

# The New Zealand Beekeeper

NOVEMBER 1957



## THE DOMINION EXECUTIVE

*Back row* : Messrs. R. R. Chandler, H. Cloake, J. McFadzien (EDITOR).  
*Front row* : Messrs. G. E. Gumbrell, R. A. Fraser (GENERAL SECRETARY),  
J. W. Fraser (PRESIDENT), J. R. Barber (VICE-PRESIDENT), J. D. Lorimer.

# The National Beekeepers' Association

(Incorporated)

## PRESIDENT:

Mr. J. W. Fraser, *Ryal Bush, No. 4 R.D., Invercargill*

VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. J. R. Barber, *Pio Pio*

EXECUTIVE: Mr. R. A. CHANDLER, *P.O. Box 10, Matangi*  
 Mr. J. D. LORIMER, *Hoopers Road, Hamilton*  
 Mr. H. CLOAKE, *Fairview R.D., Timaru*  
 Mr. G. E. GUMBRELL, *Geraldine*

GENERAL SECRETARY: Mr. R. A. Fraser, F.Comm.A., *P.O. Box 19, Fox*

EDITOR: Mr. J. McFadzien, *29 Nottingham Cres., Calton Hill, Dunedin, S.*

<i>Branch</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Secretary</i>
FAR NORTH	Mr. W. G. McPherson, R.D. 111, Kaitaia	Mr. W. T. Haines, Bonning Road, Kaitaia
NORTHLAND	Mr. A. G. Tucker, 35 King Street, Whangarei	Mr. H. R. Holdaway, Alameda Ave., Onorahi, Whangarei
AUCKLAND CENTRAL	Mr. H. Belin, 88 East Coast Road, Milford	Mr. L. Riesterer, P.O. Box 10, Papatoetotoc
SOUTH AUCKLAND	Mr. J. D. Lorimer, Hoopers Road, Hamilton	Mr. R. Goddard, P.O. Box 10, Ngongotaha
WAITOMO	Mr. A. W. Mawhinney, No. 3 R.D., Te Awamutu	Mr. W. Purves, No. 3 R.D., Awamutu
BAY OF PLENTY	Mr. D. A. Barrow, Camcron Road, Te Puke	Mr. R. A. Parkes, Welton Bay, Tauranga
HAWKE'S BAY	Mr. C. R. F. Gordon, Riverslea Road, Hastings	Mrs. G. Dorward, P.O. Box 10, 86, Havelock North
C/S. HAWKE'S BAY	Mr. D. L. Ward, Guy Street, Dannevirke	Mr. N. E. Smith, 19 York Street, Dannevirke
NELSON	Mr. L. T. Cropp, Upper Moutere R.M.D., Nelson	Miss J. Dahlberg, P.O. Box 10, Nelson
WEST COAST	Mr. L. A. Ilton, Pocrua, Otira Line	Mr. R. V. Glasson, Blackburn, Otira
CANTERBURY	Mr. J. K. Bray, Leeston, Canterbury	Mr. D. G. King, P.O. Box 10, 353, Christchurch
SOUTH CANTERBURY	Mr. R. Davidson, 190 Otipua Road, Timaru	Mr. L. F. Robins, Pleasant Point, South Canterbury
NORTH OTAGO	Mr. S. H. Wilson, 2 C.R.D., Oamaru	Mr. R. B. Mackie, Frank Street, Oamaru
OTAGO	Mr. C. W. Footc, 377 Kaikorai Valley Road, Dunedin	Mr. A. J. Shaw, 39 Sign Hill Road, Dunedin N.
GORE	Mr. J. Glynn, Balfour, Gore	Mr. J. R. Simpson, Maitland No. 5 R.D., Gore
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

Registered for transmission by post as a Magazine

Volume 19

NOVEMBER 1957

Number 4

## Editorial *The Honey Marketing Outlook*

The recent election has brought one change in the membership of the Honey Marketing Authority and the organisation now enters the fifth year of its existence. It must be conceded that the Authority has put up a brave showing so far, both in its operations on the overseas market and in setting up premises of its own in Auckland, but the difficulties encountered in getting firmly established are becoming only too apparent. Recent overseas price trends remind us of the uncertainty of the export market, and the return of Price Control in New Zealand, although recognising the claims which the industry was making a year ago, places a restrictive price on honey without any form of protection for producers, at a time when most other primary industries are assured of returns which will cover their costs of production. Since the Marketing Department ceased operations the Authority has been faced with heavy expenditure in providing its own building and equipment, and a formidable loan burden to enable it to make advances to suppliers. The result is that so far the payments to suppliers have been below the established cost of production.

It was precisely this situation which was envisaged in 1953 by the representatives of the honey industry when they conferred in Wellington to set up an organisation under the Primary Products Marketing Act, and which induced them to pass the following resolution: 'That at this meeting of the Special Committee comprising members of the Honey Marketing Committee and the National Beekeepers' Association Executive is of the opinion that it is essential that a subsidy be granted on the funds provided by the seal levy in order that the cost of production, as established by the Cost Survey, can be paid out on honey supplied to the Industry Pool.' The justification for assisting the industry is to be found not only in the unique value of honey as a foodstuff, but also in the more important factor of pollination by honeybees, which is so vital in modern agriculture that it would be a matter of serious consequence to the Dominion if the beekeeping industry were allowed to decline.

At one time substantial reserves were held in the Marketing Department to the credit of the honey industry and these were regarded as a valuable asset against the time when the industry might itself take over the responsibility of orderly marketing. Unfortunately these reserves were not available when the Marketing Authority commenced operations. Producers had been given an assurance that their interests would not suffer from the abolition of the Marketing Department but the burden which they are now carrying makes the outlook decidedly grim for a small but important industry.



### Marketing Authority Election

An election of two producer representatives for the New Zealand Honey Marketing Authority was held during September and the voting was as follows:—

Bray, William Bayley	1482
Nelson, William Wallace	2026
Pearson, Thomas Edward	1310
Williams, Edward Desmond	972

Messrs Bray and Nelson were therefore elected and their appointment appeared in the Gazette of 9/10/57.

### Chairman of Authority

At the first meeting of the Authority following the election, Mr. E. A. Field was re-elected as chairman for the ensuing year.

### Visit by Dr. Eckert

A recent distinguished visitor to New Zealand was Dr J. E. Eckert of Davis University, California. Dr Eckert, whose name is well known to readers of the American bee magazines, is a recognised authority on both scientific and practical aspects of beekeeping and he and Mrs Eckert were able to stay in New Zealand for a few days en route to Adelaide where they are to spend a period under a Fulbright Scholarship.

During his brief stay Dr Eckert visited Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch and was able to meet officers of the Department of Agriculture and beekeepers. The South Auckland Branch was fortunate in being able, with the co-operation of Mr E. Smaellie and Mr C. R. Paterson, to entertain the visitors at dinner followed by a beekeepers' meeting.

In his address at this meeting Dr Eckert described recent trends and technical developments in America and answered many questions dealing with

beekeeping methods. The speaker's wide knowledge and pleasant manner made the meeting a treat for all present and there was general regret that he was not able to spend more time in New Zealand.

### Ministry of Agriculture

We extend our congratulations and good wishes to the Rt. Hon. K. Holyoake on his recent elevation to the office of Prime Minister. During his term of eight years as Minister of Agriculture Mr. Holyoake worked hard and conscientiously for the farming industries and he earned the confidence and esteem of primary producers throughout New Zealand. In beekeeping circles he was well known through his association with industry representatives and attendance at Dominion Conferences. His keen interest in beekeeping affairs and his fair and considerate attitude to the problems of honey producers were much appreciated.

The new Minister of Agriculture is the Hon. S. W. Smith who is already widely known and respected among the farming industries. Mr. Smith has taken part in negotiations affecting honey producers on a number of occasions during the past few years.

### Red Clover Pollination

A meeting of officers from the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Colleges interested in pollination by bees of clover and lucerne seed was to be held on November 11. The purpose of the meeting was to co-ordinate existing data and to consider the importation of bumble bees.

### Antarctic News

On October 14 Sir Edmund Hillary and his party moved south from Scott Base to link up with the British party and Dr. Vivian Fuchs coming from the other side of the Antarctic Continent. Excellent progress was made over the first part of the journey.

The British team encountered great difficulties and was still in the initial stages of the journey at the end of October.

## Personal

Mr W. B. Bray, of Lesston, who was recently elected to the Honey Marketing Authority, left New Zealand during October in the Rangitiki on a visit to England. A strong advocate of Social Credit for many years, Mr Bray intends to submit evidence to the Radcliffe Commission which is investigating the working of the British financial system.

## Replies to Conference Resolutions

Office of Minister of Agriculture,  
Wellington, N.Z.  
October 3, 1957.

R. A. Fraser, Esq.,  
General Secretary,  
National Beekeepers' Association of  
New Zealand Inc.,  
P. O. Box 19,  
Foxton.

Dear Mr. Fraser,

Thank you for your letter of September 13 conveying two resolutions passed at your Association's recent Dominion Conference.

"That this Conference appreciates the value of part time apiary inspection and desires the work to continue as previously."

There is no intention of disturbing this service to the beekeeping industry as long as the need for it continues. Funds will be provided, within reason, according to needs each year. It must be realised, of course, that the extent of the part time apiary inspection service is reviewed annually along with all other items of Government expenditure.

"That the Department of Agriculture be requested to investigate the problem of wax moth control with particular reference to the use of Ethyl Bromide or similar substance."

Experiments were commenced early in 1956 to find a suitable fumigant to control wax moth. These experiments were extended in March, 1957, to practical tests under operating conditions in association with a co-operating beekeeper.

Tests made show that methyl bromide can provide effective control of wax moth in bee combs under certain con-

ditions, but it is not yet known to what extent this material or similar chemicals, including ethylene dibromide, may be absorbed by the wax. Laboratory tests are therefore being carried out to determine this, as it must be certain that bee combs so treated could be used subsequently without danger to the bees or to public health.

Testing is expected to be completed before the end of 1957, and full information will be supplied to you by the Department for passing on to beekeepers.

Yours faithfully,

S. M. SMITH,  
Minister of Agriculture

## Additional Research

Two additional officers are to be appointed shortly to assist in field and laboratory research in matters affecting the beekeeping industry. This action was one of the last to be approved by the Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake while in office as the Minister of Agriculture and the following letter has been sent in acknowledgment by the General Secretary:—

Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake, M.P.,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Wellington.

