

# THE NEW ZEALAND BEEKEEPER

VOL. 17, No. 3

AUGUST, 1955



*OFFICIAL ORGAN* of the  
NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION  
OF NEW ZEALAND  
(Incorporated)

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

Better Beekeeping

Better Marketing

## THE NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

**President:** Mr E. D. Williams, Carlton Street, Te Awamutu.

**Vice-President:** Mr J. W. Fraser, Ryal Bush, No. 4 R.D.,  
Invercargill.

**Executive:** Messrs J. D. Lorimer, Hoopers Road, Hamilton; E. J. Kirk, 16 Selwyn Street, Wanganui; T. E. Pearson, Darfield; H. Cloake, Fairview R.D., Timaru.

**General Secretary:** Mr R. A. Fraser, F. Comm. A.,  
P.O. Box 19, Foxton.

**Editor:** Mr J. McFadzien, 29 Nottingham Cres., Calton Hill,  
Dunedin, S.W.1.

BRANCH	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY
Far North	Mr W. G. McPherson, R.D. III, Kaifata.	Mr W. T. Haines, Bonnetts Road, Kaifata.
Northland	Mr J. C. Reynolds, 8 Seaview Road, Whangarei.	Mr H. R. Holdaway, P.O. Box 271, Whangarei.
Auckland Central	Mr S. Broadhead, 17 Buxton Street, Pt. Chevalier, Auckland.	Mr L. Riesterer, Roscommon Road, Papatoetoe.
South Auckland	Mr F. D. Holt, Waeranga, Te Kawhata.	Mr R. K. Chandler, P.O. Box 10, Matangi.
Waitomo	Mr A. W. Mawhinney, No. 3 R.D., Te Awamutu.	Mr W. Purves, No. 3 R.D. Te Awamutu.
King Country	Mr E. Shoebridge, Manunui.	Mr H. Wedde, Raurimu.
Wairoa	Mr P. M. Pagnam, P.O., Fraser-town.	Mr R. C. Grainger, 6 Grey Street, Wairoa.
Hawke's Bay	Mr L. J. Maultsaid, P.O. Box 142, Hastings.	Mr P. Berry, P.O. Box 16, Havelock North.
C/S. Hawke's Bay	Mr D. L. Ward, Guy Street, Dannevirke.	Mr N. E. Smith, 19 Yorke Street, Dannevirke.
Taranaki	Mr H. R. Penny, High Street, Hawera.	Mr J. S. Mail, P.O. Box 307, Hawera.
Wanganui	Mr E. J. Kirk, 16 Selwyn Street, Wanganui.	Mr R. Scoular, Rodney Street, Durie Hill, Wanganui.
Manawatu	Mr R. H. Hobbs, No. 1 Line, Kaifata, Palmerston North R.D.	Mr H. M. Hansen, Linton Street, Palmerston North.
Nelson	Mr L. T. Cropp, Upper Moutere R.M.D., Nelson.	Miss J. Dahlberg, Hira, Nelson.
Buller	Mr J. R. Walshe, Granity.	Mr G. Stone, 61 Derby Street, Westport.
West Coast	Mr W. Baty, Box 94, Greymouth.	Mr R. V. Glasson, Blackball.
Canterbury	Mr R. I. Woods, West Belt, Rangiora.	Mr R. Bushby, 193 Wairakei Road, Fendalton, Christchurch, N.W.3.
South Canterbury	Mr H. Cloake, Fairview R.D., Timaru.	Mr G. E. Gumbrell, Geraldine R.M.D.
North Otago	Mr H. S. Wilson, Windsor Park, North Otago.	Mr R. B. Mackie, Frome Street, Oamaru.
Otago	Mr A. J. Shaw, 39 Signal Hill Road, Dunedin, N.E.1.	Mr J. McFadzien, 29 Nottingham Crescent, Dunedin, S.W.1.
Clutha	Mr V. Barron, Benhar.	Mr E. G. Perkins, Balclutha.
Gore	Mr N. E. Glass, No. 5 R.D., Waikaka.	Mr J. R. Simpson, P.O. Box 26, Waikaka.
Southland	Mr J. W. Fraser, Ryal Bush, No. 4 R.D., Invercargill.	Mr C. Cunningham, Winton.

# The New Zealand BEEKEEPER

Published Quarterly in February, May, August and November,  
by the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand (Incorporated).

J. McFadzien, Editor.

Subscription, 8/- per annum, post free.

VOL. 17, No. 3

AUGUST, 1955

## ANNUAL REPORT

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 1954 and early 1955 will, I think, for ever be looked back upon as one of the truly important milestones in the history of this Association. It has been a year of achievement in which we can rightly feel a due sense of satisfaction. It has also been a year of losses in which we can only know a sense of deep sorrow and regret.

Shortly after the last Conference the Association suffered a tragic loss in the death of our General Secretary, Mr G. V. Fraser. During his long term of office, Mr Fraser earned the respect and esteem of all he met, and to those who knew him best he was a well-loved friend. A man of keen intellect with a broad background of varied business experience, he was able to bring an outside opinion to industry problems which was of the utmost value to the Executive. The late Mr Fraser had been associated with the N.B.A. over some of its most difficult days, and his warm appreciation of the problems of beekeepers and of the beekeeping industry in general, added to his conscientious approach to his secretarial duties, assisted materially in bringing the Association to its present day status.

I must also record the loss of a Life Member of the Association—one of the grand old pioneers of the industry in this Dominion, whose contributions to the practical side of beekeeping have meant much and benefited many who have followed in his footsteps. I refer to the late Robert Stewart. His name will always be remembered with a warmth of gratitude.

In seeking a successor for the position of General Secretary, your Executive were faced with a most difficult problem. Fortunately for Association, the late Mr Fraser's son,

Mr R. A. Fraser, who had been associated with his father in accountancy and secretarial practice for some eight years, offered to carry out the secretarial duties until such time as the Executive were able to make an appointment. We were pleased to accept this offer, which ensured that the Association's affairs would be kept up to date, and were grateful to Mr Fraser for his gesture at a time when he was considerably overloaded with a volume of extra work and worry. At the Executive meeting in October, Mr Fraser was prevailed upon to accept the Secretaryship for at least an initial definite term of one year. His ability to carry on after this time will be dependent upon the success of various financial and staffing rearrangements in connection with his business. Mr Fraser has shown a considerable knowledge of the beekeepers' problems, and has carried out his duties most efficiently. It is to be hoped that the industry can make the position sufficiently remunerative to retain the value of his services, for if Mr Fraser is forced to relinquish his position there can be no doubt that the affairs of the Association will suffer in no small degree.

In my opening remarks I was bold enough to suggest that the year had been a most successful one for the Association, and I do not think that I can be accused of gross over-statement in this connection. On the 16th of last month to the Honey Marketing Authority Regulations the long-awaited amendments were gazetted, giving effect to the desires of the industry as expressed by this Association. These included alterations to election qualifications and electoral procedure, which are of importance to the whole Honey Industry, and we can feel justly proud of having sponsored these most necessary changes. From a purely Association point of

view, however, the importance of these amendments has been somewhat eclipsed by the final inclusion of a clause in the regulations making what had before been an optional provision, now a *mandatory* provision of financial assistance for the Association out of Honey Seals revenue. The significance of this provision cannot be over-stressed, for it conveys a final acceptance of the position of this Association as the only body representing the interests of the Industry as a whole. This is a truly notable achievement for the Association, and one for which your present Executive will not take full credit. Rather it marks the culmination of years of endeavour by the Association and its officers to raise the standing and status of the body to a position of stability, strength and respect, but while this may be a cause for satisfaction, let me here sound a note of caution—in achieving recognition the Association has not fulfilled the purpose of its existence—it has merely laid the foundation for greater service to the Industry in which we must be prepared to accept even greater responsibilities than in the past. Our recognition constitutes a challenge—a challenge which I am sure we shall all prove worthy of in our efforts to further the interests of all beekeepers and the whole beekeeping industry.

In the cause of greater service to the Industry I feel that we have made a further important step forward during the year in the provision of free copies of our Journal, "The New Zealand Beekeeper," to all known commercial beekeepers in the Dominion, irrespective of whether they are members of this Association. At last year's Conference your Executive were requested to pursue ways and means of encouraging increased membership, and we could find no worthwhile way of doing this than through the medium of the Journal. But even apart from this feature of bringing the work of the Association before non-members, I feel that our example of goodwill in distributing an organ of such informative value to the whole Industry is creditable.

To those beekeepers who are still outside the Association, and who will be reading this report in the Journal,

I would say this: The whole conception of the Association is based on a genesis of service to the individual by representation of the whole. As such, the improvement of the beekeeper's lot and membership of the Association are so closely allied as to become virtually one, and only through ever-increasing support can the Association further the basic principles of better beekeeping and better marketing. That "Unity is Strength" is a well-held dictum — that "Strength is Security" is an equally obvious corollary.

### HONEY PRICES & MARKETING

This report would be quite incomplete without some reference to these vital matters. On the subject of honey prices, you will all be well aware of the adventures we have had with the Price Control Division and the Price Tribunal in following up the request of the last Conference for a review of prices in line with increased costs of production. The manner in which our application was handled by these Departments was, to say the least, unfortunate. However, the fact that our claims have been largely met in the propagation of a new Price Order is the important point, and while there may be a school of thought which regards the increases as inadequate, I have the feeling that the large preponderance of opinion welcomed the increases as reasonably satisfactory. By no stretch of the imagination could honey prices at present be regarded as generous to the producer. At the same time, however, some instances could be quoted which are quite incompatible with the belief that prices are grossly inadequate—and that is in a certain incidence of price-cutting by producers in some parts of the Dominion. Fortunately this practice has been apparent in isolated cases only, but it nevertheless reflected the unenlightened attitude of a few producers who should know better. The folly of price-cutting in a price-controlled market cannot be over-stressed, for its practice on a large scale could spell ruin to the whole industry. But it is also interesting to note that in the history of price wars the instigators are usually the hardest hit, in a

strange sort of poetic justice. However, I am confident that the good sense of beekeepers generally in taking advantage of the organisation within the industry for the disposal of surplus crops will eliminate any serious danger from this cause.

I am, of course, referring here to the Honey Marketing Authority, the Industry's own central marketing organisation. As a producer-controlled body it provides the only workable solution in the disposal of our surplus production, and although it has only just completed the first year of its operations, the progress made by the Authority to date is most heartening. I am not suggesting that the present marketing arrangements are perfect, or that no further improvements can be made, but I do suggest that the existence of a producer-controlled Marketing Authority offers the best opportunities of achieving a marketing policy and operation most favourable to the Industry.

Another matter which the Association has taken up with success during the year has been the loss of Apiary Instructors from the service. This question was taken up with the Minister and senior officers of the Department of Agriculture immediately after last Conference, with the result that two new appointments were made early in the year. The sympathy of the Minister in our requirements, and the continued co-operation and assistance of the Department are gratefully acknowledged, in this and other directions.

Advertising is another point which has received the careful consideration of the Executive during the year. Several alternative schemes have been and still are being investigated, including the possibility of making a film or films on the beekeeping industry. It is hoped that something definite in the way of an advertising programme will be formulated during the ensuing year.

Success has at last met our efforts to have beekeepers' heavy motors registered under the heading of "Farmers' Trucks." Notification of this fact was received just prior to the re-licensing period, and was conveyed to Branches and direct members per medium of a circular advice from

the General Secretary. Beekeepers should therefore have been acquainted with the new provisions before actual registration date, and our difficulties with the Transport Department should at last be overcome.

The total membership of the Association has remained fairly static throughout the year, but against this is shown a slight but, I think, significant increase in the total number of apiaries represented in the membership. This is a reflection of membership applications from commercial producers, who have in the past evinced little interest in Association affairs. We have every hope that this trend will continue.

I would like to make just a brief reference to the financial position of the Association as disclosed by the annual accounts. Generally the year's working has produced a pattern in the accounts which is much in line with the previous year. During the year we applied for and received a grant of £500 from the Honey Marketing Authority as provided for in the regulations, but after embarking on an enlarged Journal distribution, we have closed our financial year with £100 less in hand than at the commencement. While every effort is made to keep expenditure to the lowest possible level, an increase is inevitable with these added commitments, and it may be found necessary to uplift a larger amount of the grant provided in future.

Before closing, I wish to take the opportunity of extending, on behalf of members, our sincere thanks to the Director of the Horticulture Division (Mr A. M. W. Greig), the Superintendent of the Beekeeping Industry (Mr T. S. Winter), and to all other officers of the Department of Agriculture for their helpful co-operation and assistance throughout the year. Their interest in the welfare of our industry is greatly valued and appreciated.

My personal appreciation of the assistance given me by my fellow Executive members could not go unmentioned. Their loyalty and diligence in helping to further the interests of the Association has produced a spirit of team work which has made my duties considerably more easy and

pleasurable. To our conscientious and able Editor (Mr J. McFadzien) we must acknowledge a difficult job well done. His efforts in producing an industry organ of high standard are invaluable, and with the assistance of Branch Press Officers may we look forward to an even more interesting Journal in future.

Lastly, but by no means leastly, our thanks are due to our Branch Secretaries and other Branch officers. In their hands lies the secret of the success of this Association, and with their continued enthusiasm, I am sure our organisation will grow in strength and unity.

May we look forward to an even more successful year to come, both for the Association and for the Industry as a whole.

—E. D. WILLIAMS, President.

## NOTICE BOARD

### H.M.A. ELECTION

An election of producers' representatives for the Honey Marketing Authority is to be held during September. Nominations for the four vacancies closed on the 17th August.

### N.B.A. REPRESENTATIVE

At a meeting of the General Executive held on July 15th, Mr E. D. Williams was re-appointed as the Association's representative on the Honey Marketing Authority for the ensuing year.

### APIARY IDENTIFICATION

We recall to the attention of beekeepers the appeal made by the Dominion President in our November, 1954, issue. All producers recognise the value of the apiary inspection service but it is severely handicapped when the ownership of outlying apiaries cannot be established. If

each beekeeper would provide a record of his name and address at each apiary, either on one hive or in any convenient place, it would facilitate the work of the instructors without inconvenience to anyone.

