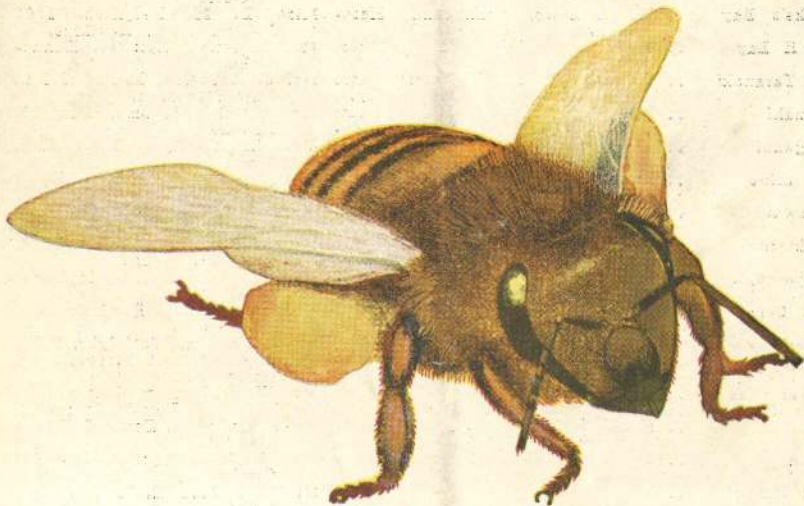


C.R. Paterson
Hamilton.

THE NEW ZEALAND BEEKEEPER

VOL. 5, No. 3

JULY 20, 1943



OFFICIAL ORGAN of the
NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
OF NEW ZEALAND

*(An Organisation for the advancement of
the Beekeeping Industry in New Zealand)*

Better Beekeeping

Better Marketing

THE NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

President: Mr. E. A. Field, Norbiton Road, Foxton.

Vice-President: Mr. W. J. Lennon, Omakau, Central Otago.

Executive: Messrs. E. D. Williams, Carlton St., Tē Awamutu; E. J. Kirk, 16 Selwyn St., College St., Wanganui; T. F. Penrose, Southbridge R.D., Canterbury; J. McFadzien, Jr., Outram R.D., Otago.

General Secretary: Mr. G. V. Fraser, Foxton.

Branch.	President.	Secretary.
Northland	.. Mr. J. Gavin, Titoki R.D., Whangarei.	Mr. H. R. Holdaway, Whangarei.
Auckland Cent.	.. Mr. F. Campbell, 1 Fitzroy Street, Papatoetoe.	Mr. H. Jull, Gt. Sth. Rd., Manurewa.
Sth. Auckland	.. Mr. F. D. Holt, R.D., Te Kauwhata	Mr. J. R. Barber, Mangaotaki, Pio Pio.
King Country	.. Mr. H. S. Shoebridge, Manunui.	Mr. H. S. Shoebridge, Manunui.
East Coast	.. Mr. J. Brock, Ruatoria.	Mr. W. H. Johnston, Box 31, Ruatoria.
Hawke's Bay	.. Mr. A. Lowe, "Sunnybank," Hastings.	Miss D. M. Dalglish, 1001 Frederick St., Hastings.
C/S H Bay	.. Mr. T. Taylor, School House, Takapau.	Mr. I. Jones, Box 65, Dannevirke.
Nth. Taranaki	.. Private P. H. Dickson, State Houses, Brooklands, New Plym.	Mr. J. Robinson, Mangorei Rd., New Plymouth.
Taranaki	.. Mr. H. R. Penny, High Street, Hawera.	Mr. T. R. Nicholas, Box 28, Hawera.
Wanganui	.. Mr. E. J. Kirk, 16 Selwyn Street, Wanganui.	Mr. R. Garrett, Durie Hill, Wanganui.
Waimarino	.. Mr. E. Larkin, Goldfinch Street, Ohakune.	Mr. J. Toland, Station Road, Ohakune.
Manawatu	.. Mr. F. J. Lewin, 19 Moore St., Palmerston North.	Mr. H. L. Campbell, Milson, Palmerston North.
Wellington	.. Mr. J. M. Bodmin, 18 Hobart St., Miramar, Wellington, E.4.	Mr. W. P. Carter, Box 1182, Wellington, C.1.
Marlborough	.. Mr. E. R. Cragg, Old Renwick Road, Blenheim.	Mr. L. W. Gee, Springlands, Blenheim.
West Coast	.. Mr. E. Airey, 29 Palmerston St., Greymouth.	Mr. J. Glynn, Ranfurly St., Runanga.
Canterbury	.. Mr. W. B. Bray, Leeton.	Mr. J. Forster, Washdyke, P.O.
North Otago	.. Mr. D. G. Hamilton, 17C, R.D., Oamaru.	Mr. J. Glass, 10A Stour Street, Oamaru.
Central Otago	.. Mr. J. Huon, Kokonga.	Mr. W. J. Lennon, Omakau.
Upper Clutha	.. Mr. W. Liddicoat, Ripponvale.	Mr. L. D. Ord, Box 24, Cromwell.
Otago	.. Mr. J. McFadzien, Jr., R.D., Outram.	Mr. E. Campbell, Box 845, Dunedin, C.1.
Clutha	.. Mr. A. W. Ogilvy, Romahapa.	Mr. R. C. Abernethy, Box 69, Owaka.
West Otago	.. 235178 Sgmn. Stuart, A.G., Overseas.	Mr. D. G. McDuff, "Forestvale," Kelso.
Gore	.. Mr. G. Swanson, Waikaka Valley, R.D.	Mr. P. W. Hunt, 10 Rock St., Gore.
Southland	.. Mr. A. A. Lennie, West Plains.	Mr. L. K. Griffin, Woodlands.

"THE N.Z. BEEKEEPER"

This Journal is issued free to all members of the National Beekeepers' Association of N.Z. Failure to renew subscriptions promptly results in automatic removal of names from Journal Mailing List.

Subscription rates for the Journal are 2/- per annum, 6d. per copy, post free. Please notify any irregularity in receipt of the Journal to the Editor.

Literary contributions and advertisements must be in the hands of the Editor, Mr. W. J. Lennon, Omakau,

Central Otago, not later than the first of month of publication.

Nom-de-plume letters must be signed by the writer and address given, not necessarily for publication, but as proof of good faith. Letters accepted for publication do not necessarily express the views of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

Trade Announcements, 5/- per inch per insertion; £5 per page; £2/15/- per half-page; £1/10/- per quarter-page per issue.

"Wanted," 2d. per word per insertion.

The New Zealand BEEKEEPER

Published Quarterly on the 20th January, April, July and October,
by the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand.

W. J. Lennon, Editor.

Subscription, 2/- per annum, post free; 6d. per copy.

VOL. 5, No. 3

JULY 20, 1943

EDITORIAL.

Annual Conference, 1943.