September 27, 1957

Dear Mr. Holyoake,

Thank you for your letter in reply of 26th, instant in which you advise that you have been pleased to appoint two additional officers to assist research into pollination and other phases of beekeeping.

This is indeed good news and I can assure you that beekeepers all over the Dominion will gratefully applaud your action.

May I also take this opportunity of extending the congratulations and sincere good wishes of the beekeeping industry to you on your elevation to the Prime Ministership. All those who have had associations with you in the past as Minister of Agriculture will, I am sure, regard your appointment with pleasure as an honour well-deserved.

With every good wish for the future and thanks for past favours,

Yours faithfully,

R. A. FRASER,  
General Secretary



*The Foundation of Success*

***When you require:***

Comb Foundation, Bee Supplies or any Honey House Equipment — Pumps, Honey Tanks, Cappings Reducers or the like

***When you have:***

Beeswax for disposal at best prices or Combs and Cappings to be rendered

***When you need:***

Service and Satisfaction

***You naturally turn to:***

# **A. Ecroyd & Sons Ltd.**

L I M I T E D

11 THORNTON STREET, CHRISTCHURCH, N1

---

**HONEY PUMP UNITS: 425lb per hour upwards to 2400lb per hour — from £42/15/- complete.**

**POWER CONVERSION UNITS: For hand operated Honey Fillers — £52/10/- complete with heavy duty English gear Reduction units and motor.**

## Important Taxation Decision

A ruling of interest to beekeepers is conveyed in the following correspondence between the General Secretary and the Commissioner of Inland Revenue:—

P.O. Box 19,  
Foxton.  
September 26, 1957.

Mr. F. R. Macken,  
Commissioner of Inland Revenue,  
Chr. Manners Street,  
Wellington,  
Dear Sir,

### SPECIAL DEPRECIATION — BEEKEEPERS

I enclose copies of correspondence which has passed between an apiarist and the District Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Invercargill, with regard to a claim for special depreciation on a new oil-fuel boiler costing £250/3/9. You will note that the District Commissioner is not prepared to allow the claim as he does not regard commercial beekeeping as within the scope of the definition of "farmer" and the matter has been referred to me by the claimants.

It does appear to me that the District Commissioner's ruling is somewhat unjust in this matter and I write to you seeking further consideration of the case.

In almost every English speaking country the occupation of apiarist is generally known as "Bee-farming" and this is especially true in Australia and the United States of America. The term would not appear to be misplaced as the operations of the apiarist are essentially similar to that of the grazier or dairyman, in that his work entails the care of stock which in turn provides a harvest from the land. The beekeeper then is essentially a primary-producer and a most important primary-producer in that agriculture generally depends upon his operations for a vital pollination service.

The operations of the commercial beekeeper virtually fall into two classes from a taxation point of view. Firstly the tending of apiaries and the harvesting of the honey crop and secondly, where he markets his own produce, the packing of honey for sale. I would

contend that in the first operation he is essentially a farmer and in extracting the honey from the comb he is performing a similar operation to the dairyman who milks his herd. Even as the dairyman uses milking machines, separators, cooling plant, etc., for his "extraction" so does the beekeeper require heating plant, uncapping machines and other mechanical devices for the production of the raw product of bulk honey.

I am sure that you will agree that these claims are in no way unreasonable and I look forward to your confirmation that the Department will recognise beekeepers as bona fide farmers within the meaning of the Act.

Thanking you for your thoughtful consideration,

Yours faithfully,  
R. A. FRASER,  
General Secretary.

Inland Revenue Department,  
Wellington.  
September 30, 1957.

The General Secretary,  
National Beekeepers' Assn. of N.Z. Inc.,  
P.O. Box 19,  
Foxton.

Dear Sir,

### INITIAL DEPRECIATION — BEEKEEPERS

I am prepared to agree that for the purposes of the Initial Depreciation allowance, an apiarist should be regarded as a farmer.

The District Commissioner at Invercargill has been asked to allow the claim made and he will advise to that effect shortly.

Yours faithfully,  
F. R. MACKEN,  
Commissioner of Inland Revenue

---

## 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.

# Executive Meeting

A meeting of the Dominion Executive was held in Wellington on October 23 and 24. All members were in attendance and the Editor (Mr J. McFadzien) was also in attendance. The President (Mr J. W. Fraser) was in the chair.

The Chairman welcomed Mr E. D. Williams to the meeting and expressed appreciation for his assistance in preparing a case for Government support for the beekeeping industry. Mr Williams was Dominion President at the time when the Honey Marketing Authority was established and a member of the Authority when it commenced operations under the Primary Products Marketing Act.

## Marketing Authority Report

A report was presented by the Association's representative (Mr J. W. Fraser) and members discussed the points raised. In particular considerable thought was given to selling policy on the local market and it was decided to recommend that the proposed second pack, which is to be darker in colour, should be appropriately branded and that it should be sold without any reduction in price. Other suggestions were also made with a view to promoting sales by the Authority on the New Zealand market.

## Price Control

The President reported that he and the General Secretary had interviewed the Secretary of the Master Grocers' Federation upon the subject of profit margins on honey. After some discussion on this matter and price control generally it was decided to take steps to establish acceptable trade margins, within fair limits, for future price schedules, in order to obtain a general uniformity in retail prices.

## State of the Industry

The Executive gave special attention to the question of securing economic returns for honey producers, especially in view of the failure of the Honey Marketing Authority under existing conditions to make payments sufficient to cover the cost of production. In order to further the request of the

1957 Conference for Government assistance for the industry plans were made to co-operate with the Marketing Authority in setting out the difficulties under which the Authority is operating reviewing the Cost of Production Schedule to show the discrepancy between production costs and the returns received by suppliers, and determining the form of assistance desirable to place the beekeeping industry on a sound basis. The position of the industry is to be stated to the Government at the earliest opportunity.

## Department of Agriculture

Mr A. M. W. Greig (Director of the Horticulture Division) and Messrs T. S. Winter and T. Palmer-Jones were welcomed to the meeting and they outlined recent developments affecting beekeepers.

The decision to appoint two additional research officers was greeted with enthusiasm and Mr Greig indicated the nature of the work to be undertaken. One appointment would be made at Oamaru to enable more field work to be done in such matters as pollination and pesticides, while the other would be at Wallaceville to assist in laboratory work for the benefit of the beekeeping industry. Future research work was discussed and members voiced their appreciation of the action being taken.

Some concern was expressed by members at the continued delay in the preparation of the Agriculture, Chemicals Bill and examples were quoted of damage to bees which had occurred under the limited protection of the Apiaries Regulations. It was decided to continue to press for the passage of the Bill at the first opportunity.

The proposed syllabus for the Diploma in Beekeeping was discussed and although this seemed to involve a formidable course of study it was agreed that it was desirable to maintain a high standard, as in the case of similar courses such as the Diploma in Horticulture. After some amendments had been suggested the draft syllabus was approved.





— Photo by Mr. I. E. Pullin

The official group at the opening of the 1957 Conference at Hamilton. Left to right: Mr. W. H. Chudley (Manager, Honey Marketing Authority), Mr. E. A. Field (Chairman, Honey Marketing Authority), the Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake (Minister of Agriculture), Mr. J. W. Fraser (Dominion President), Mr. R. A. Fraser (General Secretary).

Mr Winter outlined the steps being taken to raise honey house standards in order to improve the quality of honey being produced. Satisfactory progress had been made in recent years and members commended the work which was being done.

Mr Winter also mentioned that 20 colonies of bees were being taken to the Chatham Island by Mr Griffin this summer to help the farmers in the Islands to establish apiaries for clover pollination. In the general discussion it was emphasised that the project could be a useful experiment in the value of pollination by honeybees and it was urged that as far as possible accurate records should be kept and suitable publicity given to the work.

Mr Palmer-Jones reviewed some of the work being done at Wallaceville and in dealing with royal jelly mentioned that the outlook was at present uncertain. He suggested that on the local market, apart from the cosmetic trade, the approval of the Health Department would be desirable to give royal jelly products some standing, while the export market could perhaps

be developed if producers sent trial quantities to overseas firms for testing.

#### Honey Mead

The Secretary produced a copy of the Report of the Wine Committee which reviewed the submissions made by the Association for the licensing of honey mead production. The Committee felt, however, that although the Department of Agriculture might well continue experimental work on the use of honey for this purpose it was unable to recommend legislation at the present time to permit the production of honey mead. The Executive decided that the Department be advised of the Committee's decision and of the Association's continued interest in the subject.

#### Statutory Declarations

A resolution from the Canterbury Branch requested that declarations under the Honey Marketing Regulations might be made before a Postmaster, Clergyman, or Solicitor, as a Justice of the Peace was not always readily available. It was decided to send this suggestion forward with a favourable recommendation.

## Electricity Charges

A general Dominion-wide review of Electricity charges and classifications is being carried out at present and an approach is to be made to the N.Z. Supply Authorities Association in order to have beekeeping included in the proper and most economical classification.

### 'The N.Z. Beekeeper'

The Editor reported on the new arrangements for printing and mailing the Journal. The alterations being made were endorsed and suggestions made for improving the publication within the limits of the finance available. The general policy of the Journal to continue as in the past.

### Identification of Apiaries

A draft of the proposed Regulations is being prepared and will shortly be available for study and comment by Branches.

## The Servant

The poets they sing of golden honey  
Prized as a food almost since time began,  
They hail then the honey bee as a  
benefactor  
An invaluable servant of man.

The farmer sees honey bees working his  
crop,  
Assuring the seed set that only bees can  
And he murmurs his thanks for that  
which is  
Such an essential servant to man.

Knowing all the fruits of the earth  
Which form Nature's bounteous store,  
Are made possible by the work of the  
diligent bee,  
We bless that servant of man once more.

All winter I spent making hives dry and  
snug,  
Keeping out any wind that might blow,  
But telling myself to such a dutiful  
servant  
That is the very least that I owe.

Now I've cut away the grass, cleaned the  
bottom boards,  
Fed sugar and all the other things that  
one must do,  
So at last I'm beginning to ask myself,  
Just who is the servant of who?

--- Box-Hive Bertie

# ITALIAN QUEENS

1957-58

Quantity	Untested	Tested
1	9/-	13/-
2	17/6	25/-
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 of  
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  
non-swarming strain of gentle temperament.  
Bred from disease-free hives  
under natural conditions.

Apply to —

## F. D. WHITE

Commercial Queen Breeder,

P.O. Box 32,

KAMO, NORTH AUCKLAND.