At the 1955 Dominion Conference an appeal was made to beekeepers to comply with the President's request in this matter.

### COMB HONEY

The item "Comb Honey" is wrongly included in some copies of the current Price Order. Will producers please note that honey sold in the comb has now been exempted from price control.

### SWAP COLUMN

Some time ago Mr T. S. Winter mentioned (and we all know how true it is) that much good beekeeping equipment, now out of use, is lying dormant at apiaries or honeyhouses. No doubt some of this could be used to advantage by other, perhaps smaller, beekeepers. Arising from Mr Winter's suggestion, a "Swap or Sell" column is to be commenced in this Journal with our November issue, and readers may offer for sale or barter any items of second-hand surplus equipment. A nominal charge of 2/6 per insertion will be made, the space not to exceed one inch. So let's help our fellow beekeepers and clear out some of that junk in the back room!

### CONFERENCE, 1956

The 1956 Conference will be held in Invercargill on a date yet to be determined. As 1956 is Southland's Centennial Year, accommodation will be at a premium. The Centennial Association, however, has made a generous allocation, and the Southland Branch can guarantee accommodation for those making application prior to December 31st of this year. Branches and direct members will receive circulars in due course, and further particulars will be published in our next issue.

## GROUP PHOTOS

Copies of the photograph taken at the Greymouth Conference may be obtained from Inksters Ltd., Box 106, Greymouth. Price 5/3 post paid.

## THE LATE SECRETARY

### Recognition of Services

At the Annual Conference tributes were paid to the late Mr G. V. Fraser, General Secretary of the Association for twelve years until his untimely death on August 22nd, 1954.

It was decided to place on record an appreciation of the faithful service given by Mr Fraser to the Association and the industry.

## HILLARY TO JOIN POLAR EXPEDITION

Sir Edmund Hillary has been chosen as leader of the New Zealand section of a British Expedition which is to undertake extensive exploration in the Antarctic. The New Zealand team will comprise about 23 men and its chief task will be to set up, in December, 1955, a base at McMurdo Sound in the Ross Sea, and to lay out food and equipment depots in a direct line towards the South Pole so that the British party crossing the continent from the other side will find material waiting for them.

The main British team, under Dr V. Fuchs, will make a trek of about 1800 miles and the actual trans-polar crossing is to take place from November, 1957, to February, 1958. Mr George Lowe will accompany this party as liaison officer and photographer.

Several other countries, including America and Russia, are also planning expeditions to the Antarctic about the same time, but they may not attempt a complete crossing.

## HONEY FOR ANTARCTICA

A good supply of honey will be available to the New Zealand expedition to Antarctica in 1956-58. The National Beekeepers' Association, with the support of the Honey Marketing Authority, has offered to donate honey to the full requirements of the

party. The offer has been made in recognition of the honour accorded a New Zealand beekeeper, Sir Edmund Hillary, as leader of the New Zealand party, and with a desire to make some contribution toward the success of the undertaking. It is believed that honey will make an ideal food in polar regions because it will provide energy through its nutritional qualities, and no doubt through its palatability it will help to maintain morale. New Zealand beekeepers wish Sir Edmund and his men, and the entire expedition, every success in their task.

## INSURANCE COVER

A beekeeper who was recently confronted with a claim for damages discovered that he had no insurance cover as his membership subscription was in arrears. This matter is very easily overlooked, but members are reminded that the Insurance Company accepts no responsibility unless the current subscription and insurance premium have been paid.

## ON THE AIR

A new feature at the 1955 Conference was the interest shown by the local radio station. On the Monday preceding Conference, 3YZ broadcast an interview with Messrs E. D. Williams, J. W. Fraser and J. McFadzien, and on the following Thursday Mr Williams (who has an excellent radio voice) was heard for eight or ten minutes in the farming session over the national network. Recordings were made of the opening addresses at Conference and the debates on two selected remits, and these provided material for two later broadcasts from 3YZ. The sessions came over very well indeed and the excursion on to the ether was a fine thing for the industry.

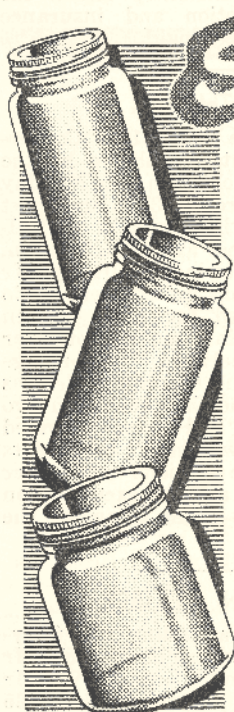
## A KEEN MEMBER

Among those attending the Greymouth Conference was 85-year-old Mr H. A. Taeye, of Canterbury. Mr Taeye was also present at the 1925 Conference on the Coast. He is a keen

**Luscious-**  
that's the way  
**HONEY SHOULD**  
**LOOK!**

... that's the way  
it always does look in **GLASS**

...SPARKLING...SMOOTH...MOUTHWATERING



**SEE WHAT YOU BUY!**

**GLASS GOODS HAVE NOTHING  
TO HIDE!**

N.Z. Glass Manufacturers Co. Pty. Ltd.'s  
**HONEY JARS** (three sizes available) put the  
'eye-and-buy' appeal in honey sales.

Consumers prefer the after-use, **EXTRA**-value  
provided by glass containers.

Retailers acclaim 'glass goods resistance to  
climate, water, mildew and corrosion.

A good product **DESERVES** a 'GOOD 'pack'  
... and the **BEST** Honey 'Pack' is **GLASS!**

Full information from—

**N.Z. GLASS  
MANUFACTURERS  
CO. PTY. LTD.**

Penrose, Great South Road, Auckland.



beekeeper and regularly drives his car 30 miles to attend meetings of the Canterbury Branch. At a suitable juncture several speakers expressed pleasure at the presence of Mr Taeye and conveyed to him the congratulations and good wishes of the Conference.

Speaking with ease, Mr Taeye acknowledged the greetings extended to him and in a few words showed his interest in beekeeping affairs and his enjoyment in taking part in Association activities. "Birds of a feather flock together," he said, "and where beekeepers are to be found I like to be there."

Mr Taeye received an ovation from the gathering.

### NEW MANAGEMENT FOR BEE SUPPLIES FIRM

The well-known firm of Alliance Bee Supplies which has been catering for the needs of New Zealand beekeepers since the early days of the industry is now under new management. At the recent Convention of Otago and Southland beekeepers a welcome was extended to two of the shareholders who are now in charge, Mr Kevin Ecroyd (Managing Director) and Mr Brian Evans (Manager of the Woodware Factory), and producers expressed satisfaction that the identity of the firm was to be maintained. Kevin is a son of Mr A. Ecroyd, of Christchurch, and is already well known in beekeeping circles.

### HEAVY TRAFFIC AND GOODS SERVICE LICENSES

Following the recent passage of amending legislation, the position in regard to Heavy Traffic and Goods Service Licenses for beekeepers is as under. (The new provisions become operative from 1st June, 1955):—

By the Transport Licensing Regulations, 1950, Amendment No. 7, the following classes of goods services are exempt from licensing under Part VI of the Transport Act, 1949:

- (a) Every goods service carried on exclusively for the purpose of

the painting, repair, or maintenance of petrol pumps and the underground equipment appurtenant to them;

- (b) Every goods service carried on exclusively by a person carrying on business as an apiarist for the carriage of goods in connection with that business.

Part VI of the Transport Act requires a goods service license to be held in the case of the carriage of goods from one place to another (whether for hire or reward or not) if there is between those places an available route for the carriage of goods that includes not less than 30 miles of an open Government railway.

The Heavy Motor Vehicle Regulations, 1955, which come into force on 1st June, 1955, contain a new definition of a "farmer's truck" as follows:

"Farmer's truck" means a heavy motor vehicle (inclusive of a tractor with a trailer attached) which is owned by a person carrying on business as a farmer, market gardener, orchardist, nurseryman, or *apiarist* and which is used exclusively in connection with that business, or which, being owned by a farmer, is used exclusively in connection with that business and for the carriage of milk, cream or whey to or from a dairy factory for the neighbours of that farmer.

Under the regulations the heavy traffic license fees payable in respect of farmers trucks are less than those payable in respect of other trucks.

### H.M.A. REGULATIONS

Regulations gazetted on the 16th June, 1955, contain amendments to the Honey Marketing Authority Regulations, 1953.

The effect of Regulation 2 is that an annual payment of £1000 from the Honey Industry Account to the National Beekeepers' Association will, subject to the limitation prescribed, be obligatory.

Regulations 3 to 6 clarify provisions in the schedule relating to the conduct of elections for producers' representatives.

The following is the text of the amending regulations:—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Honey Marketing Authority Regulations, 1953, Amendment No. 1, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Honey Marketing Authority Regulations, 1953 (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations).

2. Regulation 28 of the principal regulations is hereby amended by omitting from subclause (4) the words "There may be paid out of the Honey Industry Account," and substituting the words "Subject to the provisions of this subclause, there shall be paid out of the Honey Industry Account."

3. Clause (4) of the schedule to the principal regulations is hereby amended by inserting after subclause (a), the following subclause:

"(aa) If any such person during the year ending on the 30th day of June immediately preceding the date of preparation of the roll supplies honey to a packer (whether or not the packer is also a producer) he may, on producing evidence of that supply to the satisfaction of the Returning Officer, exercise the appropriate number of votes indicated in paragraph (i) of the following table according to the amount of honey supplied:

Provided that if any such honey is supplied to a packer who is also a producer the honey supplied to that producer as aforesaid shall not be taken into account when assessing the number of votes to which that producer is entitled."

4. Clause (17) of the Schedule to the principal regulations is hereby amended as follows:

(a) By revoking subclause (a), and substituting the following subclause:

"(a) He is the registered owner of at least thirty colonies of bees."

(b) By revoking subclause (e).

5. The Schedule to the principal regulations is hereby amended by revoking clauses (22) and (23), and substituting the following clause:

"(22) The Returning Officer shall forward by post, addressed to each person whose name is on the roll at the address appearing on the roll, a voting paper which shall bear on the face the consecutive number appearing on the roll against the name of

the voter to whom the voting paper is forwarded together with the number of votes which that voter is entitled to exercise. With the voting paper sent to the voter as aforesaid shall be an envelope addressed to the Returning Officer and bearing on its face the same consecutive number."

6. The Schedule to the principal regulations is hereby further amended by omitting from Form No. 2 in the Appendix thereto the following words:

"If the voter is entitled to more votes than one, the following provisions shall apply:

"(a) He may indicate on one voting paper the votes he wishes to exercise in favour of any candidate; or

"(b) He may divide his votes between candidates, in such proportion as he wishes, on more voting papers than one.

"Whether or not he uses more voting papers than one—

"(c) He may exercise a total number of votes less but not greater than the total to which he is entitled:

"(d) He shall not be entitled to vote on one voting paper for more candidates than the number of candidates to be elected:

"(e) He shall indicate the number of votes he wishes to exercise in favour of a candidate by writing that number opposite the name of that candidate."

## EXECUTIVE MEETING

All members were present at a meeting of the General Executive held in Greymouth on July 11 and 12. The President, Mr E. D. Williams, was in the chair.

*Imported Jams:* Some discussion took place on the attitude of the Association to the importation of English jams. Recently several organisations of growers, manufacturers and packers in the jam and fruit pulp industry asked the Board of Trade for restrictions on these imports.

The decision that the Association should take no part in these representations was approved by the Executive. It was pointed out that it would be difficult to make submissions from the honey industry based on factual

evidence, and members considered that in any case honey should not be regarded as merely an alternative spread. To seek restrictions on imported jams might cause unnecessary antagonism among consumers.

*Film Making:* The suggestion that the National Film Unit should make a film featuring the honey industry had been taken up with the co-operation of Mr Winter, but this was found to be impracticable at the present time. However, it was decided to make representations to have suitable 16 mm. sound films available through the National Film Library.

*Honey Marketing Regulations:* The Secretary reported on the recent amendments to the regulations. The only omission noted was the provision that the franchise should be based on the supply of honey or the purchase of seals over the preceding two years, instead of one year as at present. It was decided that steps be taken to include this provision in the regulations prior to the next election.

In connection with the forthcoming election, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Returning Officer setting out the views of the Executive in the matter of voting procedure, in order to avoid the possibility of any confusion at the poll.

*1956 Conference:* A suggestion was received from the South Auckland Branch that the venue of the 1956 Conference be reconsidered. After a full discussion this suggestion was not proceeded with as it was considered that the choice of Invercargill was both reasonable and appropriate.

Mr J. W. Fraser reported on the arrangements which had already been made by the Southland Branch, and full details of these are to be published shortly.

*Life Membership:* Two nominations for Life Membership were received from the Canterbury Branch (Mr W. B. Bray) and the South Auckland Branch (Mr R. H. Penny), together with supporting evidence. It was decided unanimously to recommend both names to Conference, and several members paid tributes to these two men and their particularly long careers in the service of the beekeeping industry in New Zealand.

Some discussion ensued on the subject of Life Membership generally and the desirability of maintaining a standard of qualification for this high honour. The following resolution was then carried: "That the Executive lay down as a definite policy in recommendations for Life Membership that qualification should be on the basis of service on a Dominion-wide basis."

While dealing with this subject the President made particular reference to the service which had been rendered to the Association down the years by Branch officers in their local districts. Although seldom in the limelight, their diligent and dependable labours provided the basis of the whole organisation and they merited the appreciation of everyone engaged in the industry.

*Journal Reports:* In dealing with Journal matters there was some concern over the lack of district news, especially from the North Island. In this connection the Secretary was commended for his action in inviting Branches to appoint Press Officers, and members expressed the hope that this suggestion would be taken up in all cases so that the Journal might fulfil its purpose in providing a full and balanced news service.

*Advertising:* In view of the fact that the Honey Marketing Authority had not yet embarked on any substantial advertising programme, it was moved by Mr J. W. Fraser and seconded by Mr H. Cloake, "That the Honey Marketing Authority be requested to put into operation immediately their long-mooted plans for advertising honey." The motion was carried.

