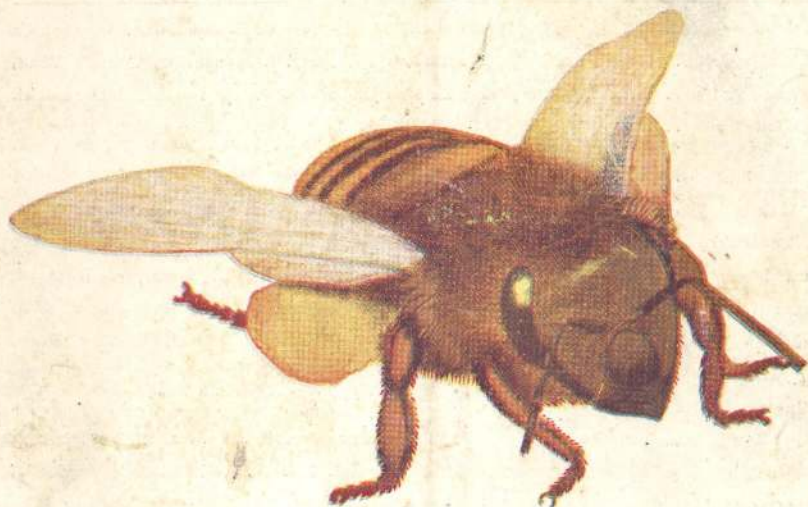


THE NEW ZEALAND BEEKEEPER

VOL. 6, No. 4.

October 20, 1944



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

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The New Zealand BEEKEEPER

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by the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand.

W. J. Lennon, Editor.

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VOL. 6, No. 4

OCTOBER, 1944

EDITORIALS.

MARKETING.

Beekeepers will welcome the new marketing arrangement for the coming season because of the greater freedom it will give them in marketing their own product. The Executive of the National had three things in mind when it entered into negotiations. Firstly, that priorities should be met by commandeering. Secondly, that the income of the producer should be raised through a reduction of the commandeering, enabling him to sell more at a higher price. Thirdly, that a beginning should be made to plan for the post-war period. We believe that the Executive deserves the highest credit for its share in the negotiations.

Priorities for this season are in two categories of five hundred tons each. The first priority is for the armed forces, including prisoner-of-war parcels, and for England. The second is for civilian needs in the main centres. It is quite likely that some of the honey for any of these priorities may have to be diverted to meet a call from some of the starving countries of Europe. Already there is a call from Greece, and producers will be pleased to see honey included in the shipload of food, promised by the Prime Minister to the people of Greece. Producers will be acting in their best interests, and fulfilling a national duty to see that thirty pounds per hive is sent to the Division. If the needs of Europe require to be met sooner than is expected, we are sure that the Division will only require to make the need known and more than the required amount will be forthcoming. Strange perhaps is human nature, but the Government on the one hand and the producer on the other have the opportunity now of demonstrating what can be attained by a greater measure of voluntary co-oper-

ation. The present scheme is designed to divert by commandeering approximately one-third of the Dominion crop to the Division, and to leave two-thirds to be marketed by the producers. We firmly believe that if this proportion can be maintained in the post-war years, on a voluntary basis, that the industry will attain the perfect balance in its marketing policy. Producers should therefore, in this interim period, so spread their sales, and support the Division, that the basis will be laid for the smooth working of Government and producer co-operation in the future.

As citizens, the beekeepers of this country have the opportunity of planning in the right spirit, their place in the rehabilitated world of the post-war years. This war is being fought to destroy the spirit of Oppression in the world and to replace it with the spirit of Freedom that means Security. We want our freedom, but let it not be at the price of our brother beekeeper's security. We are our brother's keeper.

HONEY MARKETING COUNCIL.

The Executive has stated its case from the viewpoint of the producers. We want to see a Producers' Council that will advise the Government for the Industry. The election cannot be held in time to have the Council operating for the new season. A good deal of negotiation requires to be undertaken before the basis and constitution and functions of the proposed Council are determined. It is better not to hasten the election until agreement is obtained between the producers and the Government. It would be better not to have the election at all unless the needs of the producers are met. We believe the Executive of the National can be safely left to watch your interests.

LICENSING OF APIARY SITES.

What does this mean? Briefly, it is a measure designed to license commercial apiary sites at stated distances. At present the distance stated is two miles. Provision is made for apiaries at closer intervals, such as in orchards and in seed-producing areas, in special cases. Twenty-five hives constitute a commercial apiary. Up to ten hives constitute a domestic apiary. Can anyone have a domestic apiary even within the two-mile distance? Yes! Anyone may keep bees, up to ten hives, anywhere, but not more when it is within two miles of a commercial apiary. The measure is designed to prevent "pirating" of the sites of the producer who has to earn his living at beekeeping. 75% of the producers in an area would require to vote for it before it became applicable. Originally county areas were suggested but we believe provincial areas would be more suitable. If beekeepers desire this legislation they will require to press more strongly for its inauguration.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

This amendment proposes a change in voting and payment from the present graduated scale to one on a proportional basis. Hives will be grouped in thirties and there will be one vote and one payment for each thirty hives with a limit at 600 hives. The same voting system would apply in branches and at the annual conference. The present anomaly regarding "delegate" voting would be eliminated and members who wish to exercise their contrary vote at conference may do so. The necessity of having to become a "direct" member as at present, in order to exercise a vote, will be eliminated. The principle is to exercise a vote and to pay in proportion to one's stake in the industry. So far, the majority of branches are in favour of the proposal. We believe that it offers the only sound basis of reconstruction. If some branches have doubts about the merits of the scheme, they should contact the General Secretary for further advice. The Executive does not want the proposals adopted without full understanding and co-operation.

REGISTRATION OF APIARIES.

At present, beekeepers require to advise the Department of Agriculture each December of any changes in the number of hives in an apiary, as well as any registrations of new apiaries. In view of the Marketing Regulations to apply this season, beekeepers should see that their correct hive holdings, in each apiary, are properly registered. Where changes have been made, producers should make out a list of the number of hives in each apiary and forward that list to the Department. It is not enough to send the total number of hives, as the Department makes up its totals from the numbers in each apiary. If producers have been slack in this matter, this is a chance to correct the omission, and our Dominion Statistics will be able to show a more nearly correct hive and apiary total.

OVERSEAS EDITORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

In making communications, please note the correct addresses as given inside the front page. Overseas stamps are not "exchangeable." Please send remittances to the General Secretary, FOXTON.

CONFERENCE.

Although travel permits are not now necessary, the Annual Conference had to be abandoned, because the season would be too far advanced in the North Island and this would prevent too many in the North from attending. We will look forward to meeting in Christchurch next year.

CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor wishes to thank those who have sent in material. Lack of space has meant that some has to be held over for a later issue.

HIVE MATS.

We regret to announce that the Foxton Woolpack Factory has advised us that no more cloth will be available for hive mats. The factory will endeavour to fulfil all orders on hand. We will be, in a position to make a fuller statement in the January issue.

WORK OF THE EXECUTIVE.

CIRCULAR TO BRANCHES.

The purpose of this circular is to give Branches an outline of the business transacted by the General Executive at its meeting held in Wellington in July, at which all members were present.

Presentation of this circular has purposely been delayed, however, as much of the matter to be dealt with contains details of representations made to the Minister of Marketing and Officers of his Departments for their consideration.

Sufficient time has now elapsed for this purpose and although full replies are not yet to hand, it is hoped to receive them shortly.

SYMPATHY: The President (Mr. E. A. Field) made reference to the deaths of the following members:— Messrs. W. Hayne (Canterbury), H. Goodman (Clutha), Lynn (Hawke's Bay), and any other members who had passed on, and of whose deaths the Executive had no record. A motion of sympathy with the relatives of the deceased was passed in the customary manner. Sympathy was also expressed with Mr. Sage, of Ohaupo, whose second son was reported missing on Air Force operations.

MARKETING: As already reported in our Journal, a great amount of time was taken up in considering proposals for a modification of the quota of supply to the Internal Marketing Division and in this regard, discussions were also held with Departmental Officers, members of the Honey Control Board and the Minister.

Finally, several resolutions were carried and the text of these was subsequently submitted to the appropriate authorities with an intimation that they were to be regarded as the maximum contribution which could be offered towards a helpful solution of the marketing problems and that they were in no way put forward as a basis for bargaining. The resolutions were as follows:—

(1) "That the application of the Regulations remain on the same basis

as at present, i.e. on 20 hives and over, with a general exemption of 19 hives to all beekeepers."

(2) "That in order to reach an objective of a supply of a minimum of 1,000 tons to the Division after allowing for exemptions, the quota be fixed on a poundage basis of 30lbs. per hive, these regulations to apply for the War period only."

(3) "That a hardship clause be provided in the regulations, under which, in a poor season, beekeepers will be allowed to retain a minimum of 10lbs. per hive on the '20 hive and over' basis of supply."

(4) "That for the purpose of implementing these Marketing Regulations, the statement required of hive holdings as at the first day of December, be those submitted to the Department of Agriculture."

Advice just received from the Acting Director of the Internal Marketing Division states that the Regulations for the coming season have been drafted and are now awaiting the approval of Cabinet. This is expected to be received shortly, he says, and it was likely that the Regulations would be Gazetted some time this month. The Acting Director further stated that the Regulations embody the four points set out by the General Executive.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: Much time was also devoted to this vital question and frank discussions took place between the Executive and other parties concerned, Executive members stressing the fact that Conference had repeatedly urged the setting up of an elective body. Subsequently the following resolutions were carried and passed on to the proper quarter.

(1) "That we approve of an Executive Board to consist of five elective representatives and three Government Appointees. That producer representatives be nominated and elected by producers who supply honey to the Division and/or purchase seals. (In terms of previous Conference decisions.)"

(2) "That a great measure of satisfaction would be given if the Government could see its way clear to appoint as its representatives on the Council, the Manager of the Honey Section of the Division, a representative of the Horticultural Department, together with the Director of the Internal Marketing Division, as Chairman. That the basis of voting be on the supply of two tons of honey or the purchase of £10 worth of seals by a bona fide producer in the two years preceding the election—one vote for each item, with a maximum of ten votes."

The decision of the Government in regard to this matter is expected shortly.

BALANCE SHEET: The Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts was presented by the Secretary, and was adopted.

Arising from a Notice of Motion given by Mr. McFadzien, at the February meeting, it was resolved "that each Branch be circulated with a copy of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet."

SEALS LEVY: Resolved "that this Executive support the recommendation of the Control Board that in future, seals revenue be regarded as an equalisation fund and be paid out to the current season's suppliers."

REHABILITATION: A letter dealing with this subject was read from the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture. Decided in reply to advise the Institute to contact the Chief Apiary Instructor as the best means of securing information as to the possibilities of placing men in various Districts. It was also decided that it was essential that returned men seeking a living in the Industry should receive suitable theoretical training in the practise of beekeeping. Also that where a sale of an apiary was taking place, returned servicemen should be given the first opportunity of purchase.

LICENSING OF APIARY SITES: In accordance with the decision of last Conference, the question of amendments to the Apiary Regulations to provide for the Licensing of Apiary Sites was urged upon the Minister of Agriculture subsequent to Conference, and the approved amend-

ments were forwarded to the Minister with the request that the sanction of Parliament be sought at the earliest possible date. At that time, owing to the impending General Election, the Minister intimated that there was no possibility of the Bill going to Parliament that session. Since the General Election, the present Minister has been made fully acquainted with the wishes of Conference and he had been frequently urged to have the matter proceeded with.

As the result of a letter from the South Auckland Branch, intimating that the President and Secretary of that Branch had accepted an invitation from the Chairman of the Honey Control Board to meet the Minister for the purpose of urging the Licensing of Apiary Sites without further delay, the Executive invited the South Auckland representatives to meet the Executive in Wellington. At this meeting, the President of the South Auckland Branch said that the Branch had prepared a schedule of production costs in their own area and these had been submitted to the Board for their consideration. The deputation was also taking advantage of the opportunity to meet the Minister in order to press for the early consideration by Parliament of the enactment of the Controlled Registration of Apiaries.

The Dominion President (Mr. E. A. Field) said he greatly regretted the fact that the South Auckland Branch had arranged to go direct to the Minister and stated that the Minister had, on a previous occasion, refused to negotiate with a Branch over the heads of the National Executive. The President of the South Auckland Branch said that his Branch was greatly concerned over the delay in having the suggested amendments placed on the Statute Book and the Branch felt that the Executive was not doing its job. Subsequently the Executive considered the matter of Branches taking direct action and reiterated its strong objection to such unconstitutional methods being adopted.

The fact is that the Minister, as previously stated, has been repeatedly urged to have the amending legislation placed before the House, but no indication that he intends to do so has as yet been received.

CONSTITUTION: The replies received from Branches concerning the proposed changes in the Constitution were read and the whole matter was again reviewed in the light of these replies. The Executive, however, was unanimous in its view that the amendments they recommended provided the only sound basis on which the Association could work and it was resolved. "That having considered the replies from Branches, this Executive reaffirm its decision that the Constitution should be amended on the lines set out and that further representation be made to those Branches not in agreement.