N. Z. BEEKEEPER

# HONEY MARKETING AUTHORITY

## Final Payment for 1956/57 Season

The final payment for all honey purchased during the 1956/57 season, other than honey bought on a straight purchase basis, has been fixed at 3¼d. per lb. This is ¼d. per lb. more than was paid for the 1955/56 season.

Owing to a heavy carry-over of honey stocks it is necessary for special financial arrangements to be made before cheques for the final payment can be sent to suppliers. These negotiations may cause a little delay but it is hoped to have payment made by November 30.

## Contracts

The Authority has decided to call for contracts for the coming season. The annual Information Circular setting out the contract conditions should be in the hands of producers by the end of November. Any producer who does not receive a copy should write for one to the Manager, New Zealand Honey Marketing Authority, P.O. Box 2615, Auckland.

Those contractors who failed last year to supply 90% of the quantities contracted for will be required to make up the deficiency during the coming season before qualifying for the new season's contract premium, but the Authority is prepared to consider waiving this requirement in those cases where a satisfactory explanation for failure to complete last year's contract is tendered.

## Date for Receipt of Contracts

THE LAST DAY FOR SENDING IN CONTRACTS IS FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1958. Please take a special note of this date as late contracts cannot be considered.

## Conditions of Supply

In order to obtain the best possible returns from overseas it has been necessary to amend a number of the conditions of supply for both contract and non-contract honey and suppliers are urged to study the new Information Circular in detail.

Particular attention is drawn to the new conditions concerning the keeping quality of honey. Enquiries have shown

that much of the trouble experienced during the last year or two has resulted from the use of low quality starter honey or from unsatisfactory honey house hygiene. It is now a condition of supply that the keeping quality of honey must be such that sourness or fermentation does not develop within 12 months of date of receipt by the Authority.

Honey sold overseas is subjected to tests to determine the extent of heating. In view of this it will be necessary to severely penalise or reject any overheated honey.

Other important conditions refer to the use of sound standard cases and clean tins free from rust.

## South Island Manuka Honey

In past seasons it has been the practice to accept South Island manuka honey on a graded basis as this honey does not have the same thixotropic characteristics as the North Island variety. Our agents have informed us, however, that owing to its flavour its market value is the same as other manuka honeies. The Authority has decided, therefore, that all honey with a manuka flavour grading 85 or under for flavour must be treated as manuka honey and paid for on the same basis as North Island manuka honey.

## Christmas and New Year Greetings

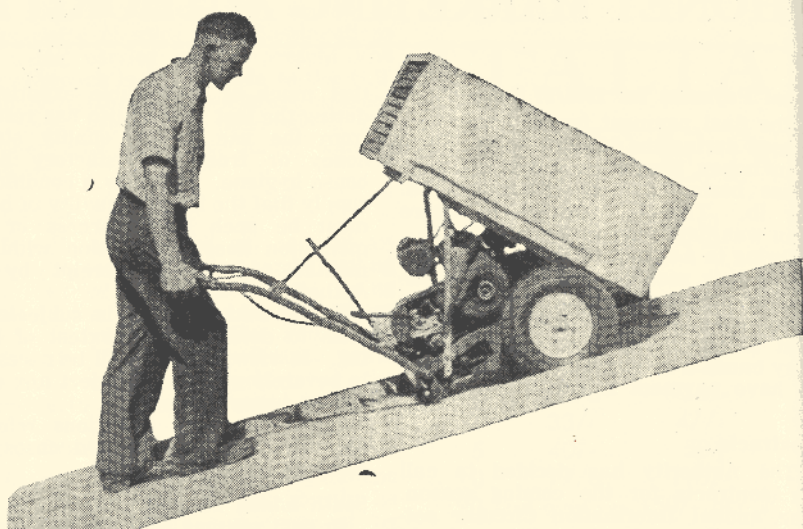
On behalf of all members of the Authority and the management I send Christmas greetings to all honey producers and trust that they will have a successful honey season.

E. A. FIELD,  
Chairman

## 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.



LOAD YOUR HONEY CROP THE EASY WAY . . . .

with our . . .

## HONEY LOADING TRACTOR

*These honey loading Tractors  
have been in constant use  
for several years.*

- ★ Any man can master the use of these machines in 10 minutes.
- ★ Hives of up to four supers are easily handled by one man.
- ★ A pamphlet on the construction of a ramp 12' long supplied with every machine.
- ★ Price with honey loading attachment £ 138/10/-  
Hive lifter £9/12/- (extra).

FULL PARTICULARS ARE AVAILABLE FROM . . .

**BOYD BROS. LTD.**

2 COLLINGWOOD STREET,  
HAMILTON.



DEPARTMENT  
of  
AGRICULTURE

---

Horticulture Division

---

### *Inspection of Honey Houses*

Early in 1956 Apiary Instructors of the Department of Agriculture were appointed as officers under The Food and Drugs Act, 1947, for the purposes of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1952, with powers to deal with honey house conditions, particulars of which appeared in the May 1956 issue of "The New Zealand Beekeeper" for the information of beekeepers.

In March that year Apiary Instructors were requested to draw the attention of beekeepers generally to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, and advise any beekeepers with sub-standard or unhygienic honey houses that the Department of Agriculture would be taking action under these regulations so that there would be reasonable time for them to tidy up their premises, in line with conditions, suitable for handling crops of honey, that would be acceptable to the Health Department.

In general the Health Department would be satisfied if the regulations were complied with by beekeepers in respect of their honey houses to the following extent:—

1. The honey extracting and packing room to be walled off from other parts of the building.
2. The walls of the extracting and packing room must have a smooth even surface capable of being readily cleaned, and where the walls are subject to wetting or fouling they must be finished with an approved impervious material to a height of not less than six feet from the floor level, if an Inspector so requires, and are painted a light colour.
3. **Floors:**  
The honey house floor should be in good repair and constructed of approved material suitable for the

process of work carried on and be capable of being kept clean and hygienic.

#### 4. **Washing Facilities**

A wash hand basin with hot and cold water available must be provided.

Note: The majority of honey houses are within an area where water may be laid on, but if not, a tank to store rainwater from the roof would do.

Hot water could be supplied by an electric sink heater where no boiler is installed.

#### 5. **Drainage:**

Drainage should be provided to the satisfaction of an Inspector.

Where it is possible to connect with a local body sewage system there is no problem other than cost. A closed drain and septic tank should be satisfactory.

6. Is lighted and ventilated in accordance with any by-laws of the local authority concerned or in the absence of by-laws in that behalf, to the satisfaction of an Inspector.
7. Is provided with sufficient privy accommodation handy for persons employed on the premises.
8. The premises must be kept clean and free from rubbish, in good repair, free from foul odours and mice and other vermin, and from as far as practicable free from rats, flies.

Reports to hand show that producers generally have responded well to any requests made by an Inspector but there are a few cases where the beekeepers concerned have made little or no attempt to comply with the requirements of the regulations after warnings and reasonable notice has been given.

Where commercial beekeepers fail to bring their honey houses up to the required standard in readiness for the 1957/58 honey extracting season, it will be incumbent on local Inspectors (Apiary Instructors) to hand over any such cases to the Health Department for any further action they consider necessary in the circumstances.

It is hoped that it will not be necessary for any Apiary Instructor to have to report the failure of any beekeeper to bring his premises up to the required standard.

#### REMOVAL OF BEES

It has come to my notice that there is a tendency for commercial beekeepers in some areas to move their apiaries to new locations without first obtaining a permit to do so from the local Apiary Instructor, and to advise the Department later when making application for registration.

Action of this nature on the part of some beekeepers is a contravention of section seven of the Apiaries Act. It could also lead to unnecessary and unintentional encroachment of apiary sites, and to a possible spread of bee diseases to clean areas if the practice became widespread.

Though a beekeeper is free to move his bees and appliances between his registered apiaries (from one registered apiary to another registered apiary) for apiary management and honey extracting purposes, provided his bees are free from disease, all beekeepers must apply to the local Apiary Instructor for permission to move bees for the purpose of establishing a new apiary. In doing so it would be quite in order for any beekeeper to enquire from the local Apiary Instructor whether the territory in which it is proposed to establish new apiaries is suitable for commercial beekeeping, and the prospects there, also whether any other commercial beekeeper is already operating in the area.

If these simple rules are observed, better beekeeping would result and any unnecessary inconvenience to the parties concerned could be avoided.

#### SUDDEN LOSSES OF FIELD BEES

Beekeepers generally, particularly in the South Island, are now very spray conscious and are apt to suspect spray poisoning for any serious losses of field bees during the season. The following notes received from Mr D. A. Seal,

Apiary Instructor, Invercargill, are therefore of special interest:—

'One bright and warm afternoon last season I noticed bees very active on a particular clover field, when a sudden thunderstorm with cold rain passed over the area. The bees, on their way home, made for the nearest shelter which happened to be trees and some open farm buildings. The interior of the buildings became much like a beehive, so great was the number of bees taking shelter there. The weather continued cold overnight and the following day dead bees in great numbers lay on the floors of the buildings and under the trees. There is no doubt that the colonies from which these bees came would be severely reduced in strength.'

Though it is common for field bees to return home hurriedly just ahead of a sudden change in the weather, with a cool downfall of rain, particularly in northern parts where summer downpours of rain are common, it appears from Mr. Seal's observations that similar changes in the deep south can be much colder and more prolonged, which could very well result in the conditions he describes and which would not be noticed by beekeepers in more open country, except the serious loss of field bees from the hives when next visiting the apiary. There is nothing the beekeeper can do to prevent losses in that way. If, however, he fails to notice any such sudden changes in the weather at critical periods, he may be inclined to report heavy losses of field bees, in the mistaken idea that the trouble has been caused by the indiscriminate use of insecticides. In the former circumstances mentioned above few dead bees would be found in the apiary area, whereas with poisoning there is usually ample evidence of dead brood, also of dead and dying bees in and around the hives.

T. S. WINTER,

Superintendent, Beekeeping Industry

### *Toxic Pesticides*

The Apiaries Protection Regulations, 1957, designed to protect honey bees from destruction by toxic spraying or dusting of certain field crops in flower, came into effect on September 1 and will be administered jointly by the Horticulture and Extension Divisions of the Department of Agriculture.