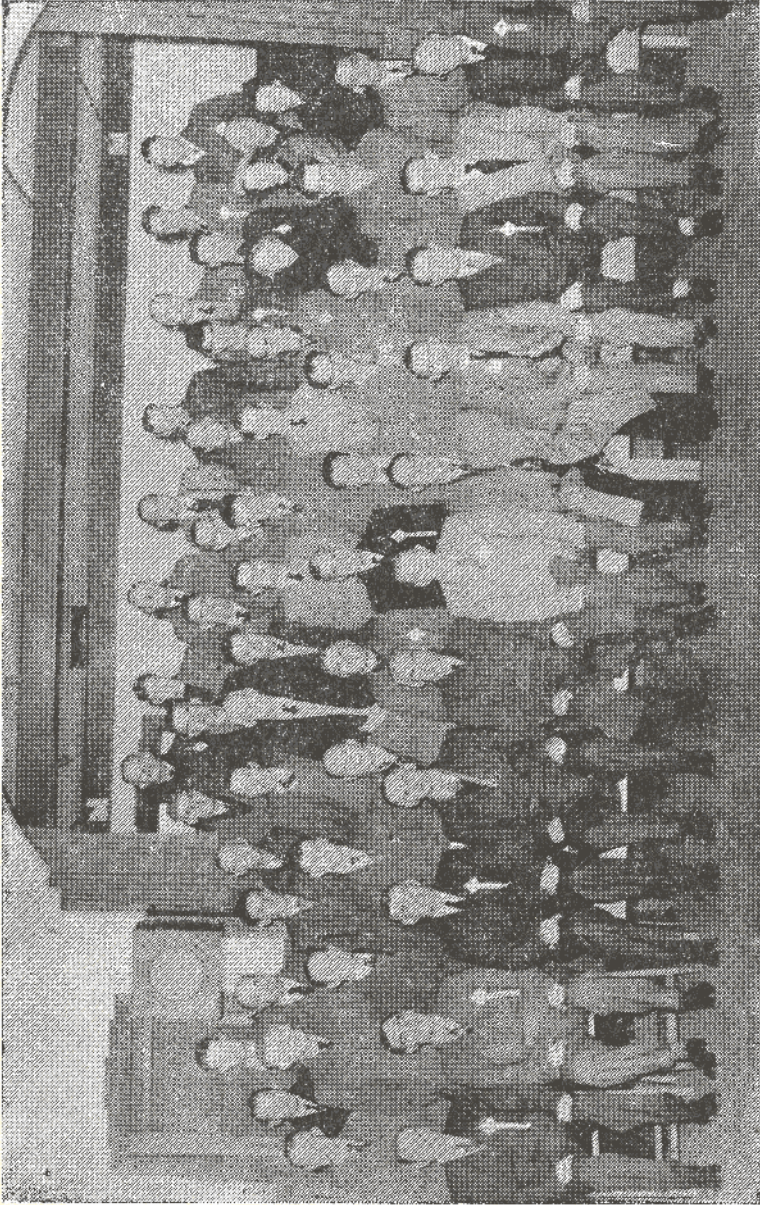
---

"THE INDIAN BEE JOURNAL,"  
official organ of the All India Beekeepers' Association. 15/- per year  
(International Money Order).

Address: Ramgarh, Dist. Nainital,  
U.P., India.

---

Plenty of "Alliance" Bee Supplies  
available this season.



Group taken at 1955 Conference in Greymouth.

## CONFERENCE REPORT

A good attendance of about seventy was present at the 1955 Dominion Conference held in Greymouth on July 13, 14 and 15. The President, Mr E. D. Williams, was in the chair.

Apologies were received from the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. K. J. Holyoake) and from Messrs J. R. Barber, P. Berry and W. B. Bray.

The news of Mr Bray's absence through illness was received with regret by the gathering and Conference sent him a cordial message of greetings and good wishes.

### Opening Addresses

Delegates were welcomed to Greymouth by the Mayor (Mr F. W. Baillie) and the Conference was formally opened by Mr J. B. Kent, M.P. In the course of his address, Mr Kent surveyed the history of beekeeping and the development of the industry in New Zealand, and his technical knowledge of the properties of honey reflected a keen interest in the subject of commercial beekeeping.

The Conference was then addressed by the Director of the Horticulture Division (Mr A. M. W. Greig) and by the Chairman of the Honey Marketing Authority (Mr E. A. Field).

The annual report was read by the President, and the Secretary read the balance sheet and accounts, and these were adopted after a short discussion.

### Remits

Remits sent forward from Branches were considered and the following were carried:—

### Constitution

"That Life Members of the National Beekeepers' Association have the same franchise as financial members."

The purpose of this remit is to have Branch delegates credited with votes on behalf of any Life Members within the Branch. At present no such votes can be recorded through Branch delegates.

### Marketing

"That this Conference recommends that the Honey Marketing Authority pay serious attention to the possibility of packing by contract."

"That the Honey Marketing Authority re-introduce direct shipping from beekeepers' nearest port and if necessary accept grading and storage in producers' sheds."

"That this Conference recommends to the Honey Marketing Authority that they make every effort to reduce costs with a view to increasing the payout."

(Note: The above remit was amended from its original form by deleting the last five words, "and reducing the seals levy.")

"That the Honey Marketing Authority be urged to build or purchase its own premises in Auckland."

"That Conference requests the Government to subsidise the honey industry through the Honey Marketing Authority with a view to bringing the beekeepers' standard of living into line with that of other primary producers."

"That we press our case with the Price Tribunal to increase the price for loose honey up to 20lbs. sold by a producer to a consumer to one shilling and sixpence per pound."

### Miscellaneous

"That this Conference supports the President's appeal for some system of apiary identification and urges the Executive to formulate a course of action to ensure that ownership of outlying apiaries may be readily established."

"That Conference urge the Department of Agriculture to continue the study of pollination by honey bees and other agents, as this is a vital factor in the production of small seeds."

"That the Department of Agriculture be asked to educate the farmers in the economic value of bees to top-dressed and aerial-sown marginal hill country."

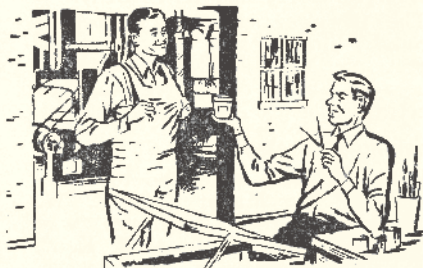
"That the Department of Industries and Commerce be advised that the monopoly canister manufacture in the South Island is not giving satisfactory service to the beekeeping industry."

"That the Department send an officer overseas, preferably to the U.S.A., to study at first hand methods of apiary management and



# it takes a team

# to produce



# A GOOD CARTON..

To make your product take pride of place on the shelf a strong team is needed behind it . . . a team rich in the experience that only comes from years of designing and packaging. May we submit designs for your approval?



Symbol of purity.

## Frank M. Winstone (Merchants) Ltd.

71-79 CUSTOMS STREET EAST, AUCKLAND.

South Island Distributors: Cuddon Stewart Agencies Ltd., 172 Hereford St., Christchurch.

the commercial packing and marketing of honey."

### Apiary Sites

A remit reading, "That Conference request the Minister of Agriculture to introduce legislation to prohibit the setting down of apiaries within a distance of two miles from established apiaries," was discussed at some length and upon a vote being taken was declared lost.

### Life Members

The nominations of Mr W. B. Bray and Mr R. H. Penny for Life Membership in the Association were presented with a recommendation from the Executive in each case.

Mr Bray's association with the beekeeping industry goes back to 1908 when, under the supervision of Mr Isaac Hopkins, he was appointed Apiary Instructor for the whole of the South Island. At this time he was 18 years of age and he endeavoured to cover this wide district on a bicycle. From 1910 until very recently he was fully engaged in commercial beekeeping in Canterbury, and since 1912 was in partnership with Mr A. Barrett, a partnership which was known throughout the Dominion. Possessed of an alert and progressive mind, he took an active interest in production and marketing methods, being a Director of the Honey Producers' Association and President of the Canterbury Branch on a number of occasions. His interest in the National Beekeepers' Association can be traced to the beginning of the organisation, and as a speaker at Conferences for many years he was known to all.

Mr Penny has spent a lifetime in the beekeeping industry in Taranaki, where he built up a reputation as a commercial honey producer and at all times took an active part in administrative work. He has been a member of the National Beekeepers' Association for over 50 years, being President of the Taranaki Branch for the greater part of that time. In the early days he was associated with the Honey Producers' Association and later served for 10 years as a producers' representative on N.Z. Honey Ltd. He was also for some time a member of the Honey Control Board,

and his ability and judgment in administrative work have been widely appreciated.

A number of speakers supported the two nominations, many of them being able to speak in reminiscent vein of the difficulties and incidents (sometimes of a humorous nature) of days gone by. It was unfortunate that neither Mr Bray nor Mr Penny was able to be present at Conference this year.

Mr W. B. Bray and Mr R. H. Penny were then elected to Life Membership amid prolonged applause.

### Election of Officers

President: Two nominations were received for the office of President—Messrs E. D. Williams and J. W. Fraser. Upon a poll being taken, Mr Williams was declared elected.

The remaining members of the Executive were then re-elected unopposed as follows:—

Vice-President: Mr J. W. Fraser.

Executive: Messrs J. D. Lorimer and E. J. Kirk (North Island), and Messrs T. E. Pearson and H. Cloake (South Island).

Messrs Moir and Campion (Levin) were re-elected as Auditors.

In his closing remarks, the President referred to the work of Mr R. A. Fraser since taking over the position of Secretary last August. Mr Fraser had a good understanding of the affairs of the Association and had performed his duties diligently and efficiently, and his services were greatly appreciated by the Executive.

In his reply Mr Fraser made particular mention of the work of Branch Secretaries, whose efforts were of great assistance to him in his task.

A vote of thanks was also conveyed to the Editor for his work during the year, to the officers of the Horticulture Division, and to Press and Broadcasting officials for their interest in the Conference.

Tributes were also paid to the Greymouth Branch for the generous arrangements which had been made for visitors, and to the ladies of the Branch for their hospitality in providing refreshments.

The Conference then closed with an enthusiastic vote of thanks to the chair.

## HONEY MARKETING AUTHORITY

### Address by the Chairman, Mr E. A. Field, at the 1955 Dominion Conference

With the handing back of control of the honey industry to a producer board the curtain goes up once more on another scene in the industry's chequered career. For some 35 years the H.P.A., the Honey Control Board, N.Z. Honey Ltd., the I.M.D., and the M.D. have tried to find a solution to the complex problem of honey marketing within New Zealand and overseas.

Some 12 months ago the Honey Marketing Authority came into existence and guided by past experience, good and bad, we are endeavouring to ensure a fair return to both local packers and those who supply the Honey Marketing Authority.

For over 20 years, with other leaders in the industry, I have tried to bring about a better understanding between those who sell on the New Zealand market and those who supply the central marketing organisation, and I believe that in the first twelve months we have achieved much in this direction. However, there will always be some producers who consider that the returns from local and export markets are not sufficiently equal. I would like to see the net returns from export and local sales brought so close together that it is debatable which is the better proposition. Having had the privilege of being the first elected Chairman of the Honey Marketing Authority, and having had a good deal to do with the setting up of the Authority and its functions, I have felt it incumbent upon me to acquaint myself with past marketing history and to discuss with leaders in the industry and the commercial world what may be best for our future.

The investigations I have made have given me a lot of useful information of considerable value, but the overseas picture is still obscure, and I am convinced that your Chairman or some suitable person will have to make a trip overseas to assess the true position when local problems have been more or less decided.

I am well aware of the criticism I faced for not stating my policy when I was appointed Chairman. Ladies and Gentlemen, a definite policy could not be followed, nor has the position changed to any great extent. I reiterate, we must meet our problems one by one, with the one objective of returning to all producers their full costs of production and, at the same time, developing our markets on sound foundations.

A good motto for our industry at the present time would be a popular school motto, "Each for all."

Like the majority of producers, I do not want to get an unfair financial advantage at the expense of my fellow beekeeper.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I know you have many ideas and many resolutions to carry at this Conference. I shall listen with interest for any suggestions that will help us in our task, and may I say now, that any resolutions you carry will receive careful consideration and if thought to be sound and practicable will be brought into operation. This Conference should be our opportunity of finding out what the majority of producers desire.

You will notice most of your requests of last year have been put into operation.



### Operation 1955

You will probably be surprised to hear that we have received during this year a record quantity of 2100 tons of honey. Since 1st September last we have exported 1900 tons and sold on the local market 250 tons. Honey is selling readily overseas and prices have improved but the returns are still not as good as we would like. We anticipate receiving better returns next season if world trade remains as at present. Your total pay-out this year should equal and may exceed last year's pay-out of 8d per lb. pro rata plus a seasonal bonus of 3½ per cent.

### Imperial Bee and Export Honey

I am convinced that the Imperial Bee brand should be retained on the English market in the meantime. I cannot believe a brand such as Imperial Bee, which has been established on the English market for over 30 years, has no value to us at present. In any case the whole matter of discontinuing with the Imperial Bee pack should be very thoroughly investigated before a decision is made by the Authority.

This year our Imperial Bee brand has sold at a lower price than straight lines of honey of similar quality, but that position could very easily change with more competition from our overseas competitors.

With regard to straight bulk lines the Authority may have to give consideration to re-introducing a premium payment for honey with a smooth grain, but at the moment our agent in the United Kingdom has informed the Authority this is not necessary.

This year we have found that straight lines shipped direct from the nearest port have brought us our best returns and indications are that this situation will continue. Should this be the case there is no need for an elaborate building and packing plant, but rather we should arrange increased facilities for beekeepers to send their honey to forwarding agents at their nearest port for direct shipment similar to the arrangements already applying at Christchurch and Dunedin.

