



*The New Zealand*  
**Beekeeper**

1987

**AUTUMN**

# The New Zealand BeeKeeper

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION  
OF NEW ZEALAND INCORPORATED

## CIRCULATION 1,450

To Members of The National Beekeepers' Association of NZ Inc who own more than 50 hives each and so are legally subject to the annual hive levy. THESE HIGH LEVY PAYERS OWN APPROXIMATELY 87% OF ALL BEEHIVES IN NEW ZEALAND.

To Beekeepers with less than 50 hives who subscribe to the journal at \$16.50 a year (inclusive of GST) which also includes membership of the National Beekeepers' Association of NZ Inc.

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# The New Zealand Beekeeper

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# The Old Three-Card Trick

The price list for diagnostic tests carried out at the Lynfield Plant Protection Centre (published elsewhere in this issue) confirms that User-Pays is with us. The list also confirms that the charges are reasonable for the services offered. For example, the most expensive on the list, that for testing cultures for American Foul Brood, is a mere \$22.50: little enough at today's prices. No doubt Mr Butcher will expect to hear that User-Pays has been sympathetically received by beekeepers.

So it should be. User-Pays is a fundamental keystone of our way of life. The idea, not new, simply endorses the basic tenet of paying our own bills and no one else's. If you in Northland suspect American Foul Brood in your hives, that's your problem. Why should Joe Blow in Southland help foot the bill for diagnosis? You don't request his financial help with new tyres for your truck, or to pay for the barbeque steak when your friends come to lunch.

If, under our present system, your burglar alarm sounds, a private security firm responds, provided you have a contract with it for that service. The

once-free police service no longer exists. Fair enough. Under User-Pays if you want the service you pay for it.

But surely that example merely scratches the surface to reveal untold possibilities. User-Pays and the police could be further developed. With your area in Northland relatively crime-free, why must you subsidise the policing of, say, Christchurch. Under User-Pays you should have the right to pay the police only for specific services rendered, the way you pay a plumber or dentist. To save money you might add an element of good old Kiwi do-it-yourself and buy a second-hand shotgun for your wife to keep by the sink: a one-off cost and certainly much cheaper than your present share of maintaining thousands of police to protect someone else's patch.

The same applies to schools. You are childless, but Joe Blow has six. Why subsidise their schooling with money forcibly extracted from you by way of tax? Let the user pay. If Joe can't afford to educate his children, let them remain illiterate. He chose to have six children and that's certainly not your problem.

And what about hospitals and doctors? Why fund other's illnesses with

hard-earned money, again forcibly extracted from you by way of tax? If you elect to support the state health system, fine. If not, several excellent private medical insurances exist and you may feel they offer a better service. Under User-Pays the choice must be yours. You should not be expected to pay for one if you choose the other.

That is User-Pays: what the Government purports to offer us. Purports only, because it well knows that the end result of User-Pays is anarchy, and an early casualty of anarchy is government itself.

Why use the term then? Simple. Politicians frequently use euphemisms to cover their tracks: like saying User-Pays when they really mean tax.

User-Pays is a confidence trick. The closest Mr and Mrs Beekeeper are likely to come to User-Pays is in meeting the increasing interest on the overdraft to pay the increasing list of financial burdens the Government saddles them with.

Really, Mr Butcher, why not try selling the Sydney Harbour Bridge? &

Michael Burgess

## POLLINATION 1986/87

Region	No Beekeepers★	No Colonies	Est. Gross★★	Av/hive
Northland	20	6075 (3510)	\$411960 (238680)	\$67.80
Auckland	30	5384 (3738)	350000 (205040)	65.00
Hamilton	22	1820 (1053)	104868 (63180)	57.62
Tauranga	73	56611 (30999)	4054552 (2140000)	71.62
Palmerston North	44	12000 (3355)	640000 (201300)	53.30
Nelson	63	7000 (4300)	530000 (343940)	75.71
Christchurch	20	620	1550	25.00
Oamaru	2	150	—	—
Gore	2	100	—	—
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>89760</b>	<b>\$6,106,880 (3,379,940)</b>	<b>\$68.04</b>

★ Beekeepers owning 50 or more beehives

★★ Fees paid to beekeepers

Crops Pollinated	No. Beekeepers	No. Beehives	Ave \$/hive
Kiwifruit	203	80613	75.00
Others:			
Pip & Stone fruit )			
Berryfruit )			
Avocados )	33	9147	31.00
Seed crops (Legumes) )			
Vegetables etc )			

Dear Sir,

Please note that the address of the editor of the SA Bee Journal has been changed as follows:

The Editor: SA Bee Journal  
Harfield Village  
7700 Claremont  
South Africa

Would you please note this for the purposes of addressing your exchange journal. The change takes immediate effect. All other correspondence with our Federation should, as before, be addressed to: The Chairman, P.O. Box 4488, 0001 Pretoria, South Africa.

I must congratulate you on the high standard that your journal has attained. When I passed the last issue onto the chairman of our Eastern Province Association, he decided that the NZ journal was the best of all the others I had sent him — so he'll be subscribing to it.

I should also like to take the opportunity of wishing you and your editorial colleagues the very best for 1987.

Yours sincerely,

**Michael J. Cooke**

Editor: South African Bee Journal

Dear Sir,

May I ask for a little space to pay tribute, on behalf of a fair number of his pupils, to their Mentor and Friend, Mr Bill Herron who recently passed away.

In our hearts we know that it was him who showed us good, sound, beekeeping. The time of training with him must have paid handsome dividends when later on we became involved in our own beekeeping efforts.

Besides being a good teacher his 'stickability' was exemplary for, notwithstanding his severe disability, and the suffering this caused, he built himself a good beekeeping outfit. Besides, he still found the time and energy to serve our industry as an Executive member for the NBA and as a representative on the Board of the HMA. He gave of his best, the way he saw it.

He lived a long life, well spent, and we carry with us a picture of a MAN, cheerful, patient, and tolerant.

The Life Membership bestowed on him by our organization was very well earned and deserved indeed.

May we assure Mrs Herron, Keith, and Mrs Styles, that we feel gratitude indeed

for the privilege that Bill's and our courses happened to cross, and that we were allowed to sail along with him for a while.

On behalf of Bill's trainees,  
**John Heineman**

Dear Sir,

A small item of interest on pollination. We have two mature kiwi vines in our garden (six years old, M and F) and five hives of strong Italian bees 25 metres away. All pollination on these vines is performed by hordes of the old, very black bees, giving a 100% fruiting rate. At no time have we seen a yellow bee or even a cross-breed on these vines, and any other hive would be half a mile away.

We have been beekeeping for 20 years with a dozen or so hives and gave up black bees 10 years ago for the usual reasons, but a few feral colonies still survive in the Northland bush.

With the advent of the pollinating machine we thought it time to put pen to paper in the interests of the beekeeping industry in case this is no flash in the pan.

**K & J Bigley**

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- SEPARATES Honey  
from cappings
- HIGHLY EFFICIENT
- NO HEAT Required

### **Extracting Capacity —**

Holds 90-100 full depth frames.

Average extracting times —

**cold** clover honey 3 to 5 mins.

**cold** honey dew 6 to 7 mins.

No warming needed and gentle on the frames.

### **Spinning Capacity —**

Using a mono-type pump, cappings from 200 frames (8 to a box) take 3 minutes to be pumped into the machine.

Spinning takes 4 to 5 minutes at higher speed than extracting. Spun cappings resemble flaky-pastry and are easily removed from side of spinner.

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# A Point for Pondering

From Ian Berry

In the December 1983 "Beekeeper" the then Editor, Trevor Walton, commented: "A stream of presidents have come and gone in the last eight years. Ivan Dickinson was in the chair in 1975, to be followed by Percy Berry, Michael Stuckey, Paul Marshall, and Tony Clissold. It's an amazing turnover for an agricultural industry. In Meat Boards, Dairy Boards, and Wool Boards chairman seem to last for decades. With bees the life span seems to approximate that of a queen in a hive."

Having spent three years as President and nearly eight years on the Executive I feel I now have a better understanding of why our presidents don't stay long — It's a lot of work, a lot of responsibility, and the pay is low.

After being elected unopposed for three terms I was tempted to seek election for a fourth but I realized my enthusiasm for the job was diminishing

and that I was beginning to begrudge the time. Once I decided not to accept nomination I advised the Executive well before Conference to give its members time to consider the situation.

The rules of the NBA stipulate that the President must be from the Executive. Of the five members apart from myself, three faced election before conference.

In the event, all three were re-elected unopposed. However, not all Executive members can stand for President even if they have the desire. They have family and business responsibilities and other commitments such as school committees, hospital boards, etc.

Two Presidents in the not-too-distant past have had to sell their businesses, partly as a result of the time and effort put into the NBA at the expense of their bees. This serves to remind us that the Presidency of the NBA is a serious undertaking. Members should keep in

mind when nominating, and voting for, members of the Executive, that we need candidates not only with ability and experience, but with the time on top of their other responsibilities. While I see no problems in the near future, Conference could eventually be faced with the possibility of finding no member of the Executive prepared to accept nomination for President.

With the workload and responsibilities involved, it seems probable that unless we find someone prepared to make the Presidency of the NBA his (or her) main interest in life, and unless we offer appropriate financial rewards we are likely to continue to have frequent changes of President. On the other hand, as our industry seems to be thriving despite the present economic difficulties, perhaps there are advantages in electing fresh Presidents with new ideas and enthusiasm every few years. ☺

## "NOW HEAR THIS" Early Warning For Conference '87

Venue: Avon Hotel  
256 Oxford Terrace, Christchurch  
Accommodation, Conference, Trade Space  
under one roof. Marketing Seminar July 14,  
Conference July 15-16. Possible skiing day July  
17. Exhibitors please let Branch Secretary  
know requirements ASAP as space may be  
limited. (3 4 15 (16))

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(EVENINGS)**

# Errant Hives

By John Smith  
Apicultural Advisory Officer

I understand that for any cartoon to make a comment or to be funny it must contain an element of truth. There is more than a mere element of truth in the accompanying cartoon. It happened with a recent new road in Christchurch.

Before you stop reading with: "Oh, it's just John Smith moaning again about the need to mark hives", let me tell you I have the support of all other MAF apiary staff and, in fact, one or two are moaning louder than I am. We not only wish that everybody would mark hives with either a registration number or a name and address; we wish they would also remove old numbers when they buy hives. Recently I discovered an apiary with four different numbers, one logo, and one name and address. For the moment I thought I'd found our local hive stealer, but the owner, traced by the police, proved ownership.

Canterbury has over 40,000 hives on land not owned by beekeepers. From the number of telephone calls I get at least half of these are on farms where the farmer has no idea which beekeeper owns them. Unless you call a statement like — "I met the beekeeper about 10 years' ago and he drives a white van" — as knowing a beekeeper.

So the object of this cartoon and this article is to plead once again for everyone to clearly mark his or her apiary sites, and for him to remove all marks, names, etc., from hives he has bought. It's also a good idea to keep proof of ownership. I know of at least one policeman keen to make his name as the cop who caught the hive rustler.

While on the subject, what is wrong with calling on the farmer at least once a year for a chat? You may get a better site or avoid having to move your hives in the middle of the season.

Incidentally, a tip about that visit. Don't arrive in your new BMW when the farmer drives last year's Range Rover. It might prompt him to charge a large rent for your apiary site.

I feel better for getting that off my chest, and shall retain my feeling of goodwill to all beekeepers. Well, until I get the next six a.m. call from a farmer who wants some hives moved by noon and doesn't know the beekeeper's name, or where to find him! So, once again, class:

(1) Mark your hives with your code number or your name, address, and telephone number.



MAF hasn't a clue who really owns all these hives — over the bank with them!

(2) Remove or cross out all old numbers.

(3) Get to know the farmers owning the land on which you have hives. ☺

## And Chas Read, Auckland, writes:

Recently I visited a farm, spotted a row of hives, and asked their owner if they gave him a good crop of honey.

"Don't know", he shrugged. "I bought this outfit as a going concern with all its stock, which included the hives, and have had much more to worry about than them."

"Have they been checked for disease?" I inquired apprehensively.

"As I said, I haven't had time to worry about them," the farmer retorted. "In fact, they're just a nuisance. Since spring they've been building nests all over the place."

With hives within flying distance and disease reported in the area I investigated further. Mr Farmer didn't mind. There were six hives, he thought.

Back home I rang the MAF to see if the hives were registered; if so to check their ownership. Sure, they were registered — but not in Mr Farmer's name.

"So what's the legal position?" I asked. "Mr Farmer's bought the hives

among other chattels, doesn't want the responsibility, but is not prepared to give them away. The question is: are they worth anything and, more important, does he have legal title to them?"

Colin Rope checked his records, found seven hives registered in the name of the previous owner of the land. As the hives were obviously uncared for, he registered them as "being in my care."

Back at the farm Mr Farmer authorised me to check the hives. A cursory glance revealed three were dead. The woodware showed signs of decay and they were overgrown with weeds. I found the first of the others so propolised that I almost broke my hive tool taking it apart, and removing the frames in one piece was an impossibility. The queen was failing and the comb very dark. The remainder of the hives were in a similar condition.

cont. . .



Chase Read cont . . .