Mr. Penrose suggested that the Standing Committee consider the advisability of deleting the present reference to Delegates' Votes in the suggested amendments and make provision for the noting by Branches that a Delegate's vote is required on a Remit when it is sent in. This matter was finally left to the Standing Committee to decide.

FARMERS' FEDERATION: Resolved, "That the President (Mr. E. A. Field) be appointed as the Association's representative in the Farmers' Federation."

BEEKEEPING APPLIANCES: Decided in respect of Conference Remit No. 25 that the Ministry of Supply be written to in regard to tins, timber, wire gauze, queen excluders, etc.

Replies subsequently received from the Ministry of Supply are as follows:—

Tin Plate: "This is available on application for all purposes, such as making honey tanks, extractors, strainers and other metallic appliances used in honey extracting plants, and also for the manufacture of 60lb. containers. Releases will not be made, however, for the manufacture of 10lb., 5lb., and 1lb. containers for honey marketing purposes, as it is considered to be more economical to use wax cartons containing 1lb. of honey for this purpose, which at the same time ensures a wide distribution of the available supplies of honey."

Wire Gauze: "(Green coated). Owing to the acute supply position Overseas, it has not been possible to

import any of this material since 1942, but advice has recently been received that orders placed some considerable time ago can be exported shortly. The distributing agent for this material is in the firm of de Schryver (T.H.), Ltd., Maritime Buildings, Customhouse Quay, Wellington, and if you keep in touch with these people, they will advise you as soon as supplies become available."

Queen Excluders: "With regard to the above, Messrs. Wingate & Co., Ltd., Auckland, have been granted a license to import these from Canada. If you communicate with them, they should be in a position to advise you of the present supply position."

Timber: "Release of this material is under the control of the Timber Controller, and representations for your requirements should therefore be made to him."

Gumboots: "I have to advise that at the present time all gumboots are issued under a control scheme which has been set up to ensure that only really necessitous cases are supplied."

"I am quite prepared to give full consideration to applications from beekeepers having regard to the particular circumstances of each, and the claims of others who require gumboots for their dairy work.

"Applications from beekeepers should be forwarded to the Primary Industries Controller, Wellington, for his adjudication."

In consequence of a circular issued by Messrs. J. Gadsden & Co., Ltd., Petone, and Ecroyd's, Christchurch, on the 29th August, offering supplies of honey containers in 1, 2, 5 and 60lb. tins, however, a further letter was sent to the Ministry of Supply and the reply just to hand states, "Consequent to representations being made by the Internal Marketing Division and other interested parties on the 24th August, I agreed to allow tinplate to be used in the manufacture of 1, 2, 5 and 60lb. honey tins, which accounts for J. Gadsden's circular dated 29th August."

APPRECIATION: Prior to the conclusion of the meeting, it was resolved to place on record an expression of appreciation of the services rendered by the Secretary.

PART-TIME INSPECTION OF APIARIES: Representations, in line with Remits sent in, have been made to the Director of the Horticulture Division of the Department of Agriculture regarding this matter. The Director has since agreed that arrangements were being made for a continuation of this work during the coming season.

The Director further advised that 70 competent beekeepers were appointed as part-time Inspectors last year, but many of those were unable to carry out any inspection, due to pressure of work in their own apiaries.

QUARTERLY RETURNS: Several Branches have not yet sent in their Receipt Counterfoils and remittances for the quarter ended 31st August. I shall be grateful if they will do so as early as possible. Some Branch Secretaries are still continuing to write in the member's name and address on their receipt forms, and I wish to again stress the necessity for using block letters instead of the usual longhand. Doubtless, it takes up a little more time, but it does materially assist at this end, if the carbon copy shows distinct block lettering. More important still, it prevents mistakes being made in the addresses shown on the Journal Mailing List and helps to ensure that members receive their copies of the Journal without delay.

G. V. FRASER,
General Secretary, Foxton.
15th Sept., 1944.

CONTROL OF RE-REGISTRATION OF APIARY SITES.

Office of the Minister of
Agriculture,
Wellington,
September 28, 1944.

Dear Sir,—

In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., in regard to the above subject, I have to inform you that it will not be possible to introduce the necessary legislation to the House of Representatives during the present session of Parliament.

The difficulty lies in the fact that beekeepers throughout New Zealand are not unanimous at present in regard to the necessity for the proposals put forward by the executive of your Association. It would greatly assist me in coming to a decision on this matter if all commercial beekeepers had a full knowledge of the proposals, and a substantial majority signified their support of regulations designed to give protection against encroachment of apiary sites, without undue interference with other beekeepers already engaged in the business of honey production and with farmers.

Yours faithfully,
B. ROBERTS,
Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. G. Fraser,
General Secretary,
National Beekeepers Assn., N.Z.,
Foxton.

(This letter from the Minister was received after our material had gone to press.—Ed.)

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INTERNAL MARKETING.

The present season is now drawing to a close, and a general survey of the season, as by your marketing organisation, may be of interest to all producers. Generally speaking, the co-operation of the producers has been far more satisfactory than the previous year. This, of course, has been made possible in many cases by a better production, but there are still a few producers—fortunately, only a few—who are inclined to take the short view of to-day's conditions, and think that the present demand for honey has placed it on the map for all times. If this is so, then why is it that during the month of September, in quite a number of country districts, retailers are able to display honey in the shop windows? One would take it from this that the saturation point in these areas has been reached, and that retailers were endeavouring to push sales of honey. This condition does not exist in city shops. In fact, many retailers are requesting extra supplies so that they can give each of their customers at least 1 lb. of honey.

So far this season the Marketing Division has received 1218 tons, and for the information of the producers, it has been distributed as follows:—

AIR	....	....	....	47 tons
ARMY	....	....	....	130 "
HOSPITALS	....	....	....	24 "
NATIONAL PATRIOTIC (Prisoners of War)			9	"
NAVY	....	....	....	27 "
ESSENTIAL SERVICES (Schools, Camps, Manuf. etc.)			64	"
EXPORT—LONDON	....	....	....	100 "
CIVILIAN DISTRIBUTION—				
Auckland, Wellington,				
Christchurch & Dunedin	..	499		"
Country Towns	....	....	111	"
ESSENTIAL ORDERS ON HAND—				
Export (Greek Relief Food				
Ship	....	....	....	30 "
Essential Manuf. Industries			16	"
Patriotic	....	....	....	1 "
Navy	....	....	....	5 "
Army—Local and Export	..	33		"
Balance for distribution to Civilian Population	....	112		"
				<u>1,208 tons</u>

From the above it will be seen that the main distribution as far as the civilian population is concerned has been made in the four main metropolitan areas and they have had approximately 80% of the total allocated for civilians.