The regulations prohibit the application of sprays and dusts toxic to bees, to cruciferous field crops such as rape, chou moellier, swedes and turnips, and leguminous field crops such as clovers and lucerne, between September 1 and March 31 when the crop is in flower except pursuant to a permit issued by the Department of Agriculture. The regulations also apply when flowering plants which attract bees are present in such quantity within the crop, that the application of sprays or dusts is likely to damage or destroy foraging bees.

In effect the application of the regulations is limited in the main to seeding crops of cruciferous or leguminous plants.

The provision in the regulations for the issue of a permit is intended to allow treatment to be carried out only in special circumstances, where there are no apiaries or hives in the vicinity to suffer damage or where it is considered that the damage which would result to the crop through non-treatment would be greater than the damage to honey bees and honey production through spraying or dusting.

Applications for permits are most likely to be for insecticides to control aphids on chou moellier, rape, kale, turnip or swede crops grown for seed. These crops are mainly situated in Canterbury, North Otago and Central Otago with odd crops at Blenheim and in Southland.

As it will be necessary for someone directly associated with farming to weigh up each situation and decide when it is necessary to treat a crop with a spray or dust toxic to bees, the authority for the issue or refusal of permits has been placed with Fields Superintendents of the Extension Division at Auckland, Palmerston North, Christchurch and Dunedin, subject to the following procedure:

Any application for a permit must be lodged by the owner of the crop at the local office of the Department of Agriculture, stating the exact location and area of the crop to be treated, the kind of crop and nature of infestation, and the chemical it is proposed to use.

Applications when received will be forwarded immediately to the local Apiary Instructor and to the Instructor in Agriculture simultaneously, and a copy sent to the Fields Superintendent.

On receipt of advice of an application the Apiary Instructor will immediately

examine the apiary register and determine whether there are registered apiaries or hives situated within a two-mile radius of the crop to be treated and advise the Fields Superintendent accordingly. If there are no registered apiaries or hives within a two-mile radius of the crop a permit will be issued immediately to the applicant. If, however, there are registered apiaries within a two-mile radius of the crop to be treated the Apiary Instructor will report to the Fields Superintendent advising him of the number of registered apiaries or hives within that area, the approximate value of the bee stocks, and the likely loss of honey crop in that season should the bees be poisoned.

At the same time the Instructor in Agriculture will determine, by an inspection of the property concerned, the extent and nature of the infestation, and whether treatment could be deferred until after the flowering period; the estimated value of the crop affected and the estimated loss if treatment is not carried out, and will report his findings to the local Fields Superintendent.

On receipt of these reports the Fields Superintendent will weigh up the evidence available and either refuse or issue a permit.

A condition of any permit issued must be that 96 hours must elapse after the permit is issued or a shorter period if the prior approval of the Apiary Instructor has been obtained, and a condition of every permit issued must be that it is valid only for a period of 144 hours after time of issue, after which a fresh application must be lodged for a further permit if the treatment is not applied.

On receipt of advice of the issue of a permit the Apiary Instructor is to notify by telephone or telegram all registered beekeepers with apiaries and hives within a two-mile radius of the crop to be treated, giving them 72 hours' notice of the intention to treat the crop with a substance toxic to bees, so that they may remove their hives outside the probable danger zone or otherwise protect them.

As speed of action in these matters is important Departmental officers will use the quickest means of communicating with the applicants for permits and with beekeepers.

A. M. W. GREIG,  
Director of the Horticulture Division



**A FIELD DAY GROUP**  
 Mr. C. Hill addressing the gathering at a recent South Canterbury Field Day.

is important to report to the committee with the different means of communication and with the application of the principles and with the report.

A. W. GILCHRIST  
 Director of the Horticulture Department

to the local...  
 subject...  
 and a...  
 to the...  
 of the...  
 will immediately





### CANTERBURY

The annual Field Day was held on October 5 when a large gathering, including visitors from as far as Grey-mouth and Dunedin, was welcomed by President Jasper Bray. The event was held at the apiary of Mr. Eric Hight at Ashburton. Eric is well known for his height—pardon the pun, but he is a tall chap like so many other Canterbury beekeepers, perhaps from living so long(!) on the plains—and for his highly efficient one-man honey producing unit. The fine weather and the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Hight contributed to an enjoyable day.

The earlier unsettled weather had interfered with the willow flow and re-queening operations, but all branch members had been struggling manfully with large and numerous batches of cells—nobody seemed to have struck even one poor grafting which might have eased the tension temporarily. However, nearly everyone had taken this day, or part of it, to relax.

'I love you, I'll prove it a thousand ways', says the song, and it seemed that Mr. R. Davidson intended to describe a thousand ways of Making Increase, but he stopped at seven. Bob never scratches around on the surface of a subject but digs down to find something worth talking about. On this occasion he recommended his first method, which many speakers might have forgotten to mention, to wit, purchasing hives when available on the permanent sites. If the gear is dilapidated, no matter, the beekeeper will be doing himself and the industry a good turn and the first crop of honey will pay for putting things in order.

The Apiary Instructor (Mr. Griffin) spoke on insecticides and described the trials with metasystox which had been recently carried out in Canterbury.

These showed that the search for an insecticide which is both effective and safe for bees has not yet been successful and metasystox, like lindane and similar preparations, should not be applied to crops in flower.

In a practical demonstration Mr. Griffin showed the steps in queen raising, emphasising those points which make the difference between ordinary queens and queens of quality. This provoked an interesting discussion and some profound opinions were offered on the subject of breeding.

One might have heard a pin drop on the grass when Mr. Tom Pearson commenced his talk—another instalment of his unfinished symphony 'How to Produce Honey Without Hard Work'. Tom's research on this particular problem makes an enlightening and entertaining story. Apparently there is still at least one more instalment to come and we will all be there next time, in a state of breathless anticipation, in case he comes to light with the answer.

One beekeeper who had come to Ashburton from south of the Waitaki absorbed a fairly large dose of enthusiasm from the general spring fever and relentless efficiency which were everywhere in evidence. After the Field Day he hurried back home and spread the word around that it was time for southern beekeepers to get their smokers going and find out whether the bees had come through the winter.

— Contributed

### WEST COAST

We did not intend to send anything for this quarter as we would find it hard to write and not appear as if moaning. Yet in reality the Coast has had this year of what others have had to contend with occasionally. There

was a very early build-up during September and then a month of winter in October and my guess is that the total number of colonies on the Coast has fallen a long way down.

Dairy farms here are finding the going tough and are still hand feeding—unusual for this time of the year—but the sheepmen report that their stock are in better shape than one would expect. As for the kitchen garden, we have not even real healthy weeds. But why grumble; we still get enough to eat and a roof over our heads, the kids are well, and there is the occasional pipe of baccy for consolation.

The Branch had a very instructive and enjoyable meeting on November 1. Mr. Bob Walsh, the Honey Grader, was guest speaker and what with his talk, slides and commentary, plus a film, it was a near midnight show—packed full of interest.

The Branch is to hold a Field Day on December 14 at Mr. Steve Graham's Waiho apiary. All visitors will be welcome, from land, sea, or out of the sky.

—Tom Holland

## OTAGO

The quarterly meeting of the Branch was addressed by the Apiary Instructor, Mr. D. Seal, on the subject of Package Bees and Comb Honey Production. The talk was illustrated with colour slides and with the discussion which followed made an excellent programme.

The bees are well forward in condition, the ground contains plenty of moisture, temperatures are a bit low. We all hope the weather will be more settled when the Christmas holidays come round.

## SOUTH CANTERBURY

Bees are in good order and strong for this time of the season in spite of very changeable weather and high winds, which prevented the bees taking advantage of the willow flow.

Stores are getting low but most colonies will be right till the clover is ready.

Queens reared this season have mated well during the few hot days we have had.

Some cases of F.B. have shown in unexpected places, showing the need for beekeepers to be always on alert.

South Canterbury beekeepers were treated to a film evening recently in Timaru. Mr. I. W. Forster put through two films, one on an American packing outfit and the other called "Bees Meet Bee." Both were followed with interest, and some excellent photography of bees at work was shown, and it was a pleasure for busy beekeepers to be able to sit down and watch the bees work. I am sure we were all able to add to our knowledge of the inside story of a hive.

We look forward to further evening of this type and we hope our president and secretary will not miss any opportunity when films become available.

—J. G. McKenzie

## Farmers and Beekeepers

Reporting to the South Canterbury Executive of Federated Farmers, Mr. J. A. Hurst said that the Agriculture Section had a meeting with the Executive of the South Canterbury Branch of the Beekeepers' Association when a very interesting discussion took place on matters of mutual concern. The point had been raised that where bees are required to aid pollination and are obtained from an apiarist there should be some compensation for the use of the bees.

Mr. Hurst quoted cases where clover pollination had been undertaken by the use of bees with astonishing results, and he said he considered there could be a strong argument for payment for the use of the bees, but there would of necessity have to be strong colonies used in each crop.

The President, Mr. A. C. Begg, said there might be something in the idea of paying for the use of the bees, but he had an idea that there was something to be said for the farmer who allowed the bees to do their work on his clover.

Mr. J. Woodhead (Provincial Treasurer): You can't fence them in (laughter).

Mr. Hurst remarked that in America there was a pollination service for farmers by using bees.

—Straight Furrow

## Improvements to Honey Houses and Equipment

### Progress made in Manawatu

By L. H. JOHNSON, Apiary Instructor, Palmerston North

During recent years beekeepers in the Manawatu and surrounding districts have ploughed back a considerable amount of capital into buildings and equipment. Some honey houses have been enlarged and others have had the interior reconditioned. Hard board and soft board have been used extensively. These surfaces have been finished in cream enamel and look excellent. Attention has also been given to wooden floors. These have been sanded and coated with linseed oil and in one building have been wax polished. A few premises have concrete floors but they are not ideal for honey houses. The type of glass louvres, which will open or close, are becoming very popular. Beekeepers have had built-in one or more of the following: Controlled temperature insulated rooms, comb honey warming room, cool room, hot room for re-liquefying honey, and a warm room for softening hard crystallised honey.

Honey filling machines, both hand operated and power driven, are common. The gravity system has nearly gone out as most producers have installed honey pumps. The gear type appears to be doing an excellent job.

One producer has installed a large steam heated hydraulic wax press and it has paid handsomely. Other pro-

ducers would be well advised to pay more attention to securing the maximum of this valuable by-product.

A new development has been the re-heat process for softening hard crystallised honey.

With the improvements in buildings and equipment has also come a higher standard of hygiene which is gratifying to all concerned. No longer can it be levelled at beekeepers in this part of New Zealand that their premises are amongst the poorest in the country. Much to the contrary, they have definitely progressed.