That presented me with the problem of replacing all woodware, supers, bases, lids, plus five queens. After doing that do I own the hives? Is it worthwhile, or should I simply forget them and let them rot?

However, as a responsible beekeeper I can't ignore them, but it makes my blood boil to think of people walking away from their responsibilities and leaving their mess for someone else to clear up. What is the legal position with abandoned hives? Who is responsible? Where does the NBA fit in, the MAF?

The above is not an isolated case. It's my third of abandoned hives this season. In the first, the beekeeper was pestered until he removed his hives. In the second, where someone complained of a bee problem, we found the bees came from a neighbouring farm. That neighbour had owned the property for 10 years and had no knowledge of the bees, or of when or by whom they were placed on his property. As it was not possible to trace the owner, the hives were split into nucs and have a new home with Dennis Anderson and Helen Murray at the DSIR. ☺

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b. <i>Nosema apis</i> (spore count)	\$11.25
c. Viruses in adult honey bees★	
a. First sample	\$11.25
b. Each additional sample	\$ 6.00
d. Viruses in bee larvae★	
a. First sample	\$11.25
b. Each additional sample	\$ 6.00
e. American brood disease (microscopic confirmation)	\$ 3.75
f. American brood disease (confirmation of cultures)	\$22.50
g. Chalkbrood (confirmation from cultures)	\$15.00
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# Minister says "no" to MAF Registration Fee Proposal

Despite careful preparation by the Apicultural Advisory Section of MAF, and a supportive beekeeping industry decision at last Conference, the Minister of Agriculture has rejected the proposal to establish a \$15 registration fee for all beekeepers. Stemming from the 'user-pays' policies of the Government, the funds raised were to be applied to MAF costs of maintaining the National Hive Register, and essential disease inspection services in New Zealand.

The Minister's concerns are for the possible adverse effects upon hobbyist or part-time beekeepers, and he has called for a review of the proposal towards a scaled-fee system, which our Conference rejected as being unworkable. Additionally, he considered MAF should make a greater funding contribution themselves in recognition of the value of beekeeping to agriculture.

Such recognition we naturally welcome, particularly if it is backed by an increase in the funding provided to the Apicultural Section. However, if additional funds are not made available, then we fear a reduction of already sparse services will be the inevitable result. It appears that not all of the relevant information may have yet reached the Ministerial ear, particularly with reference to the proposal to also increase the hive levy in 1988. As this applies to about 80% of the hives in the country, and is automatically scaled according to hive numbers owned, the current objections are hard to understand. A delegation from Executive is scheduled to meet Undersecretary of Agriculture, David Butcher, at Parliament early in March to discuss the whole situation.

## Trustees support Ruakura Bee Scientist Appointment

The Industry Fund Trustees recently approved a grant of \$10,000 a year for two years in a joint funding proposal to establish a bee scientist at Ruakura Research Station, Hamilton. This exciting development will be jointly funded by the NZ Kiwifruit Authority, and the MAF who will provide laboratory and technical assistance. The position has been offered to Mark Goodwin, a Ph.D. graduate from Auckland University, whose thesis research paper presented to 1986 Conference was most impressive. We look forward to our association with NZKA and Ruakura through this position, as we seek a con-

tinuation of the valuable research work previously carried at Wallaceville by Pat Clinch prior to his retirement last year. Placement of a bee scientist at Ruakura, along with our support for the bee pathologist at DSIR Auckland, means our industry is uniquely positioned to move forward and meet the many developmental challenges ahead. The Executive appreciates the commitment of the trustees to these two projects, which we consider to be an extremely worthwhile investment of funds.

## NBA Marketing Committee progressing

The NBA Marketing Committee reported to our December meeting on their progress towards research into the domestic honey market. Two reports have been received to date: from Victoria University and Lincoln College. Upon analysis and advice from market consultants in Wellington it was decided to proceed with obtaining further reports from Massey and Auckland in 1987.

The meeting also decided that the pre-Conference seminar in Christchurch this year will be on marketing. We hope to attract some interesting speakers, and stimulate thought about this complex subject. One noteworthy comment came from Prof. Tony Zwartz, Supervisor of the Lincoln team, who said: "Beekeepers need to look less at their own position on the market, and more at the overall position of honey itself."

## Promotional Honey Recipe Pamphlets produced

The Exec. Promotions' Committee has produced an attractive honey recipe pamphlet, now available from our agents: Jackie Ashcroft in Havelock North, and Jan Chisnall in Greta Valley. At 20c each, they provide excellent material for honey stalls or displays. As stated earlier, this is the first of an intended series of recipe pamphlets, leading eventually to the production of a NZ Honey Recipe book. If you have any tried and trusted honey recipes, preferably with a NZ flavour, then the Promotions' Committee will be pleased to hear from you.

While on the subject of promotional materials, our agents report that orders for pens, stickers, pamphlets etc. are very slow at present. The Executive has responded to your calls for this material to be produced, so how about including

some in your own beekeeping operation this year? Production is expensive and can continue only so long as there is a demand.

## Beekeeper Tours

New Zealand has hosted a couple of overseas-visitor tours recently. A group of UK beekeepers visited in January, hosted by the familiar figure of Vince Cook, ex-Advisory Officer. A party of Australians is due in March, and a strong possibility exists of a Canadian Beekeepers' tour in 1988. That follows interest expressed to Murray Reid during his recent study tour of Canada and the US.

As a NZ beekeeper, you might consider attending the forthcoming Second Australian & International Bee Congress in Brisbane, July 21-26, 1988. Most probably a package tour will be arranged from here, to leave directly after our Annual Conference which will be held a week earlier. An added attraction in Brisbane at that time is the huge World Trade Fair which runs for some six months. So keep those dates free for your annual holiday in 1988.

## Branch Quarantine Awareness Campaign launched

NBA Branch secretaries should now have received the package of materials to assist in setting up public-awareness exercises in honey quarantine in their areas. These exercises should be scheduled for sometime this year and we need a concerted effort from all branches for a successful campaign. The package includes a list of ideas, samples of promotional materials, and AQS posters. The material is now available, and the need for public education is not decreasing. Over to your branch now.

Ag. Quarantine Services continue to do their bit. They request more copies of the leaflet we produced for use at international points of entry. They are also telling us of the number of bee-related items they intercept each month. The current figure still causes concern.

## Beekeeping in the Lebanon

"What —" you may ask — "has beekeeping in Lebanon to do with the NBA or its Executive?" Recently we received an interesting note from a Mr Rachid Yazbek, of Beirut, who describes himself as: 'a pioneer in the industrialization of beekeeping in Lebanon'.

cont . . .

Minister says "no" cont . . .

His letter is an example of some of the correspondence which passes across the Exec's table.

Mr Yazbek says that an epidemic of varroa mite struck Lebanon in 1985-86. It destroyed about half the apiaries, or half of their 50,000 hives, normally yielding 500 tonnes of honey. The annual growth had been 20% up to then. He describes the past 11 years as being of: "complete political and economic chaos, with government virtually non-existent; and the Lebanese left to his own to solve whatever problems he may encounter".

Mr Yazbek took the initiative in writing to the outside world for help. He received a favourable response from a Dr Cantner of West Germany early in 1986. A two-fold plan was produced aimed at firstly controlling the disease, and then hopefully wiping it out completely. The controlling phase, con-

sisting of free supply of Folbex VA strips from West Germany, is described as 'conclusive' in the letter. The wipe-out phase involved training 30 Lebanese beekeepers in alternative methods of varroa control in the Frieberg Institute. This included beekeepers from all areas and ethnic origins in Lebanon, and they have apparently started experiments with lactic and formic acids as treatments.

"We owe a praise to Germany for its promotion of the good and humane in an era where only individualism, evil and destruction are promoted," Mr Yazbek writes. However, he is critical of Apimondia for what he describes as: "its sound absence in a scene where the floor should be completely hers." Clearly the beekeeping situation was in desperate straits in Lebanon, along with all of their politically-related problems. We can truly be thankful for what we enjoy in this country. ☘

## Feel funny? Reach for the honey

The California Department of Agriculture offers some hangover prevention remedies for overindulgent New Year's celebrants.

"If you want to keep the bed from seeming to spin around when you lie down to sleep, take one tablespoonful of honey before you start drinking," the department advised.

Or, take "equal parts of honey and grapefruit juice, mixed with crushed ice, after your last drink." The department said this concoction is "considered a great leveler of alcohol and will greatly increase the chance of a clear head on the morning after."

As to how honey "burns up" alcohol in the body, the department confessed "this is one of the great mysteries of the bee world."

The department said it suggested the tips for tipplers because it recognized "with regret" that holiday revelers sometimes drink not wisely but too well and that celebrants should "consider one of mankind's best friends, the honey bee." ☘

## OBITUARY

William Thompson (Bill) Herron born in 1899 in County Down, Ireland, and one of a family of nine, became crippled at the age of six. His family settled on a farm in Waikaka in 1911, and when 12 years old he acquired his first bees: a swarm found in long grass. He soon owned 20 hives.

About 1920 a severe illness took him to Dunedin Hospital where he stayed three years and underwent major surgery. Returning to the farm he increased his hive numbers. At a Beekeeper Field Day he met Mr S. C. Rhodes, Apiaries' Instructor for Otago and Southland, and a great help to young beekeepers.

About 1925 part-time inspectors were appointed, one of them, Mr Herron, who inspected for 30 days each summer and covering the whole of the West Otago and Gore districts. Nearly every farm had bees for pollination — the town of Gore had hundreds of hives — and many and varied were the stories of those days of inspecting: once he had to call in the Police! He used a big Indian motorbike with a side-car to carry his gear, and as many back-country roads were steep tracks cut from hill sides, he sometimes weighted the side-car with rocks to prevent it capsizing. He made many fine friends in those days, but when his hive holdings increased he dropped these part-time inspections.

In those days 100 hives assured

a good living. In 1930 he built a home and new honey house and he married Daisy Baird. Their home was "open-house" to all young beekeepers who wanted to learn. From about 1935 he employed help and many young men and women have trained at Greenvale Apiaries.

Mr Herron was a foundation member of the Honey Marketing Authority on which he served for many years. In 1963 the Royal Institute of Horticulture awarded him its National Diploma in Apiculture in recognition of his 40 years beekeeping: Mr Greig presented it at a Field Day held at Woodlands. Two years later Mr Herron was honoured by Life Membership of The National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand.

After a short time in Gore Hospital this well-known and respected pioneer beekeeper died on 29 December 1986. The funeral service at Calvin Church, followed by private cremation, drew a large number of friends and beekeepers, many of whom gathered at the home at Greenvale for the afternoon to talk over past days.

Mr Herron is survived by his wife Daisy, daughter Elaine Styles, son Keith, and Styles' grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Keith took an interest in the bees from an early age and carries on the business his father founded. ☘

## BEVERAGES

*"A drink that tastes of honey sweet  
Will always make a gracious treat."*

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## Recycling frames used for producing cut comb honey

By Trevor Bryant  
Apicultural Advisory Officer

Cleaning frames for recycling after use is a time consuming, tedious, and grubby job many beekeepers, their wives or staff, procrastinate over every winter.

John Brown, commercial beekeeper of Katikati — with a diverse operation primarily involved in pollination and cut comb — designed and had built an efficient unit which makes the job

The wax, etc. flows into the weir where it runs into a collection tank and the water is recycled. This has two advantages:

- i) No need to physically remove these products
- ii) Frames are removed clean.

NB: John uses coal to heat the water: wood does not produce sufficient heat. Oil or gas may

give a performance similar to coal.

- ★ The frame clamps which hold a box-load of frames. A box of frames is pushed down over a 50mm riser and the clamp is placed over the frames and locked under the lugs. This is placed into the bath which holds four box-loads at a time. They are pushed along the bath and removed at the fire box end. The process is continuous and on a good day two people can clean 400 boxes of frames (any depth).

The hardest job, according to John, is keeping the boxes up to the unit and removing and storing the cleaned frames. The worst and most tedious: setting in the new foundation.

- ★ The unit uses copious amounts of water. Water lost through evaporation must be continually topped up. The water circulation system is shown in the line drawing. John has utilised a Bendix washing machine drive, two-speed gear box and pump, including a pump solenoid to automatically control the recirculation unit and additional water required. This water is introduced at the heated end.
- ★ The forced draught fan at the base of the flue enables a constant heat to be generated. It is essential to have a baffle approximately 2/3 of

cont . . .



J. Brown hot water frame cleaner.

easier, and clean and warm on a cold winter's day.

From experience I have learnt it is useless drafting elaborate plans as all beekeepers will modify the concept and build something they perceive as better than the original. In this instance I defy anyone to improve the overall concept and not spend \$000s more.

The unit is shown in the accompanying photographs and design features are illustrated in the line drawing on pages 16 and 17.