This makes it all the more difficult to understand the present position in the country and would lead one to believe that the producer has disposed of more than his 30%. When it is realised that in the four main metropolitan areas there is a population of approximately 600,000 people, to supply these with a normal consumption (which is estimated at 3 lbs. a head) it would take approximately 800 tons of honey per year.

These are little points which the producer in his own area cannot visualise when he is spoken to about a marketing organisation. How would the producers tackle this question of distribution themselves? The marketing organisation has been able, during the six winter months, to give the public honey equivalent to pre-war consumption, but as from and including the month of October we have had to reduce this quantity by 50%.

This fluctuation in supplies to the civilian population is not in the best interests of the industry, just as an over-supplied market is against the producer. What is required is an equitable and even distribution over the whole year, and this many producers will say is impossible owing to the fluctuations of production each year, but it could be obtained if producers would guarantee a definite quantity of honey to be supplied to their marketing organisation.

With this object in view, discussions have taken place between the Honey Control Board, the Executive of the National Beekeepers, and the Marketing Department's officers, and the Regulations for next year have been drafted to try and achieve this ideal.

In the proposed Regulations it is intended that beekeepers will supply 30 lbs. of honey for each hive registered at the 1st December, 1944. An exemption has been granted to all bee-

keepers for the first 19 hives. Also, an allowance has been made in case of a bad season. In this the beekeeper will be permitted to retain a minimum of 10 lbs. per hive. While this may not be the complete ideal, it is hoped that it may lead to some further ideas so that some stability may be given to your marketing organisation for post-war trading.

SEAL STAMPS: There have been instances reported to the Marketing Department where Seals have not been affixed to retail containers. In all these cases it has been caused through a misunderstanding of the actual Regulations, and for the information of producers the following are the only sales which can be made without Seal Stamps:—

- (a) Any honey sold by way of retail or wholesale intended for consumption in the bee comb in which the honey was produced.
- (b) Any honey sold by a producer by way of sale by retail at his apiary

and delivered to the purchaser at the apiary without soliciting orders for sale of honey by way of an advertisement, placade, or circular.

- (c) The sale by a producer to a packer of honey packed in bulk container.
- (d) The delivery in any container of honey accepted by the Internal Marketing Division of the Primary Products Department for disposal by the said Division.

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BOX 519, WELLINGTON

HONEY PRICES.

A. Maximum prices in retail containers:—

Size and Kind of Container.	Maximum Price that may be charged by a Packer to a Wholesaler.		Maximum Price that may be charged by a Wholesaler to a Retailer.		Maximum Price that may be charged by a Retailer to a Consumer.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1/2lb. Cartons	6	0	6	9	1	8
1lb. Glass Jar	12	6	14	0	1	5
1lb. Cartons	10	3	11	6	1	2
1lb. Tins	10	9	12	0	1	2 1/2
2lb. Glass Jar	22	0	24	9	2	6
2lb. Cartons	20	3	22	6	2	3
2lb. Tins	21	6	23	9	2	4
5lb. Tins	51	3	57	9	5	8
10lb. Tins	100	0	112	0	11	0

B. Maximum price for honey in comb—1/6 per lb. (Where the price so computed is not an exact number of pence and half-pence the maximum retail price of the lot shall be to the nearest half-penny.)

C. Maximum prices for honey sold neither in comb nor in the containers specified above:—

	s.	d.	
Cut and wrapped	1	0	per lb.
Sold by a producer to a packer for packing in retail containers	7		per lb.
Sold by a wholesaler (including a producer) to a wholesaler other than a packer	7 1/4		per lb.
Sold by a wholesaler (including a producer) to a retailer	8 1/4		per lb.
Sold by a retailer	10 1/2		per lb.

Any person retailing to any one purchaser for delivery at any one time two standard case lots (or more) counts in that particular sale as a wholesaler.

D. Standard price for honey sold to Internal Marketing Division in bulk containers:—

1. Graded: 100 points—7d. per lb. 99 points—99% of 7d., etc., etc.

2. Ungraded: For best quality (as determined by the Department)—7d. per lb. For other honey such lower price than 7d. as it may decide, taking into account flavour, colour and condition.

Honey for Internal Marketing Division in retail containers will receive the maximum price that a packer may charge to a wholesaler minus a maximum discount of 12 1/2%.

Producers are to pay transport charges to whichever of the Department's depots will be specified to them, except that the Internal Marketing Division will pay rail freight for any mileage over 120 miles (apiary to depot).

For North Island beekeepers, second-hand tins for sale, double light lids, fourteen shillings.

F. STOUPE,
Manager,
Honey Section.

These prices all include the price of the containers.

THANKS !

To the many beekeepers who so promptly responded to my appeal for beeswax to meet the demand for "ACORN" WEED PROCESS Comb Foundation,

THANKS FOR YOUR LOYALTY AND CO-OPERATION.

Further supplies are still needed, however, as a heavy demand for Foundation is expected. Maximum price paid.

FORWARDING INSTRUCTIONS.

North Island consignments should be shipped direct from main ports where possible, or consigned by goods train per "Through Booking via nearest port." South Island consignments should be railed by goods train, not by Railways Parcels. If in doubt as to how to forward, despatch a card stating quantity of wax to be sent, and forwarding instructions will be sent by return.

Small Lots: Parcels of under 28 lbs. from either North or South Island are more satisfactorily sent by Parcels Post.

"ACORN" Weed Process Non-sag Comb Foundation

Prices for exchange or conversion of your beeswax still at pre-war rates. Write for quotations, stating quantity.

At your service for bee supplies:—

A. ECROYD

11 THORNTON ST., CHRISTCHURCH, N.1.

Telegraphic Address: "ECROYD, SHIRLEY."

N.Z. HONEY CONTROL BOARD

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

As it has been found necessary to cancel your annual conference, owing to war-time travel restrictions, I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to present my report of the representations which the Board has made from time to time to the various authorities on matters affecting the interest of beekeepers, particularly in connection with marketing policy.

WAR-TIME MARKETING REGULATIONS.

Acting on the terms of your resolution passed at your last annual conference, the Board supported the recommendation of your Executive that the application of the existing regulations be extended for one more year, requiring that 70% of the beekeeper's production be sent to the Marketing Division for the purpose of ensuring sufficient honey to meet war-time priorities. The twelve months period has now almost expired and it is possible to analyse the effect of the regulations on the basis of the amount of honey received by the Division in relation to the total estimated commercial production. The Division received approximately 1,200 tons of honey, and in view of the known heavy production in many districts, this amount falls far short of the 70% of production which the Division should have received under provision of the regulations. It must therefore be frankly admitted that many beekeepers have not fully complied with the terms of the Act that requires them to support the Division with 70% of their production.