Building costs are high and equipment is expensive. Before committing themselves to expense in this line, bee-keepers may find it well worth while to discuss the project with the apiary instructor for the district and have his advice. Where necessary, the services of a specialist are available if sought through the proper channels.

### HOT HONEY LEMONADE

Hot honey lemonade is particularly valuable in relieving "flu." When suffering from a cold take hot honey lemonade just before retiring: 4 table-spoons lemon juice mixed with 4 table-spoons honey. Add 1 cup boiling water. Drink hot.

## NICHOLAS'

### HIGH GRADE COMB FOUNDATION

*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

Current Prices  
*for*  
**BEE SWAX**

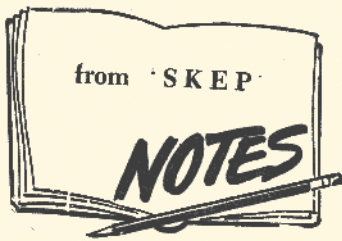
If you have pure, clean beeswax  
take this opportunity of cashing  
in on today's top market prices

**Don't delay — write to us**  
**stating the quantity available** **NOW**

**Sharland & Co. Ltd.**

Taylor's Road, Morningside

AUCKLAND



## for Beginners

When I say that I have just returned from the N.B.A. Conference at Hamilton, you will realise that I am writing my next installment well ahead of time. I am doing this for two reasons. First, I have more time now than I will have in late October, and second, I want to give you some impressions of Conference and the work that the N.B.A. does on your behalf.

In the August edition of the Journal you will have found a full account of the business transacted, but if you have never been to a Conference you will not appreciate fully the general atmosphere that pervades. You will find it difficult to reconcile the different opinions expressed by various members and may be at a loss to understand why so much time is devoted to the business side of beekeeping and why so little, if any, time is devoted to actual beekeeping. This does not mean that those present purposely ignore the practical angle. It does however signify the paramount importance of the problems that occur from year to year. Each and every year brings its new crop of difficulties. No sooner are one batch dealt with than another crop rear their ugly heads. You may be wondering what all this has to do with "Beekeeping for Beginners." What can all this mean to me? It means just this. Without a proper organization, functioning constitutionally, debating its problems in open meeting and conveying its findings through the proper channels to the Minister and/or Government Departments concerned, the beekeeping industry could not remain in a healthy state. The word industry embraces everybody in it, big or small. So next year, if at all possible, I do seriously suggest that you make every endeavour to attend Conference, take

an active part in the proceedings, meet your fellow beekeepers and see for yourself the work that the N.B.A. is doing on your behalf. You may find it hard to appreciate some of the views expressed, may think some people are over critical of other peoples actions, consider some lines of reasoning quite impractical and at times even get perturbed at what the outcome of a heated debate may be. Notwithstanding all this, I guarantee that you will meet a grand lot of chaps and have an enjoyable holiday. Conference only lasts for 7 or 8 hours a day so you can talk bees for the rest of the time, always, of course, reserving a few hours for sleep.

### Back to the Bees.

In my last article we left those hives in two supers and getting pretty full of bees. November I always think is a very critical month. Lack of rain can ruin crop prospects and lack of proper attention can mar a hive. The former you can do nothing about but the latter is over to you.

Anyone not experienced with bees will be amazed at the amount of stores that a hive will consume at this time of year. If there is no nectar to gather or the weather prevents the bees from flying and there are no surplus stores in the hive, it will be necessary to feed. Use honey for preference but sugar will keep the bees going. Feed this dry or in a syrup. If the latter, it is best to feed late in the evening. To give some idea as to what is required in the way of feed, it must be realized that it takes approximately a frame of honey (6lbs) to raise a frame of brood. A good queen will fill a frame with eggs in two days so it can be seen just how fast stores can dwindle. Never

let the reserve of stores fall below the 10lb mark, make this a rule. If the bees sense a scarcity of stores they will cease to feed the queen lavishly and a falling off in egg laying will result. This means, of course less bees when the critical honey flow arrives. It also upsets the balance between nurse and field bees with the hive and may result in swarming. I have purposely omitted swarm control from my notes as it must be remembered that our hive is headed by a young queen, so, provided proper attention is given to the hive, swarming should not be encountered this season. Next year we can deal with the problem.

You will find that the bees tend to bring the bulk of the brood up into the top super. Some brood will be in the centre of the bottom super but it is usually necessary to put the brood down. Split the two supers and get to work. Put a pollen comb against each wall of the first super, next to these put a frame of eggs and then the unsealed brood. The sealed brood put in the second super with the empty combs, if any, in the centre. This will keep the nurse bees down attending to the young larvae, give the queen room to lay, and create a spirit of endeavour within the hive.

### Supering

At this time it will be necessary to add the third super. Some folk use queen excluders and some do not. There is no hard and fast rule; a lot depends on the class of country you are in. If you have put the brood down and the flow is on, you will have little trouble with the queen going up into the honey supers, especially as you will have all foundation.

The actual date of the main honey flow varies according to season and to district. It is important to make a fairly accurate forecast as to when this flow will take place. Supering too early is not a good practice and supering too late means that the crop is lost. However, presuming that the season is normal and that it is now early December, you should now get a chance to weed the garden and attend to all those odd jobs that have accumulated since you began to spend all your spare time with the bees! Christmas will soon be here and this beekeeping business must be kept in

its right perspective and not allowed to interfere with domestic harmony. However, the "flow," when it does come, will not wait for holidays, Christmas and the like; get that fourth super on and let the bees do the rest. Provided you have attended adequately to the needs of the hive, the less interference the bees get, the better. Some "flows" are short and some are long. It may be possible to extract a bit of honey put the empty combs back and get them filled again. That is a beekeeper's dream. However, remember that there are long months of scarcity ahead and the bees must eat to live: don't be too greedy. The "flow" often stops as suddenly as it starts. It is always wise to err on the prudent side rather than leave the bees short of stores. My advice is not to start the extractor too early, make sure that the honey is ripe and watch the weather and floral sources. Next issue we can deal with the actual harvesting of the crop.

### Ruminations and Recriminations

Writing these notes is providing an unexpected interest. It is interesting (and at some times alarming) to hear a discussion by beekeepers on the merits or otherwise of Skep's article in the Journal. Some illuminating criticism is heard. Even my own family are forthcoming with rather startling comments. My son says that my phraseology is somewhat unusual. When I asked him for an explicit example he replied, 'Well Dad, you write about bees absconding, you usually say that they have . . . off!'

So I think that I had better "abscond" until next February and wish you all a Happy Christmas and a bumper crop of honey.

---

## THE AUSTRALASIAN BEEKEEPER

Illustrated Monthly Magazine,

published by

Messrs Pender Bros. Pty., Ltd.

Subscriptions 15/- per year posted.

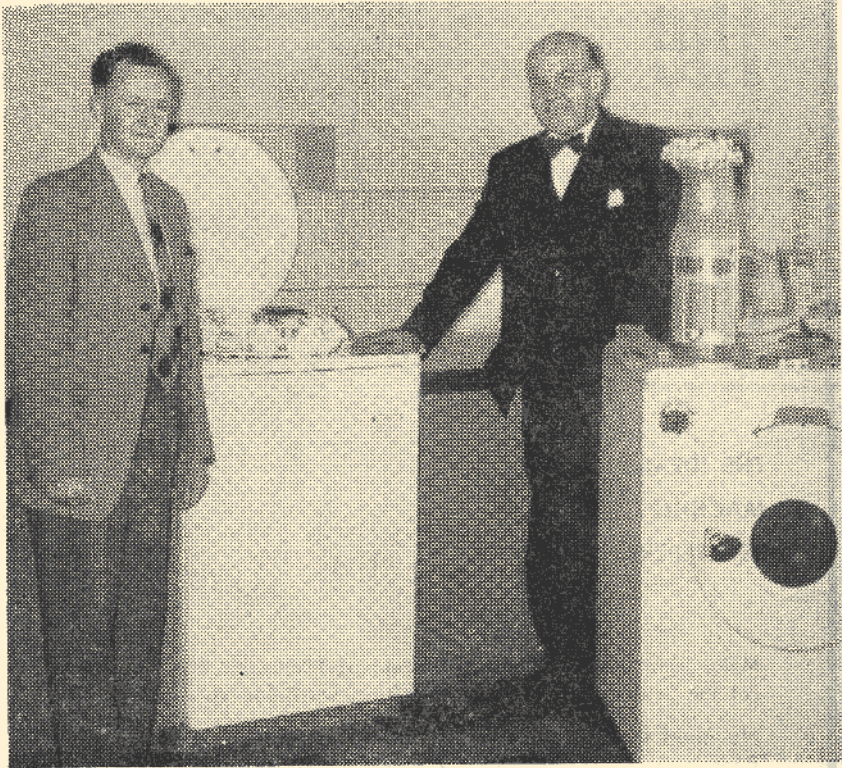
Sample copy free on application to—

The Editor, P.O. Box 20,

West Maitland N.S.W., Australia.

N. Z. BEEKEEPER

## Beekeeper Wins Quiz Show



— Photo by courtesy of N.Z. Listener  
Joseph Healy with compere Jack Maybury and some of his prizes.

Congratulations to Mr. J. Healy of Upper Hutt, the first winner of the 64 Hundred Question in a popular New Zealand radio quiz session. Mr. Healy is an amateur beekeeper. For his win he received a handsome set of modern kitchen and laundry equipment and achieved some wide publicity for himself and his chosen topic of "Bees and Beekeeping." On the occasion of his success he was pictured on the cover of the N.Z. Listener with his wife and their nine attractive children.

Mr. Healy was required to answer four qualifying questions and seven 'prize' questions of increasing difficulty, culminating in the '64 Hundred Question.' A list of these questions,

and the answers, is given below. How many beekeepers, amateur or commercial, could have survived that last difficult and vital question?

### Questions

(8) In a well-kept hive of three super during November, how many types of bees would you find? (16) Describe the difference in body of the queen, the worker, and the drone. (32) Name two main features of the worker bee not possessed by the queen and the drone. (64) Name four substances that bees gather . . . or three at least. (100) What exactly do bees do with the nectar? (200) Where do bees gather pollen and what do they do with it? (400) During

# The Treloar Lifter

**THE IDEAL  
MACHINE FOR  
BEEKEEPERS**



Make light work of loading supers of honey or hives of bees. Let the Treloar Lifter do all the hard work for you.