Conference this year ended on the note of loyalty to our Association. The annual election of officers was largely contested on this issue. There has been evidence in recent years of the need for vital changes within our organisation. In every organisation at this stage of development there is the opportunity for radical or minority elements to exercise an undue influence. The executive has recognised this need by preparing a plan of action that will be worked out and presented during the coming year. Negotiations with the Minister of Marketing, the Hon. Mr. Barclay, have been undertaken on the question of price and the marketing policy generally. Unless the loyalty of the past is continued in the present year, the executive experience gained in recent years and the value of contacts made could easily be sacrificed. We must face the difficult questions of delegate's voting, and direct membership. We should agree to work a marketing policy now, not only for the best war effort, but also for the experience to be gained in the peace effort of reconstruction.

On the question of finance for our Association, there seemed to be strong desire to be independent of grants. The executive has a plan for your consideration that will help to bring this desirable end nearer. A comparison of our own statistics with those of the Department of Agriculture shows that our Association has the support of 80% of the commercial producers of the country. If our numerical strength was more widely understood, and our democratic repre-

sentation recognised, we would very quickly overcome the apathy or prejudice of the small section outside the family.

There are two new members on the executive in Mr. Kirk, of Wanganui, and Mr. McFadzien, of Outram. Mr. Williams and Mr. Penrose were re-elected. This gives a representation well spread over the two Islands. Some might argue that these changes indicate a vote against control in any form. On the other hand the re-election of Mr. Field and Mr. Lennon as president and vice-president respectively, unopposed, on the issue of the continuance of the present policy, shows the former argument to be unsound. Mr. Field's return for the fourth year in succession as president is a deserved tribute to the ability with which he has guided our affairs. One point deserving of mention is that those producers who have favoured a greater measure of security to the I.M.D., have not been in favour of 100% control. The vote against delegates who have favoured such control may have reflected that misunderstanding.

On the particular question of the amount of control to be exercised at present, Conference stated its mind more definitely than in the past. By an almost unanimous vote it approved the continuance of the present measure of commandeer. The action of the president and vice-president in going to the Minister of Marketing to obtain the mind of the Government more definitely on its marketing policy and to make sure that the Minister knew the attitude of our Association, helped in considerable measure to clarify the position and to bring about

a better understanding of both viewpoints. Inherent in the question of control is the matter of price about which the executive has yet to negotiate, and that of the interests of all sections which the Minister has assured us will be more fully recognised. A unanimous vote of thanks to the Minister at the close of Conference for his sympathetic consideration of our case, augurs well for the resolution of our difficulties on marketing in the spirit of conciliation.

With the loyalty of all branches and members, the executive has the right to hope that its further efforts to carry out the terms of the Conference resolutions will be successful. Hasty or ill-considered action on the part of individual members or branches could well be the rock on which our efforts might founder. This is our year of greater loyalty to the Association. Success now will have measurable results for years to come; it will ensure our making a war effort comparable to that of other sections of the community; and it will give encouragement to those who will be planning our affairs for rehabilitation in the immediate years ahead. We cannot promise to satisfy everyone; we can but seek fairness and justice.

Read "The Scottish Beekeeper," Official Organ of the Scottish Beekeepers' Association. Published monthly, 3/- per annum. 186 Forest Avenue, Aberdeen, Scotland.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

The editor regrets the small delay in the issue of this number. It has been due to the late receipt of conference reports from the typist. All branch secretaries are thanked for the prompt reply to the request for information on office-bearers for the current year, and for branch news, which have unfortunately had to be held over. Will secretaries please send new reports, by the end of September, for inclusion in the October issue?

If receipts are made out on the duplicate books for members serving in the Forces, showing their home address, and marked "ON ACTIVE SERVICE," these members will continue to get their journals free.

In a letter from Pte. H. Silvester in prisoner-of-war camp, Italy, to his parents in Tauranga, he states that the day he wrote was a red letter day for the camp as there was the first distribution of N.Z. Red Cross parcels, and the contents of the parcels reached a high-water mark for quality. Special reference was made to the pound of honey which was included in the parcels, and Pte. Silvester states that New Zealand will henceforth be noted as the country that could supply honey to Prisoners-of-War.

—C. R. Paterson.

ITALIAN QUEENS

Reared under ideal conditions and of Highest Quality. Guaranteed free from all disease, and bred from Pure Stocks which have been carefully selected for good working and non-swarming qualities.

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

	1	2	3	4	5	10	20 or more	50 upwards
Untested	7/-	13/6	19/6	25/-	30/-	57/6	5/6 each	5/3 each
Tested	11/-	21/-	30/-	39/-	48/-	90/-		

Select

Tested

14/- 26/-

Breeders 25/-

Delivery.—Tested, from September 20th; Untested, from October 20th (as weather permits) to April 30th.

Orders filled in rotation as received.

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

C. A. GREIG POSTAL ADDRESS & P.O. ORDER OFFICE **Richmond, Nelson**

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND,

JUNE 30th, JULY 1st, and JULY 2nd, 1943.

Held in the Chamber of Commerce Hall, Dominion Building, Wellington, commencing at 10.0 a.m., 30th June, 1943. Chairman: Mr. E. A. Field. Secretary: Mr G. V. Fraser, F.C.S.N.Z.

Mr Barclay, Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, opened the Conference and said it was the first Dominion Conference he had had the pleasure of attending. He had addressed many Boards of primary producers and had generally managed to get on well with them. He had no fear of his ability to do so with the beekeepers. Newspapers were not the best means of getting to understand one another, and before Conference was over he hoped an even better understanding would eventuate. His dual position as Minister of Agriculture and Marketing gave him the opportunity to see both sides, but it made discussion much more difficult.

Reports from all parts of New Zealand had indicated that weather conditions were good and that the bees were making excellent progress during the early spring. Unfavourable weather conditions at critical periods, however, in the Auckland, Hamilton, Hastings, and West Coast districts of the North Island, also parts of South Canterbury, adversely affected nectar secretion, and also the normal flight of bees; consequently honey crops in these areas were below average. Elsewhere throughout the Dominion fair to good crops were secured.

The total estimated honey crop from commercial apiaries was estimated at 2,605 tons, and the work of classifying and grading all honey handled by the Internal Marketing Division had shown the quality to be excellent as a whole.

Beekeepers were to be congratulated on their efforts to improve the standard of their produce in spite of increasing difficulties of apiary management under war conditions.

The general trend in beekeeping during the past year had been a re-

duction in the number of hives operated by many large commercial beekeepers due to the shortage of suitable labour where sons and employees had joined the armed forces. A sharp increase was recorded, however, in the number of persons taking up beekeeping on a domestic or semi-commercial basis, due no doubt to the satisfactory prices obtained for honey at the present time.

At 30th June, 1942, there were 7,996 apiaries registered, containing 132,136 hives. At 30th June, 1943, there were 8,407 apiaries registered containing 133,604 hives. The increase indicated in the number of persons keeping bees—the majority of whom had but a scant knowledge of the requirements of the industry—might present a post-war problem in the matter of disease control. This matter would require to be watched carefully.

The past year had been a difficult one for the apiary section of his Department, due to transport difficulties and shortage of staff. A great deal of important work had, however, been accomplished by field officers in the control of bee diseases, and providing suitable instruction in apiaries where the owners were absent serving with the Armed Forces.

During the year 54 competent beekeepers were employed as part-time Apiary Inspectors to assist the permanent officers in the field. These men had given excellent service and he was happy to announce that arrangements were now in hand to continue the part-time apiary inspection work during the coming season provided suitable beekeepers were available for the work.