PAY-OUT FROM THE DIVISION.

A section of those affected by the Act, put forward the plea that the price paid by the Division (7d. pro rata plus 1d. bonus) compares unfavourably with the return they have been receiving through ordinary legitimate trading channels, and consequently

they claim that any obligation to supply the Division means to them a lower net income under conditions of rising costs. Whilst the Board holds no brief whatever for those who have failed to support the Division with the full quota of honey, the Board at the same time recognises the injustice of the existing position, where a loyal supplier to the Division must accept a lower net income than obtained by non-suppliers for the same production of honey. The Board believes that this position must be corrected if the full support of beekeepers to the Division is to be expressed in terms of honey supplied. With that object in mind, the Board is making representation and presenting evidence in official quarters with a view to establishing an improved pay-out to Division suppliers next season. It was with these sentiments that the Board recently met the Government officers in Wellington for the purpose of reviewing the position. From the evidence submitted it was made apparent that the demands on the Division to meet priorities had not greatly lessened. As the industry has always made it plain its desire to assist the war effort to the full extent of its resources if need be, the Board felt bound to study some alternative proposals that might operate more satisfactorily to everyone concerned than the existing regulations. A careful analysis of the position by Mr. Stoupe, Manager of the Honey Section, revealed that if all beekeepers were granted exemption from the regulations of the production of 20 hives, and sent to the Division approximately 30lb. per hive of the balance of their hive holding, the amount of honey received by the Division would be adequate to meet the demands on the Honey Section and maintain its existence as an economic unit. As the adoption of this scheme would appear to greatly simplify administration, and at the same time provide

every beekeeper with a clear understanding of the precise extent of his obligations to the Division at the commencement of the season, it was agreed to recommend it to the Government for consideration. The details would provide that a hardship clause be inserted in the revised regulations that would permit beekeepers to retain not less than 10lbs. of production per hive in addition to the full production from the first 20 hives. It was also understood that beekeepers be free to sell the balance of their production above the 30lb. per hive limit through ordinary commercial channels.

The Executive of the National were fully consulted on the subject of these proposals and provided some helpful suggestions and recommendations which were agreed to by the Board. Beekeepers will note that if these proposals are put into operation, they will represent a substantial decrease in the amount of honey to be sent to the Division by individual beekeepers, as compared with the requirements of the existing regulations.

LICENSING OF APIARY SITES.

I very much regret to report that we have been unable to influence the Government to introduce the required legislation that would give effect to the request of the industry on the subject of Licensing of Apiary Sites. It seems evident from the numerous reports to hand that the pirating of production from established sites by the formation of additional apiaries beyond the capacity that a given area of country can carry, is greatly on the increase. The effect of this appears to be that many beekeepers are experiencing poor honey crops due more to low production as a result of overlapping of sites, than to poor seasonal conditions. The position is proving a real source of worry to returned soldiers, beekeepers of limited experience, who can ill afford to stand the loss of production from overstocking of their territory by inconsiderate neighbours. I need hardly say that the Board will continue its efforts to remove any difficulties that may stand in the way of the Government introducing the necessary legislation.

FOOD FOR DEVASTATED EUROPE.

There is ample evidence to show that following a cessation of hostilities in Europe, New Zealand will be called upon to provide foodstuff for the devastated countries. In this connection there is every indication that the U.N.R.R.A. authorities have not overlooked the food value of honey and it is clear that the Honey Industry will be given the opportunity to contribute its share towards the relief of distress in suffering Europe. For this reason alone, it is surely desirable to have a central pool to which every beekeeper can send a quota of his production. Beekeepers need hardly be reminded that the present position of inadequate supplies to meet an unprecedented demand due to war-time conditions is a passing phase. With a return to normal peace-time conditions the necessity for the stabilising effect of a strong Marketing organisation will become more apparent than ever, and it is in this connection that the I.M.D. will be expected to provide an essential service to the industry.

Chaotic marketing and competitive selling has in the past reduced the beekeeper's return to a level of 3d. per lb. less the cost of tins, cases and freight, to say nothing of the time spent by the beekeeper in finding a buyer for his product.

NECESSITY FOR MARKETING ORGANISATION.

Whilst the present pay-out of 7d. pro rata plus 4d. per lb. bonus may not be regarded by suppliers as adequate, in view of present-day costs, at least it is beyond dispute that thanks solely to the operations of the I.M.D. a measure of security and stability exists in the industry to-day, that was not there prior to the Honey Section of the I.M.D. coming into existence. It is surely in the interest of beekeepers to give the Division their full support and to provide any helpful criticism that will assist the Division to further improve its standard of service to the industry.

HONEY BOARD ELECTION.

With the war obviously drawing to a close, the Board has again directed the attention of the Government to the request of the industry to be given the opportunity of a Board election at the earliest possible date. As beekeepers are aware the present producer members, Messrs. Robins and Penny, were elected unanimously by suppliers to the Division just prior to the war. After the outbreak of hostilities the War Cabinet appointed the Board to office for the duration of war. This was in line with the action taken by the Government with many other Boards and Executives holding advisory responsibilities of an official character. I assure you no Board member has any desire to have his appointment extended longer than officially required of him by reason of the existing wartime situation.

WALLACE NELSON,
Chairman,
Honey Control Board.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Airey, president of the West Coast Branch, has been expecting his son, who is a repatriated prisoner-of-war, to return in a recent draft.

*

Members will wish to extend their sympathy to Mr. Sage, of Ohaupo, whose second son is missing on air operations.

* * *

Southland members regret the death of Miss D. Stout, of Invercargill.

* * *

His many friends will be sorry to learn that Mr. A. B. Callick, Dunedin, is convalescing after a varicose veins operation. It will be some time before Mr. Callick can get about in his usual active style. We are pleased to record that Mr. Callick's ability to talk is as good if not better than usual!

BEESWAX

Sharland & Co. Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, are buyers of Beeswax in any quantities at the maximum price allowed by the regulations.

CONSIGN YOUR BEESWAX CARRIAGE FORWARD
TO ANY OF OUR WAREHOUSES:

SHARLAND & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists

Lorne Street, Auckland; Lichfield Street, Christchurch;
Dixon Street, Wellington; Dowling Street, Dunedin.

ASKED AND ANSWERED.

By ROBERT STEWART, Heriot.