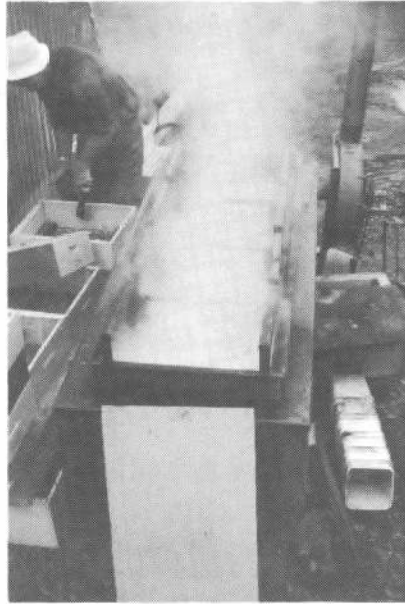
Special features are:

- ★ The unit body with fire box and removable inner tank which enables the heating chamber to be cleaned each year for maximum efficiency.
- ★ The firebox at one end and overflow or weir at that other. Why! 'Elementary my dear Watson'. The movement of water, which must be boiling vigorously, is towards the colder end. Wax, froth, and other debris is pushed away from the fire box end.



Frames ready for lowering into tubs.

Recycling frames cont . . .



An additional insulator is needed.

the way down the firebox to give good heat distribution.

★ The use of glass wool to insulate the unit is essential to:

- 1) Protect the operators
- ii) Retain maximum heat.

One slight change John would make is to have the fire loaded from the side rather than the end. The reason is obvious now, the operator removing the

clean frames gets very hot shins and must be protected by an additional insulator (see photo 3). After the occasional burn operators soon learn to have the sheet in place.

My thanks to John Brown for the thought and innovation he has shown and for allowing his idea and very efficient unit to be copied by all and sundry! ☺



One day's production recycled into foundation.

## IBRA moves to Cardiff, South Wales, UK

From 1 October 1986 the address of the International Bee Research Association will be **18 NORTH ROAD, CARDIFF, CF1 3DY, UK**. Telephone number (0222) 372409. The telex number remains the same, **23152 monref G 8490**.

University College Cardiff has made available for IBRA's use two adjoining houses rent free. These houses are highly suitable for the Association's needs: the usable floor space is the same as Hill House, but the houses are more modern so the financial burden of upkeep will be far less. The relocation is critical because it gives IBRA the opportunity to invest capital from the sale of Hill House to secure a sustained income that will provide vital funds for core work, but at the same time it maintains the Association's independence.

Apart from ensuring a basic income for IBRA, the move also offers access to University facilities, including the Bee Research Unit — the largest single centre of scientific and technical expertise in apiculture in the UK, and with an international studentship. University College will gain by the proximity of IBRA's comprehensive information bank, which includes its unique Library of books, journals, reprints, and translations. Visitors to IBRA will be able to meet members of the Bee Research Unit without making an additional journey.

Cardiff is two hours from London (Paddington) by high speed train and IBRA's new headquarters is located one kilometre from the city centre, on the edge of the College campus. It is less than a kilometre from Cardiff Central Station and is on a good bus route, facing Bute Park, one of the major parks in Cardiff.

IBRA will be very sad to leave Hill House, which was purchased with the aid of an International Appeal to which many Members subscribed, and will also be sad to say farewell to many of the staff who are unable to move to Cardiff. However, we must look to the future of the International Bee Research Association, and to its continued success, in its new home. ☺

### CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES

- ½ cup shortening
- ½ cup honey
- 1 small egg
- 1 cup sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon vanilla extract
- ½ cup semi-sweet chocolate chips
- ¼ cup nut meats chopped

Cream shortening and honey until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat well. Sift flour, baking powder, and salt twice. Add flour mixture to shortening mixture; add vanilla and blend all well. Fold in chocolate chips and nuts. Chill and drop by teaspoonfuls on greased cookie sheet. Bake at 375 °F. for 12 minutes.

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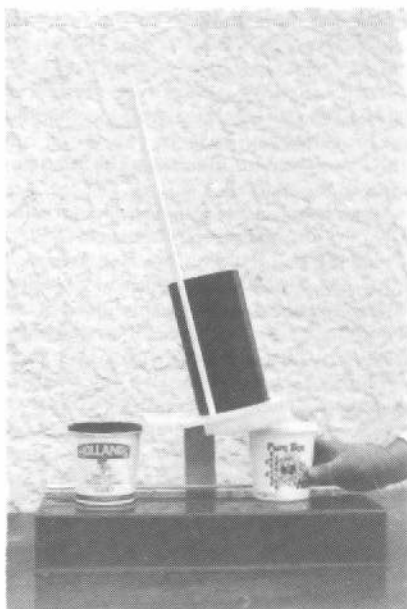
Pokororo, R.D. 1., Motueka  
or telephone (052468) 721 NGI

# Tecpak's latest — a new lid and lidder

By Mark Schrader

Little Jack Horner  
Sat in a corner  
Lidding honey pottles by hand

A new lid and a lidder  
Made him faster, not dither  
And having time on his hands for a tan.



The honey pottle is guided across the platform, under the lidstack and reappears on other side, lid firmly in place.

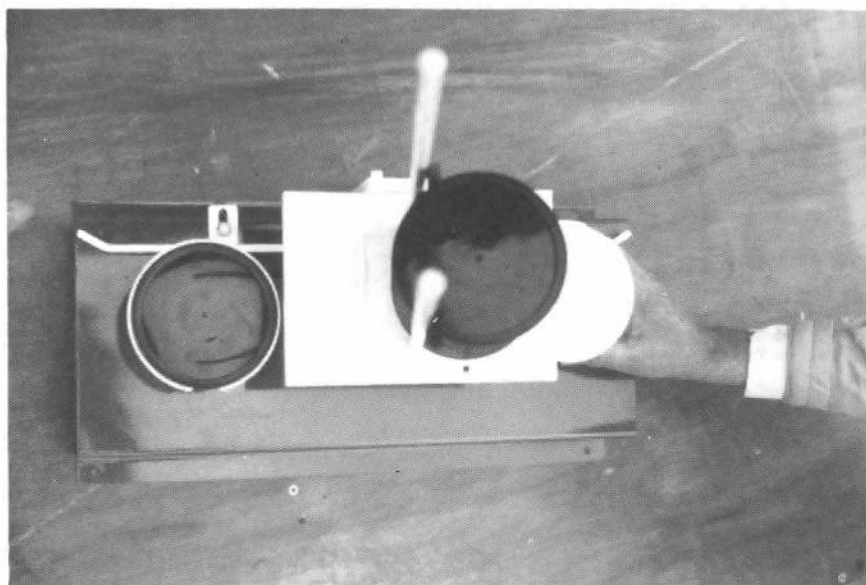
You too, may be able to join Jack up the skifield this winter by chasing a couple of Tecpak's latest innovations. The first, available to anyone packing with Tecpak, is their new, rather nifty lid. This drops the old hard square edge and replaces it with a rounded shoulder, giving a smooth surface for the thumbs to run around when clicking the lid home. No more sore thumbs!

Tecpak's new lid comes in a range of colours and beekeepers/packers have the option of having their own graphics printed on to both lid and pottle. Those who've done this have been pretty impressed with the whole package.

Tecpak's other secret is a simple but effective lidding machine. You can see from the photo how the filled pottle is guided across the platform, under the lidstack and . . . ta dah . . . reappears on the above side, lid securely in place. Pure magic!

The aerial or honey-bee view of the machine shows the white guiding rail that is followed to ensure the pottle does indeed find itself a lid; the two conspicuous stalks where the lids are stacked; and the final product: the pottle with lid securely in place.

OK! How fast will it go? That is totally operator-dependent, but if s/he is all arms, and can really swing, then one per second should be reasonably achievable: assuming someone else can feed at this rate.



An aerial or honey bee's view of the lidder, showing the white guiding rails which support the stack of lids, and the pottle at entry and exit.

Colour is no problem. There is only one choice for this machine: Bennie blue — named after its designer Murray Bennie. The only other piece of technical gunk is that it comes in two sizes: 500g and 900g/1kg.

Lastly, if you're thinking price and you're thinking around \$350 you'll be in the hunt, but if you buy you'll then save that thumb for Tiddly Winks with the kids. ☘

## If an overseas subscriber, then read this . . .

### Why buy New Zealand?

The New Zealand queen production industry is recognised as one of the **best** in the world, with **excellent** government advisory and research services provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

#### Highlights include:—

- an on-going queen quality survey
- a bee disease diagnostic service
- an efficient hive registration and inspection service
- a full-time bee pathologist

Relative isolation and strict quarantine controls ensure that New Zealand is free from most serious bee diseases and problems.

#### New Zealand has:—

- NO Varroa mites
- NO Tracheal mites
- NO Africanised bees

Over 80 years of development has produced a New Zealand Italian strain which is **highly adaptable** to a wide range of climatic conditions. Because of its **high quality** the strain has been used as the basis of Canadian stock improvement programmes.

**That's three good reasons why New Zealand queen bees are sought after by Canadian buyers.**

### How to order New Zealand queens

Contact New Zealand producers direct (see page 30) or write to the NZQBPA. Orders are easy to arrange — your New Zealand producer is only as far away as the phone.

While every effort will be made to accommodate later orders, **New Zealand producers** prefer advice of **estimated** spring requirements by 1st December or earlier and confirmation by 31st January.

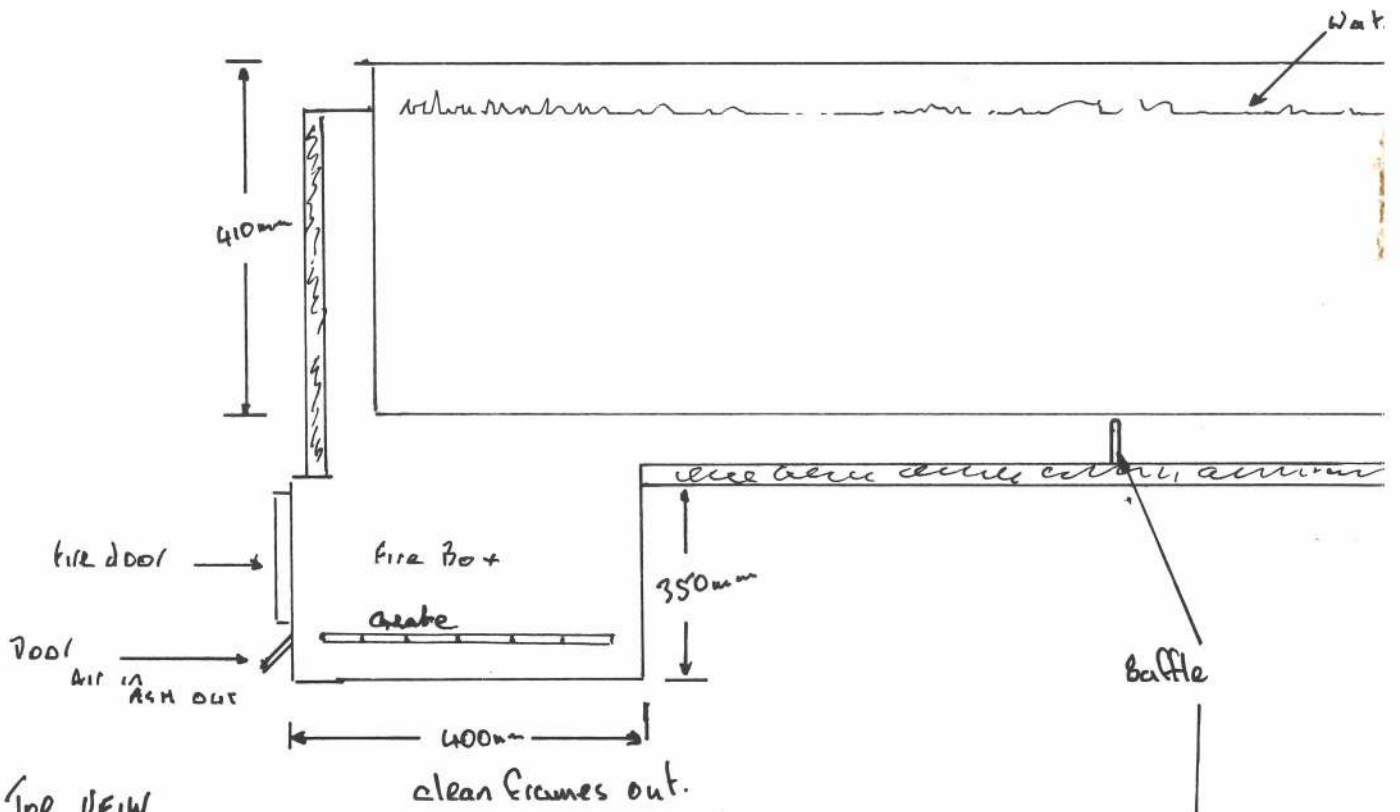
Contract details are by individual arrangement. ☘



