

THE

N.Z. HONEYBEE

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF BEEKEEPERS

EDITOR-MANAGER

P. A. HILLARY

ISSUED on 20th of
Each Month:
Subscription: 3/6, post free.

The Only Beekeeping Journal
Published in New Zealand.

Vol. I, No. 12.

JULY 20, 1938.

PRICE 4d.

News of General Interest

Services Appreciated

A motion to place on record appreciation of the services of the past members of the Honey Control Board was carried practically unanimously at the Timaru Conference. Messrs. P. A. Hillary and W. Watson, former members of the Board, expressed appreciation of the motion.

Instructors Transferred

A transfer of apiaary instructors recently took place. Mr. G. V. Westbrooke, of Auckland, taking charge of the Hawke's Bay district, and Mr. L. Reisterer, of Hastings, taking over the Auckland area. Prior to the departure of Mr. Westbrooke, at the end of last month, he was farewelled at a meeting of the Auckland Central Branch N.B.A., where most eulogistic references to his long and helpful services to the industry were made by those present. A motion of appreciation and of good wishes was carried with acclamation.

Honey Board's Duties

The new Honey Board has lost its powers of control and has become an advisory body, according to a statement by the new chairman at Timaru, who claimed that the new board had valuable work to accomplish for the industry.

Adequate Payment

"The Government desire producers to receive adequate payment for their work, that quality products will be always assured, and that the consumer will be assured of supplies of quality honeys at reasonable prices," stated the Hon. W. Nash, Minister of Marketing, in a message to the Timaru conference of beekeepers.

A Bright Future

"I feel safe in saying that the future was never brighter and that the evolution of a system is possible whereby greater quantities of honey will be absorbed in this and other countries," said the President N.B.A., at the recent Timaru conference, in stating that "the thanks of the Association had been expressed to the Minister for placing the industry's honey marketing problems in the hands of the Internal Marketing Department."

Auckland Central Branch

The annual meeting of the Auckland Central Branch N.B.A. was held on June 24. The election of officers resulted: President, Mr. Barber; Vice-President, Miss E. M. Thorpe; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Steinart; Committee, Messrs. H. Thomas, H. Jane, H. Watkam, W. Marsden, and Major Wray. A report of the Timaru conference was given by Mr. Barber.

Our Readers

To our readers who have not received copies of any previous issues of the "N.Z. Honeybee," we will be pleased to forward any issue upon request. An interesting address by Mr. J. Rentoul on the honey-processing equipment designed by him for N.Z. Honey Ltd., appeared in April and May issues. A comprehensive review of the past season by Mr. T. S. Winter appeared in May, and in the June issue were published articles of great interest from Cawthron Institute upon research work re honey granulation; and by Mr. J. Forster, Timaru, on pollinization of red clover. Earlier issues are also available.

Marketing of Honey

New System Proposed

Copies of an intended address were circulated during the first morning of the Timaru conference by Mr. P. A. Hillary, and created wide interest. Summarised, it stated:

The members of the late N.Z. Honey Export Control Board had, amongst other plans for the future of the industry, one for the abolition of grading for grain, and the development of a scheme of blending on a wholesale scale for all exports of honey.

Owing to the overseas market being over-supplied with 600 tons of dark and strong honeys just before the late board took control of overseas marketing in 1913, and owing to the need for the H.P.A. (in Liquidation) to have the use of the brand for 2½ years in which to sell this 600 tons, the board was faced with the almost impossible task of marketing at a payable price the total exports for that period in bulk alone. That this was done successfully was shown in the pay-outs for those years.

In order to improve the type and condition of the honey exported, the board effected improvements in the grading regulations, including the placing of a higher value on fineness of grain.

The securing of a very smooth grain caused beekeepers considerable worry and trouble, and where coarse grain resulted the honey was penalised in the pay-out. Under the conditions then existing, however, the fineness of the grain "sold" honeys with colour and flavour, whereas light colour could not "sell" honey with a coarse grain.

With the idea of relieving beekeepers of the need for processing for grain, the board planned a scheme of blending all exports in three grades, which would also be suitable for the local market (thus enabling balanced automatic supplying of both markets if control of the local market were secured).

The board wrote to its London agents re the scheme and asked for a report, which was supplied and was favourable to a large scale trial. The board immediately placed an order for 20 tons of a specified third-grade blend with N.Z. Honey Ltd., after full discussion and arrangement with the Chairman of Directors and Manager of the company. This 20 tons was to be sent to London.

The honey could have been sent to the board in liquid form or with any grain, coarse or fine. The melting

out of 5 per cent. grain would not cost any more than would 99 per cent. grain. Even liquid honey would have to be heated up, and any granules melted out. Thus the melting-up would not cost anything extra if the honey were being blended, and the granulation of honey could thus be ignored in assessing the pay-out.