Every assistance possible under existing war conditions had been rendered by the Government to the in-

dustry, including sugar supplies where required for bee feeding purposes, manpower where it had been possible to spare men from military duties for short periods, petrol supplies, and even exemption in some cases of full-time beekeepers, from military service for the purpose of maintaining the production of honey and beeswax, which are of considerable importance to our war economy. His Department was anxious to assist in any move calculated to increase and improve production on an economic basis, and all that was required was the continued co-operation with his officers in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the industry.

He congratulated the Association on the report of the I.M.D., but appealed to the honey industry, together with other primary industries, to do their utmost. They could not do impossibilities; he knew some of the difficulties facing all primary industries in New Zealand, particularly the shortage of manpower. They could not do the impossible, but it was gratifying to him as Minister in Charge of Marketing, to know that the hives had increased considerably during the past year. It was to their credit—the people who were collecting the honey—it was to their credit that the industry was moving towards increased production in spite of the difficulties through the war: in spite of the difficulties they were facing, together with other primary industries. These were difficult times and they should do everything to increase production at the present time. It was totally different in their industry at the present time two years ago. There was a demand for all primary industries to-day to increase production. A few years ago with certain primary industries it seemed difficult to get the produce away; to-day it looked as though the more they could get away was quite an effort towards winning the war. He would ask them to do their utmost to increase production of the lines they were on.

He would give them a short history of the way in which the I.M.D. came into the honey business. The Division came into the honey business—the Division's handling of the honey mar-

keting—was at the industry's request in 1938 to save co-operative effort, which was tottering because of the efforts made to keep marketing as a pool of speculative marketing interests. They knew a good deal about that—about the difficulties in the industry in 1938. He had heard a good deal of that as a member of Parliament at that time, and the Marketing Division was asked to come into the industry and assist to develop some system of marketing. At that time it seemed impossible. Some could not envisage it to-day—the whole outlook had changed. To-day they could sell, he supposed, five times as much honey as they had. In those days it was difficult to sell the honey they had.

The co-operative spirit had been strong in the bee industry, and organisation was beginning to become effective. In 1938 local and export market returns were controlled and voluntary suppliers received consistently higher prices each year and producers outside of the Division benefitted by the non-price cutting. So much so that last year 7½d. per lb. pro rata compared beyond question with 3½d., 4d., and 5d. received in years prior to I.M.D. influence.

The beekeepers in the Annual Conferences had consistently recognised the Division's essentiality in maintaining marketing organisation by recommending the provision of the marketing of quantities to keep the plant active and remunerative to the industry.

The Division was endeavouring to do for the honey industry, if he might say so, what was being done in the distribution and marketing of butter in New Zealand. There was nothing they were prouder of to-day than the distribution of butter throughout New Zealand. They had saved somewhere about £250,000 a year in the distribution of butter—to get an orderly marketing system. Before the I.M.D. took over distribution of butter in New Zealand the distributors throughout New Zealand, with the exception of Christchurch, used to get about 1d. lb. To-day the distributor gets ½d. lb. That alone saved £120,000. All the retailers used to get

2d. to 2½d.; to-day they get 1½d. lb. It had taken a few years to work up and get all into line, but the saving was about £250,000 a year. He thought they could make a big saving in the distribution of honey throughout New Zealand in the same way, but it could not all be done over night. When they started the distribution of butter in New Zealand there were lots of objections, but the industry itself was steadily behind them, because the distribution of butter throughout New Zealand was chaotic, and the industry at different conferences said so. To-day they had an orderly system of marketing butter, saving huge sums of money. He thought they could do exactly the same with honey. Certain factions were rebelling against an orderly system of marketing honey at the present time. He thought they were taking a short-range view of their problem. War, moreover, had greatly increased the need for a central collection and distribution scheme.

War Cabinet decided that 70% of the honey should be sent through the I.M.D. this year. It was not a decision of the I.M.D. War Cabinet decided because it needed the honey for priorities. War and medical requirements had equal distribution of honey available, and 30% was left to the beekeepers for door trade, retailer and wholesaler connections. It was anticipated that the 30% would reasonably supply their own areas and consumers. It had not worked out too satisfactorily. It had not been accomplished by any means, and the Government had a responsibility to the consumers equally important as to producers. That was a problem they had there. They were continually meeting producers' organisations similar to those there to-day, and they were also meeting the consumer organisations. One had to take a national view of this problem as with every other problem. The Government could not afford to have a one-track mind on this question. He knew that many organisations claimed they were not getting the cost of production; at the same time consumers claimed they were paying too much for the products. The middleman was

not satisfied; he said the regulations were ruining him. The I.M.D. was getting nothing out of it at all. All they did was regulating. They were getting nothing out of the distribution of butter, or honey—nothing whatever. The producers say they are not getting the cost of production, the consumers say they are having to pay too much for the commodities. All these claims are settled by the Price Tribunal which examines all angles. They could not afford a one-track mind, and the Price Tribunal and the Government had no axe to grind in it other than orderly distribution, only to see that everyone got their fair share. But he could not see how any Government could satisfy all the producers—that would be pretty difficult, not even with honey.

He had shown them what the I.M.D. had done with butter. No members of the I.M.D. got any extra pay because they got the honey for less. This fact of not being distributed as well as it should have been, and the greatly accelerated tempo of food production and supplies for Allied Forces make it fairly clear that further measures to equalise distribution must be undertaken with next season's crop. A very small minority of beekeepers had seen fit to challenge the Government's right to secure essential supplies and the Government must take, and was now taking the usual course of the law against those who had failed to meet their legal obligations.

Some discussion has been ventilated in the press over price, and some unfortunate misleading statements had been made. They were there to discuss for a short time both statements and he would leave officers of his Department who would be there to discuss those statements with Conference. That was the place to thrash them out. They should keep it as friendly as they could and see if they could come to some agreement.

The price of honey as well as costs associated with it, had been fixed under stabilisation. He had previously expressed willingness to meet members of the industry to hear their views on the matter of price, but he could not do so with anyone who was

BEESWAX



It's up to us to save

every ounce of Beeswax we can to meet the present shortage, due to the poor honey crop coupled with increased demands on wax for industrial and war purposes. A "Waste Drive" round your apiaries will amply reward you. If you cannot conveniently render your old combs, cappings, etc., I can do it for you on attractive terms. Write for particulars, stating approximate quantity and also whether the recovered wax is for sale or for conversion into foundation.

If you have already prepared your wax for market, please send it along. I shall need every pound I can lay my hands on, and am paying the maximum legal price, 1/6 per pound plus railage.

And don't forget that it is true war-time economy to use the best quality foundation. You can procure Acorn Weed Process foundation from the Alliance Agent in your district, or direct from the factory.

A. ECROYD

11 THORNTON ST., CHRISTCHURCH, N.1.

Telegraphic Address: "ECROYD, SHIRLEY."

PLEASE ORDER EARLY!

refusing to supply his honey under the Regulations.