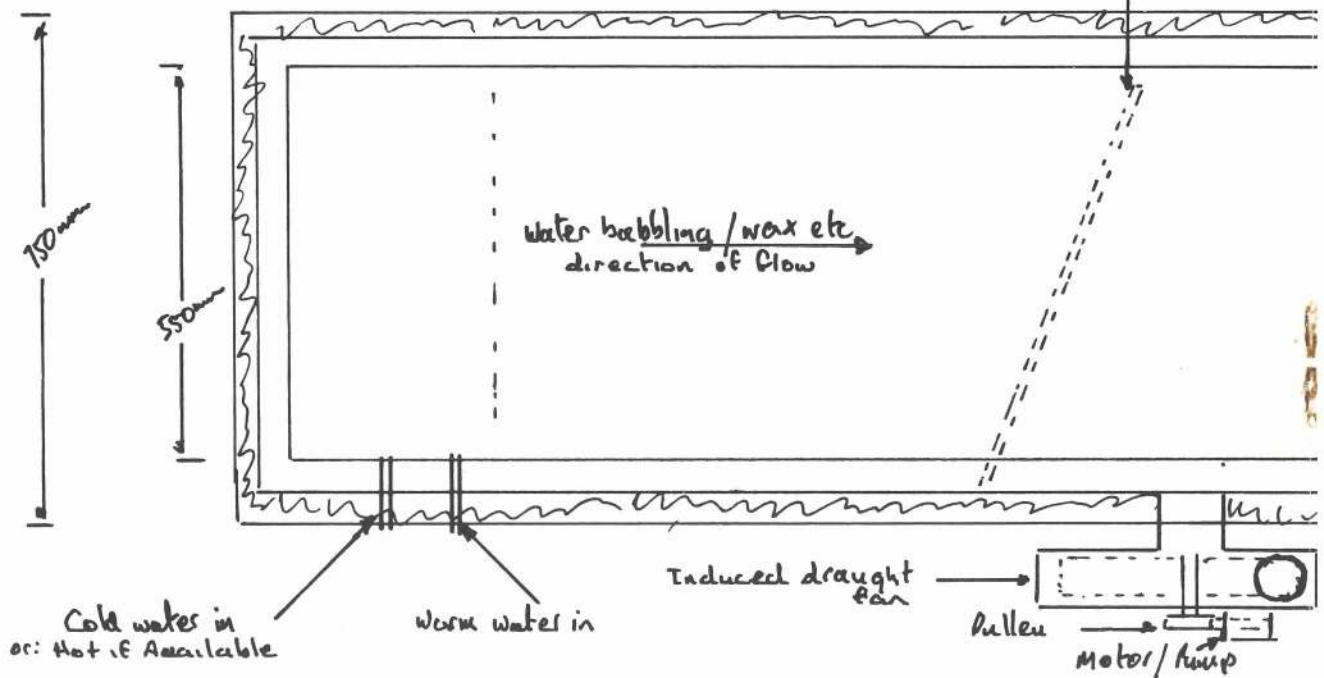
# RECYCLING

## JOHN BROWN HOT

i, SIDE VIEW EXPLODED

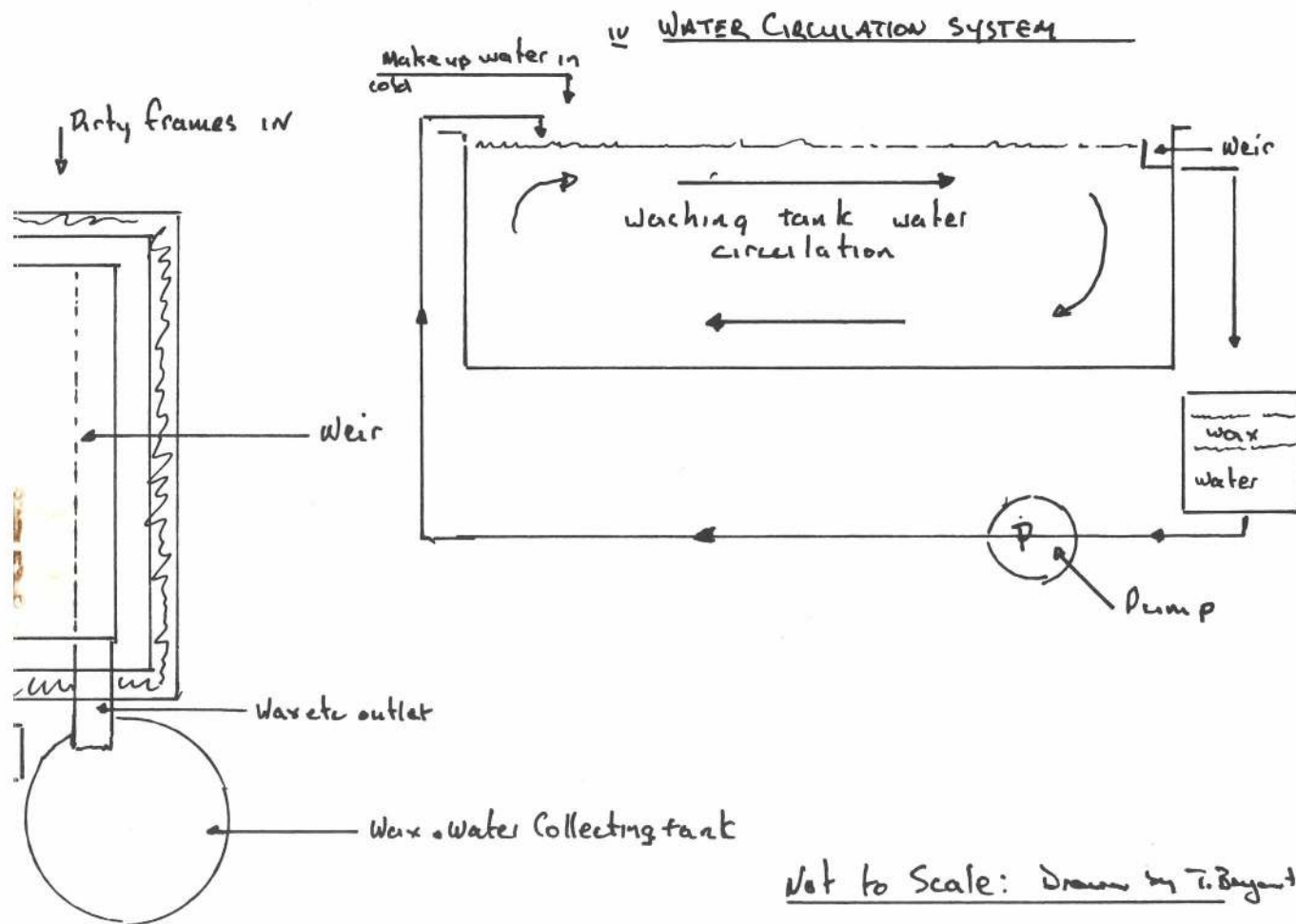
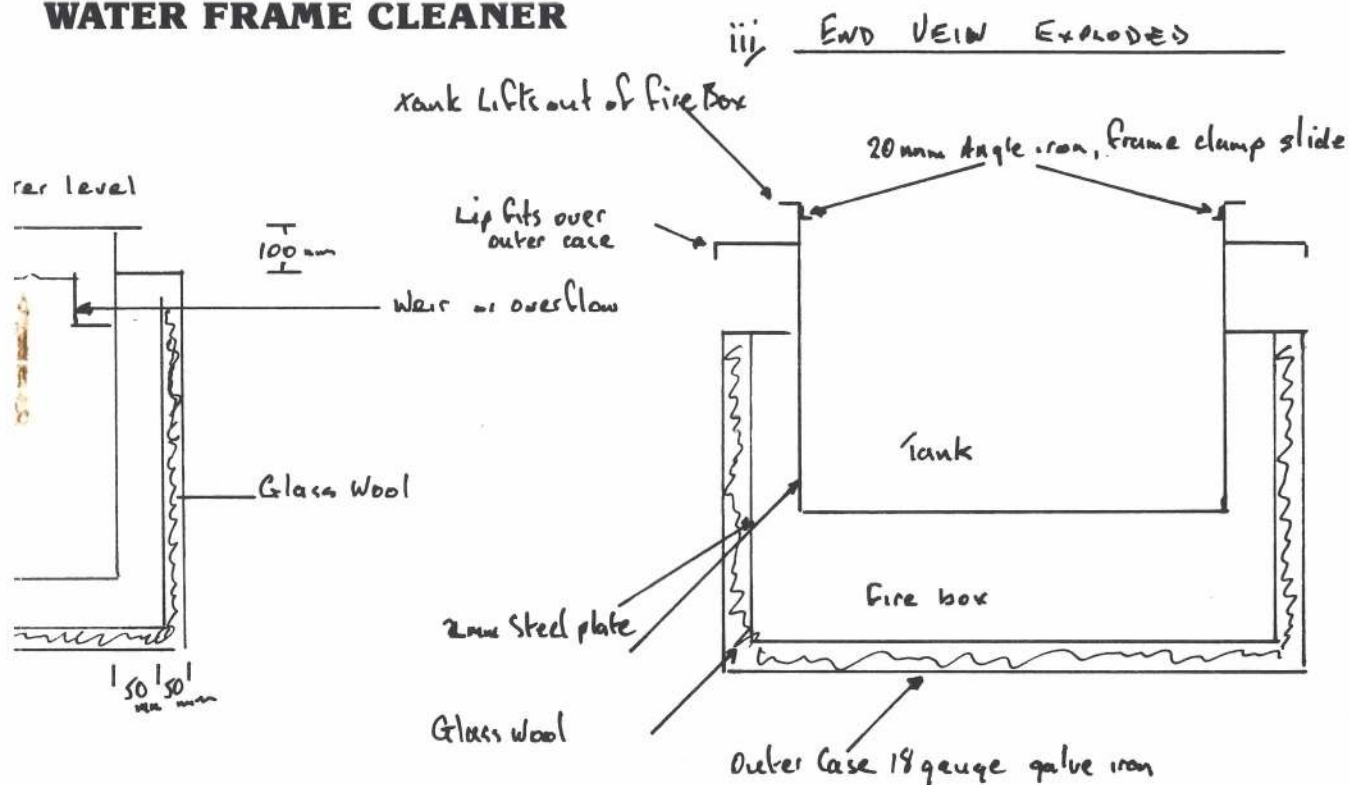


ii, TOP VIEW





## WATER FRAME CLEANER



Not to Scale: Drawn by T. Bayard

# BEGINNERS' NOTES

Using the other cont...

I find it excellent for mouth ulcers. It removes the pain almost immediately and heals the ulcer within a day or two. I also use it for sore throats and impending colds. In both cases, I roll a small piece (pea sized) around in my mouth, sucking on it. It's something of an acquired taste (in other words, most people find it revolting!) and you must keep it moving or it sticks to your teeth. I have also used a piece of propolis, warmed to make it workable, directly on a skin infection. Hold it in place with a sticking plaster.

It's easy enough to collect propolis. When working with your hive, especially in the autumn, keep an eye out for especially 'clean' looking deposits. If you have given the hive supers new frames, check out the area on the top bars. Look also at any other openings in the hive. In the photo, you can see where the bees have propolised the small opening in a division board, placed upside down on the hive to give upper ventilation. All you need do is scrape it off with your hive tool and put it into a container to keep.

Propolis is antibiotic, antibacterial,

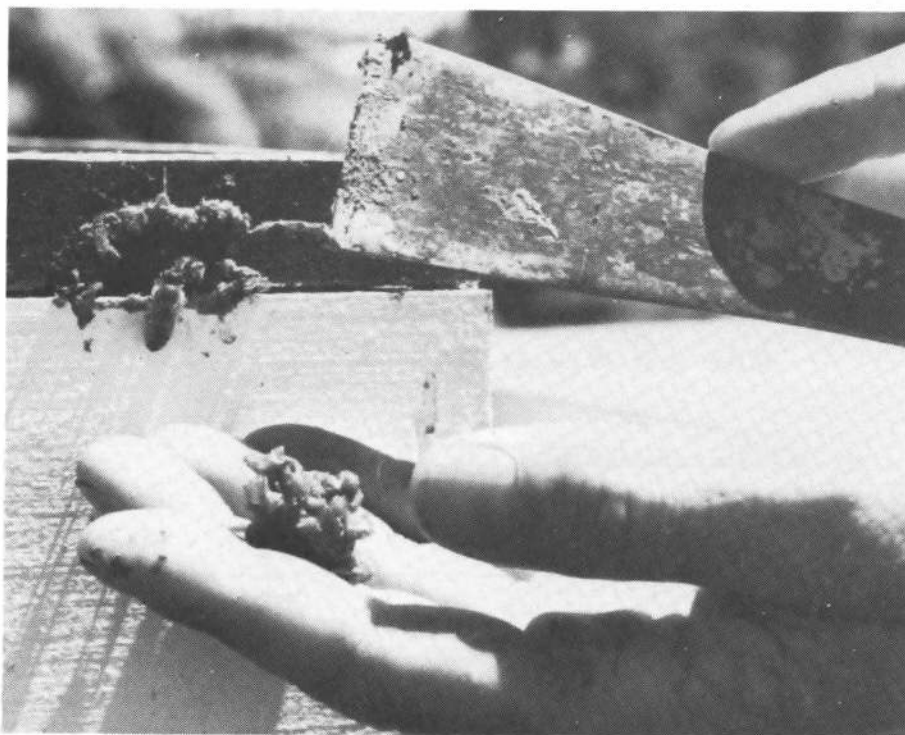
results. It may not be the most economical thing to do, but the smell of a pure beeswax candle is in the same league with the smell of fresh baked bread: one of life's simple pleasures.

I prefer poured candles as they burn longer, but if you want a simple beeswax candle, you need to no further than your sheets of foundation.