### Local Market

The Authority has not sold much honey on the local market, but I believe we have followed a proper course in not pressing sales to the detriment of those who supply us with our seals revenue. I am also of the opinion that every beekeeper should endeavour to build up his own local market in his own area with grocers and consumers, for that undoubtedly will always be the beekeepers' best market. I consider too, that with the Authority's depot running efficiently and selling on the local market we could cause considerable embarrassment to producer packers which may lead to price cutting and a return to the old chaotic conditions of some years ago. I do want to know, from this Conference, just what beekeepers think our policy should be concerning sales on the local market, but at the same time I do want you to realise that the Authority cannot change its policy substantially from year to year and at the same time build a solid marketing structure. I am one of those who believe we should retain our export market. It has been proved that under normal conditions the local market is not an outlet for all production. The fact that we have exported approximately 2400 tons since the Authority came into existence on 1st December, 1953, and that there are ample supplies available throughout the country proves this statement. To summarise:

- (1) The local price can only be established if the market is not over-supplied.
- (2) The Authority's existence should not have the effect of bringing about over-supply on the local market.

The Authority could, however, sell a fair tonnage in most years in the main centres without unduly upsetting beekeepers' sales and I would like



**YOUR HONEY IS GOOD BUT MODERN SELLING DEMANDS AN ATTRACTIVE PACK BRIGHTER PRINT MONO CARTONS ARE YOUR BEST SALESMAN**

**DOES YOUR DESIGN SELL YOUR HONEY?**

FULL PARTICULARS FROM:-

**FOLEY BROS. (N.Z.) LTD., BRANDBON HOUSE, FEATHERSTON STREET, WELLINGTON.**

**MONO (N.Z.) LTD.,**

**HIGHWAYS CORNER, PAKMURE, AUCKLAND.**

to see beekeepers supporting a policy giving us the opportunity to exploit the main centres of population if considered necessary. Should export prices fall too low the policy of selling in New Zealand would inevitably have to be followed, but it would have to be backed by a strong advertising campaign to increase sales generally.

### Seals Levy

Receipts from the sale of seals and sealed lids during this year up to June amounted to £13,360. This is at the same rate as last year but is still not as high as it should be. Certain beekeepers are still not fulfilling their obligations and I must state here that in fairness to those who fulfil their obligation the Authority will continue to prosecute when cases are found of seals evasion.

### Premises at Auckland

I am still of the opinion that bearing in mind the size of our industry our overhead costs are far too high. Our Manager has been able to make many savings under difficult conditions, but a further substantial drop in overhead expenditure should be possible when the Authority can obtain more suitable premises. So far many properties have been examined, but for various reasons have not proved satisfactory.

### General

I think it was fortunate for our industry that the present Government granted the wishes of the industry as regards the setting up of the new Authority just at a time when the market was changing from a sellers' to a buyers' market. With the larger crops of the last two years, imports of overseas jams and various spreads, together with adequate supplies of fruit and sugar, it became most important to have a central selling organisation ready to accept surplus supplies of honey.

Taking everything into consideration, I think the Authority has done a fairly good job in the short time it has been in office. We have taken nearly 3200 tons of honey from producers and have exported 2400 tons and sold 650 tons on the local market without unduly upsetting producers' own local honey sales. We have managed to make a pay-out comparable with other years without drawing on reserves. Last year we were only a little short of the pay-out made the previous year, the highest made for many years, and at the same time we transferred £3388 to reserves, whereas the previous year the Marketing Department had to draw heavily from the reserves to make a payment only slightly higher than that which we made. We have considered every proposal put forward by producers with a view to increasing our efficiency. We have appointed a new sole agent in the United Kingdom, and I as your Chairman met the German trade delegation with a view to obtaining better marketing arrangements in Germany. I believe the market in Germany can be developed to our mutual advantage. We have granted credit for seals levy on embossed lids to producer packers.

In conclusion, I am the first to admit there are a number of matters which have not progressed as fast as I would have liked, but let me say quite frankly I have found it difficult to organise my own business and fully occupied time to meet the new demands entrusted to me by my fellow beekeepers. I am now reorganised and consequently better able to handle the work entailed. The work of the year, taking everything into consideration, has been satisfactory, thanks to the co-operation of the members of the Authority, the loyalty of Mr Chudley, our Manager, and his staff, and to the continued interest and assistance of the Minister of Marketing, the Hon. K. J. Holyoake.

## REPORT TO MINISTER

16th May, 1955.

The Hon. K. J. Holyoake,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Wellington.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting to you, in accordance with Section 11 of the Primary Products Marketing Act, 1953, a report on the proceedings and operations of the New Zealand Honey Marketing Authority for the nine months ended 31st August, 1954.

The Authority was established on 1st December, 1953, by the Honey Marketing Authority Regulations, 1953, and pending the appointment of members under the Regulations the members of the previous Honey Marketing Committee held office as the first members of the Authority. An election of producer members was duly held and the following were then appointed as members of the Authority:

Mr K. B. Longmore, Government Representative.

Mr R. Davidson, Producer Member.

Mr E. A. Field, Producer Member.

Mr W. T. Herron, Producer Member.

Mr W. W. Nelson, Producer Member.

Mr E. D. Williams, Nominee of National Beekeepers' Association of N.Z. Incorporated.

Mr Field was elected as Chairman and Mr Nelson as Deputy Chairman.

Applications for the chief executive position were called throughout New Zealand and Mr W. H. Chudley, who had acted as Chairman of the Honey Marketing Committee during the negotiations leading to the formation of the Authority was appointed Manager. Further staff were then appointed, and on 1st July, 1954, the Authority took over from the Marketing Division of the Department of Agriculture the management of its own affairs.

The value of a marketing organisation was recognised by beekeepers and immediate support was given the new Authority. Contracts for the supply of honey to the Authority totalled 798 tons compared with 1072 tons for the previous year. The total quantity actually supplied by contractors and others was 1125 tons, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 1180 tons.

In view of the uncertainty of the position at the beginning of the season the advance payment on graded honey supplied to the Authority was fixed at 8d per lb. pro rata and on manuka honey at 6d per lb. These amounts were 1d per lb. less than the advance payments for the preceding season. The position was restored to some extent at the end of the season by increasing the seasonal bonus on graded honey from 3d to 3½d per lb. and on manuka honey from 2d to 1½d per lb. In addition the usual premium of ½d per lb. was paid on honey supplied under contract. The maximum price it has been possible for the Authority to pay—i.e., for top quality honey supplied under contract—was 12½d per lb., but the average price paid for graded honey was 10½d per lb. plus ½d per lb. if supplied under contract. These payments are less than the cost of production as established by investigations carried out by the Department of Agriculture.

The seals levy was increased on 1st December, 1953, at the industry's request from ½d to 1d per lb., with the result that the revenue from this source for the year ended 31st August, 1954, amounted to £15,893, against the previous year's revenue of £6,147.


Approximately 1,307 tons of honey were sold during the 12 months ending 31st August, 1954. Prices in New Zealand remained constant during the period but towards the end of the financial year application was made to the Price Control Tribunal for increases in wholesale and retail prices. Until March, 1954, stocks in the United Kingdom were proving difficult to quit, but after that date demand improved and the Authority was able to obtain the benefit of slightly better prices. As in past years, all honey sold overseas was disposed of at a loss and it has been necessary to draw heavily on the seals revenue to make the payments to suppliers referred to above.

Further details of the financial transactions are shown in the audited Statements of Account and Balance Sheet, copies of which are attached. Included in the Appropriation Account is an amount of £6,337/17/9 being honey revenue derived by the Marketing Division during the three months prior to the establishment of the Authority. This amount is not a normal revenue item as it resulted from a partial realisation of the heavy honey stocks held at the previous balance date, 31st August, 1953. The Seals Reserve Fund of £10,892/18/10 previously held by the Marketing Division and the surplus of £3,388/4/3 in the Appropriation Account for the period make up the Accumulated Fund of £14,281/3/1 shown in the Balance Sheet.

The Authority records its appreciation of the grading service and experimental work undertaken by the Department of Agriculture and the assistance given by that Department in carrying out depot operations at Christchurch. It also acknowledges the valuable services rendered by the New Zealand Apple and Pear Marketing Board in representing the Authority in London and assisting with depot operations in Dunedin and Christchurch.

Yours faithfully,

E. A. FIELD, Chairman.



**L. GARVIN & CO LTD**  
 (THE BEAR HONEY CO. LTD.)  
**ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX,  
 ENGLAND**

LEADING HONEY IMPORTERS, MERCHANTS  
 AND PACKERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

**"THE AUSTRALASIAN  
 BEEKEEPER"**

Illustrated Monthly Magazine,  
 published by Messrs. Pender Bros.  
 Pty., Ltd.

Subscription 15/- per year, posted.  
 Sample copy free on application to—  
 The Editor, P.O. Box 20, West  
 Maitland, N.S.W., Australia.

**"GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE"**

A 64-page monthly Bee Magazine,  
 generously illustrated, featuring  
 timely articles on beekeeping practices  
 in the U.S. Rates: One year, \$2.50;  
 two years, \$4.50; three years, \$6.50.  
 Sample copy on request.—The A. I.  
 Root Co., Medina, Ohio.

# ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEET

## HONEY REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1st DECEMBER, 1953, TO 31st AUGUST, 1954

	£	s	d	£	s	d
<i>Honey Stocks on Hand, 1/12/53—</i>						
New Zealand	64,600	15	4			
In transit to United Kingdom	14,573	8	4			
United Kingdom	18,454	18	4			
			97,629		2	0
<i>Payments to Suppliers—</i>						
Initial Payments	72,994	14	6			
Contract Premiums	4,332	14	11			
			77,327		9	5
<i>Freight and Cartage Inward</i>			1,528		10	4
<i>Store Costs—</i>						
Rent, Refrigeration and Factory Expenses	3,749	4	8			
Storage and Handling Expenses	540	6	10			
Packing Materials	8,351	4	11			
Wages	4,914	2	6			
			17,554		18	11
<i>Local Sales Expenses—</i>						
Advertising	47	17	0			
Commission	234	11	0			
Freight and Cartage Outward	1,635	18	8			
			1,918		6	8
<i>Export Expenses—</i>						
Packing Materials	5,002	7	3			
Freight and Cartage	8,003	13	3			
Commission	4,384	10	0			
Packing Allowance	1,875	4	7			
Insurance	199	15	4			
London Administration and General Expenses	927	19	10			
Warehousing: United Kingdom	225	16	2			
			20,619		6	5
<i>Sales of Honey—</i>						
Local	58,638	12	4			
Export	85,387	19	9			
			144,026		12	1
<i>Tris and Cases</i>			718		12	0
<i>Exchange on London Remittances</i>						
<i>Honey Stocks on Hand, 31/8/54—</i>						
New Zealand	72,718	12	4			
In transit to United Kingdom	10,790	2	6			
United Kingdom	11,324	9	1			
			94,833		3	11

<i>Administration—</i>				
Marketing Division Charges	2,072	12	11	
(to 30/6/54)	626	5	0	
Office Rent and Services	86	3	6	
Printing and Stationery	980	18	4	
Salaries	227	16	9	
General Expenses	110	2	4	
Postages, Tolls, Telegrams and Cables				4,053 18 10
<i>Marketing Authority—</i>				
Members' Honoraria and Ex- penses	1,300	0	2	
Balance Transferred to Ap- propriation Account	17,871	14	3	
	<hr/>			£239,803 7 0

**SEALS REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st AUGUST, 1954**

Seals Revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....
				£ 15,893 1 0
				<hr/>
				£15,893 1 0

Printing and General Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grants to National Beekeepers' Association of N.Z. (Inc.)	572	17	11	
Balance Transferred to Appropriation A/c.	14,232	10	5	
	<hr/>			£15,893 1 0

**APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st AUGUST, 1954**

<i>Honey Suppliers—</i>				
Final Payments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance Transferred to Accumulated Fund	3,388	4	3	
	<hr/>			£ 35,053 18 2
<i>Honey Revenue Account—</i>				
Balance Transferred	.....	.....	.....	.....
				17,871 14 3
<i>Seals Revenue Account—</i>				
Balance Transferred	.....	.....	.....	.....
				14,232 10 5
<i>Marketing Division: Honey Pool—</i>				
Balance of Account for three months ended 30th November, 1953	.....	.....	.....	.....
				6,337 17 9
	<hr/>			£38,442 2 5

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st AUGUST, 1954**

	LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
<i>Sundry Creditors—</i>						
Marketing Division:						
Honey Stocks	97,629	2	0			
Packing Materials	3,432	11	1	25,280	1	8
Trade Creditors	6,194	19	2	10,135	0	9
Honey Suppliers	35,021	9	0	35,365	2	5
	142,278	1	3	94,833	3	11
<i>Accumulated Fund—</i>				2,116	7	10
Transferred from Marketing				72	8	10
Division	10,892	18	10	15	0	0
Nett Revenue for Year	3,888	4	3	74	2	11
	14,281	3	1	24,082	18	5
	£156,559	4	4	£156,559	4	4

(Sgd.) W. H. CHUDLEY, A.R.A.N.Z., Manager.

The Audit Office having made such examination as was considered necessary, certifies that in its opinion the above Balance Sheet and accompanying Accounts are correct.

(Sgd.) CHARLES TROTT,  
Deputy Controller and Auditor-General.



## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE DIVISION

Address by the Director, Mr A. W. Greig, at  
1955 Dominion Conference

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am sorry that His Worship the Mayor of Greymouth, Mr Baillie, and the local member of Parliament for Westland, Mr Kent, have left the Conference, because as the first visiting speaker at this Conference I should like to make reference to the scenic beauties of the Coast. Last year I spent a week over here on holiday, and I can therefore say personally that, whilst most New Zealanders know about the glaciers, I believe they do not know about the scenic beauties which I place ahead of the glaciers, namely, the lakes, the mountains and the bush—mile after mile from here to the south. I think these aspects of the Coast should be more widely known.