The bonus this year will be not less than 1d. per lb., as last year. In answer to a remark, "Seals money," the Minister said Seals money was a trust money. They could thrash it out with the Department's officers. Let the Department hear from them as an organisation, not from any section, but the organisation as a whole, as to what it wanted done with the Seals money. The officers would be available. He would appreciate, and had appreciated in the past, the co-operation of the President and the organisation. A small section had seen fit to refuse to co-operate, but they could not be permitted to defy the Government.

He would now ask for questions and declare the Conference open.

The Chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to the Minister for attending the Conference that day, said that Mr. Barclay in his remarks had said he got on quite well with Boards when he met them, but not so well with the members of the organisations throughout the country. There were reasonable people in all organisations, particularly the primary producers, but because these were on their own farms and not in a little circle they were not always in possession of the facts governing the industry. That was why representatives were going round getting the general feeling of the Association. He would like to thank the Minister and his officers for the help the Association had received. He was quite sure that they realised that the beekeepers in the country were doing their best to support the war effort. They had matters which needed urgent attention. He thought it better for them to meet the Minister to see what he wanted carried out and to see if they could bring themselves into line and work in a general scheme for the country. Throughout the world there was a measure of control, and they had got to accept a measure of control whether they liked it or not. They should put their views forward and see if they could be welded in.

After replying to several questions the Minister said it was the decision of War Cabinet that the Department

should have 70% of the honey distribution, and they were getting the co-operation of at least three-fourths of the industry.

Mr Lennon (Central Otago) said he was glad to notice that the Minister was anxious to meet a Committee including representatives of their organisation, but that organisation represented all the beekeepers of the Dominion, including those seriously affected by the Regulations. It might happen that some of these people would be elected to the incoming Executive; such an Executive must represent all points of view of the Association. Those men had a case, and as an Association they had never promised support of any marketing organisation because it had never been asked for.

Mr. Lennon moved a vote of thanks to the Minister for the extra time he had accorded Conference.

Mr. Dallas (Agricultural Department) referred to the difficulties of inspection and the work of part-time inspection officers. Though the figures he gave would show somewhat higher percentages of disease, Conference should bear in mind that they were not complete figures and that his inspectors had assured him that the position was very little worse than it was twelve months ago over the whole industry.

His statistics gave the number of registered beekeepers, the number of apiaries, and the number of hives. It had been found that the use of sugar had not been great.

Although the position with regard to disease was not so bad as would appear on the surface, at the same time they had to take notice of it, and he hoped that some reference to it in Conference would assist the Department to get the disease under. Each should use his influence with his neighbour in helping to achieve this end.

F. J. LAKE LTD.

432 MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN

Phone 10-701 ::: Box 669

Manufacturers of Honey Tins

BEESWAX.

Mr. Fraser, the General Secretary, has informed us as follows of the contents of a letter from the Ministry of Supply:—

In acknowledging my letter re the Price of Beeswax, the Price Tribunal under date of 27th July stated "The Tribunal has given full consideration to this matter and, as mentioned in your letter, it interviewed, among others interested, your Dominion President, Mr. Field, and the Chairman of the Honey Control Board, Mr. Nelson."

"The outcome was its decision to increase the apiarists' price by 6d. per lb., i.e. up to 2/- per lb., and this increase was brought into effect on the 19th instant by Price Order No. 145, dated 15th instant as per copy herewith."

2nd August, 1943.

Mr. G. V. Fraser,
Secretary, N.Z. Beekeepers' Assn.,
FOXTON.

Re: Beeswax Control.

Dear Sir,—Attached hereto is a copy of the Beeswax Control Notice, 1943, which was issued in the N.Z. Gazette on 15th July.

You will no doubt have seen in the newspapers a Press statement by the Hon. Minister of Supply in regard to the necessity for this Control Notice, and the purposes for which beeswax must be made available.

It is realised that the first use of beeswax is for bee comb foundations, and the interests of beekeepers in this respect will be fully protected. It is desired to ascertain the quantity of wax produced over and above this requirement in order that the needs of munitions and essential industry may be adequately supplied, and to this end beekeepers have been requested to furnish to the Factory Controller particulars of stocks held by them. (Ref. Section 6 of the Control Notice.)

To date, however, very few returns have been received. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the urgency of the necessity for beekeepers to comply with this Order, and I would appre-

ciate your assistance in bringing before the notice of members of your Association their obligation to forward stock returns as soon as possible.

Yours Faithfully,

G. A. PASCOE,
Factory Controller.

Clause 6 of the Beeswax Control Notice, 1943, states that within fourteen days of the publication hereof in the Gazette every owner of more than 10lb. of beeswax shall furnish in writing delivered to the Factory Controller particulars of his stocks of beeswax as at the date of the publication of this notice in the Gazette, showing:—

- (a) Total quantities;
- (b) Whether crude, clear, or refined;
- (c) Address where stored.

"Beeswax played an important part in the prosecution of the war," said Mr. Sullivan when referring to the Beeswax Control Notice recently gazetted. Last year N.Z. had imported beeswax from Tanganyika, but the British Government had purchased the entire output of that territory, and to meet the lack of imports a Control Notice was required. Anyone holding more than 10lb. of beeswax must furnish a return by July 30th, and the disposal, sale or transfer of beeswax was prohibited without the written consent of the Factory Controller. Normal use, such as the manufacture of floor polishes, could not be permitted, and the Controller would direct supplies for the essential needs of the war.

Mr. Sullivan mentioned that some of the uses of beeswax included the sealing of aircraft components, the preparation of butter for the tropics, and the manufacture of certain munitions.

A new price order (at one penny each.—Ed.) issued by the Price Tribunal provides for the maximum price chargeable by beekeepers for beeswax shall be 2/- per lb. F.O.R. It also stipulates that the maximum price chargeable by any person other than a beekeeper shall not without special authority, exceed 2/- per lb., plus freight charges carried.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE DIVISION

TREND IN BEEKEEPING.

The general trend in beekeeping during the past year has been a reduction in the number of hives operated by many large commercial beekeepers, due to the shortage of suitable labour where sons and employees have joined the Armed Forces. A sharp increase is recorded, however, in the number of persons taking up beekeepers on a domestic or semi-commercial basis, due no doubt to the rationing of sugar supplies and the good retail prices obtainable for honey at the present time.

At 30th June, 1942, there were 7,996 apiaries registered containing 132,136 hives.

Commercial Groups.	No. of Bee-keepers.	Regis-tered.	No. of Hives.
200-250 hives	34	212	7,499
251-300 hives	23	198	6,309
301 and over	102	1,633	61,193

APIARY INSPECTION.

The past year has been a difficult one for the Department, due to transport difficulties and shortage of staff. A great deal of important work has, however, been accomplished by field officers in the control of bee diseases.

During the year 54 competent beekeepers were employed as part-time apiary inspectors at convenient intervals; but owing to the necessity to conserve petrol and tyres the usual arrangements had to be suspended and a new plan put into operation, which proved to be both economical and satisfactory. All work has been concentrated as far as possible on locations where disease was reported during the past three seasons, or where apiaries have not received the usual amount of attention due to the shortage of labour. It was found necessary during the past season to destroy by fire 313 hives badly infected with foul-brood. The value of this work in locating and removing serious sources of infection will be

appreciated by all competent beekeepers.