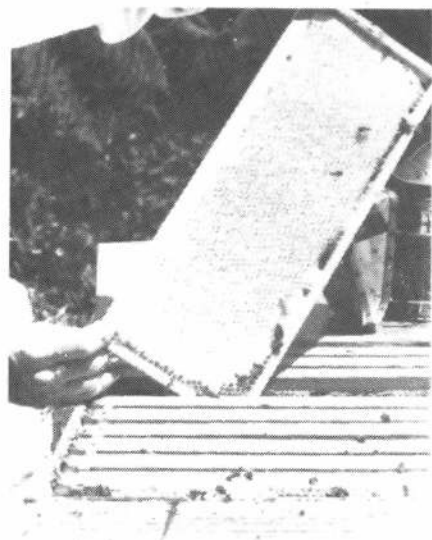
The wick size is the only thing you'll need to take special care with. You can, of course, go out and buy special candlewick material, but I've had good results with 'make do'. I bought a length of cotton pajamas cord. It must be cotton, of course, rather than nylon or other synthetic material. Unpick the individual threads from the plaited cord until you have six or eight of them in a bundle. If you don't use enough, the wick will not burn strongly enough to properly melt the candlewax. If you use too many strands, it will burn like a blowtorch.

I have an old electric fry pan I use for all sorts of odd beeswax melting jobs. By pouring a cup or two of water into it, I get the same results as using a double boiler, reducing the danger of fire caused by boil over. Beeswax can be very dangerous when heated; use care and don't ever leave it unattended.

To make the rolled foundation type candle, I first dip the right length of wick into beeswax melted in the fry pan.



Collecting propolis from an upper entrance of the hive.



A frame of fresh honey, just right for the table...

and antiseptic; altogether it is one of the real 'miracle products' of the hive. Even the name itself is interesting.

Propolis comes from two Greek words: PRO and POLIS. It means simply: 'in front of the city'. That refers to the bees' tendency to place it around the entrance of their hive. Some races of bees virtually close off the hive entrance by reducing it in this manner.

Another product that you can make better use of as a hobbyist is beeswax. For commercial beekeepers beeswax is simply a commodity, collected through the year, melted down, and sold to be converted into wax. There they have the advantage of you. You'd never collect enough to make conversion worthwhile, and you have to pay full price for the sheets of foundation you need.

So why not make good use of the wax you do collect? Build a solar wax melter, throw all the little bits of scrapings and old combs into it through the season, then make candles with the



Dipping wick into melted beeswax.

Lay the wick on the edge of the beeswax foundation sheet, and tightly roll the foundation around it. When you get to the other edge, paint a little melted wax on to the edge to seal it firmly. Remember, the more tightly you roll the can-

dle, the better it will burn.

Depending on the size and shape of foundation you use, you can make all sorts of candles. Long, skinny candles, short, fat candles, even candles that taper from base to tip if you use triangular pieces of foundation. Experiment to see which you like to look at and which burn at a reasonable rate. You'll find there is an optimum size, depending on the size and type of wick you use.

If the candle doesn't work properly, toss it into the fry pan to melt down. You can decorate the finished candles in any way you think appropriate. Some good ideas I have seen are waxing small straw flowers on to the sides. Another idea is dipping the top and bottom 25mm or so of the candle into another container of wax that has been coloured by the addition of a few crayons, resulting in coloured bands that give a completed, professional touch to your work.

If really keen, there have been articles about candle-making in bee magazines that might interest you. One type of candle-making that I have intended to try is dipped candles. Though rather time consuming to make, I feel they are without a doubt the most attractive candles. To return to the 'fresh baked bread' analogy again, you can of course buy good commercially-made candles, just like you can buy good bread in the shops. But there's



Sealing the edge of a candle made from a foundation sheet.

something just that much more pleasing about those you make yourself, even if it takes more time, costs more for materials than the commercial product, and isn't 'economic' in the strict sense.

I'd welcome comments from anyone who has other uses for bee products that they might like to share. There are, of course, many many more uses of beeswax. For example, I would welcome

any tried and true recipes for such things as homemade cosmetics and furniture polishes. Most of the ones I have call for unusual ingredients or massive quantities.

And then there's that other alternative use for the honey from your hives, one I haven't mentioned in this article. What better thing to do with your honey crop than to turn it into a delicately flavoured, slightly dry, mead?

## Library News

The following new books have been received:

**PEST CONTROL SAFE FOR BEES** by Margaret Adey, Penelope Walker, and Peter T. Walker, 1986, 224 p., UK.

A manual and directory for all involved in the use of pesticides: beekeepers, manufacturers, traders, growers, extension officers, and legislators. Aimed in the first instance at the tropics and subtropics but certainly relevant to many of our New Zealand conditions. The text is in good plain English, easy to follow and has some 120 explanatory drawings.

It covers 85 crop plants and their 150 major pests, offering sound advice on control methods. Indexes make for easy and accurate reference. There are the guidelines for the beekeeper to safeguard his colonies, for the user of the pesticides to safeguard the pollinators for the crops' benefit, and the safety rules for the human who handles the chemicals.

Once again the IBRA team has contributed greatly to the welfare of all those involved in beekeeping and in the use of pesticides. And let us not forget that in the process of doing so the well-being of our Planet is also served.

The 30th INTERNATIONAL APICULTURAL CONGRESS AT NAGOYA 1985. 580 p. The usual hardback telling us about the proceedings of the Congress in Japan. But the real value lays with the 80 papers presented at that conference by a number of scientists and specialists on a large range of subjects: Bee Biology, Bee Pathology, Beekeeping Technology and Equipment, Beekeeping Economy, Flora and Pollination, Apiculture in Developing Countries, and Apitherapy. Surely something of interest for anyone who has to do with bees.

A good number of more recent overseas magazines are now available (1985/86).

The Rules of the Library state that first-time borrowers should send a minimum of \$3 to cover loan fees and postage. Please note that with recent increases in postage \$5 is more realistic.

We are still bugged by some very sluggish overdue borrowers. May I plead once again with those people. PLEASE!

**John Heineman**  
Hon. Librarian

## Maf Pollenplan

Kiwifruit growers can expect at least a \$1200 increased return per hectare from using MAF's new Pollenplan service.

"Pollenplan was developed because of grower concern about lost export earnings from too many small fruit", says Nelson MAF specialist Andrew Matheson.

MAF consultants have been busy meeting the large demand for its service since its introduction in early October.

Pollenplan is a total pollination service that considers all aspects of kiwifruit pollination. The three key steps in the service are packout analysis, assessment of present pollination setup, and specific recommendations for optimum pollination in the orchard.

The service, developed in Nelson, will shortly be available from MAF in other regions. &

## Hawkes Bay

The Hawkes Bay crop is nothing to get excited about. The first two weeks in December were cloudy and cool but gave us little rain, so when the heat arrived it took no time at all for the hills to turn brown. Overall, a below average crop with many hives, and we expect an average of around 1.5-two tons per 100 hives.

With the flow so small, and short hives from the kiwi pollinators suffering spray damage, we were unable to prepare to gather a crop in time: even though these hives were fed syrup and given sealed brood. Our kiwi spray damage is definitely worse than last year and our pollination group is trying to determine a figure for lost honey production.

We still have much work to do on spray damage, but with the formation of our pollination group we have a body to set goals and work towards them.

Branch activities are quiet at the moment but we shall arrange for an autumn field day at our next meeting. It will be held at Jenny and John Dob-

son's queen-rearing farm. Will tell you all about it in the winter issue.

John Walker

## Marlborough

A hard spring with many pastures eaten down and cool, damp weather meant the hives needed much more feeding than usual. Queen replacement was difficult in places and drones were very late in the back country.

With clover flowering, prospects at the end of November seemed good. Then, at the beginning of December, disaster struck in the shape of cool easterlies, the soil temperature continued to decline, and so no clover honey. Still, the hives working manuka and various bush nectars had an excellent month, although prospects for the lighter honies plummeted when the pastures dried off through lack of rain.

Luckily on December 20 we got 50mm in the coastal areas and 25mm inland which gave us a small clover flow and some late vipers to provide a below-average crop. Those on native honies

had an above-average crop although often honies were darker because of the long manuka flowering.

The Marlborough Wine and Food Festival was supported by over 5,000 people to expose our stall to a large audience which sampled much honey and bought some. The most popular type was a water white lucerne. There's no accounting for taste!

James Jenkins

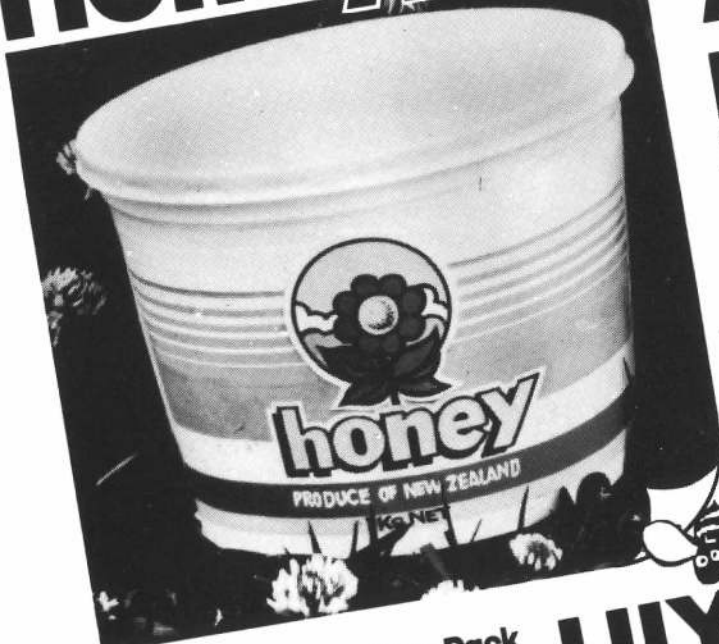
## North Otago

With the weather in North Otago fine through November-December hives were in good order — sometimes in too good an order because swarming became widespread in some areas! All in all it left the hives out on a limb and unready for a rush of honey before Christmas.

True to form the honey flow shut down over Christmas because of rain! That may sound good to most, but we always get a cold south-wester after the rain just to compound matters. Then, when everyone else goes back to work

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out comes the sun! However, we expect to end up with a little better than average year and, after two bad years, we certainly need it.

Up the Waitaki Valley things were not so good. Some places dried out very quickly, and around Twizel they had no notable rain from October until the time of writing (early February).

Vince Cook's visit attracted a good turn out local beekeepers as well as some from the Ranfurley area. The itinerary for our British visitors may have been too tough as most of them quietly disappeared through the night leaving only the hard core.

Vince gave us a run-down on his job and a humorous talk about his recent trips to France and China.

G.R. McCallum

## South Canterbury

After the cold wet spring, summer settled in in real earnest. From mid-November to well into January we had continuous warm, windless sunny weather. Native bush, especially fuchsia, yielded very well, clover flowered in profusion, and so by the end

of December hives in the coastal country and on the plains were looking good.

By early January beekeepers in these areas were stretched to the limit endeavouring to keep up with the honey flow. For the first time locally, large areas of oil seed rape had been sown. This flowered early to mid-January adding to the honey flow, and as rape honey granulates quickly in the comb it also added to the rush to remove honey from the hives. At the peak our plant was handling around 600 supers of honey and about forty drums of honey each day.

Unfortunately the foothills and high country suffered from lack of the normal nor-west rains. With very high temperatures and no rain the country dried out quickly and by the end of December it was all over up there: about half a crop. However, as most beekeepers have a blend of high and low country everyone should be satisfied with the result of the year's work.

A successful Field Day was held in early December at Brian Maretts, at Fairlie. Brian operates a very tidy and efficient beekeeping business of around 1,6000 hives, sited mainly in the foothill and high country. His im-

maculate plant and buildings came in for very favourable comment — and the envy of many.

In mid-January the touring group of English beekeepers led by Vince Cook reached South Canterbury. Several local beekeeping plants were visited and during the evening local beekeepers enjoyed a social meeting with the visitors, and renewed their acquaintances with Vince Cook.

Now the rush is over most beekeepers are taking a spell, some even a holiday, before removing the remainder of the honey crop and getting on with autumn requeening.

Harry Cloake

## Nelson

Summer has arrived and by and large the white clover has been burned off with the very dry winds that prevailed in the absence of rain. Some hives have done well, while others with equal opportunity have not. It is a little early here for much extraction to have taken place so honey yields are at present on-

cont...

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PAT and TERRY GAVIN

ly a prediction.

Little has been heard of how kiwi pollination hives have fared, but it is reasonable to believe those that were skinny on their return after that exercise would be lucky to get more than their own requirements. Some hives on the kiwifruit got a real bashing from the "unknown spray" because "just nobody" did any spraying. However, the bees were almost destroyed.

Some beekeepers say that at the end of January about one third of their hives have gathered a reasonable crop, which strongly suggests that the stocking rate of our area has exceeded its ability to sustain the numbers asked of it, despite the better-than-average season.

It is obvious that the honey flow has ceased by the way interest is rapidly generated by the opening of a hive. So much for their naughty habits. After a good shower or two there is no doubt that they will get a bit more into the old tucker box.

**Ron Stratford**

## South-Western Districts

It's been a very disappointing honey crop over a large part of our region. A very dry three months — November through January — put the brakes on clover growth right along the coastal areas from Hawera to Wellington. Drought has also affected the Manawatu creating low honey yields there.