Q. Best way to feed sugar syrup?

Ans. If regular feeders are not available, fill strong empty combs, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ syrup. Place combs on slant in empty honey tank, and pour syrup into cells from a height of 12 to 18 inches. Feed in evening only, to prevent robbing starting, as bees will have quietened down by morning. Should robbing start, shut robbed colony up, giving plenty of ventilation. A full-size wire screen, top and bottom, is not too much in hot weather, if colony is strong. Also fill one side of an empty comb full of water and insert in colony being robbed. Keep shut up for 8 or 9 days, then release at dusk in evening, and don't disturb, or open whilst other bees are flying. If short of stores, give sealed stores only, and late in evening. Always give water to closed-in bees. They need it to carry on the work of feeding queen and brood, and also to keep down temperature in the hive if it gets too warm.

Q. How to introduce cells to newly-made nuclei or dequeened hives?

Ans. Do NOT insert cells due to hatch in two or three days, as a lot of such hatching queens will not be accepted. Cells due to hatch in about 5 days will give the best results.

Q. Do queens mate more than once?

Ans. Yes, a queen can mate more than once, before commencing to lay. But once she has filled out and started laying, I have never known it to take place.

Q. How long can a queen go without mating and still be all right, in case of bad weather holding up mating?

Ans. Up to 30 days, and still turn out a first-class queen. But once she fills out, and starts laying, no further change can take place.

Q. When to transfer or shift queen cells?

Ans. Do not shift or transfer queen cells for the first two days after being sealed over, if possible. After 48 hours they have a web inside that stiffens and strengthens the cell. In any case queen cells should never be jolted, shaken, or roughly handled, and never exposed to cold or direct heat of the sun on a hot day.

Q. What is the colour of Italian bees and queens, to indicate pure stock?

Ans. Pure Italians should show clearly 3 yellow colour bands—one narrow next thorax, next broad, and third band may be broad or narrow. But, where two yellow bands are broad and a fourth yellow band shows, such stock are inclined to show less resistance to hard unfavourable weather conditions than the darker stock. Their lighter, more golden colour, tends to prevent them being able to absorb sun heat to the same extent as the darker stock, which may make just the difference between their getting home or dropping and perishing of cold when a chilly change takes place when they are out in changeable weather. Pure Italian stock may look as dark as many Hybrids, but their disposition should be quite different. Italians, when disturbed, stick to their combs and especially their brood. Hybrids hurriedly fill up with honey, race over their combs, and use their stings much more readily and freely.

[These questions were asked at the Dunedin Convention and answered by Mr. Stewart, the well-known Southern queen breeder. We would like to hear Mr. Stewart at Conference. His is a wise old head, stored with knowledge gained over many years of queen breeding. A further series of questions will be answered in the next issue.—Editor.]

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES 1944-45

	1	2	3	4	5	10	20
Untested	9/-	17/6	25/6	33/-	40/-	77/6	150/- and over per 20
Select Untested—1/- extra per Queen.							
Tested	....	....	13/-	25/-	36/-	47/-	58/- 110/-
Selected Tested	....	....	16/-	30/-			
Breeders	....	....	30/-				

Queens guaranteed free from all disease, and bred from pure stock which have been selected for hardiness, disease resisting, good working, and non-swarming qualities.

Ninety-five per cent. of untested guaranteed purely mated.

DELIVERY.—Tested, from 15th October; Untested, from 20th November (as weather permits) to 31st March. Orders in later filled if Queens available.

TERMS.—Cash with Order—Cheques to have exchange added. P.O. Order Office, Heriot. Orders filled in rotation as received.

POSTAL ADDRESS:

R. STEWART, Heriot, Otago.

HAMILTON CONVENTION.

CUTTINGS FROM THE PRESS.

A plea to beekeepers to adhere to one organisation was made by Mr. E. A. Field, of Foxton, president of the general executive of the National Beekeepers' Association, in an address at an Auckland provincial convention, sponsored by the South Auckland Branch in Hamilton. Mr. Field stressed the need to evolve a scheme which would ensure that the national organisation was maintained.

Deploing "a feeling of distrust that was abroad," Mr. Field said it was very disheartening when branches talked of withdrawing and forming their own separate organisations. Friction between certain of the northern and southern branches was created through the inability of members to see the point of view of the other man.

The executive had held office during the past few years at a time when it had been difficult to carry out some of the resolutions made at the annual conference, continued the speaker. It had been necessary to fall in with the requirements of the Government. Beekeepers had not wanted the amount of control meted out to them but it was quite clear some action had to be taken.

The needs of the armed forces had to be met and the remainder of the output of honey had to be distributed equitably. There were several vital problems confronting the industry at present, and Mr. Field said he welcomed the convention as an opportunity for beekeepers to discuss these questions, particularly in regard to the future of the industry in post-war years.

* * *

A denial that the National Beekeepers' Association was "falling to pieces" was made by the president of the executive, Mr. E. A. Field at a beekeepers' convention in Hamilton. Mr. W. B. Bray, president of the Canterbury Branch, had spoken of the

possibility of a new organisation being formed in opposition to the association and considered it was doubtful whether the latter would ever hold another conference. Mr. Field said the membership had increased substantially in the last three years and he quoted figures in support.

Before the close of the Convention the following motion was passed unanimously: "That members of the N.B.A. at this Convention urge all honey producers to join the Association and thus help in framing the future of the industry." Moved and seconded by Messrs. Williams and Geddes.

FOR SALE.

RADIAL HONEY EXTRACTORS.

45 FRAME

LATEST AMERICAN DESIGN.

Complete with

ELECTRIC MOTOR AND "V"

BELT DRIVE.

G. T. GILLIES LTD.

Thames Street ::: OAMARU.

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS

EAST COAST.

In conversation with Mr. Robinson, Apiary Instructor at Hastings, the Editor gathered some interesting information of a series of Field Days held recently under the auspices of the Tarawhiti Pig Council.

Several officers of the Department of Agriculture combined their efforts to hold meetings at Te Araroa, Tiki-tiki, Rangituhia, Ruatoria and Tologa Bay.

Keen interest was shown by pakehas and especially by Maoris in all the lectures, and particularly was this so in the beekeeping talks. A number of Maoris now keep bees and show great adaptability in management. Mr. Johnstone, secretary of the East Coast Branch, keeps a fatherly eye on the Maori beekeepers. Attendances averaged about 300.

(Editor.)

SOUTH AUCKLAND.

The South Auckland Branch held a very well attended two-day session in Hamilton on August 9th and 10th, and was pleased to have present the President of the National Association, Mr. E. A. Field, Messrs. Honeyfield, Rentoul and Stoupe, from the Internal Marketing Division, and Messrs. Winter, Fix and Patterson, from the Department of Agriculture.