This, Mr Chairman, is the first Beekeepers' Conference in Greymouth for 30 years. The last one was in 1925, and I understand there are three people here to-day who were present 30 years ago. I refer to the Immediate Past President of the local Beekeepers' Association, Mr Ted Airey; to Mr H. A. Taege, of Canterbury; and to Mr T. S. Winter, Superintendent of the Beekeeping Industry. I asked Mr Winter when the last Conference was held in Greymouth, and he produced historical evidence in the form of a short note from the late Mr Isaac Hopkins to Mr Winter, who at that time was Secretary of the National Beekeepers' Association which is meeting here to-day. I feel that facts like that should be recalled because many of us younger men are ignorant of these facts. Reference has already been made to Mr Hopkins by Mr Kent in opening this Conference, but I would like to quote this note, written 30 years ago. Mr Hopkins at that time was over 80 years of age and regretted he was unable to attend for, as the young men of his age used to say, he had reached the time of life when he should be "pole-axed," but he recalled with pride that he was an old '65-er. That meant that he joined in the gold rush to the Coast back in 1865. Later Mr Hopkins after a period as a beekeeper at Thames, joined the Department of Agriculture as the first Apiarist—the forerunner of the position held to-day by Mr T. S. Winter.

It is well on an occasion such as this, for us to remember the pioneers of the beekeeping industry.

Turning now to a review of the past year in production and marketing, we may say that the year has been one of change. Three aspects of this change from the angle of production are:

- (1) An increase in the number of commercial beekeepers with a corresponding reduction in the number of domestic beekeepers.
- (2) The large scale removal of apiaries from the dark honey areas to the newly developed pasture lands, particularly in the North Island.
- (3) The gradual extension and installation of labour-saving devices.

For instance, taking the commercial group as those with 251 hives and over—in the past two years ending 31st May, 1955:

Registered apiaries increased by	.....	.....	526
Registered hives increased by	.....	.....	11,706



## COMB FOUNDATION

Beeswax is now being accepted for conversion into foundation for your next season's requirements. Send your wax now to ensure early delivery.

## BEESWAX

We are still paying top market prices for clean beeswax. Any quantity acceptable and we pay freight by cheapest route on lots of 100 lbs. or more.

Consignment notes, shipping notes and forwarding instructions sent on request. Please state quantity of wax to be despatched.

**A. ECROYD** 11 THORNTON STREET  
CHRISTCHURCH, N.I.

"Suppliers to the beekeeping industry for 40 years"

The complete statistics as at 31st May this year were:

5,237 Beekeepers  
11,166 Registered apiaries  
180,409 Registered hives

If these figures are subdivided between the North and South Islands, we find:

	Beekeepers	Apiaries	Hives
In North Island .....	3,919	7,017	115,442
In South Island .....	1,318	4,149	64,967
	<u>5,237</u>	<u>11,166</u>	<u>180,409</u>

As the hive holdings above and below 30 are of interest to you, they are as follows: Below 30 hives (1-29) each, 4,573 beekeepers with 29,791 hives; 30 hives and over, 664 beekeepers with 159,618 hives; or 12.7% of the beekeepers have 88.4% of the hive holdings in the country.

### Honey Crop, 1954-55

As I am speaking in Greymouth, I regret to state that honey crops on the West Coast, Nelson and Marlborough were poor owing to long periods of hot, dry weather. Elsewhere in New Zealand production was fairly good.

The total for the year ending 31st March, 1955, was estimated at:

Honey: 7,000 tons — 550 tons more than in 1953-54

Beeswax: 245,000 lbs. — 19,400 lbs. more than in 1953-54

A feature of this production was the exceptionally heavy crop of dark coloured honey from bush sources in the Tauranga-East Cape district.

### Honey Grading

Of the total honey produced about one-fifth, or 1,357 tons, was delivered to the Honey Marketing Authority receiving depots and graded by the departmental honey grader. As the departmental year for its annual report ends at 31st March, I quote that in the year ending 28th February, 1955, 25,332 cases of bulk honey, each 120 lbs. net, were delivered at the depots at Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin. This was 4,973 cases more than in the previous season.

Out of the total 1,357 tons submitted, 14 tons, or about 1 per cent., were rejected as unsuitable for marketing, and 73 tons (1,364 cases), or just over 5 per cent., could not be exported in its original condition due to its low specific gravity. This, however, was less than in the previous year, when 117 tons (2,194 cases) had too low a specific gravity.

### Inspection of Apiaries

A total of 4,967 visits were made by Apiary Instructors and part-time Inspectors, and I wish to express by appreciation of the assistance the department receives from beekeepers who undertake this work.

Foulbrood is down to a very low percentage of the hives inspected, and the long periods of good weather during the breeding season led to a good clean-up of disease in the apiaries inspected.

The figures for the apiary districts are: Auckland and Taranaki, less than 1% of colonies inspected; Hamilton, Tauranga, Christchurch, Oamaru, Greymouth, from 1% to 2% of colonies inspected; and in Palmerston North, Hastings and Invercargill, slightly over 2% of colonies inspected.

A total of 330 hives were found infected with foulbrood, and were destroyed by Apiary Instructors.

Bacillus Larvae.—In addition 123 colonies of bees which had been established in buildings or otherwise than in frame hives were also destroyed.

## Farms Schools, Lectures and Demonstrations

As you know, the first farm school for beekeepers was held at Timaru during the year. This was a joint effort by the South Canterbury Branch of the National Beekeepers' Association and the Horticulture Division.

The object was to review in a practical manner the latest technical advances in beekeeping and to discuss important problems facing beekeepers. Over 100 beekeepers attended from all parts of the South Island.

The attendance and interest of beekeepers has encouraged us to hold a similar but shorter farm school at Hamilton on the 10th-11th August in the Winter Show buildings.

If you are interested, see Mr T. S. Winter or enrol direct with Mr C. R. Paterson, Apiculturist, Department of Agriculture, Hamilton.

The advisory service to beekeepers provided by Apiary Instructors and other specialist officers was maintained during the year.

Sixty-seven lectures and demonstrations were held and 24 articles on beekeeping were published in the "Journal of Agriculture," and 15 radio talks were presented.

Pamphlets regarding the vacuum method of extracting excess moisture from honey and designs for honey house construction and layout have also been available to beekeepers.

This is a very good effort by a small specialised team totalling 14 in all. Not only is the work of value to beekeepers but it does bring to the attention of the farming community and to the public generally the importance of beekeeping.

I might here make reference to the staffing position. During the past year two Apiary Instructors resigned from the Department.

Mr D. A. Briscoe, of Greymouth, following his illness was transferred and is now stationed at Tauranga. Mr D. W. A. Seal was appointed in his place, and Mr A. W. Bennett was appointed to Hamilton. It is therefore pleasing to state that at the time of this conference the apiary section of the Department is at full strength.

## Visual Aid

A very good film produced at Rothamsted Research Station, England, and called "Modern Bee Breeding," has been purchased by the Department of Agriculture and will be available to Apiary Instructors for screening.

Mr C. R. Paterson, Apiculturist, is making a series of slides to illustrate beekeeping techniques and these will also be available to Instructors as each series is completed.

## Experimental Work

Further shipments to the United Kingdom of section comb honey were made, using various types of packages, designed to keep down the costs of their construction and freight, and the reports to hand are satisfactory.

## Overseas Visit

For the first time for a very long period a technical officer associated with beekeeping has been sent overseas by the Government to study the latest advances and information regarding beekeeping research. The Government is being assisted financially by a grant from the Honey Marketing Authority and I thank the Authority for its assistance, which I am sure will be repaid to the beekeeping industry.

Some of the investigations being made by Mr Palmer-Jones are:

(a) The effect on bees of the use of the newer chemical weedkillers to assist in deciding what precautions, if any, should be taken to prevent bee mortality.

(b) The latest methods to control bee diseases, including acarine. It was unpleasant nevertheless to hear that this disease, prevalent in Britain

and Europe, has now appeared in Mexico as well as in the Argentine. This makes its appearance in the United States highly probable through swarms of bees from across the Mexican border. Mr Palmer-Jones will make recommendations regarding acarine disease control measures should it appear in New Zealand.

(c) Bee research work generally will be studied, including that being done in France and Switzerland, where there are fairly large research stations, followed by a longer period at Rothamsted, England, where Mr Palmer-Jones will be stationed for a few months.

Some of the investigations are of considerable interest to the Honey Marketing Authority and others, such as the use of various packages for shipment of comb honey of general interest to the department and to the industry.

Progress reports are now being received from Mr Palmer-Jones and these are being forwarded to your Executive and to the Honey Marketing Authority.

### Diploma in Beekeeping

Finally, a word regarding the establishment in New Zealand of a Diploma in Beekeeping. The age in which we are living is a technical age, and most people on technical work have evidence of their knowledge and training in the form of a degree or diploma. There is still no such recognised evidence in beekeeping, although a suggestion along these lines was made by me two years ago after my return from an overseas visit to Britain.

Beekeeping is founded on a wide range of sciences, including botany in relation to nectar sources; entomology, including the life of the bee; chemistry, including insecticides and the chemistry of honey; and engineering and building construction, including equipment for the handling of the honey crop, the extraction of honey, and the housing of plant and equipment. I feel that the time is ripe for the institution of a Diploma in Beekeeping on similar lines to Diplomas in Horticulture and Fruitgrowing, now awarded by the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture. I commend this suggestion to your Executive for consideration during the coming year.

### Honey Lemon Butter

Half cup honey, yolks of 3 eggs, ¼ lb. of butter, juice of 3 lemons. Beat eggs and mix with the other ingredients. Cook in a double saucepan of water, stirring occasionally until the mixture thickens.

"Perfection in beekeeping is not found in a multiplicity of appliances but in simplicity and in the elimination of everything not absolutely essential."—Brother Adam in *"Bee World."*

## HONEY TINS

We can promptly supply your requirements.

ALL SIZES MAY NOW BE SUPPLIED.

### J. Gadsden & Co. Ltd.

P.O. Box 94, AUCKLAND; P.O. Box 14, PETONE;  
P.O. Box 216, CHRISTCHURCH; P.O. Box 669, DUNEDIN.



(EDITOR'S NOTE.—We welcome to this page those who have been appointed Press Officers as suggested by the General Secretary. Branch contributions, either from Secretaries or Press Officers, are always appreciated.)

### WEST COAST

Not a very interesting time of the year. Most of us, especially those who take a pride in showing off the tools, etc., of our profession, are giving much time and energy to the old paint brush. It is a cheap insurance and not only to the woodwork but to the health of the colonies and the cleanliness of the finished crop. I personally think that much disease starts in dirty damp boxes. I have robbed many wild bush colonies and have not noticed any disease.

The weather for the past month has been good—cool nights, most days fine, and the sun is gaining in strength. (I noticed some five or six new lambs in a field next to my apiary the other day.) Bees are gathering plenty of pollen and we will have to watch food supplies if and when a cold check comes, as it usually does in late August.

What a pleasure it was to us Coasters to be host to the Conference. You can only guess how much better we feel now that we have met the many who were in the past only names. Our very sincere thanks to all, particularly the Executive and members of the Marketing Authority for the courteous way they answered our many problems and for the time they gave to individuals. I know that all members who met any of the visitors feel better and wiser; we

hope it will not be thirty years before Conference comes again to the Coast.

—Tom Holland, 27/7/55.

### CANTERBURY

The annual meeting of the Branch was held in Christchurch on the 25th May. The Branch held three meetings during the year, but the Field Day had to be abandoned at the last minute owing to the indisposition of Mr T. Grieve, who was suffering a poisoned hand. A good many attended the Department of Agriculture's Farm School at Timaru and the Field Day that followed. A honey display at the Industries Fair also took up a good deal of members' time.

Membership has been maintained at 75.

Five remits were drafted for Conference.

The election of officers resulted: President, Mr R. I. Woods; Vice-Presidents, Messrs T. E. Pearson, J. R. Bray, R. Newton; Committee, Messrs T. Penrose, C. Hill, H. Gaskell.

—R. R. Bushby, Hon. Sec.

### NORTH OTAGO

Until the rains of about a week ago the district was rather dry. However, beneficial rains have fallen, making the prospect for spring growth and subsequent clover growth and flowering much brighter.

These rains should have a damping effect on grass grub activity. From reports there has been fairly wide infestation in the district. Doubtless this has some bearing on the total number of clover plants which reach maturity and certainly has a bearing

on the acreage closed for the harvest of white clover.

The Branch was represented by Mr D. G. Hamilton (delegate) and Mr G. Allan at the Conference on the West Coast.

—John G. Spite, 27/7/55.

## OTAGO

The annual meeting was held on May 16 and the following officers were elected: President, Mr A. J. Shaw; Vice-President, Mr E. Campbell; Secretary, Mr J. McFadzien; Committee, Messrs C. W. Foote, J. W. Kennedy R. Callick, B. H. Wilton and S. V. Johnson.

The temporary absence from branch activities of our esteemed Vice-President, Mr Campbell, has been much regretted by all, and we hope he will soon be restored to good health again.

The Apiary Instructor, Mr S. Line, showed three films after the business had been concluded: "Honey Bee," "A Year in the Apiary," and "Irrigation in Central Otago."

At a meeting on August 1st Mr J. M. Marshall gave a report on the recent Dominion Conference, and the topic for discussion on this occasion was "Spring Management."

Delegates from Otago found the weather in Greymouth somewhat chilly, but it was nothing to what we can expect at Invercargill next year, if a recent report from that district is reliable. It appears that a farmer near Fortrose went out one wintry morning to round up a paddock of sheep and after a great deal of barking on the part of the dogs he eventually got them into the yards. On putting them through the race he found to his consternation that the mob included a couple of polar bears. The farmer immediately released the bears and hunted them away down towards the beach.

—J. McFadzien.

## GORE

The district has experienced the coldest and wettest winter for 50 years. In a period of 44 days we received 11 inches of rain, against the annual average of 35 inches.

Five Branch members attended the

Dominion Conference at Greymouth, two of them making use of the thousand-mile trip to run in their brand-new trucks.

—S. A. Bryant.

## DUNEDIN CONVENTION

The 1955 Convention of Otago and Southland beekeepers, held on June 7th, was well attended, and a number of visitors were present from Canterbury. The principal speakers were Mr J. W. Fraser (Dominion Vice-President), who reviewed the year's work of the Executive, and Mr E. A. Field (Chairman of the Honey Marketing Authority), who discussed the present marketing situation. A large number of questions were answered and otherwise ventilated, and producers were able to reach a better understanding of the work of the Authority.