The blended honey could have been sent overseas in three standard grades ready to be merely softened up in England and packed straight into containers; making for efficiency, standard, quality and consistent packs.

The scheme was recommended to the new authority.

[A plan on exactly similar lines to the above has been in operation in Australia for several years. The "P.D.S." (Producers' Distributing Society) of Sydney is the official marketing agency of the Commercial Apiarists' Association of N.S.W., and introduced a policy of accepting honey liquid or granulated, then melting the grain out, re-granulating with a fine grain in three standard blends, and marketing on both the local and export markets. So successful was the policy of the P.D.S., that their sales of honey have increased enormously, and their exports have grown to the point where a honey expert was sent to England to handle the rapidly developing business.—Ed.]

New Honey Board Adopted the Idea

Later in the conference the chairman of the new honey board stated that a recommendation had recently been made by the board to the Internal Marketing Department (on the above lines), and had been approved. It was hoped that the I.M.D. would apply the scheme for the coming season.

[This should prove to be good news to beekeepers.—Ed.]

Milestones in Beekeeping

It is just 85 years ago that Langstroth invented the moveable frame hive. There was the box honey era, 1853 to 1867; the first extracted honey era, 1867 to 1876; the first comb honey era, 1876 to 1906; and the second extracted honey era, beginning in 1906.—M. J. Deyell, in Canadian Bee Journal.

Proposals for Orderly Marketing

Outlined at Conference

Explaining proposals at Timaru last month for the orderly marketing of the Dominion's honey crop, Mr. A. H. Honeyfield, representative of the Internal Marketing Department, reviewed conditions in the industry and measures suggested for their improvement.

The Government had been following closely the difficulties which honey producers had had to face, Mr. Honeyfield stated. The Minister finally came to the decision that there was a definite responsibility on the Government to give some practical form of assistance to producers in their marketing problems and the policy adopted by the Department for the coming season had been, with as little interference as possible, to gradually introduce a system of orderly marketing, at the same time maintaining a payable market level for those producers supplying their honey to the Department and for those producers who were marketing their honey direct to the trade. In carrying out that policy, it was realised that the present system still left much to be desired. With a total of 7,500 beekeepers, it was found that their organised associations could account for comparatively few members. Even amongst those beekeepers who were organised in some form or other, wide sectional differences existed. In investigating marketing conditions the Department found unco-ordinated export and domestic marketing coupled with uncontrolled individual selling which was producing chaotic conditions and which would sooner or later cause a breakdown of the only voluntary honey marketing system in operation.

Other problems which confronted the Department were that honey secured from the various districts in New Zealand varied from season to season from pure white clover honey to tea-tree and ragwort honeys. Quite apart from the colour variations it was obvious that the flavour variations in New Zealand honey were very great. Coupled with this state of affairs seasonal variation in production had to be contended with.

Grading for Grain Abolished

The proposals which were receiving favourable consideration were:—

(1) The grading system will be modified and the pay-out based on

points for flavour and colour with a special penalty on honey below the British standard of cleanliness. Grade values to approximate those at present applying, but to be modified later if experience warrants.

(2) Honey may be sent to the central depot either liquid or granulated, but liquid or semi-liquid honey for the first year shall be subject to a deduction of 1-16d per pound to defray extra costs of handling. Liquid or semi-liquid honey must be sent to the Department in special tins for which specifications will be given. Honey will be accepted by the Department from December to July 31 only.

(3) In order to have fundamental marketing statistics the main producers will be required at the end of March in each year to forward a return giving the approximate amount of honey they expect to supply. Any variation in their estimates to be advised by the end of April.

Method of Transport

(4) It is proposed that the producer put his honey in trucks at the nearest railway station for railage to the nearest port where shipping applies, or to the central packing depot whichever is the nearer. Coastal freights to the central depot will be paid by the Department. Unless road deliveries are more suitable and more economical all honey will require to be sent through the Railway Department. This Department will then contract to have the honey forwarded by the cheapest route.

(5) With all honey coming to a central depot storage charges previously debited to the producer, will be avoided.

(6) Receiving, delivering and wiring charges previously debited to the producer will be eliminated.

Weekly Grading

(7) It is hoped that the Department of Agriculture will grade honey weekly at the central depot thereby avoiding double handling and making possible prompt cash advances by the Internal Marketing Division.

