—Apply  
A. BIRCH,  
75 Jeffreys Road,  
Fendalton, Christchurch.

**F**OR SALE, One Two-frame Automatic EXTRACTOR; perfect order; £5 10s. Also, 50-Zinc QUEEN EXCLUDERS, without blemish; £5 the lot.  
E. W. SAGE,  
Ohaupo.

### HUBAM CLOVER.

#### THE BEE PLANT.

\$120.00 per bushel; \$2.00 per pound.  
Produces Honey, Seed, and enriches the land.  
Add two cents per pound for postage.  
E. G. LEWIS SEED CO.,  
Media, Ill., U.S.A.

**GADET** WANTED for coming season; good home; modern appliances and motors used; no liquor or tobacco wanted. Apply direct to  
ED. SIMPSON,  
Apiarist,  
Woodbury, Canterbury.

**F**OR SALE, about 40 Young Tested QUEENS; 12/6 each; or in 4-Frame Nuclei, 25/- each. Also, 125 lbs. Medium Brood Foundation Wax in 25 lb. boxes; 3/3 per lb.

R. WHITING,  
Springdale, Waiton.

**W**ANTED, WORK in Apiary for next season; worked last season with man in big way; not afraid of work; would consider either wages or partnership.—Reply,

"WORK,"  
c/o Editor.



## STEVENSON'S Standard Bee Hives.

SAME AS NOW IN USE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Prices, packed f.o.b. Auckland.

Hive Storeys, dovetailed ..	£0 3 3	Hoff. Frames, one groove ..	£1 1 0
Half-storeys, dovetailed ..	0 2 3	Simplicity Frames ..	0 17 6
Roofs, with Malthoid ..	0 4 0	Sets of 10 ..	0 2 0
Bottom Boards, reversible ..	0 3 0	Half Hoff. Frames ..	0 18 0
Hand Bottom Boards ..	0 11 0	Section Frames ..	0 17 6
Hoff. Frames and Wedges ..	1 2 0	Sets of 7 ..	0 1 4
Sets of 10 ..	0 2 3	Sections, per 100 ..	0 6 0

Foundation Stocked. Special sizes cut on application. Prices liable to alteration.

TERMS: Cash or approved bank draft. Other lines quoted on application.

Timber guaranteed dry and good quality. Sizes same as lately supplied to N.Z.H.P.A.

H. STEVENSON, 16 Nikau Street, Auckland.

## 1922-23 PRICE LIST OF ITALIAN QUEENS

### PRICES:

	1	2	3	4	5
Untested .. .. .	7/6	14/-	20/-	26/6	32/6
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 hardness, disease-resisting, good-working and 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.

### For Sale as a Going Concern.

APIARY AND OUT-YARDS OF 400 COLONIES BEES; 3 ACRES LAND (FREE-HOLD); ALL NECESSARY BUILDINGS AND UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES, WITH FORD CAR.

Or will consider selling Half Share, the Purchaser to work the other Half on Shares, with right to Purchase and to put in the coming season with present owner and take over at end of season.

**ABSOLUTELY FREE OF FOUL-BROOD.**

Situated on edge of Hauraki Plains, six miles from Waitoa Railway Station; all good metal road.

Anyone with less than £1,000 need not apply. For further particulars apply to

## R. WHITING, Springdale Waitoa.

## BAY OF PLENTY COMB FOUNDATION FACTORY.

BEEKEEPERS' OWN WAX MADE UP. 8d. PER LB. NO CHARGE FOR PACKING

Special Quotation for Large Quantities. Comb Foundation Supplied. Small Parcels, 3/6 per lb.; Cases of 25 lbs., 3/4 per lb. Cash Prices.

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURER AND SAVE MONEY.

# J. W. EXCELL, OPOTIKI, BAY OF PLENTY

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.

## 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.

# NEW ZEALAND CO-OPERATIVE HONEY PRODUCERS' ASSN. LTD.

FACTORY & SUPPLIES DEPOT,  
Mason Street, DUNEDIN.

HEAD OFFICE,  
Stanley Street, AUCKLAND.

Telegrams: "BEEWARE, DUNEDIN."    Telegrams: "BEES, AUCKLAND."

WE BEG TO ADVISE SHAREHOLDERS AND BEEKEEPERS GENERALLY THAT WE HAVE PURCHASED THE BUSINESS OF THE ALLIANCE BOX CO. LTD., THE WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF

## ALLIANCE SUPPLIES

The Purchase of this Business means that the Beekeepers control not only the Packing and Export of Honey, but also the Manufacture and Distribution of ALLIANCE High-grade Goods, which are so well and favourably known throughout the Dominion.

For the convenience of Beekeepers, we are arranging that full stocks of all general lines will be carried in all the principal Honey-producing Districts. A list of Agents will be published in the near future. In the meantime Supplies may be procured from most of the Firms who handled "ALLIANCE" Goods in the past. Should there be no Agent in your District, write either Dunedin or Auckland Offices.

## HONEY

Will those Beekeepers who are not Shareholders, please note that we have opened up our own Packing Depot in Great Britain, and the early reports to hand justify us in expecting a much larger return from our Export Market than the prices now ruling in the open market of the Dominion.

All Producers feel the need of some modern method of disposing of their produce. The Meat, Butter, Cheese and Wheat Producers are all discussing the advisability of forming compulsory pools. The Honey Producers have formed a voluntary pool, in co-operation, and this voluntary pool is giving good results. There is room in the pool for you. You take up one share for every 4 cwt. of Honey you send in, and we deduct 1/4d. per lb. from the first advance to pay for your shares.

Share Application Forms on application to either Office.

R. W. BRICKELL,  
MANAGER SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT,  
P.O. Box 572, DUNEDIN.

H. FRASER,  
GENERAL MANAGER,  
P.O. Box 1293, AUCKLAND.

# New Zealand Beekeepers' Journal.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

	1-Year	1-Year	1-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.

**BEE SWAX 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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A PRODUCT OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY SUPPLIED AT REASONABLE RATES.  
 CLIENTS' OWN WAX MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

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