In the course of a discussion on the venue of future Conferences, several speakers voiced a preference for holding these at different centres rather than permanently in Wellington.

At the social function held in the evening Mr H. Cloake gave a fine address on "Honeyhouse Management," and this was followed by a quiz session during which the technical knowledge of beekeepers and their wives was rather severely tested. A most enjoyable evening closed with supper.

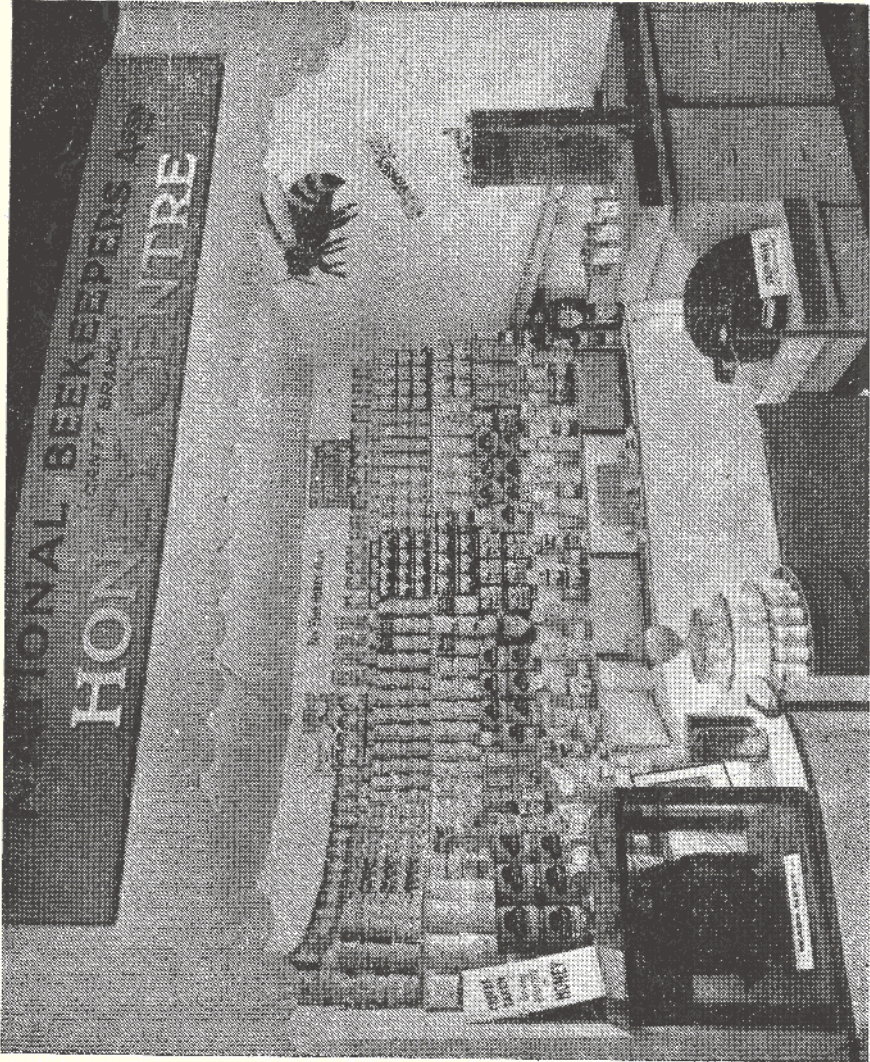
## GADGETS AND IDEAS

### Bale Hooks

At Watson's Apiaries, Geraldine, the single-pronged bale hook is considered an ideal tool for handling hives, especially in moving operations. One of the chaps found a bale hook, and after casually trying it out they couldn't get down town fast enough to buy some more.

### Plastic Gloves

Plastic gloves which will withstand boiling water (worth about 27/6) are recommended by Mr H. Cloake for use in wax rendering operations. The gloves should be about two sizes too big so that they can be removed quickly if any hot wax or water gets inside.



Honey Centre at 1956 Christchurch Industries Fair.



## HONEY DISPLAY, 1955 N.Z. INDUSTRIES FAIR

With a view to promoting sales of honey in Canterbury the local Branch decided on a display at this year's Industries Fair. As this was the first Fair held for several years, space for stands was at a premium, but as we had not shown before and were likely to be of general interest to the public, we were allotted a space of 12ft. x 9ft. on the condition that we had a glass hive of bees on display. Twelve feet wide proved to be rather cramped, and we managed to squeeze another foot of space at the last minute. Finance was our first worry, as a credit of £35 in the bank would not see us far, but the good name of beekeepers was enough to carry us on, rent for the space (£14/17/6) being the only thing required in advance.

A letter to the Honey Marketing Authority brought a cheering reply that they would pay half our nett losses.

Members rallied on Friday, 1st April, and erected the walls and ceiling. The shelving was the work of Mr T. Penrose, assisted by Mr Gosset, and the Apiary Instructor added the finish with a paint brush. All honey displayed was packed in producers' own containers and labels. Leaflets containing hints and recipes were printed for us at the Fair by the Caxton Press at a special rate, 20,000 copies costing us £23, and these were handed out to everyone. A wasp's nest in a glass case on one side and a glass observation hive were the chief attractions from the public's point of view. Everyone wanted to see the queen with the spot on her back. The hive was provided with an outlet to the street (we were upstairs) with a glass-sided runway about 2in. square. A cake of candy near the outlet and out of sight behind the display served to keep the bees working. A full frame of honey was provided as feed and this was nearly all used in two weeks, so for the last week extra rations had to be provided to keep the bees going.

The Branch sought the services of

a window dresser to set up the display, and this proved well worth while.

To help with the cost it was decided to sell liquid honey in 1lb. jars and 8oz. and 14oz. tumblers. After several days' selling we found that so many wanted creamed honey that we packed 14oz. tumblers, and these found a ready sale. Staffing of the stand was on a roster system; each member who had offered his services was given two days, two persons being on each day. The selling of honey resolved itself into a competition among members. Mr Ron. Newton, of Ashburton, proved our best salesman with a day's takings of £32/14/-. The nett cost of the display, excluding purchases of honey, amounted to £69/9/-; honey bought, £252/5/-; a total cost of £322/0/7; receipts £314/16/-, leaving a loss of £7/4/7. The display created a great deal of interest in bees and honey, and definitely helped sales from outside sources.

We were told many times over that we had the best display at the Fair, so the Canterbury Branch may feel justly proud of their effort.

—R. R. Bushby, Hon. Sec.

---

## COAST COMMENTARY

West Coast development began in the hectic days of the goldmining boom and its history is written largely in the ghost towns and miles of desolate dredge tailings in the riverbeds. The year 1955, however, marks the beginning of a new phase, and the Beekeepers' Conference in Greymouth almost coincided with a combined meeting of local body representatives at which the whole future of the West Coast was brought under review.

Plans are now being made for the orderly development of coal and timber resources, and the tourist trade, and especially agriculture. The possibilities of the latter aspect are greater than a first impression might suggest, and more attention is being given to farming as the real basis of the nation's prosperity.

**Important: See back cover.**

Some fortunate Conference visitors were able to visit the glaciers, about 100 miles south of Greymouth—a trip through magnificent views of bush, lake and mountain. Here at the Franz Josef and the Fox we see two valleys filled with dazzling ice, creeping down through bush-covered slopes to within 700 feet of sea level—a phenomenon which is to be found nowhere else on earth. The background for this unusual scenery is provided by majestic Mt. Cook and a dozen other 10,000ft. giants, lifting their heads quietly into the sky. The Franz and the Fox are each about nine miles long, but in point of size the main glaciers are on the other side of the divide, the greatest being the Tasman, 18 miles long and over a mile wide.

\* \* \*

One of New Zealand's most interesting beekeepers is a keen and progressive young man named Stephen Graham, who keeps his bees within a few miles of the glaciers. Stephen's parents at one time owned the hotel at the Franz (later it was tragically destroyed by fire), and as a schoolboy he owned a hive of bees. After spending some years at College he worked for two seasons with commercial beekeepers, and on returning home he built up his outfit while working as a guide on the glacier. He would perhaps be cutting steps on the ice in the morning and extracting honey in the afternoon. This combination is not so strange as it may seem, because there are few winds in South Westland and the climate is surprisingly warm. Stephen has now given up guide work and has turned his attention to commercial honey production.

\* \* \*

The South Island electricity trunk line is now being pushed through the ranges to Nelson and at a point near Murchison the line makes a spectacular 44-chain span across the Buller Gorge. The river winds its tortuous way a thousand feet below. Some authorities list the Buller as the second largest river in New Zealand and at times it must be greater than even the mighty Clutha, because it

has been known on occasions to rise 50 feet above normal in the lower Gorge.

\* \* \*

Visitors are often puzzled by the aluminium bands fitted round power poles about the halfway mark, to be seen on most parts of the Coast. They are designed to baffle the opossums, which otherwise persist in climbing the poles and short-circuiting the current—to their individual detriment, of course.

\* \* \*

The ravages of manuka blight are well displayed on the Canterbury side of the Lewis Pass, where one sees the blackened ruins of a few isolated stands of manuka. They appear now as if they had been swept by fire.

\* \* \*

Dredging for gold is declining on the Coast but the last units are reluctant to go. The huge dredge from Kanieri, completely knocked down, is now being reassembled near Kumara, and when the monster comes to life again it will make a fresh attack on the mangled remains of the Greenstone and Teremakau valleys.

\* \* \*

Delegates were given a cordial welcome to Greymouth by members of the West Coast Branch under President W. Baty and Secretary R. V. Glasson. Transport was provided to visit points of interest on the Coast, and visiting delegates and their wives were guests of the Branch at a social evening during Conference. At this function a series of colour films was shown featuring local scenery and studies of West Coast wild life such as the seal colony and the rare white heron. To many it was an education to see the Coast, and to one and all it was a most enjoyable visit.

---

**Loads of supplies available at  
"Alliance" this year.**

## GO WEST, YOUNG MAN

The story of continuous rain on the coast

Is just a tale that is told,  
But somebody should have let us know  
That it can be dashed cold.

Of all the welcomes we have received,  
Among the top we'll rank it,  
The warmth of West Coast hospitality  
Was better than an electric blanket.

We strived to keep pace at the old  
Bull and Bush,

But at our puny efforts they laughed,  
Till a chap from South Auckland  
staggered us all

By drinking a schooner down at one  
draught.

A schooner may be a type of boat,  
Or a covered waggon complete,  
But on the Coast a schooner seems  
To be mainly a unit of heat.

Long will they remember our visit,  
For it seems as though history was  
made

When the Editor asked the barman  
For a strong glass of lemonade.

—“*Box-Hive Bertie.*”

## Pity the Bee Inspector

If he's neat, he's conceited, and if he's careless he's sloppy. If he's pleasant, he's a flirt, and if he's brief, he's a grouch. If he hurries, he overlooks disease and if he takes his time, he's suspicious of your beekeeping.

If he finds A.F.B., he had it in for you and if he doesn't find any, he was too easy.

If he burns your bees, he didn't give you a fair chance and if he doesn't burn them for you, he didn't want to help you. If he digs the hole and covers the burned residue before you get home, he didn't want you to see what he did. If he doesn't, he was too lazy to finish the job. He can't win.—Taken from N.J. Beekeepers' Association News.

# ITALIAN QUEENS

## 1955-56

**PLEASE NOTE THAT I AM FULLY  
BOOKED FOR OCTOBER AND AM  
NOW TAKING ORDERS FOR  
NOVEMBER.**

Quantity	Untested	Tested	Select Tested
1	9/-	13/-	16/-
2	17/6	25/-	30/-
3	25/6	36/-	
4	33/-	47/-	
5	40/-	58/-	
10	77/6	110/-	

20 and over—150/- per 20.

Selected Untested, add 1/- extra per Queen.

Breeders, £3/3/- each (when available).

Delivery October to March.

Terms: Cash with order.

Cheques to have exchange added.

Telegrams, 1/- extra.

Orders over 20 Airmailed free on request.

Orders under 20, 2/2 extra.

The development of these Queens extends over a period of 20 years, resulting in the creation of a hard working, high producing and non-swarming strain of gentle temperament.

Bred from disease-free hives under natural conditions.

Apply to—

## F. D. WHITE

Commercial Queen Breeder,

Box 32,

KAMO, NORTH AUCKLAND

## NOTES FOR BEGINNERS

By "Skep"

[*Editor's Note: We have pleasure in introducing a new "Skep" to this column—a North Islander and a commercial beekeeper of wide experience. He has kindly agreed to supply Notes for Beginners for a period and we recommend his advice to young and old alike.*]

I have been approached by the Editor to take over the duties of "Skep." Knowing, as you do, the excellent articles subscribed under this nom-de-plume during the past years, and which cover such a wealth of advice and experience, it is with diffidence that I assume this mantle and set out to emulate in some small degree my worthy predecessors.

This article of news and the letter re same appeared in the 'N.Z. Herald' early in July:

#### BEEES LIKE THEIR MEAL TIMES TO BE REGULAR

New York.

Experiments in New York with a swarm of French bees show that the insects have an uncanny ability to tell when it is time to eat.

A zoologist of the University of Munich, Dr M. Renner, brought 5000 Parisian bees to the American Museum of National History on June 14.

In Paris, he had trained them to forage for sugared water from 8.15 to 10.15 p.m. (Paris time). He wanted to find out whether they recognised time intervals.

A room at the museum in New York was converted into a duplicate of the bees' room in Paris. No water was left for them on the first three days, but the bees showed up for feeding at 3.15 to 5.15 p.m., which corresponds to the time they were fed in Paris.

There is more behind the experiments. Scientists want to gain a better understanding of how plants and animals conduct their many cyclic activities, such as the daily opening and closing rhythm of many plants and the routine feeding operations of many animals. Better understanding could lead, for instance, to better control of growth in plants.

#### Bees "Come and Get It"

Sir,—Apropos of "the uncanny ability of bees to tell when it is time to eat" which you reported concerning experiments in New York, the following might be of interest:

Every spring for a number of years, I daily fed 60 hives of bees, at 10 a.m. regularly, pouring the sugar syrup into a long narrow tray. As the time for feeding drew near, hundreds of bees would be flying round waiting. When the syrup was poured out, within minutes they were there in

thousands. They would sup the whole of the syrup, 7 gallons or so, in about two hours.