In the past the policy of the industry had been to spread its blending, manufacturing and packing costs over two factories; one in the United Kingdom and one in Auckland, each plant under separate control, Mr. Honeyfield

said. By centralising the blending and packing of honey in one plant, considerable savings per pound could be achieved in (a) packing costs; (b) manufacturing costs; (c) administration; and (d) most important of all, a uniformity of quality could be maintained, both in the local and export market, thereby eliminating the technical skill of blending required in the United Kingdom under the present system. If the Government received sufficient backing from the industry, premises would be obtained giving adequate storage facilities and economic factory lay-out and plant, thereby placing the industry on a sound foundation which would permit of its fullest development.

Policy for 1938-39

In order to equitably protect these producers supporting orderly marketing the following conditions were proposed for the 1938-39 season:—

(1) Those producers not desiring to pack and sell their own products will consign their honey to the Internal Marketing Department receiving a pro rata advance of 4½d per lb., and a bonus payment at the end of each year. All honey received from producers by the Department will be disposed of through export and by local sale, the returns being pooled.

(2) It will be the policy of the Government to feed on to the export and domestic markets full requirements at the same time avoiding unnecessary overloading.

(3) It will be the policy of the Government to build a reserve stock of honey for the purpose of maintaining a continuity of supply and ensuring against seasons of poor production.

(4) The Department's honey will be marketed in attractive consumer packages according to grade and the uniformity of quality of each grade will be maintained by expert blending.

(5) The consumption of honey will be maintained first of all by continuity of supply and by keeping prices at their proper economic value and further stimulating sales by propaganda, advertising, shop displays, radio, etc.

(6) It will be the policy of the Government to develop to its fullest extent the market for honey existing in the United Kingdom at the same time increasing the sales in foreign countries wherever and whenever possible.

Individual Packing

(7) Producers desiring to pack and sell their own honey outside of the Internal Marketing Department may do so, but will be required to affix a

stamp on containers of honey on the basis of ½d per lb. Although the Department will fix a price for its own qualities of honey, no price restriction will be applied to producers, who, after affixing the stamp may sell to the trade their honey at the best figure obtainable by them. The stamps which are not intended to denote quality or grade will be procurable from the Marketing Department or its agents. The sum collected by the above method will be used by the Internal Marketing Department to assist the honey industry generally.

The Department Complimented

The members unanimously complimented Mr. Honeyfield on the sound, progressive policy of the Department.

A resolution was moved and seconded endorsing the marketing proposals as explained to the meeting and urging the Government to apply them with the least possible delay.

Beekeepers representing over 6,000 colonies of bees expressed their desire to make the vote for the motion unanimous, but stated that, as the Chairman of the new Honey Board did not have their confidence, and as his name had been introduced into the motion, they regretfully would be compelled to vote against it.

After considerable discussion about the elimination of the name, the motion without alteration was put and declared carried on a show of hands.

Endorsement in Waikato

At a meeting of beekeepers held at Hamilton on July 14, Mr. Honeyfield explained the proposals (as above) for marketing next season's crop. He answered many questions, and a motion was then carried unanimously endorsing the proposals of the Department and urging their immediate application.

New Zealand Queens

A recent order for queens was filled by the Cloverfield Apiaries, of Auckland, and was despatched to South Australia. Mr. A. K. K. James-town, wrote: "The three queens arrived in Adelaide to-day; these are the first queen bees that have been imported from New Zealand into South Australia."

POSTAL NOTE for 3/6 enclosed as subscription to Volume II of the "N.Z. Honeybee." Volume I has been very interesting.—W.H., Feilding.

Conference at Timaru

Twenty-fifth Gathering

The annual conference of members of the National Beekeepers Association was held at Timaru on June 1st and 2nd. There was an attendance of about 70 members. The conference was not as representative as former ones, only a dozen producers attending from the North Island, including four from the Waikato district which produces one-third of the Dominion's crop.

The principal business was the address by the representative of the Internal Marketing Department (Honey Division) upon the proposals for next season's honey crop. It became immediately apparent that Conference was unanimously behind the Department, and appreciated the many features in the improved and implemented proposals.

Mr. L. F. Robins (Temuka), presided. Conference lasted two days, instead of the three originally proposed. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mr. L. F. Robins (Temuka); Vice-President, Mr. E. A. Field (Manawatu); Executive, Messrs. C. Paterson (Oamaru), L. Griffin (Southland), R. Bates (Taranaki), J. Barber (Auckland); Secretary, Mr. G. S. Kirker (Taranaki).

The local branch (Mr. J. Forster, Hon. Sec.) spared no trouble to entertain the visitors and make the gathering a pleasant one, a very successful banquet being organised on the evening of the first day of conference.

The venue of next conference was discussed and then referred to the Executive.