Arrangements are now in hand to continue the work of part-time apiary inspection, provided suitable beekeepers are available for the work.

MAIN PROBLEMS.

The problem of immediate concern is to provide an adequate staff of field instructors to control bee diseases so that production of honey and beeswax may be maintained at as high a level as possible under present conditions, and to provide a suitable instruction service in apiaries where the owners are absent serving in the Armed Forces.

CO-OPERATION REQUIRED.

It is very desirable for all beekeepers to continue to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the Department so that a maximum of service may be maintained to the best advantage of the beekeeping industry as a whole.

I wish to draw special attention to the Apiary Registration Regulations, requiring all beekeepers to notify this office at 1st December each year of any increase or decrease in the number of hives kept at each apiary. This information is essential for the efficient servicing of the industry and the obtaining of statistics.

W. H. DALLAS,

Director of the Horticulture Division.

BEEKEEPING IN AUSTRALIA

"The Australasian Beekeeper." Illustrated magazine, published monthly by Messrs. Pender Bros. Pty. Ltd. Subscription, 5/- per year, posted. Sample copy free on application to The Editor,

P.O. Box 20,
West Maitland, N.S.W.,
Australia.

ADDRESS OF WALLACE NELSON, CHAIRMAN HONEY CONTROL BOARD.

At Annual Conference of the National Beekeepers' Assn., Wellington, 1943

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The official statements and circulars that have been made from time to time together with your own knowledge of the war time value of honey as a food, make it unnecessary for me to emphasise the important part which the honey industry is required to take in the war effort.

At the time of your last annual conference it was believed that if the Marketing Division were given 50 per cent. of the commercial production, this would prove adequate to meet the essential needs of war time units, and your conference agreed to the application of regulations that would provide the Marketing Division with the quantity mentioned. With the passing months, however, the demand for honey by military units considerably increased and a position was reached where the amount in sight was far from adequate to meet the needs of even prisoner-of-war parcels, military hospitals, and other equally deserving units. The situation was made more precarious by reason of the disappointing crop report prospects from the main honey producing districts. An analysis of the position clearly proved that even the full commercial production of the Dominion would have been barely sufficient to meet the demands on the Division. It became clear that the 50 per cent. basis approved of at the conference would be very far short of the amount required to meet the most urgent needs of war time units. It was under these circumstances that the Board approved of the quota from the beekeepers to the Division being increased from 50 per cent. to 70 per cent. of production. The general policy desired by the beekeepers was therefore observed; the only difference being that an additional 20 per cent. of production was called for to help towards meeting the more serious shortage that developed since the time of your conference. It was believed that the 30 per cent. which many beekeepers would wish to retain under this arrangement would serve

as a generous quota for distribution in the country districts. Regulations were made accordingly and applied to give effect to this procedure and explanatory matter was distributed to beekeepers concerned and also in your Journal.

The quantity of honey which observance of the regulations was expected to provide has fallen short by a very big margin indeed. Unfortunately this cannot be altogether explained away by the poor season, which admittedly was one of the worst on record in many districts. It is now evident that whilst many beekeepers fully observed the terms of the regulations, many others either did not take them seriously or simply chose to ignore them. It is not for the Board to comment on the merit of the several reasons advanced for the short supply to the Division, but I must emphasise this point: **Honey is regarded as an essential commodity, urgently required in connection with the war effort**, and it is mainly because of this fact that facilities have been granted the beekeeper in the matter of benzene, tyres, sugar for bee feed, and exemption from military service. It is not reasonable to expect any Government with a sense of responsibility to the nation to be indifferent to a deliberate hold-up of supplies required to meet demands created by war time conditions. The quantity of honey required for our prisoner-of-war parcels alone is 8,000 lbs. per week, and less than one third of that amount is available to maintain continuity of supply for the next few months. The position is equally unsatisfactory in the matter of meeting the requirements of hospitals and other urgent demands on the Division. At the same time the position on the local market is far from satisfactory. Honey appears to be selling freely in certain districts, while in others it is quite unprocurable. The local distribution is inequitable and more or less chaotic.

This brief outline of the position portrays a serious situation of which you will learn more from the report

that will be submitted to you by the Manager of the Honey Division. I need not urge this conference to give the matter its attention and to assist in providing a remedy that will correct the unsatisfactory features existing.

At your last conference attention was drawn to the fact that 7d. per lb. pro rata plus 4d. per lb. bonus from the Division was only made possible by withdrawing a considerable sum from the reserve fund. As a result of representation made to the Price Tribunal by the Board and Marketing Division the price of bulk honey was advanced, but it seems doubtful whether this will mean any appreciable increase of return to the Division in view of the amount of bulk honey handled being much less than was anticipated.

A further factor operating against the interest of suppliers to the Division is the loss of our overseas market. This market provided the Division with a premium over local return and in consequence would have assisted the pay-out to the suppliers. The position was, I think, clearly understood at your last conference. No resolutions were passed indicating any dissatisfaction with the pay-out from the Division, and I think it fair to assume that the Division's pay-out was regarded as being satisfactory for an average crop under normal seasonal conditions.

Unfortunately the season we have just experienced has been one of the worst on record in many districts, and it is not surprising therefore to find that the return of many beekeepers based on last season's operations has been disappointing. There is no primary industry in which the product of the individual fluctuates in quantity to anything like the same extent that it does in the case of the beekeeper. The crop has been known to vary in the case of individual producers between 40 tons in one season and a complete crop failure the next season, and it is necessary to feed many tons of sugar to keep the bees alive. These are the main factors that require the beekeepers' position to be assessed by his average yearly return from his efforts spread over several seasons.

BEESWAX.

Some time ago your President, Mr. Field, and I interviewed the Price Tribunal on the subject of the fixed price of 1/6 for beeswax. We put forward the contention that the pre-war ruling price for locally produced beeswax was governed by the landed cost of duty free importations, and was in no sense related to cost of production. Moreover the price offering before the war was actually above the existing price of 1/6 fixed by the Price Tribunal. There is no reason to believe that the cost of producing beeswax in New Zealand is any less than it is in Australia where the fixed price is understood to be 2/6 per lb. I should add that the Tribunal gave your President and myself lengthy and sympathetic hearing, and we feel that the price for this commodity will be adjusted more in keeping with production costs.

In conclusion permit me to direct your attention to the position we may have to face after the war. As you well know the Honey Section of the Internal Marketing Division came into existence for the purpose of establishing marketing stability and providing a selling organisation to the honey industry. I am sure no one with any length of experience in the production of honey has any wish to return to the chaotic conditions of individual competitive selling that prevailed prior to the existence of the Marketing Division.

Whilst our paramount duty is to direct our energies to the war effort, beekeepers should at the same time take steps to ensure that the Division is placed in a position to provide the industry with that standard of service expected from it when the war is over.

From the report of Mr. Stoupe, you will learn something of the problems facing the Division, and I am sure this conference will be glad to assist in the effort towards finding a solution to them.