Orakei.

T.H.P.

It is interesting to note that at least some New Zealand beekeepers have had practical experience along the lines of this scientific experiment carried out in other lands.

"Skep" has had considerable experience over a number of years in this matter of outdoor feeding, particularly in regard to the elimination of robbing, and would strongly warn beginners that it is a practice only for experienced men involving, as it does, the material to be used, the mixture, how and where to distribute, what hour of the day, suitable localities, etc. Errors through inexperience could easily land one into real trouble and even danger.

#### Seasonal Work

The season in New Zealand varies according to locality, the North being some weeks ahead of the South. The advice given, therefore, will have to be adjusted to apply to your own district. Contact an experienced man or your local Instructor.

The time has now arrived when you must be up and doing, putting into practice as the season advances those dreams, or shall we say, thoughts and schemes, that have accumulated over the past three months or so.

About the last week in August, all that is necessary is to test your hives for stores; partly lift each hive by giving a tilt back, thus finding out the comparative weights; then open two or three of the lightest, and according to the honey in them, you will be able to gauge the approximate quantity of honey in all light hives, and where necessary add feed. The heavy hives you may safely leave until the complete and general inspection as below. Using this method, a beekeeper, even in a large way, can, with very little exertion and in a minimum of time, know the state of his hives.

### First General Inspection

During the first warm, bright period, about the second week in September, set yourself out for a thorough inspection of all bees. According to the district, the bees may be working: on pussy willow, heather, five-finger, etc. If so it will facilitate matters considerably, for the bees will be sufficiently occupied and happy not to rob, and allow you to carry on. On this inspection look for disease; check as to whether the hive is queen-right; note quantity of stores. Also clean and straighten bottom boards, giving each a slight lean to the front, to prevent water lodging and making hive damp. Give slight tilt only, to eliminate the danger of over-balancing when you build up four or five storeys later on. It is a tricky business, at first, to get the right lean and also to keep the bottom boards dead level on the sides, but, with practice, you will soon get the knack, and it is definitely important to do so, because you will be required to do this adjusting all your beekeeping days.

Mark all hives that are queenless, or that have a drone-layer, or a poor queen. These will need immediate attention to make them queen-right, and I would advise, should they be reasonably strong in bees, to give them each a couple of frames of brood, taken from strong hives, thus enabling them to retain their strength. Mark the hives you may wish to break into nuclei, and the ones with abundance of stores. At this early stage in the season it is not good for a hive to have too much honey, as there is a tendency to breed up excessively; this depletes stores, and later on causes swarming. It is advisable, therefore, to take away surplus honey, leaving only two or three full frames, with what is scattered round in other frames in the hive. Later on, as required, use this surplus honey to build up these and other hives that may be short of stores.

### Queen Rearing

I do not intend just now to go into full details of queen rearing, but a few words on the subject will not be misplaced, as it is always good policy to produce a certain number of young

queens for yourself. Start queen-rearing as early in September as circumstances will allow; see that there are drones in some of the hives. In this month there is usually a reasonable amount of honey coming in from different sources, which is very helpful in handling, and assures a good supply of royal jelly, which is essential for well developed queens. Then later in the month, too, there is quite a settled warm period, which is good for mating. Should circumstances prevent good results, there is still time for another try. Very often in October and early November little honey is gathered, as the weather usually turns cold and showery—hence my advocating an early start.

### Feed Problems

The main burden of October-November is the feed problem, and you will need to keep a good eye on the stores in the hives, particularly so as this period advances. In general these months can be a real worry, and when safely over the harassed beekeeper usually breathes a sigh of relief.

In conclusion, August-November is a good period to check up gear in preparation for the coming honey flow, if this has not already been attended to.

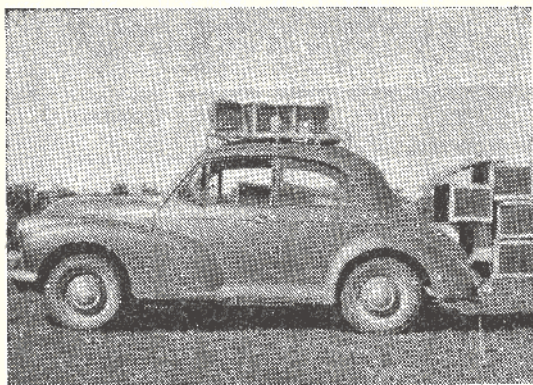
Finally, "Skep" wishes you good hunting until we appear in print again.

---

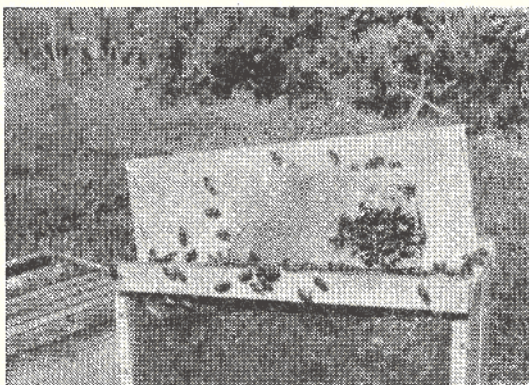
### Honey in Salad Dressing

Half a cup of honey,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lemon juice,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons grated pineapple. Stir honey and lemon juice together, add the salt and grated pineapple. Or this is an excellent dressing for those who like salad oil: One egg yolk, 1 tablespoon honey, 6 teaspoons lemon juice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup olive oil,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg, few grains cayenne, pinch salt. Break egg yolk, add honey and all dry ingredients. Beat mixture thoroughly, add oil teaspoonful at a time, alternately with lemon juice.

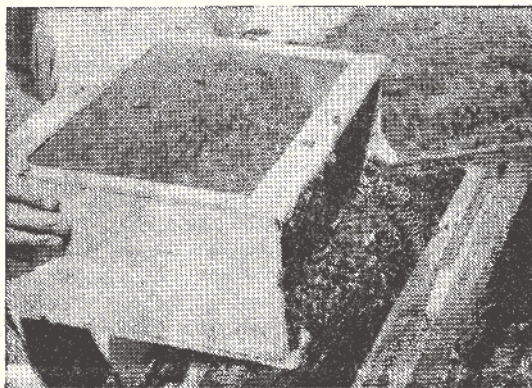
## PICTURES SHOWING THE INSTALLATION OF PACKAGES



(1) Sixty packages arriving at the apiary.

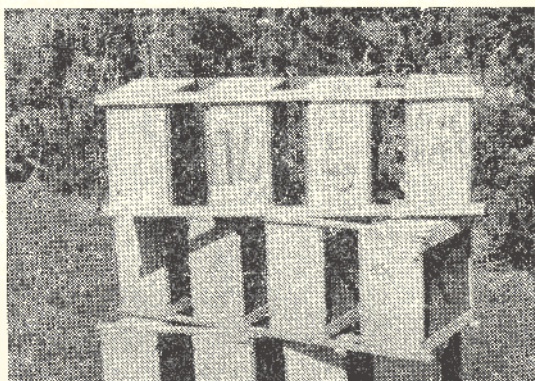


(3) Opened package showing queen cage and candy compartment.

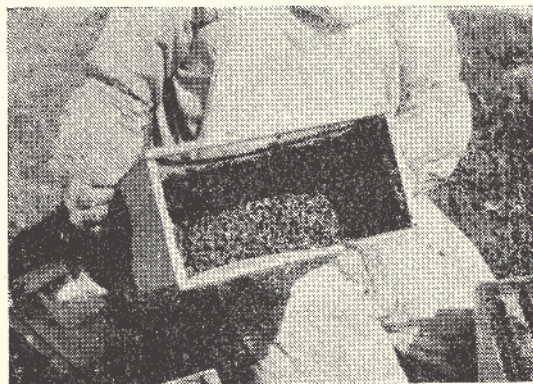


(5) Into the hive they go — after insertion of queen cage.

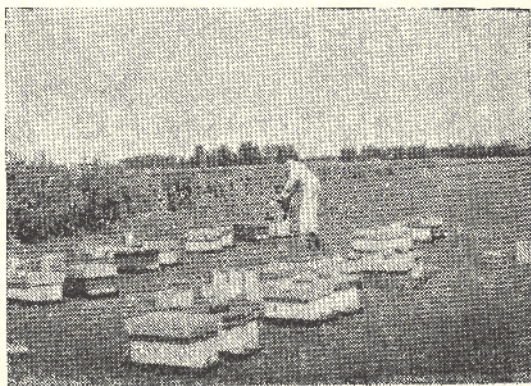
## BEES AT WATSON'S APIARIES, GERALDINE.



(2) Packages on arrival.



(4) Bees dumped into bottom of open cage.



(6) The job completed.

CI/8910 N. ZEALAND BEEKEEPER.

**BRITAIN'S LARGEST  
IMPORTERS OF HONEY**

**Kimpton  
Bros.**

**SPECIALISTS IN HONEY  
FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY**

**KIMPTON BROS. (RED CARNATION) LTD.  
110 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. ENGLAND  
CABLES: KIMBROS LONDON**



## SOME OBSERVATIONS ON PACKAGE BEEKEEPING FOR HONEY PRODUCTION

(By John Glass)

Experience in New Zealand is limited as yet and this is briefly what appears to be the correct procedure.

When ordering packages consideration should be given to the relationship of other work, usual spring flows and time of expected main flow. Two or three pound packages may be used but, providing 10-12 weeks elapse between installation and flow, then two pound packages appear sufficient for all needs, and further, two pound packages appear to travel better than threes. The reason for this, no doubt, is that the fewer bees in the package cause less congestion, allowing greater circulation of air and therefore less tendency to "sweat."

It is well to remember that bees from North Auckland to Taieri are enclosed in a confined space in the aircraft for a considerable time, plus an overnight stop at Harewood. At this period of the year high temperatures may be experienced, particularly over Canterbury during nor'-west weather conditions, and the larger packages consequently suffer.

On occasions packages may be reduced to less than a tea cup of live bees—the rest being a sticky mess in the bottom of the cage. Naturally, much depends upon the individual temperament of the bees packed. Another factor which can have disastrous effects is the shaking of bees for packing during a heavy nectar flow. It seems that it is impossible for the bees to cleanse themselves properly when in the cage in this condition.

On the other hand, one consignment of three pound packages which was held up through flood conditions at both forwarding and delivery ends, doing much of the journey by bus instead of aircraft, taking five days from packing to hiving, hived in bitterly cold, rainy weather, was perhaps equal to, if not the best, in arrival condition and production.

### Installation

If packages are to be placed in an apiary where there are no other hives

handy, the job is greatly simplified particularly if done towards evening. This last applies on all occasions, but of course, is not always possible.

A brood box with nine good brood combs should be placed on a wire excluder over the bottom board. Of the combs there should be one full comb each of honey or pollen, or alternatively several combs of honey and pollen mixed but making up to, in all, at least one full comb of each. There is no future in syrup-fed packages.

The combs are spread so there is a gap equal to about four to five frames in the middle, the combs containing honey and pollen being together on one side. At this stage should the weather be very warm, the package may be sprayed lightly with water to quieten the bees.

The lid of the package is slightly started at both ends by prising with hive tool, the package then jarred on the ground to dislodge the cluster from the lid and queen cage, the lid is then quickly removed, queen cage taken from its underside and placed between the combs of pollen and honey. The package is then upended and the bees pour into the gap between the combs, those clinging to the cage jarred off. The combs are then drawn together, the spares placed in position. This operation is not as difficult as it may appear and usually can be accomplished without the use of veil or smoker.

Probably owing to the disorganisation suffered by the bees through packing, transit and then hiving, the great majority of the packages accept the queens given them prior to transit. It is a waste of time and money trying to introduce a queen, even if one is available, to a package which has refused the original queen. Such remaining bees may be united with a queen-right nuclei.

Swarming will occur on occasions following hiving, thus the reason for the excluder.

Drifting is another problem. One hive, usually a corner one, receives most of the flying bees, cramming such a hive to overflowing and leaving their own queen with just a handful to look after it. Now is probably the most critical period in the life of the package.

## NICHOLAS' HIGH GRADE COMB FOUNDATION

IS MANUFACTURED FROM THE FINEST OF PURE BEESWAX.

YOUR OWN WAX CONVERTED OR EXCHANGED.

GOOD STOCKS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.  
MY FOUNDATION IS ALSO AVAILABLE AT CONVERSION  
RATES FROM MR. I. G. W. MUNCASTER, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
PANMURE. WAX TO MR. MUNCASTER SHOULD BE SENT  
TO THE ELLERSLIE STATION.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE TO:

**T. W. R. NICHOLAS**

**P.O. BOX 28 ::: PHONE 2368 ::: HAWERA**

## B E E S W A X

We are cash buyers of PURE CLEAN BEESWAX at  
best market price. Write to us stating the quantity  
that you have available for disposal:

**C. O. PRODUCTS LTD.**

Box 7035, Wellington, S.I. Telephone 24-541

## PACKAGE BEES

Packages with young Italian Queen from disease-free apiaries can  
be supplied from late September onwards.

Replace winter losses, or start new colonies.

Approximate build up time 10 weeks.

Weight of four 3 lb. packages crated approx. 26 lb.

Orders forwarded air freight and advised.

**PLACE ORDERS NOW FOR 1955 SEASON**

Prices	3 lb. pkgs.	2 lb. pkgs.
Up to 24	29/- each	26/- each
Up to 100	28/- each	25/- each
Over 100	27/- each	24/- each

Queenless packages less 6/-.

For further particulars write ...

**W. I. HAINES**

BONNETTS ROAD - - KAITAIA, NORTHLAND

It will be appreciated that, although when packed the bees are all young, after their experience they are in effect old worn-out bees, particularly if the weather has been hot during travel. Therefore at the time of hiving or if more convenient, about a week following, a comb of emerging brood with adhering young bees may be given each stand. There seems to be no difficulty about acceptance by either party in this operation. The reason for this feeding of brood is not only the general boost to the nuclei, but to prevent the supersedure which frequently takes place about the end of the third week just when the first cycle of the package's own brood is emerging. Apparently the lack of continuity in the brood and the age cycle of the package bees is the main reason for this supersedure. It is, of course, not absolutely necessary, nor is it always possible to feed a comb of brood. Naturally if supersedure does occur, it is disastrous from a financial viewpoint.