The best news comes from Taranaki. A lot better than average crop, with pastures green and profuse with flowers even to the end of January.

For the Wairarapa, and inland areas on higher ground, like Taihape and the Northern Manawatu, a near average crop, although patchy, depending on the sporadic pattern of the rainfall.

Most of the honey anyone cropped came early in December before pastures rapidly dried out.

Pollination hives from kiwifruit orchards and returned to their farm sites by mid-December, caught a mere half box or less. But that's a calculated risk which is built into the pollination charge.

We are arranging for an autumn Field Day in March at Manaia, South Taranaki.

**John Brandon**

## Southland

Greetings from the far south where not a lot has happened to get excited

about. We had a good patch of weather during the last week of December and the first week of January, but since then the weather has turned westerly with plenty of wind. The potential for the honey crop is about three tons per hundred with a further potential if the weather settles down.

Our Field Day at Telford was well attended with fine weather and plenty of time to yarn to friends. One of the indicators we gathered was that 1987 is a good year to sit on your crop and wait for prices to settle. With inflation running at 18% sound reasoning if you intend to get the best price.

**Alister Lee**

## Otago

Just returned from Telford Farm Training Institute where our Southern neighbours held their Field Day. Well attended, subjects of interest, plenty of time for socializing and meeting up with old friends. It all made for an enjoyable and well spent day. Telford is close to our hearts as a good few members of both branches put in some time in helping to set up the beekeeping unit. Good to see the video recalling that day of great activity.

With Tony Clissold serving on the Committee (bees) and Ivan Dickinson as Board member both our branches feel involved.

It was a good opportunity too, to find out how everyone fared honey-crop wise. Otago covers a fair-sized area with a diversity of soils, altitudes, and climates, and this is clearly reflected in the honey-crop expectations of different beekeepers. Some parts very dry, especially Central with low returns, however thyme yielded well. The Maniototo Plains started good but dried up. West Otago no complaints. South Otago partly average crop and partly good, while up in the hills west of the Taieri Plain a very good crop is on the hives or already in the drums. Overall we did not hear the same number of moans and groans as in previous years, so it cannot be too bad.

**John Heineman**

## Westland

That big crop! Well, it looked quite likely for the first two weeks of the flow. Hot, fine weather with no rain really had the bees buzzing, and beekeepers busy. Then just as the countryside began to suffer and dry up, along came ten days unsettled wet weather. While restoring pasture sources somewhat, it never-

theless cut a fair chunk out of the main kamahi flow. Then with the kamahi almost finished, save for the last trees high up the mountain sides and some other mixed sources available, we received another 12 days hot fine weather. The bees again rose to the occasion and lifted the crop to average or better before yet more rain and thunderstorms set in with cooler temperatures.

Oh, and that blaze of red rata we all hoped for didn't quite materialize. Although some valleys are showing good colour they are the exception to the rule. In most other areas only a few trees here and there are showing any flower. So it looks like another crop is all but over, and preparation for next year must begin.

The Branch Field Day is scheduled for February 7 at Barrytown this year. We are hopeful this later date may be more suitable to those interested. A full and diverse program has been arranged and we are looking forward to an enjoyable day.

**Sandy Richardson**

## Northland

The season up here has been a go-stop-go affair but we should end up with an average crop. There is a shortage of water in parts and the pasture's pretty brown.

No branch activity over the past three months, but meetings of industry groups continue. Visitors from North America appear occasionally and are always most welcome. Queen producers are not in full swing with the export season coming up fast.

**Pat Gavin**

## Waikato

With three to four tonnes per 100 being reported, the Waikato-Rotorua-Taupo area has garnered the best crop for many years. At the time of writing, early February, it is hard to keep up with the nodding thistle flow.

Last winter was much severer than usual, with heavy frosts, and hives came out of it with better stores to face the spring build-up.

Because early sources flowed well we had no need to feed for so long. For instance, barberry had one of the heaviest flowerings and flows for many years.

The weather warmed up with much higher temperatures and more fine days than I can remember. Clover appeared at least a month earlier than usual, and the flow started about the middle of the buttercup flow and con-

tinued to give us a full crop by Christmas. A most unusual and welcome year.

Perhaps the weather cycle is changing. I heard of beekeepers in the past extracting buttercup in November, putting the supers back, and filling them with clover by Christmas, but I don't recollect that happening during my 24 years of beekeeping.

During those years I have never known the tawari to fail, but this season it failed completely. I doubt if I have even a taste of tawari in my hives.

Again we come to the old story: how much honey was lost through under-supering. With the clover flow starting about mid-December some beekeepers were caught unawares.

One told me of a hive, six supers high, with a collapsed floorboard. He dismantled it to replace the floor board and with astonishment found the outside frames full of honey and capped over in the bottom super.

With the weather so hot and humid, and hives so full, swarming was a big problem. Other backups and our local pest destruction officer tell me they've dealt with many hundreds of swarms. While taking honey off I found several hives with just a few bees guarding a hive full of honey. The rest had swarmed and had not re-queened.

Much better prices are being offered for honey this year so we can look forward to much better incomes.

Queen and package-bee producers are in a quandry. With no orders coming in they are in a "produce-and-hope" situation.

Many hives were placed in kiwifruit orchards for pollination again last December, and with the good weather orchardists should be pleased with their crops. However, I hear of sub-standard hives being placed in orchards and causing friction between orchardists and beekeepers. This practice should be stopped. It reflects badly on those who supply quality pollination hives.

Ray Robinson

## Bay of Plenty

Another kiwifruit pollination season has passed without too many problems. Somebody dropped a hive in Te Puke's main street one night with the result that a cloud of bees disrupted Saturday morning shopping. Not very good public relations.

The long dry summer has favoured most beekeepers with a prolonged clover flow followed by thistles. The popularity of goat farming must raise doubts about the future of our thistle crops.

The Branch held a Field Day in January at the Katikati Bird Gardens. There were a number of trade stands and a good turnout of beekeepers who enjoyed a barbeque and listened to some interesting speakers on the theme: International Beekeeping.

Peter Townsend

## From our Tame poet

*There must be reasons why LSD  
Was superceded by dollars and C  
Why we now have CN and LPG  
And my mate arrives in his LTD  
But the part that still eludes me  
Is why we must suffer GST  
When business falls to its knee  
I guess we can blame Roger D.*

Don Gibbons

## And Furthermore

Imagine Don Gibbons 3½-year-old grandson, Ryan, playing with his presents on Christmas afternoon. One toy, a friction drive, or momentum car, or whatever, motored around the lounge bumping into furniture. Not being able to distinguish between furniture and the cat's tail it became entangled in said pet's brush. The eight-year-old cat turned berserker and proscribed a wall of death round the lounge walls. At that Ryan complained bitterly:

"Dad, I had that first!"  
So much for sharing.

## OBITUARY

Mr James Richard (Jim) Barber, well-known beekeeper of Pio Pio, died on February 7 aged 77 years.

A widower, Mr Barber is survived by his two daughters, Helen and Jane, his stepsons Bruce and Ross, and several grandchildren.

Mr Barber's service to the beekeeping industry will be the subject of an article in the Winter issue of The NZBK.

Bees that busily buzz  
Every flower to be probed  
Exchanging pollen for their nectar  
Keep the rhythm of the hive  
Eggs laid turn to grubs  
Each to spin a silkin cocoon  
Pupu's hatch into workers  
Eager to renew the cycle  
Rich pickings for our honey.

Diana Menefy

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# The Biorhythmic Bee?

By Clive Vardy  
Apicultural Advisory Officer

Mammals and birds have internal biological clocks which influence their various activity — functions during a 24 hour period. Whether diurnal or nocturnal, the degree of their sleep or wakefulness during different hours of the day and night is determined wholly or in part by their own circadian rhythm. These circadian, or 24-hour cycles of activity, are measurable and, indeed, have recently been researched and recorded in honeybees<sup>2</sup> (Kaiser and Steiner-Kaiser).

Placing a worker-bee under continuous light for up to four days, Kaiser measured the activity in the optic lobe of the bee's brain. He found the neural sensitivity was highest during the bee's internally programmed "day" and lowest during the bee's "night". This sensitivity fluctuated from high to low over a 24-hour period, with the onset of increased sensitivity coinciding with the actual sunrise time. An obvious circadian rhythm was observable, linking the bee's neural sensitivity to the time of day.

In further experiments, Kaiser placed a forager in continuous infrared light (darkness for the bee) and fixed her thorax above a treadmill. The bee's running activity was recorded and related back to the clock. A similar rest-wakefulness pattern existed with the highest bursts of treadmill activity coinciding with the early, through-midday, hours. Long periods of inactivity occurred during what would have been night hours.

The next question is: are these inactive bees just resting or "sleeping"? Kaiser suggests that the position and movement of the antennae reliably indicate sleep or rest states. Again, he mounted individual workers on a treadmill, in continuous infrared light and observed two resting states: light or deep according to the position of the head and antennae. A bee never achieved deep rest without first progressing through a lighter resting state, and could be stimulated out of either rest state by brief bursts of light. It took more intense stimulation to rouse the bee out of deep rest than out of the lighter rest state. The similarity to rest and sleep states in mammals and birds was startling.

That is how bees behaved under laboratory conditions. How about on the comb? Kaiser<sup>1</sup> studied observation

hives during warm summer nights and found resting bees to mostly form tight clusters while others were in empty cells. They remained motionless on the comb edges, hive floor, and walls; all with antennae in the characteristic rest positions. Bees on the floor even lowered their abdomens and thoraxes and, at times, appeared to be lying on their sides! Single workers isolated on empty comb rested for most of the night showing only minute respiratory movements, brief leg jerks, and the odd antennae movement. At times these same bees would crawl into a cell and rest by easing the weight off their legs and even lying on their backs!

Kaiser's work clearly demonstrates that honeybee activity fits a 24 hour pattern. A forager's behavior is predisposed for increased activity during daylight hours. Now just how accurate and predictable is this behavioral clock or cycle?

Moore and Rankin<sup>3</sup> found that a forager's predictability decreased as the day progressed. They trained honeybees to forage from an artificial nectar source at one of three times during the day: morning, noon, or evening. Once trained, the morning bees were the most punctual with 88% arriving either an hour prior or during the trained period. The noon and evening contingents achieved 61% and 49% respectively. The importance of timing when placing pollination colonies on to target horticultural crops is well-known. Honeybees sited before sufficient target bloom is available may be attracted and become "programmed" to a competing floral source. This latest research goes further, indicating that forage sources available earlier in the day may receive a more reliable stream of repeat foragers. Siting bees to achieve maximum morning activity would clearly benefit the pollination of these sources.

Honeybees are programmable. Their 24-hour biological clock means predictable, repeatable behavioral activities which we as beekeepers can exploit.

#### References:

- <sup>1</sup> Kaiser, W. (1984) *Verh. Dtsch. Zool. Ges.* 77:297
- <sup>2</sup> Kaiser, W.; Steiner-Kaiser, J. (1983) *Nature* 301: 707-709
- <sup>3</sup> Moore, D.; Rankin, M. A. *Biol Bull.* (1983) 164(3): 471-482. ❧

## Kaikoura firm takes over Eckroyd Bee Woodware plant

When Harry Smith began business as a wood merchant some 68 years ago he little dreamed that his grandchildren would own New Zealand's largest beekeeping woodware business, with six of his great-grandchildren working in it.

Danny Smith tells us that Harry's son Vic, returned to Kaikoura from a West Coast mill in 1939 and began his own mill in Torquay Street. Initially he handled scrap pieces from mills on the West Coast with equipment that consisted of a breaking-down saw and a tractor hired "as-required" from a local who also worked at the mill on the same terms.

From the original site the firm moved twice: the second time in 1950 to its present premises in Beach Road. Initially at Beach Road the company provide its own power because the public electricity supply stopped a mile and a half away.

In those days the firm cut some 25,000 super feet of timber a year: consider a lot in those days when cross-cut saws felled trees and horse-drawn wagons hauled the logs from the bush. Then, when native timber began running out, Vic turned to radiata pine and added a treatment plant which increased the range of timber. During this time the mill staff grew from two to eleven plus one part-timer.

After the death of Vic in 1980, three of his four sons — Gerard, Mark, and Danny — took over the mill. Since they were already cutting some timber for apiarists they decided some five years ago to begin manufacturing bee supers. Recently the firm launched full-swing into the beekeeper woodware manufacturing business by buying the wood-working side of A. Eckroyd Son Ltd, Christchurch.

With the Eckroyd plant now in Kaikoura the company is producing the same range of wood work, and intends to foster and maintain a friendly relationship with all beekeepers. In fact, Danny Smith, assures the NZ Beekeeper that the company's object in life is to please the beekeeper, no matter how large or small his enterprise. ❧



# Better queens come from better queen cells

By Colin Rope  
Apicultural Advisory Officer

Isn't it extraordinary that although beekeepers have known for more than a century that the best queen bees emerge from the best queen cells, many of the queens used in production hives today continue to be produced from a mixture of queen-cells; be they good, bad, or indifferent. I wonder why this is? I suppose the answer lies in the breeders trying not to be wasteful. Maybe people think it a pity to destroy the indifferent or small cells after having taken the trouble to rear them? Then there is the problem facing beekeepers who have already made up their nuclei hives and need all the available queen cells to stock them, regardless of quality. You and I both know it would be best to scrap everything except the best cells even if it means abandoning prepared nuclei for the time being, don't we?