Finally, let me again refer to the inequitable distribution of honey on the local market. In many districts, honey is totally unprocurable by the consuming public while in other districts it is in fairly good supply. This position obviously cannot be allowed

to continue and serves to emphasise the urgency of the services of the Division being made greater use of than it is at the present time with a view to every one obtaining a fair share of the amount available for civilian use.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Waipawa, R.D.

The Editor.

Sir,—Honey prices: we hear quite a lot about the price producers get for their honey by those who maintain that 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Mr. Rentoul says it is nearly 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.) is not a payable price. But what about the consumer who pays 1/2 for a one pound carton and apparently is willing to pay that if he can get the honey? It would appear that the beekeeper has to provide apiary site and buildings, bees, hives, equipment for extracting and processing honey, sugar for feeding in poor seasons, vehicle, petrol and tyres for out-apiary management, repairs, replacements and depreciation on plant, etc., also some assistance at extracting time, and give the whole of his own time in the production of ten tons of honey which at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. returns him £536. The consumer pays £1306 for the ten tons. A detailed statement showing how distribution costs are made up—between the producer's 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and consumer's 1/2—will be much appreciated by,

JOHN CITIZEN.

And what about the stings, John? A committee was set up at conference to investigate the question you suggest.—Ed.

Te Mata Road,
Havelock North.

The Editor.

Dear Sir,—I would like to call attention to what I consider to be a misleading statement in Mr. Rentoul's article in the N.Z. Beekeeper of April 20th. I refer to a statement which reads . . . "freight, which they would pay if the honey was bought by the Division, .117d. per lb."

I know of a case where honey was sent to the I.M.D. and the freight

deducted worked out at .289d. per lb., in addition cartage to rail cost 1/2 per case which equals .135d. per lb. nearly. This honey was graded at 90 points or 6.3d. per lb. so we get the following result: Price paid by the I.M.D. per lb., less Mr. Rentoul's cost for tins and cases, .754; railage as charged by I.M.D., .289; cartage to rail, .134; tinning and casing, .100; a total of 1.277d. per lb., leaving a net return of 5.023d.

Also in the article on the "Marketing of Honey" it is stated, "such as the running costs of a lorry, replacement costs of hive equipment, etc., reduce the real income to a figure that another 1/2d. per lb. would hardly cover." The actual lorry expenses alone, without allowing for depreciation for a business with about twelve out-apiaries last season worked out at .755d. per lb., and the utmost care was used to keep expenses down.

I think the article is a good one, and the loss of 1.95d. per lb. agrees with results I have arrived at by a similar method. It seems to me that in order to make a decent living, a beekeeper, who relies on the industry for a living, requires about 8d. per lb. NET for his honey, on the average. In good seasons—they are few—he must make some provision for the poor ones.

Yours truly,

W. H. ASHCROFT.

The following is Mr. Rentoul's explanation with regard to Mr. Ashcroft's reference to Mr. Rentoul's statement in the April number of the Beekeepers' Journal:—

29th July, 1943.

Mr. W. H. Ashcroft in his letter refers to a statement made by me in the N.Z. Beekeepers' Journal of April 20th. My reference to freight costs is perhaps not very clear and has been misunderstood.

The paragraph in which this appeared, was referring to those who had made certain statements in the Press, and should read "freight which they" (who made the statement) "would pay if the honey was bought by the Division .117d. per lb." This would be the freight cost to those particular producers.

ADDRESS, CONFERENCE, NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION,

WELLINGTON, 30th JUNE, 1943, by Mr. H. F. Stoupe.

At your Conference last year, the question of obtaining sufficient supplies for the Honey Section to enable it carry on efficiently was discussed and you passed a resolution recommending that 50 per cent. of the crop should be commandeered by the Marketing Division. This recommendation was an endorsement by you of the work done by the Honey Section, and a recognition of its benefit to the industry: a gesture on your part which was fully appreciated. It was not long after your Conference, however, that the food situation brought forward another consideration, quite apart from the needs of the Honey Section.

This previous problem of keeping the Honey Section fully supplied so that it can stabilise and expand your markets may require attention after the war, but that problem can be dealt with when it again arises. Some of you may think that better than such a solution would be the doing away with the Honey Section altogether. Well, if that becomes the opinion of the beekeepers as a whole and they wish to be left to market their honey themselves, there would be no problem in that. The Honey Section was started at the request of the beekeepers, and is being carried on solely in the interests of the beekeepers. No one is making profit out of it other than the beekeepers, and if it does not profit them, why carry it on? Some of the letters received and remarks by some visiting beekeepers suggest that there is a belief that the Honey Section is an incubus on the industry, exploiting the beekeepers for someone's profit. However, those of you who know the past history of the industry, and some of you have been in it since it became an industry, can get closer to the facts than that.

Be that as it may, the Honey Section has now a job to do in the war economy that makes it necessary to

carry on and do that job for the duration, and we can leave the matter of maintaining its efficiency to shape the well-being of the industry after the war, or its demise if that is the general wish, until the war is over.

It has been stated that the commander of 70 per cent. of the crop was just a scheme to secure supplies for the Honey Section, but definitely that was not so. The restriction in the supply of other sweets, particularly sugar and jam and other spreads, swung the demand to honey, which was still an uncontrolled product. Surely you are not so short-sighted as to think that honey has all at once come into its own and that it is now the most desirable and necessary of foods; that from its pre-war consumption of something less than 4lbs. per head of population everyone now wants it in quantity for itself alone. The war has created a demand for other products such as ice cream, confectionery, biscuits, and many other things whose production is restricted for want of sugar, and these alone could use up all the honey produced in New Zealand. Similarly, the direct use of honey in foods has been stimulated to an unprecedented degree for the same reason. The present demands for honey is, then, purely a war condition, and I will refer to this later.

This demand brought about competitive buying, and the division of the honey crop from its usual channels has resulted in an unequal distribution to consumers and a shortage of supply where it was most needed. In 1942, the Honey Section, which was expected to keep the major part of the population supplied as well as hospitals and the Armed Forces, ran out of honey in October and no supplies were available for these services. Others, again, by direct contact with producers, had been able to get honey far in excess of their reasonable needs, at any rate far in

excess of a reasonable proportion. Probably most of you have heard or have read Mr. Nash's statement of New Zealand's obligations under the Lease-Lend arrangements; that it was our job to provide a large part of the foods for the Pacific Forces. Honey was specially mentioned. The distribution of honey being as it was, the Food Controller decided that it must be put right; and the War Cabinet passed the Honey Emergency Regulations and the carrying out of these Regulations was made the job of the Marketing Division. The Regulations gave authority for taking over the whole of the honey, but the Marketing Division estimated that 70 per cent. of the crop would allow a reasonable supply for essential services and a distribution to the civilians in New Zealand of a reasonable quantity, although this was less than the normal amount, and would at the same time leave a good proportion for the beekeepers to sell at highly remunerative prices; an arrangement that seemed to approach the ideal. The 70% of the Marketing Division was estimated to produce 1400 tons, but to be sure that we would be able to keep to our allocations we budgeted on 1000 tons. The Army wanted 800 tons, but to make the honey go as far as possible, instead of prisoners of war getting 8000 one-pound tins every week, they got this every three weeks, the other two weeks getting golden syrup and condensed milk; hospitals and chemists got their full allowance, the Armed Forces in New Zealand were cut to the civilian ration, 1lb. per head; certain essential industries had to be provided for, also overseas forces, and a special allowance for the sick, which is supplied on a medical certificate. The honey season is now practically finished and we have received only 760 tons of honey. What conclusion are we to come to? Are we still to accept that the production of honey in New Zealand is round about 3000 tons, with the implications of such an acceptance, or must we conclude that we only produce about 1000 tons? I will leave that with you. As you know, the Government has assisted you to carry on your production by releasing manpower, and making available sugar, petrol, and tyres.