No need to risk injury while loading as the Treloar will simply float your supers and hives up to deck height.

Operating on a tank of compressed air this machine is not reliant on any other means of power. The only maintenance required is a few drops of oil daily when in use.

Can be used in the shed or attached to a truck as illustrated. When loading is completed the lifter can be disconnected from the truck in a matter of seconds and carried on the truck deck. Weight of the machine is only 80 lbs.

Inquire now about this wonderful machine from the N.Z. distributors.

## **A. R. KINGSBURY & SONS**

159 EVANS STREET

P.O. BOX 250

TIMARU



the breeding season, bees gather a lot of water for their immediate use. They seldom store water but use it for what purpose? (800) What is propolis and for what purpose do bees use it? (1600) i, Which type of bees sting? ii, What is the correct method to remove a sting? iii, What is the incorrect method? iv, The stings of bees have been put to what good use? (3200) We know that the queen bee is the mother of the colony. Can an unfertilised queen produce eggs that will develop into adult bees . . . and, if so, what type of reproduction is this known as? (6400) What is the minimum and maximum specific gravity requirement for bees-wax, under New Zealand specification for bees-wax, set by the New Zealand Standards Institute, 1950?

Answers: (8) One queen bee, workers, drones. (16) The queen has the longest body of the three, the abdomen being much longer. The worker is the smallest of the three. The drone has a wider and heavier abdomen than the worker and is what is termed "square-ended." (32) The worker has a sting at the end of the abdomen. It also has wax scales on the underside of the abdomen. (64) Nectar, pollen, water, propolis. (100) They turn the nectar into honey during the flight

back to the hives. They store the nectar in specially built cells. Honey when stored is a predigested food. (200) Plants that produce pollen do not as a rule produce nectar. Bees gather the pollen on their legs and body. They pack it into cells especially kept for pollen only and damp it down with honey. They use pollen to make beebread to feed the young of the worker and drone. (400) For making food and beebread for eggs of the worker and drone and royal jelly for the queen. (800) Propolis is a resinous substance gathered from buds and tree-tops. The bees use it to seal up the joints between bee boxes and to seal up holes to stop draughts, and to seal down the frames in the hives. (1600) i, The worker bees do most of the stinging. The queen can sting, but seldom uses her sting on a human being. It is used by her to kill another queen. ii, The correct method is to use a knife or a fingernail, running it underneath the sting. Use honey or vinegar. iii, The incorrect method is attempting to remove the sting with two fingers. iv, For many years an extract from the stings of bees, called bee venom, has been sold in many parts of the world for curing arthritis. (3200) Yes, Parthenogenesis. (6400) Not less than 0.955 and not more than 0.970.

## XVII INTERNATIONAL BEEKEEPING CONGRESS

Roma—Corso Vittorio Emanuele, 101

COMMUNIQUE No. 2

In accordance with the Secretariat General of the Apimondia, the Executive Committee for the Organisation of the XVII International Congress for Beekeeping has fixed the date of the Congress as from September 15 to 23, 1958.

This will consist of a preliminary Congress, during which the exclusively scientific part of Beekeeping will be dealt with and which will therefore be reserved to personalities, institutions and organisations particularly qualified for such purpose—to be held at Bologna from September 15 to 17—and of the Congress proper, which will take place in Rome from September 18 to 23.

The necessary steps have been taken to ensure that the preliminary Congress

and the Congress itself are closely connected by communicating to the Congress of Rome the results of the work done at the preliminary Congress of Bologna, thus enabling all Congress members to follow the work in its entirety.

A subscription of Lit. 15,000 to be contributed by each participant has been fixed by the Executive Committee, which has already made arrangements with the world-wide organisation "Cook's" for all matters concerning tourism (travel, accommodation, excursions, etc.).

The detailed programme of the Congress and the instructions with regard to participation will be made known as soon as possible.

— Rome, July 10, 1957

## Hive Hoist

By W. J. C. ASHCROFT, Havelock North



Hive placed on hoist platform from barrow.

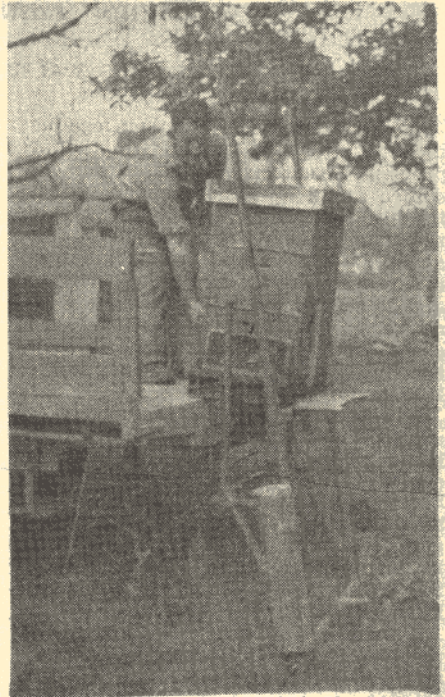
The following description of my experience with a Treloar Hive Lifter may be of interest to beekeepers who, like myself, need to transport two or three storey hives single handed. In my case the problem was further complicated by the fact that with an orchard pollination business any hoist used had to sit low enough on the truck to avoid catching on the branches of fruit trees.

To retain the advantages of one-man operation while shifting the hive to the hoist I built a species of bag truck with pneumatic wheelbarrow wheels. This enabled me to pick up the hive from its position in the apiary and transport it to the lift with a minimum of effort and maximum of speed.

Due to the position of the hive whilst on the barrow it was advisable to use 10 Hoffman self-spacing frames per super to do away with any movement

of combs. The hive itself was placed on a bottom board nailed to two 4 x 2 bearers, and when slatted or otherwise fastened to obviate movement and screened with American type entrance screen could be picked up and placed on the platform of the loader without any further handling.

The loader itself works on compressed air. This lifts the hive platform by pushing on twin pistons which float the hive up to deck level very quickly indeed. Once on deck I found an ordinary cargo hook just the thing to slide the hive into position. The loader is put into position for the next lift by the operator using his own weight to recompress the air cylinder. In practice I was able to pick up hives from an apiary site and load them on the lorry deck at a rate of one per minute (two storey hives). The lifter costs around £60 and pays for itself in no time.



Upper left: Hive floated to deck level.  
At 55lb. pressure can be lifted with  
two fingers.

Upper right: Hive removed from hoist  
platform and slid into position on  
lorry deck with cargo hook.

Lower left: Hive on deck, showing type  
of bottom-board used with 4 x 2  
bearers.

Lower right: Operator pressing hive  
down to unload and engage catch.  
From here the bag truck picks it up.



## Phenol Tainted Honey

By R. S. WALSH, Honey Grader

Whenever producers gather together their production and marketing problems are freely discussed but one subject that is seldom mentioned is the use of phenol as a means of removing honey from the hives. No doubt the reason for this is that most beekeepers know the risks involved and do not use Phenol and those who do desire no publicity as it would not assist their honey sales or be in their best interests if they send honey to the H.M.A. for grading.

However, the Grader is unlikely to overlook the presence of Phenol in honey as its taint is unmistakable. It destroys the natural flavour of the honey and imparts a dryness to the mouth and a persistent burning of the gums, and will irritate any tender spot in the mouth or throat. In addition to this when heat is applied to honey Phenol is easily detected.

A number of lines so tainted are received at the Grade store every year and it is a matter for concern that the amount is increasing. Unless beekeepers abandon the use of this harmful chemical the grader will be compelled to severely penalise honeys thus contaminated and reject all honey markedly tainted by it.

That buyers of honey in the U.S.A. are very much on the alert regarding phenol is emphasised by a condemnation of its use by Roots in the A.B.C. and X.Y.Z. of Bee Culture. They give prominence to a statement by Mr Chas. Mara, a producer with considerable experience, in the use of Phenol.

After discussing his method of removing section honey he has this to say regarding extracted honey: "So many complaints have come in from buyers that the author hesitates to recommend the acid for the removal of extracted honey. While generally it will carry no detectable odour, yet when the honey is heated to liquefy it there is too often enough taint that buyers will refuse to accept it at any price. Bakers of bread and cakes are even more vehement against taking any honey that has been removed by the acid plan. Ventilating supers of extracted honey may not remove the odour and if heated may bring out the taint. If the packer buys on sample which he accepts as first class honey and later discovers that the carbolic acid plan was used to remove it from the hives, he may refuse to pay for it unless at a great reduction in price, whether or not the honey upon heating showed the taint."

It should be readily realised from the above statement that phenol tainted honey could jeopardise our sales both on the local market and overseas and it becomes the duty of the Grader to draw the attention of producers to this danger.

### HONEY ON PORRIDGE

Just try putting a big blob of honey on your breakfast porridge. Let it melt a bit and then pour creamy milk on. Good!

## 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 216, CHRISTCHURCH

P.O. BOX 14, PETONE

P.O. BOX 669, DUNEDIN

# Colours Play A Part In Advertising Honey

By L. H. JOHNSON, Apiary Instructor, Palmerston North

Any person who has but an elementary knowledge of colour psychology will have learned that if colour is intelligently applied in advertising, it can have an appreciable effect on the sale of any article or commodity.

More people are becoming colour conscious than ever before. All of the products of nature have their own distinctive colours. It is colour which gives a person the first impression of the quality or otherwise. In the somewhat sombre surroundings of a city street what is more pleasing to the eye than a florist's window with its blaze of nature's colours or a fruiterer's window with nature's finished products? It is necessary to put so many food products in containers and packages which hide their beauty. This is true of honey. Something can be done, however, with the colours of the cartons in which it is put up for sale. The two main considerations are:—

1. What are the qualities of the product that we are trying to sell?
2. Do colours have any meaning?

The three outstanding qualities of honey are:—

1. Sweetness
2. An energy food
3. A rich source of minerals.

These qualities expressed in colour are:—

1. Yellow, for sweetness
2. Orange, for energy
3. Blue, for strength and purity.

The other colours of the spectrum are just out of place where honey is concerned, and no proof is lacking to confirm this. Take, for instance, violet. This colour would be more appropriate for a wrapper around a musical instrument than on a carton of honey.

Another example is green. This colour is halfway in the colour spectrum, is neutral and down to earth. When considered in the realm of taste it is savoury, quite a good colour for vegetables or fish, but not honey.