Ben Rawsley has a cracker breeder-queen. I have selected her and two of

her 1986-bred daughters from among the thousands available elsewhere to be the key breeding stock for the pollination hives of the Commercial Pollination Service Association members. These three queens are faultless in other respects besides being great cross pollinators of kiwifruit. The most remarkable thing is the production and longevity of the mother queen. She is five years old and performing like a two-year old. Now, if an exceptional queen can produce consistently large honey crops every year for five years, why do many people kill all their year-old queens annually and requeen hives with baby, untested queens many inferior to those replaced?

Take a good look at the giant queen cells bees raise at swarming time; tear some apart and measure the size of the pupae; take a good look at the volume of royal jelly inside. Ask yourself if your grafted queen cells look like that. If not,

why not? What were these cells fed on? Take note.

Do you want **TOP** production from your hives, or is near enough good enough? There are beekeepers in NZ with 2,000 hives which have never been requeened. Would it make any difference if they were? Do you want dollars, or is it a way of life you're after? What is your goal as a beekeeper? Do you know where you are heading and where you want to end up?

You will get out of beekeeping only as much as you are prepared to put into it and no more. Breeding some or all of your own queens may be a good place to start. If you breed your queens from **TOP QUALITY** queen cells only, they should give excellent service for at least two years (provided you don't break the cardinal rule in beekeeping and allow colonies to die of starvation.)

cont . . .

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Better queens cont . . .

## Quality Queen Cells

Axioms:

- ★ Quality queen bees do not emerge from under-nourished or late-started queen cells.
- ★ For best results, nurse bees must start raising the cells from the moment the eggs hatch. The nurses themselves require optimum nutrition throughout the entire cell-building process.

### Most Useful Times For Raising Queen Cells

1. Because the main honey flow starts about the third week in December, and it takes three cycles of uninterrupted brood rearing at three weeks per cycle to increase colony strength to the required level before the flow, all honey-producing colonies should be made queen-right by October 20 each year. Consequently, cells raised during September are especially valuable.
2. Continue raising queen cells during October and November but bear in mind these are more likely to be used for increasing colony numbers.
3. Good results can be expected in autumn. Cells raised from February to early April will provide queens for

use next season and ease the load on spring work.

### Essential Feeding With Correct Food

(Under natural conditions:

- a) Bees will **STOP** raising queen cells when there is no nectar in the flowers.
- b) Bees will also **STOP** raising queen cells once a **HEAVY** honey flow is underway.
- c) Bees do raise queen cells during a **LIGHT** honey flow, such as is normal in October, when colonies also find conditions ideal for prolifically raising drone brood. At such times, cell-raising colonies may need no dietary assistance from the beekeeper.

During unsuitable conditions:

- a) When little nectar is in the flowers, or weather is adverse, beekeepers **MUST** create the right conditions by providing **ALL** cell-raising colonies with a steady trickle of **WEAK** syrup. If too much syrup is fed, or the syrup is too strong, bees will **STOP** raising cells properly and may tear down the cells. Syrup should never be stronger than one part honey to two parts of warm water by volume. Honey is obviously better food for

bees than cane sugar. A generous amount of fresh powdered pollen may be mixed into the syrup but only about a 500g honey jar of syrup mixture is needed per hive daily. If white comb appears on the top bars of the frames, reduce the amount of syrup and pollen mixture. Pollen may be collected from pollen traps or taken from the broodnest combs; they are living cells when freshly gathered but their food value deteriorates once exposed to sunlight or humid warmth. Trapped pollen should be stored in a deep freezer until needed.

- b) Alternatively, some people avoid feeding syrups and find it easier to stimulate cell-building colonies with a daily pollen-clogged comb, wet with honey as taken from a honey extractor. The pollen in these combs is hacked about with a hive tool to make a mess for the bees to tidy and consume in the process. Suitable combs are selected and set aside at extracting time. They are stored in a cool room to prevent fermentation and wax moth infestation. Reconsider all these aspects every day for best results.

cont . . .

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**Commercial Supply:** 100 up \$8.80 each — 50-99 \$9.40 each  
10-49 \$9.80 each

**Hobbyist Supply:** 1-9 \$10.60 each

Telegram if required \$3.00 extra. Terms: Payment with order please. Information sheet and full instructions by return mail.

**Queen Cells: \$2.30 each — collection by arrangement only.**

**Nucleus Colonies: \$46.00 each for a strong three frame nuc, available November only.**

Phone or write for further details:

**GOLDEN GROVE APIARIES  
(Bruce and Win Stanley)  
Fosters Road, R.D.1. Whakatane.  
Phone: Whakatana (076) 29-028**

Please add 10% GST to all prices quoted above.

Better queens cont . . .

## The Nicot System

MAF literature has long advocated the grafting method for large scale production of queen cells, bearing in mind that Alley, Grieg, Jay Smith and others produced better but fewer queen cells direct from the worker cell in which the female egg was laid. Two new devices came on the market in 1986 that may revolutionise queen rearing for all. Jenter (Germany) invented a plastic device where the breeder queen laid her eggs directly into a two-part plastic queen cell cup. Nicot (France) improved the design that has been tested thoroughly in Auckland this year. How best can I explain the results without offending anybody?

Well, take me for example. The army doctor said I would be unable to hit the side of a barn at 10 paces with a shotgun. I didn't tell him I was the school rifle champion! The point is, if you own the best rifle in the world you still have to point it in the right direction before you pull the trigger, don't you?

So it is with the Nicot. Most people obtain nearly 100% perfect queen cells at the first attempt, people who have

never raised a queen before. Others are having man-made problems with it.

Eight members of the South Auckland discussion group tested the Nicot and compared notes. All report wonderful acceptance rates, some 95% of the cells in starter-colonies being cared for just after the eggs have hatched into larvae. Such larvae are fed the correct diet for the full six days before they stop eating and turn into pupae. All the cells raised by the group were very uniform in size and shape. This indicates the possibility that 'grafting' (transference of larvae) under the old fashioned system may well have caused injury to some of the baby larvae. Perhaps we never fully appreciated that before.

The only criticism the group has of the Nicot System is a common tendency for the bees to sometimes remove up to 40% of the eggs from the plastic queen cells at the end of day three, just at the time when the eggs are due to hatch. In my opinion the cause must be associated with errors in feeding since it does not occur every time. In any case 110 cells are laid in each day so that even if 40% of the eggs are removed by the bees, it is usual to start and finish from 50 to 100 excellent queen cells per day.

The first 10 queens raised will pay for the entire device and accessories. I recommend that you try it. We have just heard of an improved Jenter device, marketed in Europe. It has yet to be tested here. ☺

## Heard this one:

There is now, so large, so involuntary an element of altruism in the making of money that the process is in some danger of going out of fashion. The more we make the less of it we are allowed to keep for ourselves.

*The Times*

Two beekeeping partners decided to spend one Sunday together fishing. As they sat on the bank waiting for a nibble, one suddenly turned to the other, "I think I forgot to close the office safe", he exclaimed. "That doesn't matter", said the other, "after all we are both here".

## CONFITURES

*"A little honey in the canning Mixed with the juices is good planning."*

**DON'T GET STUNG UP'**  
Our PROTECTOR TOP and POLLINATION SUIT give total protection.

### FEATURES

- NO HAT REQUIRED.
- STRONG POLYMON MESH MASK.
- HARDWEARING FABRIC.
- MACHINE WASHABLE.

### PROTECTOR TOP

Elasticised waist and wrists.  
Large pocket.

### POLLINATION SUIT

Trousers, top and hood zip together for complete protection and comfort. Large pocket and hive tool pocket.

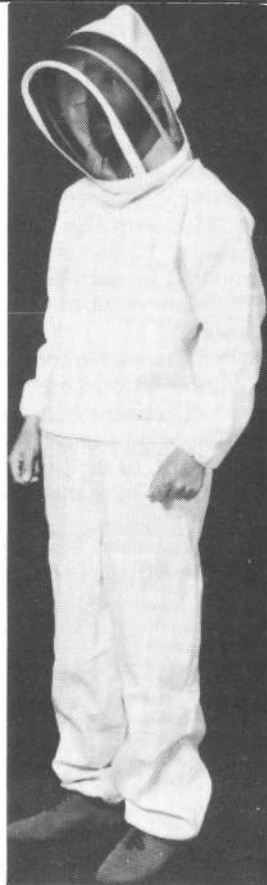
**SIZES:** S34"36", M36"38"  
L40"42", XL42"44"

Also available in dark green fabric for nightwork, and lightweight cotton polyester fabric for hot summerdays.

Available from

### BEE ACCESSORIES

133 Walmsley Rd, Mangere, Auckland  
Ph: (09) 275-6457 and local Beekeeping Stockists.



## Mountain Beech Apiaries "Pedigree Queens"

Unless we have amendments to present orders, we regret that we cannot accept any more firm orders for this autumn.

If you require hard working bees for next season, please order soon to avoid disappointment.

Price to be determined once postal, petrol and other price rises known. Hopefully not a great rise.

**G.L. & E.J. Jeffery**  
**Loburn 2 R.D.**  
**Rangiora**  
**Telephone Loburn (050228) 745**

## New Zealand Content Certification Trade Mark

The stylised kiwi, the familiar stamp of goods made by New Zealand manufacturers, has been made available for a wider range of New Zealand products.

At the same time it has been turned by the New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation into a certification trade mark denoting, in the main, a product of at least 50 percent New Zealand content.

From January (1987) onwards companies and organisations as diverse as freezing companies, kiwifruit exporters, and candlestick-makers have been able to apply to the Federation to become certified users of the mark.

Since the design was developed in 1965 by Christchurch artist the late Cees Leffelaar, "the kiwi" has become the most widely used symbol of New Zealand manufactured products.

Its distinctive, easily remembered outline is recognised around the world, not just as a mark of a New Zealand product, but as a symbol of the country itself.

That is seen as recognition of the simplicity and appeal of the design concept.

A decision on the symbol was reached originally after lengthy deliberation which isolated first the popular kiwi concept, and later Mr Leffelaar's inspiration in achieving an instantly recognisable emblem with a mere two strokes of the pen.

Protected to date by copyright, the Manufacturers Federation has made "the kiwi" available freely to its manufacturer members, and also to the Crown and organisations and companies involved in promoting New Zealand goods overseas.

Comments the Federation's president Murray Newman: "Our stylised little trade commissioner has performed its task admirably and it is not by choice that its status has been revised."

If "the kiwi" design was to be preserved the Federation was obliged by the passing of the Copyright Amendment Act 1985 to take alternative steps.

"The amendment effectively limited

copyright in this case to 16 years, and loss of control of the kiwi would almost certainly have resulted in its distortion and perhaps eventual destruction through well meaning attempts to reproduce it," says Newman.

The alternative was preservation of the "kiwi" as a certification trade mark. That meant maintenance of a register, with associated costs, so a fee will be required from certified users.

"By coincidence, at a time when government trade commissioners are going the user-pay way we've been forced to steer our little fellow in the same direction.

"However the Federation's kiwi would not lose its "freedom" entirely", Newman said.

"My governing council in 1985 agreed that the kiwi symbol should be made freely available for use within the community as a country-of-origin symbol, and that Federation should take steps to ensure its protection . . ."

"That means people as well as products, so the Federation will continue its policy of permitting national sports bodies to incorporate the symbol in emblems and promotional material for nationally selected sports teams and the like."

Further information: LJ Rollo, Symbol Registrar, PO Box 11-543, Wellington, telephone: (04) 733-000. ☎

# BLENKIRON EXTRACTORS

## GOLD MEDAL AWARD APIMONDA ADELAIDE 1977

(\$NZD)

12 Frame Semi-radial Honey Extractor .....	\$2950.00
16 Frame Semi-radial Honey Extractor .....	\$3300.00
24 Frame Semi-radial Honey Extractor .....	\$4350.00

Featuring: Stainless steel drum, bottom drive, foot pedal brake, steam coils, complete with covers and electric motor.

**W & J MILES  
MAIN ST  
KINGSTON, VIC 3364  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone S.T.D. (053) 456387**

### Design Criteria and Guidelines

This Trade Mark is registered for all classes of goods, and all uses must be licensed.

Certificated Users may choose their own slogan to be associated with the Mark, such as made, grown, produced, harvested, handcrafted in New Zealand, and should be nominated in each licence application.

The Mark must be faithfully and accurately reproduced in its entirety.

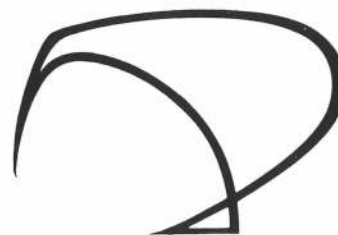
When it is used in conjunction with another symbol or design, the combined form must not detract from the Mark's simplicity and effectiveness.

It may be reproduced as a line item, or in silhouette, facing left or right, to facilitate integration in an overall design.

"Cert. T.M." and the class licence number should be included in the design.

It may be used in any colour combination.

The Mark may not be used to imply it is a quality assurance symbol.