The President, Mr. F. D. Holt, opened the Convention with a short address in which he outlined points of similarity between conditions obtaining now and during last war. At that time it was easy to procure 1s. 1d. per lb. for honey, but those who maintained the market did not receive that price. A co-operative organisation was formed following the war, but it was only in recent years that Co-operative Marketing had achieved real success. We may again be nearing the conditions which existed at the close of the last war, and this would show the necessity for organisation, which was wrapped up in marketing. Other matters which should be discussed

were the registration of apiary sites, supplies and alterations to the Constitution. Mr. Holt then introduced Mr. Field to the meeting.

Mr. Field said he had not been prepared to make a formal address at this stage, but preferred to make observations as the meeting progressed and to explain the viewpoint of the Executive on matters as they arose.

Mr. Nelson followed with an outline of the work of the Honey Control Board. The Board was willing and ready to vacate its position at any time provided that it would be superseded by an elected body, which would be so constituted as to adequately safeguard the interests of suppliers to the Division. In some ways the Board had had to exceed its authority as officially it was still an Export Honey Control Board. It had taken the lead on recommending some control of Licensing of Sites, and he took full responsibility for that. The obtaining of a subsidy would entitle the Government to a degree of control which should not occur when the industry had right through stood on its own feet.

Mr. Honeyfield followed with an address which lasted the rest of the morning and which fully outlined the activities of the Honey Section. As usual he was asked numerous questions in answer to one of which he intimated that he would support not further increasing the reserve funds now held by the I.M.D.

A resolution that "This meeting is of the opinion that there is need for continued operation of a selling organisation acting in the interests of beekeepers and that it be a recommendation to the National Beekeepers' Association Executive," was carried unanimously.

There was some discussion on who should vote at this point, and the President ruled that it was an Auckland Provincial meeting to secure the viewpoint of Auckland beekeepers especially, and that any person attending from within the Auckland Province

could move resolutions and vote. Those outside would be welcome to join in the discussion but would refrain from moving resolutions or voting. The opinion of the local committee had been taken on the point, and he would abide by that ruling.

The following resolutions were passed during the two days' discussions:—

"This meeting approves of the suggestion that if possible an Elective Marketing Council be substituted for the present Advisory Board."

"That this convention of beekeepers is opposed to the setting up of an appointed committee."

"With a view to raising the payout of the I.M.D. to suppliers, this meeting of beekeepers supports the recommendation of the Honey Board that in future all money derived from the honey sales tax (or seal levy) each season be paid out to suppliers. We consider the reserve fund is now adequate to meet immediate, future contingencies."

"That the pro-rata payment be suspended for the duration of the war." (Carried by 18 to 13.)

"That this meeting considers the time ripe to send honey to the English market even should this entail leaving the local market fairly bare of supplies."

The second day Mr. Winter gave an interesting address during which he discussed points on grading, and the rehabilitation of returned men in our industry. He introduced Mr. Palmer Jones, who has been instructed to carry out research work on beekeepers' problems and will carry out his investigations at Wallaceville. He invited producers to give him an outline of any special matters they would like investigated. Mr. Fix gave an address on grading.

Motions of thanks were passed to the President, Mr. Field, for attending the Convention, to the Officers of the Division, to the Press, and to all who had worked for the success of the fixture.

The social side was catered for by an evening and supper, given by the Branch as a tribute to the long and happy association of members with Mr. A. H. Davies, for twenty years secretary of the Branch, and to the

work for the industry of Mr. Rentoul. Following musical items given by Branch members, old members spoke regretting the absence of Mr. Bert Davies through ill-health and requesting the secretary to send best wishes for a long and happy retirement to him. During supper Mr. Holt spoke of the responsibility and long work for the industry undertaken by Mr. Rentoul, who replied with an interesting outline of his memories of older times in connection with the marketing of honey.

—J. R. Barber.

NELSON.

On August 22nd, twenty-eight beekeepers of the district met to discuss the formation of a branch of the National Beekeepers' Association. It was decided to form a branch and office-bearer were elected as follows:—

President, Mr. J. A. Adams; Vice-President, Mr. C. Greig; Secretary, Mr. G. Alloway.

A committee was formed, an account opened, three trustees appointed, and meetings are to be held monthly on the third Tuesday, in the evening.

—G. Alloway.

(Congratulations, Nelson. We are pleased to welcome you to the family. —Ed.)

MARLBOROUGH, NELSON AND WEST COAST.

These three Branches were recently visited by Mr. Lennon on behalf of the Executive.

The Marlborough meeting was called at short notice, as it was difficult to arrange a convenient date. Consequently the meeting was small. Association policy was fully discussed.

This was only the second meeting of the Nelson Branch. About fifteen members attended under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Adams.

Marketing Regulations, proposed amendments to the Constitution, the Journal, and the proposed Honey Marketing Council were discussed. A number of questions were asked and answered.

One member offered his apiary and a diseased hive for a demonstration on the eradication of foul brood. This is chiefly a hobbyist branch, but the interest of members is keen and they

promise to have a successful branch. Mr. Greig's queen rearing apiary was visited in the afternoon, where Mr. Greig's son, who has taken over the business established by his father, was at work on the new season's queens. It is rumoured that Mr. Greig has a particular interest in a selected "queen" in the North Island.

Another good meeting was held at Greymouth, after a long trip mostly through bush-clad hills of beech. Mr. Airey expressed a typical West Coast welcome, and the usual subjects were well discussed. It was interesting to listen to the Coasters speak with affection of their province. As everyone knows, it is the "Golden Coast." It has a climate much like California and a land as full of promise as Palestine! It literally flows with milk and honey, and the Coasters say that their honey grades higher than most other honeys, provided that from the beech is kept for stores. There is scope for thousands of hives—or was it apiaries? We certainly seem to have much to learn about the Coast. Young man go West!

Members in each branch seemed to approve what the Executive was doing for them, and were likewise surprised at the amount of work undertaken on behalf of branches. The work of Mr. Myers, apiary instructor, in combating foul brood, was favourably commented on in each centre.

On behalf of the Executive, Mr. Lennon wishes to express his thanks to the officials in each branch for making the trip a very enjoyable one.

—The Editor.

WEST OTAGO.

The annual meeting of the West Otago Branch was held in the Kelso Hall on August 26th, Mr. A. G. Stuart presiding. The balance sheet was presented by the chairman and passed. It showed an increase over last year's workings. In his address Mr. Stuart thanked members for their support, particularly Mr. White, Vice-President, for carrying out his duties while he was overseas. The election of officers resulted in the following:—

President, Mr. A. G. Stuart; Vice-President, Mr. J. H. White; Secretary, Mr. H. E. Winslade.