Red indicates heat and would well represent a muscle meat with a savoury taste, but would spoil the desired effect on a honey carton. No purpose would be served by using brown as it is a very negative colour. There must also be harmony expressed

in the colours grouped together. Green and red, green and violet, brown and blue, are colours that will not blend.

From this we will see that the ideal colours for advertising honey are yellow, orange, and blue.

A bright yellow is the most eye-arresting colour in the spectrum. Do not use a very dark blue as it tends to be too sombre.

There are very many ways to use these colours. One suggestion for a 1lb. or 2lb. honey carton is a blue band of colour near the bottom and a lighter rim of blue at the top. The body of the carton and the lid of a bright yellow with orange lettering. By keeping within these three colour groups and varying the shades or tints and their arrangement together with individual designs, no two producers' cartons need look exactly alike.

It must be understood that intelligently chosen colour for a food container not only catches the eye of a buyer but has an appeal on a subconscious level. One point of importance is that it may not be so much a question of one producer's honey competing with another as it is for honey to hold its place in competition with other sweet foods.

No producer can afford to ignore any section of the advertising of his product. If his honey is not selling readily, there is usually a cause. The price may be right, the flavour, colour and condition right, but are the colours of the carton right?

---

## HIVE MATS

### Phormium Hive Mats

(16 x 20 inches), to fit standard hive boxes, are available in bales of 150 mats at £4/15/- bale, f.o.r., Foxton.

ORDERS for not less than one bale, accompanied by cash and stating rail-head to which delivery is required, should be sent to —

THE GENERAL SECRETARY,

P.O. Box 19, Foxton.

(Uncut rolls of matting cloth are no longer available)



**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., BRANBOR HOUSE,  
FEATHERSTON STREET, WELLINGTON.**

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

**HIGHWAYS CORNER, PARNIRE, AUCKLAND.**

## *The 1919 Conference*

We reprint herewith an interesting document which was handed to "The N.Z. Beekeeper" recently by Mr. T. R. Nicholas. It is the programme for the Sixth Annual Conference of the National Beekeepers' Association and it is notable for several reasons; the number of well known names which

appear therein, the emphasis on production problems, the remarkable similarity between some of the topics listed and some which are live issues today, and above all the evidence of courage and energy which were obviously present in the pioneer industry. Long may those attributes continue with us.

---

Supplement to N.Z. Beekeepers' Journal

---

## National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand

---

# PROGRAMME

of

## *Sixth Annual Conference*

To be held in the  
Dominion Farmers' Institute,  
Featherston Street, Wellington,  
on June 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1919.

The Conference will be opened by the Hon. W. D. S. Macdonald, Minister of Agriculture, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, June 11.

### ORDER PAPER

President's Address.  
Secretary's Report and Balance Sheet.

### THE FOLLOWING PAPERS WILL BE READ:—

'A Workable Scheme for Settling the Question of Apiary Boundaries.'—Mr. A. Ireland.  
'Granulation of Honey for Export: Can It Be Improved?'—Mr. R. W. Brickell.

'Possibilities of Beekeeping in Westland.'—Mr. John Murdoch.  
'The Depot System of Handling Honey.'—Mr. J. Rentoul.  
'The Appointment of a Grader for the whole of the Dominion.'—Mr. W. Watson.  
'The Continued Use of Petrol Tins for the Export of Honey Advocated.'—Mr. C. A. Jacobsen.  
'Do Queens Mate Once Only.'—Mr. R. H. Nelson.  
'The Work of the National Beekeepers' Association and the Honey Producers' Association.'—Mr. Jas Allan.  
'A Practical Talk to Beginners.'—Mr. A. B. Trythall (Officer in Charge of State Apiary, Ruakura).

'Further Remarks on the Crystallisation of Honey.'—Mr. W. E. Barker.  
'Land Legislation to Improve the Status and Prospects of the Honey Producer.'—Mr. W. B. Bray.

'Economy in Beekeeping.'—Mr. J. C. Hobbs.

'Why I Advocate and use Half-Depth Supers.'—Mr E. Simpson.

Note.—The above Papers will not necessarily be read in the order placed.

### DEMONSTRATIONS

(Evening of First Day)

The Smedley Capping and Comb Melter.—C. Smedley.

The Johnson Capping and Comb Melter.—F. A. Johnson.

The Bartlett-Miller Capping and Comb Melter.—H. Bartlett-Miller.

A few remarks on the Benton Melter.—Y. H. Benton.

### REMITTS

The following Remits are forwarded by the Poverty Bay Beekeepers' Association:—

**Registration of Apiaries.**—"That all apiaries be registered annually, and that the amended registration provide that a fee be levied on all apiaries from which honey is sold; and also that provision be made for the enforcing of a substantial penalty for failure to register."

**Chief Apiarist.**—"That the appointment of a Chief Apiarist be again brought before the Minister of Agriculture, and that the matter be pressed that he make the appointment, as promised by him, at an early date. The officer appointed to be responsible for the proper enforcement of the Apiaries Act. Such an appointment would be of the greatest assistance to local inspectors in the carrying out of their work."

**Box Hives, &c.**—" (1) The prosecution of owners of box hives without notice. " (2) To prevent the sale of apiaries or the moving of hives of bees to another locality, unless such apiary or hives be declared clean by the inspector, and a permit given."

**Penalties.**—"That the penalty for breaches of the Apiaries Act be increased; the maximum penalty raised to £20."

working bee under

# MALTHOID



While the bees do a job on the honey inside, Duroid MALTHOID does a honey of a job outside. MALTHOID (collected in handy sized full or half rolls) makes ideal beehive roofing. Rain just can't arrive in the hive if MALTHOID meets it first. Even a drone would wax lyrical over MALTHOID, it's so easy to fix. And it costs only half the price of corrugated iron. Be wise bee-wise; send out the buzz for famous MALTHOID weatherproofing — But . . CAUTION!

only Duroid\* is  
Genuine MALTHOID\*

The FLETCHER INDUSTRIES LTD.  
\* Regd. Trade Marks      AK14N92



**Apiary Boundaries.**—"That provision be made for the protection of commercial apiarists in regard to boundaries, &c."

**Local Inspectors.**—"This Association desires that the powers conferred on local inspectors be explicitly defined in regard to the effective carrying out of the Apiaries Act; also that fuller power be given to local inspectors to deal with box hives, and that he be empowered to see that all combs, brood, &c., be destroyed or removed from access to bees."

Jas. B. Adams, Hon. Secretary.

"That a discussion be made on the question of Apiary Sites now set apart by the Lands Department, and that if the conditions for securing these be not already framed, a deputation wait on the Minister of Lands to urge their being completed without delay."

"That a deputation wait on the Minister of Railways, drawing his attention to the unfair handicap that is placed on honey as compared with other produce, with a request that

the tariff be revised as soon as possible."—F. C. Baines.

On THURSDAY EVENING, June 12th, a Supper and Social Evening will be held at Godber's Refreshment Rooms, Cuba Street, to which all visitors to the Conference are cordially invited.

Fred C. Baines, Secretary.

### HONEY ICE CREAM

(Recommended by Mrs. H. Cloake, Fairview)

½ cup of honey  
1 cup of cream  
1 cup of milk  
2 eggs

Few drops of Vanilla.

Beat egg yolks, add honey and beat again. Add milk and whipped cream. Freeze for 40 minutes, stirring occasionally. Turn into chilled bowl and add stiffly beaten egg whites. Beat till smooth and freeze till firm.

## 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

Orders forwarded air freight and advised

#### PLACE ORDERS NOW FOR 1957 SEASON

Prices	3lb. pkgs.	2lb. pkgs.
Up to 24	32/- each	29/- each
Up to 100	31/- each	28/- each
Over 100	30/- each	27/- each

Weight of four 3lb. packages crated, approx. 28lb.

Queenless packages less 6/-

For further particulars, write . . .

# W. I. HAINES

Bonnets Road - Kaitaia, Northland



## Reflections . .

from the  
Editor's Desk

### Journal Printing

Commencing with this issue the printing of the Journal is to be in the hands of the Herald Printing Works of Timaru. Some alterations and improvements are being made both in the Journal layout and in the mailing procedure and we hope the result will be a more attractive and efficient publication.

It is pleasing to be able to announce that the manager of the Herald Printing Works is Mr. Chris Dawson who is himself an enthusiastic hobbyist beekeeper and a member of the South Canterbury Branch. So now that beekeepers know the personal identity of their Printer perhaps they will be able to blame him for some of the mistakes made by the Editor!

We take this opportunity of reminding readers that contributions for the Journal are always welcome, and we stress the importance of sending in items not later than the first day of the month of publication. Punctuality is a desirable attribute in any periodical but it cannot be achieved if the

production schedule is upset by accepting late contributions. Thank you, everyone.

### Bee Sting Immunity

An item in "Time" magazine (August 19, 1957) refers to the danger of stings from bees and related insects in those cases where the subject becomes increasingly more sensitive after successive stings, to the point of a severe body-wide allergic reaction, or even death. The article reviews the work of researchers who are investigating methods of giving such persons some degree of immunity.

At Cornell University the venom from bees and wasps has been pooled, then injected in small but gradually increasing doses into the sensitive subjects. Other research workers have preferred the simpler method of grinding up the whole insects to make them into an injectable preparation.

As many victims do not know which varieties of Hymenoptera have stung them it is thought best to combine the

## ITALIAN QUEENS

Guaranteed free  
from all disease

Bred from pure stocks and noted for their gentle temperament

Prices	1 to 10	11 to 20	21 & over
Untested	9/-	8/9	8/6 each
Tested	13/- ea.	12/- each for 5	

Select Tested 16/- each Breeders £3/3/-

Delivery: October to March (as weather permits)

Orders filled in rotation as received

TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER

## E. D. BRYANT

BRYN HYFRYD,  
No. 2 R.D., HUNTLY.

venoms of wasps, hornets and honeybees in one extract which should build up immunity against all. Presumably a preparation made from honeybees alone would give eventual immunity against bee stings.

### Honey For Athletes

We have all heard of the particular value of honey for athletes and the latest example on record is the case of Althea Gibson, the Negro girl who this year won the women's singles tennis championship at Wimbledon. She takes pure honey for energy in preparation for her matches. Miss Gibson's career is the subject of a two-page article in a recent issue of "Time" (August 26, 1957).