All these commodities are war essentials. I have previously said that the present demand for honey is a wartime demand, and it is well to consider whether, even if you were allowed to do so, it is wise to exploit this situation. I understand that in the last war a similar state of affairs with regard to honey prevailed in the United Kingdom, but somewhat intensified. Failing sugar, people resorted to the use of honey to increase their sweets ration. The prices of honey rose and when the war stopped the reaction against honey was such that it was a long time before it was possible to persuade, and it cost something to persuade, them to buy honey again. It is scarcely likely that there would be such a reaction here, but there may be a reaction, particularly if dissatisfaction is brought about either by exorbitant prices or unequal distribution.

Our export market has been cut out. We will have to commence building this up again as we did after the last war.

There are other possibilities with which we may have to contend. We will be more closely associated with other producing countries whose normal prices for honey are much below ours. We should, therefore, do nothing to prejudice honey on our own market. A consumption of less than four pounds a head does not allow any liberties to be taken risking a reduction in consumption. We may find it necessary, on the contrary, to increase this consumption. The answer to excessive prices for honey will be substitutes. We have already met something of this sort in quarters that are active in food matters, here in New Zealand.

The biggest use of honey industrially is the tobacco industry, and it uses substantial quantities.

Recently, a press cable stated that condensed apple juice was a promising substitute.

Definitely, the sky is not the limit in honey prices; the substitute is the limit.

DISTRIBUTION.

I would like to point out to producers that we are not satisfied with the distribution to the civilian population,

and consider that the producers have not assisted us with 30% left for their own sales.

You must all know that the quantity available per head is small, and yet sales have been made by producers of 60lb. tins and more to one person, thereby depriving many others of their share.

Gentlemen, the civilian population of this country have rights, and when there is any surplus of any commodity above the essential services, they have a right to demand that it is equally distributed over the whole population.

The price paid by the Marketing Division and authorised by the Price Order has been described as "ridiculous." From the number of enquiries from beekeepers received before the present Price Order was issued, it would appear that it was not understood what the basis of prices was. The prices at which beekeepers could sell before the present Price Order was issued without infringing the War Regulations, was their 1939 selling price, unless they had obtained per-

mission to raise their prices from the Price Tribunal. To a large extent this was not observed, selling prices were raised, and it would seem that the I.M.D. Price is being compared with these high illegal prices. To substantiate any claim that the price paid by the I.M.D. does not conform with stabilisation principle, it would have to be shown that such price does not absorb the increased costs since 1939.

Beekeeper packers, of course, claim that they could largely get prices to retailers giving a much bigger return. To-day, of course, they can get consumer prices, but that is a war condition. Sales to retailers involved selling costs; packing, if costs were properly assessed, would involve a whole lot of costs such as owners' time, labour, overhead, insurance, depreciation, and such, so that the basis of the return gets back to the wholesale price and it boils down to the question, is the price paid by the I.M.D. equivalent to the price to wholesalers in 1939?

(To be continued)

REPORT OF CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

Owing to the amount of other material, this report is chiefly a list of resolutions dealt with. It will be amplified in the October issue.

Remits 1 and 2 were taken as one motion. "That the Government be instructed to carry out the terms of the Stabilisation Plan in meeting increased costs, by increasing the payout for bulk honey accordingly. That as 7d. per lb. pro rata for honey was insufficient to meet present day rise in costs, the Price Tribunal should revise the returns to producers in keeping with costs of production." Lennon-Griffin. Carried—933 votes for and 128 against.

An amendment, "That the Government be instructed to carry out the terms of the Stabilisation Plan by allowing producers, where they desire to do so, to maintain their income by selling in their usual channels," was lost. Bray-McFadzien. 306 for 747 against.

Remit 3. "That in view of the request from last conference that the National Executive be consulted by the Government in all matters affecting the industry, an emphatic protest be made on the action of the Government in bringing down the Honey Marketing Regulations and the Price Order, without consulting the National Executive." Penrose-Miss Dalgleish. Carried.

Remit 4. "That we demand from the Minister of Marketing the right to elect producers' representatives (two from each island) as the Advisory Committee, on the

basis of a vote for each producer affected by the Marketing Regulations." Penrose-Bray.

After various amendments had been made the motion was finally passed as follows: "That the Minister of Marketing be urged to provide for the election of three producers' representatives to the Honey Board as at present in force, on a graduated basis of a vote for each producer affected by the Marketing Regulations."

Remit 5. "That the sale of comb honey, the comb of which has been used for brood, be prohibited." Hillary-Sage. Carried.

Remit 6. "That all honey produced be commandeered by the Government, with the exception of 30% or one ton per beekeeper, whichever was the greater." Hillary-Barber. Lost.

Remit 7. "That the system of grading honey is not in accordance with the public demand at present, as requests for darker honey are coming from as far away as Canterbury in larger quantities than can be supplied. We consider that the darker honey should be put on the market at the same price as the light honey, as the public are willing to pay the same price for whichever colour they prefer." Holdaway-Hillary. Carried.

An amendment, "That this conference is of the opinion that the Government should pay the standard price for all ranges of colour and flavour and that all honey should be sold on its food value," was lost. Bray-Garrett.

Remit 9. "That a supply of honey be made available at the Outpatients' Ward of all hospitals for distribution on presentation of a doctor's certificate." Miss Dalgliesh-Lowe. Carried.

Remit 10. "That to assure equitable supplies of honey to the Armed Forces, hospitals and the civilian population, the Government be asked to control all honey produced by beekeepers with 10 or more hives." Miss Dalgliesh-Gordon. Lost.

Remit 11. "That a committee be set up to inquire into costs and (if evidence is favourable) suggest to the Government an alternative scheme designed to cut down the cost of marketing and distribution for the benefit of beekeepers." Miss Dalgliesh-Holt. Carried.

Mr. Field, at this stage, reported on an interview that he and Mr. Lennon had with the Minister of Marketing, Mr. Barclay. He said that they had gone to the Minister in order that the viewpoint of our Association should be made clear. The Minister was asked for a more definite indication of the intentions of the Government in regard to the commandeering, and the Minister stated that it could not be less than the present 70%. Apart from some unforeseen emergency, he agreed that it should remain at this figure. The case of producer-packers was mentioned and the Minister agreed that these should be allowed to function in their districts over 30%, and that he was prepared to negotiate with them as to ways and means. As far as price was concerned, the Minister agreed that we had a case for sympathetic consideration. Mr. Field said that he thought it was the duty of conference and of beekeepers throughout the country to support the Government in the matter of the Regulations. In order that conference could express its mind on the subject, it was moved:

"That we accept the assurance of the Minister that no further commandeering than previously will be imposed, that the price will be considered in terms as already passed at conference, and that the interests of all sections will be recognised." Lennon-Clark. Passed with a large majority on the voices.