The Branch decided to give every support to the Convention to be held in Dunedin annually.

First inspection after winter shows that the bees have come through in good order.

—H. E. Winslade.

HAWKES BAY BRANCH.

LANTERN LECTURE BY MR. D. S. ROBINSON, Apiary Instructor.

The life cycle of the bees and their methods of gathering and storing honey, pollen and beeswax, and the explanation of how the bees preserve the honey and pollen and manufacture wax, was told in an interesting address by Mr. D. S. Robinson, Apiary Instructor, when speaking to the Hawkes Bay Branch in Hastings on August 2nd. Mr. A. Lowe, Branch President, presided over a large attendance of members and others interested.

Modern equipment for the hives and the honey house, the method of hive manipulation, and the care and extraction of honey were shown by illustrations.

When mentioning the great value of bees for pollinisation, Mr. Robinson pointed out that the Hawkes Bay Fruitgrowers would not have had their return of one million cases of fruit this year if it had not been for the honey bee. The speaker, however, said he regretted that so many orchardists did not show sufficient consideration for the bees when applying lead sprays. If the spray was applied at petal fall, the mortality would not be so great as in the past. Many local beekeepers experienced so great a loss in hive strength in early spring through spray poisoning that their bees were unable to build up again in time to gather a honey crop.

In conclusion, Mr. Robinson showed views of apiaries in many parts of the Dominion. On the motion of Mr. G. F. R. Gordon he was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Mr. A. Lowe gave a brief talk on the value of organisation to beekeepers.

Mr. W. J. Lennon, of Central Otago, our Dominion Vice-President, who was present, gave a brief report of a recent meeting of the Dominion Executive.

—D. M. Dalglish.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE DIVISION

Research Work on Problems Affecting the Apiarist: During the coming season work will commence on the problem of providing satisfactory pollen substitutes, the effect on honey flavour of the storage of wet combs, and the relation between keeping qualities of honey and moisture content, when extracting is carried out under humid conditions.

Much research work of great benefit to beekeepers generally has been carried out overseas, and work done locally should be of great assistance to beekeepers in this country. The beekeeping industry is important in New Zealand, not only by reason of its valuable crop, but also by the much greater value of bees as pollinators.

The work carried out on bees at Wallaceville is directed by the Superintendent, Dr. C. S. M. Hopkirk. It will be connected directly to the industry through the office of the Director Horticulture Division and district Apiary Instructors. This supplies the necessary link between the apiarist, to whom the local Apiary Instructor is readily accessible, and Wallaceville.

The officer chosen to carry out the diagnostic and research work for the industry is Mr. T. Palmer-Jones, B.Sc. Mr. Palmer-Jones has had field experience as an apiarist before he joined the staff at Wallaceville prior to the war. Later he was able to gain considerable knowledge of bacteriology in work on mastitis. Recently, too, he has had experience in commercial production to biologically produced acids. Therefore, in the opinion of the Department, Mr. Palmer-Jones is suited for the position and with facilities which will be developed he should give very great assistance to the industry.

Part-time Apiary Inspection Work: Sixty-two reliable beekeepers have been appointed to assist the Department's permanent Instructors this season in control of brood diseases of bees in apiaries. The work on which these men will be engaged is of importance to the national economy, and all beekeepers are earnestly requested to co-operate with the Department in this important work.

Apiary Registration: Many beekeepers continue to notify this office of any change in the number of hives kept in their respective apiaries at any time during the year. This information is not required until December, unless in special circumstances, such as the removal of part of an apiary or sudden loss of stocks by floods, etc.

It is incumbent upon all beekeepers under the Apiary Registration Regulations, 1937, to furnish particulars to this office of any increase or decrease made in the number of hives kept in each of their respective apiaries during December each year. Beekeepers will greatly assist the work of keeping the Apiary Register up-to-date if they attend to this matter promptly.

Materials Essential to Industry: Where established beekeepers are unable to secure locally materials essential for the production of honey and beeswax, they may write direct to the Commissioner of Supply, P.O. Box 3025, Wellington, stating the quantity and the purpose for which the materials are required. If supplies are available they will be given full particulars where the goods may be purchased. This procedure applies to all essential requirements of individual beekeepers, such as tin plate, timber and wire gauze, etc.

W. K. DALLAS,

Director of the Horticulture
Division.

A POST-WAR NEW ORDER FOR BEEKEEPERS.

"Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. But they said, We will not walk therein."

Sometimes when listening to others talking of price cutting, of the problem of labour, of the difficulty in disposing of their honey, and in the failure of one marketing company after another, I think there is a better way. And when I read of the huge National Debt in our own, and other lands; of the burden of rents, rates, taxes, and mortgages one to another, and to the State (which after all is also one another); of the destruction of our native forests, soil erosion, and many other world-wide problems, I can see no other way than that we take as individuals, and as a nation, the "Divine Legislation," in the statutes and judgments for the land which, if kept, would mean freedom from oppression, and want, war, famine, and pestilence. And I believe, combined with a New Spirit, that this is what the world is seeking for—the Perfect Way. The answer to:—"The hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want." (*Atlantic Charter*.)

God's way, not man's way, for

"He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee, but

To do justly; and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

And it is beginning to be realised that this will be the only way if the peoples of the earth are to continue to live.

There is no substitute for fertile soil, even in an "order" for beekeepers, for, though it is recognised that cost of production, and the conditions under which honey is produced are very varied, and may vary from one season to another in any district, there are, in its production, apart from other causes, three main

fundamental determining factors,—namely:

1. The weather.
2. The trees and flowers.
3. The soil.

It is difficult to place which should come first in order of importance. Most, perhaps, would say "The weather," and this is beyond man's control. As to whether it shall rain one day and not the next, that is so—fortunately—but as to whether there is vegetation, or no vegetation, trees or no trees, and what sort, to a large extent depends on man; shall I say on the individual effort of every one of us, and does affect climatic conditions to a large extent. This also is recognised

The fertility of the soil in its turn is very dependent on both these factors, and they on that, and each on man's attitude. Beginners in beekeeping invariably are advised to

Commence in a small way.

Learn all that is possible about bees, and keep on learning.

Would not—

To increase to no more hives than can be easily managed, and

Have needed rest,

Be clean, courteous and honest,

Have a fair price and stick to it;

And keep out of debt,

be an order worthy of a trial?

"A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you . . . and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments and do them."

"And the land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safety."

"And I will give peace in the land."

"And He said unto them. Take heed, and beware of covetousness, for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

So, not mine in the sense of being the originator, but as having chosen the Divine Legislation as an alternative to any other, believe that it will ultimately be the accepted one for a Social Order.

(Miss C. A. Barrett,
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