### Kenya Visitors

We have received from Commander Geo. Wooller, of Kenya Colony, a letter inquiring about New Zealand generally and beekeeping conditions in particular. Although still a comparatively young man, Commander Wooller will shortly retire after spending about 20 years in East Africa and he plans to visit this country next year on holiday, in order to have a good look round with a view to settling here later. We quote from his letter:—

"My wife and I will be arriving in New Zealand next July for a two to three months visit and we would very much like to get in touch with beekeepers in both the North and South Islands. Would it be possible that some of your readers of the beekeeping fraternity might take us as "paying guests" for about a week in each locality? In this way we would see your country as it really is, rather than by some

organised tour, meet people with similar interests to our own, and I hope make lasting contacts.

"Our trip from Kenya will take us through the Rift Valley, down into Tanganyika, through Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia into South Africa where we will embark for New Zealand. It will be a long trip, thus I am sure you will appreciate our desire to meet beekeepers of your country rather than land up on the quay like a pair of lost wanderers."

Those wishing to reply to this inquiry should write to Commander Geo. Wooller, P.O. Box 111, Kisumu, Kenya Colony, British East Africa. For those who are able to entertain them we feel sure the Woollers will be most interesting visitors.

### Those Crayfish!

It appears that New Zealand's crayfish, believe it or not, are larger than any crayfish the United States can produce, and Dr Eckert of California expressed astonishment at the size of our crustacea when dining with members of the South Auckland Branch. Later on, during the course of his address, he was referring to a piece of equipment and he held out his hands like an angler describing a fish. "About so big," he said. "I don't know how long that is,—waal, I guess about two crayfish long!"

# BEESWAX

**BEST MARKET PRICES FOR  
PURE CLEAN WAX**

**CASH on receipt of Wax and Invoice.  
Write NOW Stating Quantity available.**

**C. O. PRODUCTS LTD.**

P.O. Box 7035  
WELLINGTON.  
Telephone 24-541

**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**

## CORRESPONDENCE

### To the Editor

Sir.—As a little boy I used to be sent to buy butter priced at 4½d per lb. The butter was made up in ½lb pats and could be bought by half or one pound lots, with a piece of parsley set in the middle and labelled "Best Wairarapa Butter." What the Hutt Valley and Wairarapa farmers received for it goodness only knows. About this time the older Nathan came along and thought he could improve things for the farmers and perhaps put a little in his own pocket. He promised the farmers the full selling price and built a factory on Pipotea Point in Wellington. The milk was sent by train and horse waggon from Wairarapa, Hutt and Johnsonville and churned in the above factory and came out as the "Defiance" brand "Dairy Factory Butter." The price to the consumers was 7d for a short while and gradually rose to 1/-. Nathan carried on for quite a while at Pipotea Point and later started out at Bunnythorpe near Palmerston North. Newton King did much the same thing in Taranaki. The farmers, seeing the success of this co-operative private enterprise thought they might as well have a hand in the business and thereby was born the Co-operative Dairy Factories which ultimately spread all over the country. No one will deny the success of the dairying movement and had dairy farmers remained individual marketers the possibilities are that their industry would never have attained the position it has today. I am sure that honey marketing could do as well with proper co-operative marketing, but divided we will fall. Our trouble is that honey is a finished product, had it needed processing as cream does all our troubles would be in "the bag" and we would all be happily co-operative. I am, etc.,  
H.C.W.

### To the Editor

Sir.—Please allow me space to express my appreciation to those who exercised their voting right at the recent election for two producer representatives to the Honey Marketing Authority.

I wish to thank those who favoured me with their votes at the poll and to assure them that I regard the substantial majority cast in my favour as evidence of support for the marketing policy I have advocated.

I wish also to express appreciation of the very fair and friendly spirit displayed by my fellow candidates towards me and I particularly appreciate the expression of congratulation and goodwill from Messrs T. Pearson and D. Williams who were unsuccessful on this occasion.

— Wallace Nelson

### To the Editor

Sir.—I wish to sincerely congratulate Messrs Nelson and Bray on their success in the Honey Marketing Authority election and I support their view that selling on the local market is the most profitable for New Zealand honey producers. From here we part company, as my contention is that suppliers to the H.M.A. will receive a better payment if more honey is sold by packers and not by the H.M.A.

At the present time the intake of honey to the H.M.A. is approximately 1500 tons, and the seals levy £20,000, or 1-1.3 pence a pound available to subsidise overseas sales. Should the H.M.A. sell another 500 tons on the local market, displacing 500 tons at present sold by packers, there will be an intake of 2000 tons to the H.M.A. and the seals levy will be reduced to £15,000.

If local sales by the H.M.A. return 1d per lb. over export this would bring the amount available to subsidise exports up to £20,000, approximately 1d per lb.

If local sales are 2d per lb. above export the fund would be increased to £25,000 or 1¼d per lb. subsidy.

Local sales 3d per lb. above export, £30,000 in fund for subsidy or 1½d per lb., just a fraction better than at present.

Local sales 4d per lb. above export, £35,000 for subsidy, or approximately 1¾d per lb.

As it will probably involve the H.M.A. in the vicinity of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. to place 500 tons extra sales on the local market, it would seem that the export returns would have to drop to over 4d per lb. below local returns for the present suppliers to get any advantage from such a policy. As last year's local sales were just a little better than 1d per lb. above export value the overseas market will have to fall considerably and the H.M.A. make considerable economies in overhead before the suppliers can expect any benefit from increased local sales.

If the H.M.A., instead of trying to sell another 500 tons on the local market, could increase the sales by packers by 500 tons their intake would be down to 1000 tons and seals levy up to £25,000— $2\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. subsidy to export sales.

I contend that this policy would be more advantageous to the suppliers and more easily achieved as the packers will fight for their present market. There will be widespread price cutting and many thousands of pounds less in the pockets of the beekeepers.

Yours, etc.— E. D. Williams

### FOR SALE

**HONEY PUMPING UNIT**  
Complete with  $\frac{1}{4}$  h.p. Leland motor.  
F. D. HOLT,  
No. 1 R.D., Te Kauwhata, Waikato.

200 HIVES of BEES and equipment, including 30cwt TRUCK, DF 3 BOILER, PENDER 9-FRAME EXTRACTOR, PENDER HOT TOP, and all other equipment (except honeyhouse). All in good order. Owner going north and must sell. Apply C. S. Gabites, No. 1 R.D., Wyndham, Southland.

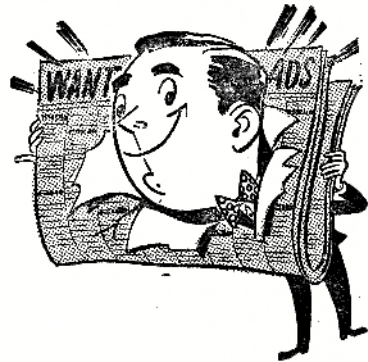
2-FRAME REVERSING HAND EXTRACTOR, good condition, £10. 6-FRAME EXTRACTOR, hand, but can be fitted with motor, good condition, £18. 90 WALDRON WIRE QUEEN EXCLUDERS, 2/6 each. A. Simmonds, Phone 120R, Pihautea, Featherston, Wairarapa.

45-FRAME EXTRACTOR  
First-class order. £40 or what offer to  
WALTER WATSON & CO.,  
Gresham Street, Geraldine

FOLDING WIRE GAUZE BEE VEILS  
£1/5/- post free  
Satisfaction Guaranteed  
Mail your order now to—  
J. DARBY  
Hilltop Apiaries, R.D. Bombay

### WANTED

FOUR OR 6-FRAME EXTRACTOR  
in good mechanical order.  
D. V. HOSKING,  
Weymouth, Manurewa.



### EMPLOYMENT

Vacancy No. 2144: Scientific Officer, Wallaceville, Agriculture Department. Salary: In the range of £665 to £1255 as merited. Subsequent promotion is on scientific merit. An outstanding officer may advance to £1840. Qualifications desired: Graduate in science. A knowledge of bee-keeping would be an advantage. Duties: To specialise in problems affecting the bee-keeping industry. Applications close on December 20, 1957, with the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Box 8004, Wellington. Please use Form P.S.C. 17a, obtainable from Post Offices, and enclose copies only of testimonials and quote Vacancy No.

YOUTH, 17, keen, some experience, wanting position with commercial beekeeper. Reply to J. Wright, 8 Kirkbride Road, Mangere, Auckland SE5.

# The National Beekeepers' Association

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

## Subscriptions

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

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



## 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

Full Page	£6 0 0	Per Inch	10 0
Half Page	£3 6 0		
Quarter Page		Minimum charge, 5/-	
Page	£1 16 0	for each insertion.	

## CONTENTS

	Page
Editorial — Honey	
Marketing Outlook	3
Notice Board	4
Ministry of Agriculture	4
Visit by Dr. Eckert	4
Antarctic News	4
Red Clover Pollination	4
Personal	5
Additional Research	5
Replies to Conference	
Resolutions	5
Important Taxation	
Decision	7
Executive Meeting	8
Official Group at 1957	
Conference — photo	9
The Servant (poem)	10
Honey Marketing	
Authority	11
Department of Agriculture —	
Inspection of Honey	
Houses	13
Toxic Pesticides	14
South Canterbury Field	
Day — photo	16
Branch Notes	17
Farmers and Beekeepers	18
Improvements to Honey	
Houses and Equipment	19
Notes for Beginners	21
Beekeeper Wins Quiz	
Show	23
XVII International Beekeeping Congress	25
Hive Hoist	26
Phenol Tainted Honey	28
Colours Play a Part in Advertising Honey	29
The 1919 Conference	31
Reflections . . . from the Editor's Desk	34
Those Crayfish!	35
Correspondence —	
H.C.W.	
Wallace Nelson	
E. D. Williams	37
Classified Advertisements	38



## FRONT COVER

The photograph on the front cover was taken at a meeting of the Dominion Executive held in Wellington on October 23 and 24, 1957.

# Alliance

Quality

BEE SUPPLIES

Commercial Type Storeys

Roofs and Bottoms

Lock Cornered Storeys

Queen Excluders

Frames, Sections

Smokers

Veils

etc.

Tins

Tanks

Honey Pumps

Export Cases

Honey Cartons

Paraffin Waxers

Cappings Reducers

"Acorn" Comb Foundation

For Prompt Delivery  
ORDER NOW!

*Anything and Everything  
for Successful Beekeeping*

## The Alliance Bee Supplies

COMPANY LIMITED

Telegrams :  
'BEEWARE' Christchurch.  
Telephone : 49-841.

25 Sawyers Arms Road  
Papanui  
CHRISTCHURCH, NW2