An amendment, "That this conference is of opinion that if the Government is determined to impose Control against the wishes of producers then it accept responsibility for seeing that the action does not curtail production to the detriment of the nation or react unjustly on any producer." Bray-Kirk. Lost.

Remits 13 and 15. "That as part-time inspection has proved so successful in reducing disease, a continuation of same should be carried on next season." Holt-Hillary. Carried.

Remit 14. "That a postal ballot be taken on all matters of vital concern to beekeepers such as the marketing of honey, or the licensing of apiary sites, and that the Executive be asked to exercise the powers laid down in clause 20." Hobbs-Bray. Carried.

Remit 21. "That a recommendation be made to the incoming executive that in view

of the growing importance of the beekeeping industry, it arrange for the early circulation of remits for conference." Miss Dalgliesh-Holt.

Remit 22. "That the Price Tribunal be asked to raise the price of beeswax to 2/6 per lb." Miss Dalgliesh-Penrose.

Remit 24. "That the Government be again requested to make sufficient funds available from the Seals Levy immediately, to enable the National Association to extend its work." Penrose-Jones. Carried, 744 for 319 against.

Remit 25. "That conference be held in the South Island at least one year in three." Lennon-Jones. Carried.

Remit 26. "That the Department of Agriculture be asked to investigate the value of sweet clover as a honey-producing plant in N.Z." Holt-Lennon. Carried.

"That an expression of appreciation be made to the Food Controller for the supply of sugar made available to beekeepers." Holt-Miss Dalgliesh. Carried.

Remit 23. "That it be a recommendation to the incoming Executive to compound a costing schedule and that all branches when asked to furnish schedules on the cost of producing honey be asked to use the prepared schedule." Miss Dalgliesh-Holt. Carried.

Remits 12 and 16. "That the Controlled Registration of Apiaries be approved, provided care was taken to see that in operation, the registration of apiaries did not prevent young beekeepers learning and starting in the industry with reasonable freedom." Field-Williams. Carried, 761 for 326 against.

Remit 17. "That the matter of both the hive tax and the apiary tax be held over for consideration next year." Field-Penny. Carried.

"That a standing Committee consisting of the President, Vice-President and Secretary, be set up for dealing with matters of urgency." Lennon-Lowe. Carried.

"That the committee to inquire into costs comprise three members." McFadzien-Miss Shepherd. Carried.

Nominations were: Messrs. Williams, Sage, Kirk, Penrose and Bray.

Elected were: Messrs. Williams, Penrose and Kirk.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

"That this conference views with concern the Government's action of centralisation of honey for packing, as all districts from which this honey comes are not free from disease and the blending and packing of such honey for redistribution will be a retrograde step for the industry as the spread of disease will be accentuated and more difficult to control." Penrose-Bray. Carried.

"As the Constitution with reference to voting is inadequate to cope with the major matters now before the Association, that it be a recommendation to the incoming Executive to have the clauses relative to voting altered to overcome the difficulties now arising, such amendments to be circulated to branches at least 60 days before next conference so as to permit them to be presented to conference for approval immediately business commences." Penrose-Williams. Carried.

"That this conference requests an assurance from War Cabinet through the Minister

of Marketing that any form of Control imposed on the honey industry, is only for the duration of the war." Penrose-Williams. Carried.

"That this conference disapproves of branches of the Association being used to undermine personal representations made by individual beekeepers to the Price Investigation Tribunal." Penrose-Bray. Carried.

"That it is the opinion of this conference that a Government nominee in the Advisory Committee elected by producers is unnecessary and undesirable." Bray-McFadzien. Lost.

"That the Government be asked to make an early announcement regarding its policy towards the manner of disposal and price to be paid for the 1943-4 crop." Hill-Bray. Carried.

With the approval of conference, Mr. Hillary read a paper on the formation of a N.Z. Commercial Apiarists' League.

The Chairman then vacated the Chair and the Secretary called for nominations for President.

Mr. E. A. Field (Foxton). Mr. Lennon-Mr. Bray. Elected unopposed.

Vice-President: Mr. W. J. Lennon (C. Otago). Mr. Holt-Mr. Lowe. Elected unopposed.

Executive Committee: Of six names submitted the following were elected—Mr. E. D. Williams and Mr. E. J. Kirk (North Island), Mr. T. Penrose and Mr. J. McFadzien (South Island).

Moved: Chairman, "That this conference expresses its thanks to the Minister of Agriculture for the consideration he has given the Executive and members of the N.E.A. during its present sessions. That the thanks of this Association be conveyed to the Acting Director of the Internal Marketing Board and his staff for their assistance at conference." Seconded. Carried.

Conference expressed its remembrance of the services given by two members of our Association, the late Mr. G. S. Kirker, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sage, by standing in silence as a mark of respect.

Votes of Thanks were passed to: Members of the Honey Control Board, the Scrutineers, Mr. Dallas and Officers of his Department, Secretary, and Messrs. Rentoul and Stoupe.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried with musical honours.

NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' ASSN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

- 1 — 15 hives 5/-
- 16 — 50 hives 10/-
- 51 — 100 hives 15/-

Five shillings extra for each additional 100, with a maximum of £2.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS:

1/6 per apiary per annum. (Insurance is voluntary, but, if taken, all of a member's apiaries must be covered.)

JOIN YOUR NEAREST BRANCH AND DERIVE FULL BENEFITS.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Editorial	3
Annual Conference	5
Beeswax	10
Department of Agriculture	11
Mr. Wallace Nelson's Address	12
Correspondence	14
Mr. H. F. Stoupe's Address	15
Report of Conference Proceedings	17

WANTED

**POWER-DRIVEN,
FOUR-FRAME,
REVERSIBLE HONEY
EXTRACTOR**

State cash price to—

**P. H. BYRNE
R.M.D., Takaka**

FOR SALE.

**Highest Grade
Comb Foundation
or own Wax converted**

Write for quotations to:—

**R. J. H. NICHOLAS & SON,
P.O. BOX 28, HAWERA.**

FOR SALE.

Hive parts, also frames.

Full particulars from—

**N. HALLIGAN
64 Marston Road, Timaru**

FOR SALE

400 hives of bees and all equipment; first class order.

**A. H. DAVIES
Hillcrest, Hamilton**

ONCE USED
60 lb.
Honey Tins

On behalf of the Internal Marketing Division (Honey Section) we offer to South Island beekeepers, limited stocks of ONCE USED 60lb. HONEY TINS, all faults if any.

Price **15/-** nett per doz.
F.O.R. Dunedin only.

TERMS Net Cash with order.

DELIVERY As and when stocks are available. Orders executed in strict rotation as received.

NOTE: The above 60lb. tins are in sound condition with the exception of a draining hole punctured in the bottom of each tin. Patching and soldering is buyer's responsibility, also washing if necessary. The use of these tins for packing for next season's honey crop has been approved.

The
Alliance Bee-Supplies

Company, Limited

P.O. BOX 572,

MASON STREET, DUNEDIN