Cert. T. M.

# Promotional items for sale



- Pamphlet "Bees and Honey" ..... **22** cents each
- NBA Pens "Honey You're Sweet" ..... **\$5.06** per box members  
**\$5.50** per box non members
- Stickers "I Love my Honey" ..... **\$2.75** per box
- Trees for Bees Posters ..... **55** cents each
- Trees for Bees Tags ..... **\$3.30** (box 100)

## BOOKS

Practical Beekeeping in N.Z.  
by Andrew Matheson

**\$17.60**

Nectar & Pollen Sources  
of N.Z.  
by R.S. Wash

**\$2.20** members

**\$2.75** non members



## NEW

Recipe Sheets

**5** cents each

Honey Bear & Bee Stickers

Honey Bear & Bee Mobiles

(price to be advised)

## Available from

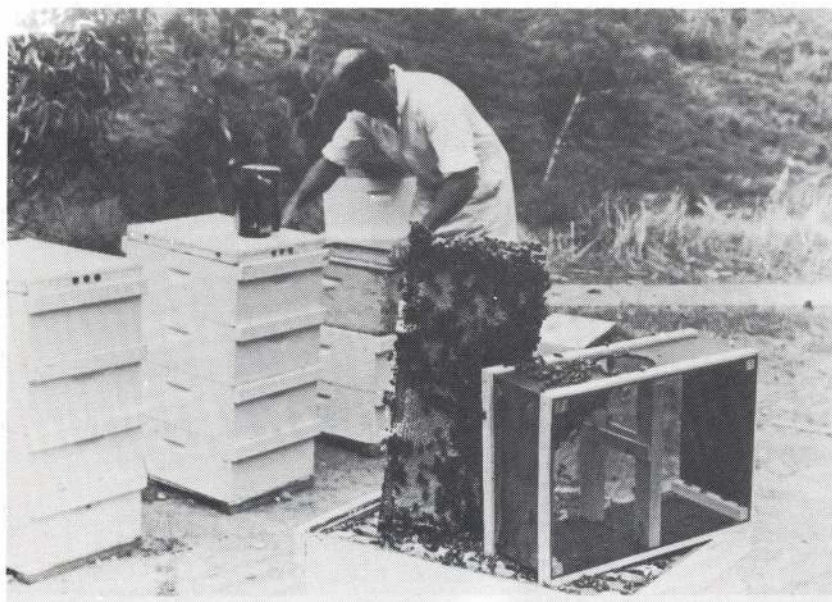
Jan Chisnall "Maungatai"  
R D Greta Valley  
Jacqui Ashcroft  
Ashcroft Honey House Ltd  
P.O. Box 461 Havelock North

## PLEASE NOTE

Prices include GST but  
PLEASE ADD POSTAGE



# How three million honey bees flew from Australia to Israel



Dryandra Park Hives.

An Australian apiary has air-freighted three million honey-bees and a young queen bee to Israel. The bees travelled in 250 specially constructed screen-covered containers weighing 1.5kg each and arrived in fine condition.

The apiary, Dryandra Park Apiaries, is located near Perth, Western Australia, and has a history of beekeeping and breeding extending back 140 years.

The firm's Managing Director, Mr Bill Stevens, said that: "Before bees leave for other countries we make sure they are well fed, watered, and contented. Then we keep them in a cool room overnight to prepare them for the flight. In that condition they can survive for up to four days."

The bees offered by the apiary have evolved by selective breeding from Italian stock imported 140 years ago. The firm has found this strain to be well favoured by many beekeepers in Australia, the USA, Canada, and New Zealand because of its high and predictable productivity.

"These bees are one of the easiest types to maintain and work — they are not 'flighty' — and are quiet on the comb, which means that when combs are being manipulated in the hive the task can be completed more smoothly" said Mr Stevens.

The firm's fine quality queens ensure good crops of honey in all suitable conditions.

He believes that: "A major advantage for our clients is that the bulk of our bees forage in forests and tracts of native wildflowers. This means that the bees' territories are herbicide and insecticide free."

The firm produces up to 9,000 queen bees each season. It runs 700 bee hives, comprising an estimated total of 56 million bees at the season's peak.

The operation is centred on Dongara, a coastal area about 350 kms north of Perth, Western Australia, where the company has its own 2024ha property, an ideal area for controlled mating, which helps maintain the strain. Queen-bee production has three seasons: July to November, November to March, and March to May.

To maintain production, the firm moves its hives about 650k throughout each season. An average hive produces 150kg of honey for the season.

Every seven years karri flowers (eucalyptus diversicolor) are abundant. At that time the yield per hive can be as much as 400kg, or a production rate of 13.3kg of honey every week.

The firm is establishing a full-time research laboratory at Dongara to study artificial insemination of queen bees, and to establish a nursery which will produce honey plants for local beekeepers operating in areas ravaged by fire and wind erosion.

Mr Stevens says Dryandra Park Apiaries is seeking agents in Canada and several South East Asian countries.

## N.Z.Q.B.P.A. Members

\* (asterisk) denotes producers currently supplying package bees to Canada.

	(STD Code)	Phone Number
*Russell Berry, ARATAKI HONEY R.D. 3, Rotorua.....	(073)	38091
Derek Bettesworth, BETTERBEE QUEENS Box 77, Opononi.....	(88758)	725
Peter Bray, AIRBORNE HONEY Box 28, Leeston.....	(03)	243569
Mervin Cloake, CLOAKE'S HONEY Fairview, R.D. 2, Timaru....	(056)	80723
Arthur Day, DAYLINE QUEENS Box 879, Nelson.....	(054)	82210
John Dobson THE BEE FARM R.D. 1, Hastings.....	(070)	60962
Terry Gavin, WHITELINE QUEENS Box 1582, Whangarei.....	(08931)	893
Don Gibbons, CROWN QUEENS Box 54, Waipu.....	(089)	80649
*Malcolm Haines, HAINES BEE BREEDERS R.D. 2, Kaitaia.....	Kaitaia	1228
Tim Hansen, TIM'S QUEENS R.D. 2, Taupiri.....	(081746)	700
D.L. Haycock, ENCO QUEENS R.D. 1, Motueka.....	(052468)	721
Allan McCaw, MILBURN APIARIES R.D. 2, Milton.....	(02997)	4614
Stephen Mahon, CERACELL PRODUCTS Box 58-114, Auckland.....	(09)	2747236
Paul Marshall, TELFORD FARM INSTITUTE Private Bag, Balclutha.....	(0299)	81550
Peter Sales, R.D. 1, Port Chalmers.....	(02472)	7220
Ross Saunders, FIORDLAND QUEENS R.D. 1, Te Anau.....	(0229)	7059
Bruce Stanley, KIWI QUEENS R.D. 1, Whakatane.....	(076)	29028
Dudley Ward, KINTAIL HONEY 97 Guy Street, Dannevirke...	(0653)	8301
B.T. Whimp, MEADOWLAND HONEY Edward Street, Rangiora.....	(0502)	6908
Gavin White, GOLDEN BAY APIARIES R.D. 1, Takaka.....	(0524)	58088
David Yanke, DAYKEL APIARIES R.D. 3, Kaitaia.....	Peria	895

THE NEW ZEALAND BEEKEEPER

# Classified Advertisements

Available only to registered beekeepers selling used hives, used plant, and other apiary equipment, and those seeking work in the industry. \$11.00 for 20 words (inclusive of GST) payable in advance. No discounts apply. No production charges. Maximum size: 1/6 page.

## FOR SALE

**The Bay of Islands Apiaries** — A thriving honey, cut comb, and bulk honey business. 500 hives on site, plant, and transport assets are included in this sale. For details of price, production, and markets, write to Clare Corridan, Bay of Islands Apiaries, R.D. 3, Okaihau.

**Four-Litre Syrup Feeders** bracken-filled and paraffin-waxed. 500 at \$4.25 each, GST included. Tel. Chris Robinson, Hastings (070) 84588.

**Honey Labels and Company Logo** now surplus to requirements owing to sale of business. 4000 bright, original, professionally-designed six-colour, glossy, stick-on honey labels, registered and with very attractive and humorous design incorporating eye-catching company logo, etc. Complete with all artwork and cutting knife for reprints. Ideal for beekeeper just starting out, or established business just needing a new image. Total price \$1,500.00. Genuine inquiries only to: Beekeeper, P.O. Box 624, Blenheim. Tel. 86-021.

**Radial Extractor** 20 frame for sale. Contact G. Tweeddale. Tel. Wanganui 50-589.

**Hives** — 200 for sale. Good stores and condition. P.O. Box 11, Franz Josef. Tel. 748.

**Hives** — 200 for sale. Newton's Apiaries, Ashburton. Tel. 7616.

## WANTED TO BUY

**Approx. 400 Hives** after current season. Contact: Rod McKenzie, 13 March St, Spring Creek. Tel. 537.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

### THE SCOTTISH BEEKEEPER

Magazine of the Scottish Beekeepers' Association, International in appeal, Scottish in character. Memberships terms from: D. B. N. Blair, 44 Dalhousie Road, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire PA10 2AT, Scotland. Sample copy on request. Cost 30p or equivalent.

### AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

Subscribe now to the oldest bee magazine printed in the English language. Amateur, professional and scientific news makes ABJ an attractive buy for any beekeeper. World-wide crop and market page an outstanding feature. The American Bee Journal is the largest monthly apiculture magazine in the world. Enquiries to American Bee Journal, Hamilton 1U.62341 USA.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

### INTERNATIONAL BEE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

What do you know about the INTERNATIONAL BEE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION? The many books and other publications available from IBRA will deepen your understanding of bees and beekeeping: an IBRA membership subscription — inclusive of *Bee World*, a truly international magazine published quarterly in the English language — will broaden your beekeeping horizons. Details from IBRA voluntary representative for New Zealand, Trevor Bryant, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Private Bag, Tauranga, New Zealand; or from International Bee Research Association, 18 North Road, Cardiff CF1 3DY, UK.

### SOUTH AFRICAN BEE JOURNAL

The leading bee journal in Africa for over 75 years. Official organ of the Federation of Beekeepers' Associations, published bi-monthly in English and Afrikaans. Primarily devoted to the African and Cape bee races. Subscription, including postage: R24,00 per annum, payable in advance in South African Rands. Apply: The Federation Secretary, P.O. Box 4488, 0001 Pretoria, South Africa.

### BRITISH BEE JOURNAL

Monthly — Single copies 22p plus postage. OVERSEAS: Annual subscription 4.20 sterling or \$18.40 post paid. Keep up to date by taking out a subscription now from us at — 46 Queen Street, Geddington, Northans, NN14 1AZ, England.

### THE SPEEDY BEE

Keep up with the latest in the United States beekeeping industry with reports of meetings and developments from The Beekeepers' Newspaper. Published monthly. \$US15 per year air mail. The Speedy Bee, P.O. Box 998, Jesup, Georgia 31545 USA. Write for free sample copy.

### AUSTRALASIAN BEEKEEPER

Senior Beekeeping Journal of the Southern Hemisphere. Complete coverage of all beekeeping topics in one of the world's largest beekeeping countries. Published monthly by Pender Beekeeping Supplies P/L, P.M.B. 19, Gardiner St., Rutherford, N.S.W. 2320 Australia. Subscription by Bank Draft. In Australia or New Zealand — \$A9.60 per annum (in advance), postpaid.

### SCOTTISH BEE JOURNAL

Packed with practical beekeeping. \$4.80 a year from the Editor, Robert N. H. Skilling, F.R.S.A., F.S.C.T. 34 Rennie Street, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

### GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE

Do you have questions or problems about beekeeping in different areas? Learn how to solve them by reading "Gleanings in Bee Culture", the largest circulation English language bee journal, and made up of articles by well-known professors and beekeepers, like yourself, who tell how they have succeeded in beekeeping. For Subscription rates write to: Gleanings in Bee Culture, P.O. Box 706, Medina, Ohio 44258, USA.

### FARMING UNCLE

Magazine for homesteaders! Covering small stock, gardening, bees, and much, much more. Free information or \$US8.00 one year (\$US12.00 foreign). Money-back guarantee! Farming Uncle, ®, Box 91E92, Liberty, N.Y. 12754, USA.

### THE APIARIST

A New Zealand Beekeeping Journal. Published every two months. Contains informative and interesting articles on beekeeping in New Zealand and overseas. Subscriptions: Free to all registered beekeepers in New Zealand with six hives or more. \$5.00 per annum, if less than six hives. Write to: The Editor, "The Apiarist", P.O. Box 34, Orari, N.Z.

## NOTICES

The National Beekeepers' Association regularly receives enquiries from trade people/Government Departments for details of exporters of honey. Would those who wish their names to be included on an Exporters' Register please let the NBA know.

### SCALLOPED TOMATOES

2 cups cooked tomatoes  
½ teaspoon salt  
pepper  
2 tablespoons butter  
2 tablespoons honey  
1 cup cracker crumbs

Cover bottom of buttered baking dish with a layer of tomatoes. On this sprinkle salt, pepper, dots of butter and honey. Cover with a layer of cracker crumbs. Repeat with another layer of tomatoes, crumbs, and seasoning. Bake 20 minutes in a hot oven.



*The New Zealand*  
**Beekeeper**