#### After Management

When packages are inspected in about a fortnight or three weeks, a comb of honey should be slipped in the gap provided by having only nine combs in the brood box. Generally 2-3 combs of honey are sufficient to bring a package through to the flow, even though there may be a dearth of nectar during the build-up period, providing always, of course, that there is plenty of pollen. Should there be a reasonable flow of early summer nectar the tendency is, as in all nuclei, to pack the brood nest. Therefore, brood spreading should be resorted to even to the extent of drawing combs of honey, etc., to the second box which is placed on as required.

In conclusion, it might be said that there is no pathway paved with gold dust in package beekeeping, but there are distinct possibilities for it to be practised in districts where it is difficult to raise early queens and where weather conditions make the introduction of purchased queens difficult. It is therefore imperative that the best possible stock is available to the purchaser who is depending on this stock for replacement and partial

requeening.

It does not appear probable at this juncture that package beekeeping will develop as in North America, where some northern honey producers gas all their bees in the autumn, to be replaced in the spring with packages from the warmer south.

---



---

## Reflections

*... from the Editor's Desk*

---

#### From Canada

More news of Canada is contained in a further letter, dated 12/3/55, from Mr George Toogood, now working with a Peace River Honey Company of British Columbia:

"This outfit had 2000 hives and we got 100 tons of honey in the months of June, July and early August. We killed all the bees off in October and then sorted out the honey and pollen for package bees which are bought in April this year. We are 800 miles inland from the sea—this is a huge country—and it is a grain district with a lot of sweet clover, Alsike clover and lucerne clover growing everywhere; a bee paradise in the summer. We have had a very good winter and the coldest days and nights were 72 degrees of frost—40 below zero. The days are bright and sunny and we have had no rain since last July, but we have had two feet of snow and the ground is frozen about eight feet deep. We are coming into the spring now and the fields will soon be yellow with the dandelions.

... You can buy anything you want here and there are plenty of things in the shops. We have gas and electricity in all houses and buildings and there is no need of coal."

---

**No shortage of "Alliance" Bee Supplies.**



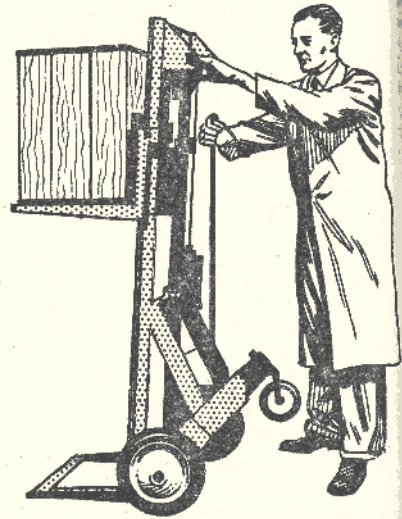
INCREASE LIFTING POWER  
WITHOUT MANPOWER!!

## JACACADDY

- ★ RAISES
- ★ CARRIES
- ★ STACKS

6 cwt.

HYDRAULIC  
OPERATION  
62 inch LIFT :: MOBILE  
TRANSPORTABLE



**MATERIALS HANDLING  
EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.**

GRACEFIELD — LOWER HUTT

### CORRESPONDENCE

#### HONEY MARKETING RESEARCH

(TO THE EDITOR)

Sir,—Marketing and distribution of honey in New Zealand for local consumption are in a state of grave confusion. Producers are concerned and uneasy. Relations between producers, producer-packers, packers, and the Honey Marketing Authority are most discouraging. In fact, there is an unseemly scramble to make sales on the local market.

Production should be left to the individual beekeeper; marketing should be effected by means of "free co-operation." The groups of honey marketers should strive sincerely to attain co-ordination in their marketing. This

is becoming increasingly more necessary, as the industry is rapidly expanding—the crop for the past season (7028 tons) was a record, nearly double that of 1951-52 (3639 tons), and was 551 tons greater than the 1953-54 crop, which was a record.

Marketing problems will thus naturally intensify, and crop disposal will become increasingly difficult, with the natural result of the lowering of the producers' standard of living. Producers have increased their numbers, and capital investment in the industry has been enlarged.

Beekeepers with over 30 colonies of bees are termed commercial producers. The outlay of this economic group is considerable, initially and annually. Its large bee holdings are

of immense importance in assisting horticulturists, orchardists, graziers, dairy farmers and other agriculturists in the tremendous part they play in the Dominion's economy. Governments have recognised this overall national service of the beekeeping industry, and have been sympathetic in consideration of appeals for economic support and protection.

I feel, Sir, that if the problem of "free co-operative" marketing were solved, in respect of honey, the industry could readily achieve an adequate standard of living and enjoy the peace of security. I would suggest that a Special Committee be set up by legal process to consider this matter. The committee could consist of a representative of each large area of honey production, not forgetting the hundreds of thousands of acres of manuka in the far north, the rich white clover fields in the far south, and the picturesque forests of "beech" that grace the Westland uplands. The attendance of the Honey Marketing Authority would be essential; the special members representing (a) the National Beekeepers' Association and (b) the consumers, are necessary. The Department of Agriculture would naturally be represented (especially the Minister and the Apiary Superintendent). A representative of non-producing packers and distributors should be invited. All members would be ex officio. The meetings of the special committee should be held in Wellington.

An immediate need is research into costs of (a) producing, (b) packing, (c) marketing, and (d) distributing honey. Only an approved expert should be retained for this vital work—vital because it would ensure for the beekeeper an adequate standard of living. Not only would it prove initially that our standard (controlled by our fixed price and by our payout) was deficient or otherwise, but it would annually enable us to check up the standard, and to confidently claim a readjustment if indicated.

Grading is a snag of disharmony to producers, who are hardly ever satisfied. However, grading is done in an absolutely impersonal and consistent manner. If a small error of judgment occurred, all honey would be

affected in exactly the same ratio and degree. I was concerned in a change of the grading system during my six years as a member of the Honey Export Control Board, and feel that the present grading system is fully sound.

To supply the consumer demand for honey efficiently, statistics are essential. Without definite figures of production, of normal consumption, of potential consumption under pressure of advertising or of price reduction, of consumer preference, of a mercurial foreign market, or of changing costs, or of deflation, it is impossible for the industry to hit the bull's eye in marketing, perhaps to even hit the target. Nature calls the tune in production. A change of weather can radically change the proportions of differing honeys harvested in a crop, and either improve or partly destroy the value of the product. The Wai-kato district has suffered this process recently, but next season, with normal weather, the district will probably be given back its white honey crop.

The time and the amount of the payout are paramount matters to the producer, many of whom have young families. I would suggest for discussion a change of the method of payment—

Firstly: That honeys of delicate flavour, from whites to light ambers, combine easily to form a very attractive, palatable and popular blend (even some delicately flavoured medium-amber honeys could usefully be added to the blend). Such a blend would sell a greater range of honeys, at a lower cost, than any other method.

Secondly: That honeys of medium flavour, from whites to light-amber (even some medium-amber honeys), be blended to give a "full-flavoured" honey.

Thirdly: That honeys that are not acceptable for the two blends be grouped and sent overseas as straight lines. The proceeds to be pooled.

Fourthly: That honeys rejected for use in the blends and the pool be grouped in the second pool on an agency basis.

Taking the costs of production at 8d per lb., including a subsistence wage for the producer of £6 per week,

I suggest that a flat rate initial payout be made to producers for honey accepted for the two blends and for Pool No. 1 at a rate of 8d per lb.

The payout to Pool No. 2 to be 5d per lb. All costs are met on this payout, but a wage allowance is not included.

All initial payouts should be made as soon as possible after the honey is graded.

The final payout, to be made after disposal of the honey, would be calculated on the grader's payout points (perhaps 4d or 5d per lb.); and would be paid to the No. 1 Pool from its own proceeds on the grader's payout points. Pool No. 2 would have a division of the proceeds after the initial payout of 5d is paid, and sales are completed.

Rising costs have altered past calculations, and the figures given herein need careful correction to ensure accuracy.—Yours etc.,

P. A. HILLARY.

730 Remuera Rd., Auckland, S.E.2.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—With reference to the first paragraph in the above letter, the position described by Mr Hillary is not apparent to us. Indeed, the recent Dominion Conference was notable for the atmosphere of harmony among producers, goodwill toward the marketing administration, and sober confidence in the future.)

## Classified Advertisements

### FOR SALE

Four General Electric 3 k.w. Fan Heaters. Wall type with 12ft. flex and plug. Near new. Price £10/0/0 each.

Apply to—

"HEATERS,"  
c/o. The Editor.

### FOR SALE

60 HIVES BEES. Hives, etc., in good order. Eight frame extractor, used two seasons. Three  $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton honey vats. Good stock of supers honey tins, lids, bottom boards, etc.

C. STEWART,  
Box 21, Duvauchelle.

### FOR SALE

For removal elsewhere.  
330 HIVES, equipment for 400.  
Heavy in winter stores.

Apply W. S. WATSON,  
Ohakune.

### FOR SALE

700 QUEEN EXCLUDERS (all metal spot welded) 7/- each, f.o.b., Auckland. Used only two years. The only worthwhile Excluder.

PULLIN'S APIARIES LTD.,  
Belfast Street, Mt. Roskill,  
Auckland.

### FOR SALE

BEEKEEPER'S COMPLETE  
OUTFIT IN TAURANGA.

700 4-storey hives, all young queens, 50-60 lbs. honey per colony left. New honey house 1600 sq. feet, fully equipped, cool and warming room. Boiler, Hot-top Melter, filling and stirring machines, etc. Tractor for loading truck. Two one-fifth acre sections freehold, excellent position in suburbs. Six tons per 100 this year.

Write—

L. G. CORLETT,  
31 Rimu Street, Tauranga.

### WANTED

GOOD Quality Clover Honey from next season's crop. Good price paid.

Before arranging disposal, please write—

P.O. BOX 271, TIMARU.

### HIVE MATS

Cloth for hive mats is available in lengths of 70 yards by a width of 20 inches, the price being 1/3 per running yard, nett, f.o.r., Foxton.

For an extra charge of 7/6 per roll, the cloth will be cut into any lengths desired.

Orders for quantities of not less than one roll, accompanied by cash, should be sent to the General Secretary, P.O. Box 19, Foxton.

**THE NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.**

**SUBSCRIPTIONS:**

Up to 30 colonies	....	£0 7 6
		(minimum)
Up to 60 colonies	....	0 10 0
Up to 90 colonies	....	0 15 0
Up to 120 colonies	....	1 0 0
Up to 150 colonies	....	1 5 0
Up to 180 colonies	....	1 10 0
Up to 210 colonies	....	1 15 0
Up to 240 colonies	....	2 0 0
Up to 270 colonies	....	2 5 0
Up to 300 colonies	....	2 10 0
Up to 330 colonies	....	2 15 0
Up to 360 colonies	....	3 0 0
Up to 390 colonies	....	3 5 0
Up to 420 colonies	....	3 10 0
Up to 450 colonies & over	....	3 15 0
		(maximum)

An Associate Member shall pay 5/- per annum.

**APIARY INSURANCE**

Arranged by the Association and available to all members.

PREMIUM: 1/3 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.**

**NEW ZEALAND HONEY WANTED**  
in regular lots of 1 ton and upward for English Market.

**DEVON HONEY CO.,**  
18 North Street, Exeter,  
ENGLAND.

**FOR SALE:** Folding Wire Gauze Bee Veils, £1/5/-, post free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail your order now to:

J. DARBY,

Hilltop Apiaries, R.D. Bombay.

**"THE N.Z. BEEKEEPER"**

This Journal is issued free to all beekeepers in New Zealand having 30 or more registered hives, and to others who are members of the National Beekeepers' Association.

Literary contributions and advertisements must be in the hands of the Editor, Mr J. McFadzien, 29 Nottingham Crescent, Calton Hill, Dunedin, S.W.1, not later than the first of month of publication.

Non-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**

£6 per page; £3/6/- per half-page; £1/16/- per quarter-page; 10/- per inch; for each insertion. Minimum charge, 5/-.

**CONTENTS**

	Page
Annual Report	3
Notice Board	8
The Late Secretary	7
Hillary to Join Polar Expedition	7
Honey for Antarctica	7
Insurance Cover	7
On the Air	7
A Keen Member	7
New Management for Bee Supplies Firm	9
Heavy Traffic and Goods Service Licences	9
H.M.A. Regulations	9
Executive Meeting	10
Conference Report	13
Honey Marketing Authority—	16
Department of Agriculture	26
Branch Notes	30
Dunedin Convention	31
Gadgets and Ideas	31
Honey Display at 1955 N.Z. Industries Fair	33
Coast Commentary	33
Go West, Young Man	35
Notes for Beginners	36
Some Observations on Package Beekeeping for Honey Production	41
Reflections . . . from the Editor's Desk	43
Correspondence	44
"N.Z. Beekeeper"	47

# Alliance

Quality

Bee Supplies

WALDRON EXCLUDERS

STOREYS, FRAMES

BOTTOM BOARDS

FRAME WIRE

SECTIONS

ROOFS

VEILS

SMOKERS

HIVE TOOLS

BEE ESCAPES

COMB FOUNDATION

ALL SIZED EXTRACTORS

GOOD STOCKS  
AVAILABLE THIS SEASON

## Now Under New Management!

With a continuance of a "Quality First" Policy.

— The Alliance Bee Supplies Co. Ltd.,

1 Mason Street ——— Dunedin, C.I.

Telegrams to :

"BEEWARE," DUNEDIN.

Letters to :

P.O. BOX 572, DUNEDIN.

Distributing Agents at :—

Whangarei, Auckland, Tauranga, Te Awamutu, Gisborne,  
Napier, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Wellington, Nelson,  
Blenheim, Christchurch, Timaru, Oamaru.