The Year's Business

The President reported that, in respect to resolutions passed at the 1937 conference,—

(a) Requesting the Government to remove the heavy-duty fees on beekeepers' trucks was forwarded to the Commissioner of Transport. A reply was received last August stating that the whole question of motor taxation was then under review.

(b) Requesting the Government to obtain statistical information covering the production of honey in New Zealand, was forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, and a reply received stating that the preparation of the necessary forms for circulation was then receiving attention.

(c) Asking the Government that no honey be imported into New Zealand except under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. A reply from the Department stated that this matter would undoubtedly be looked into by the Imperial Marketing Division.

(d) Asking the Government to classify honey the same as dairy produce for freight purposes was forwarded to the General Manager of Railways, and a reply was received that it would not be possible to reduce the freight on honey; further, that the 12½ per cent. concession on butter was granted as a temporary measure.

(e) Requesting the Government to increase the number of full-time Inspectors, also that the salaries of inspectors be increased to the level of other field officers of the Department, was forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, and a reply was received stating that the whole matter of apary inspection, including the salaries of instructors, was being gone into.

Sugar Duty.—At last Conference a deputation waited on the Minister of Agriculture and placed a sound case before him in favour of the removal of the duty on sugar for feeding bees, and the Government eventually decided to grant loans to apiarists to enable them to purchase sugar for bee-feeding purposes. It is still felt that the duty paid by beekeepers on sugar for feeding bees is an unfair imposition.

Insurance.—The Insurance Committee has finalised negotiations with the New Zealand agents of Lloyd's Ltd., London, resulting in obtaining a form of insurance which will appeal to all beekeepers and which compares very favourably with policies of this type in other parts of the world. Messrs. Pearson and Davies are to be congratulated on the results of their good work.

Remits Adopted

That the Health Department be asked to bring section honey under the net weight regulations so that each section be marked with the minimum weight in ounces, and also insist that all section honey displayed for sale be displayed in cellophane wrappers. (West Otago branch).

That the association support any resolution in regard to having the duty removed from sugar for bee feed. (South Auckland, Manawatu, and Taranaki branches).

Mr. A. R. Bates stated that the As-

sociation had fought for the removal of this "injustice" for years, without satisfaction. Now a substance was obtainable to make sugar unfit for human use but suitable for bees.

Mr. Earp said that Germany declined to export the substance referred to by Mr. Bates.

That the Government be requested to enforce the penalty for non-registration of hives and moving without permits. (Auckland Central branch).

That in view of the possibility of the returns from honey sales being pooled, some consideration should be given to the equalisation of individual transport costs to the grade stores. (Hawke's Bay branch).

That the executive communicate with the Taranki Local Bodies' Association about transport, with a view to securing an assurance from the Transport Department that honey producers shall be granted the same liberties and freedom in transport of their

goods and produce in their own trucks as other farmers. (South Auckland branch).

It was stated by Mr. A. R. Bates that farmers in Taranaki were under a scheme to use their trucks for the transport of their own goods up to five tons for a flat rate fee of £1 a year.

A remit from the South Auckland branch that the conference should take up the matter of compensation of exporters by the Internal Marketing Department for the loss of their overseas assets was, after some discussion, withdrawn.

A remit from the Manawatu branch to the effect that there should be restoration of part-time inspectors was lost.

That the Government be asked to increase the number of instructors (Auckland Central).

That Conference expresses its confidence in the present Honey Board (South Canterbury).

Our Visitors

Mr. Noonan, of York, Western Australia, proved a most interesting visitor. He is closely associated with Messrs. McNamara Bros., of the same town, who have been over 27 years in the beekeeping industry, and who now have 2,000 colonies of bees producing over 200 tons of honey per year. This crop is marketed locally, and involves a large amount of expert processing and packing work. The honey is secured from the karri tree and is of high quality. The honey is processed in 11 seven-ton tanks. The bees have to be continually moved during the season to get the benefit of the various flowers, sometimes as far as 400 miles. The bulk price of karri honey is 5d per lb. The crop is marketed in liquid, in granulated, in block, and in chunk honey form.

"THE N.Z. HONEYBEE" is being produced in a very good manner. Dogmatic statements such as were a feature of some journals are noticeably absent."—F.H.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS for the N.Z. HONEYBEE must be posted to arrive at the address below by the 7th of each month, and copy of ADVERTISEMENTS to arrive by the 10th of each month.

"N.Z. HONEYBEE,"

208 Remuera Road,
AUCKLAND S.E.2

Internal Marketing Division (HONEY SECTION)

CLOSING DATE FOR SENDING IN HONEY

No Honey for the 1938 season will be accepted after July 31st, unless advice of the intention to send it in has been received at the Office BEFORE July 31st.

Such advice must state approximate amount of Honey to be sent in; approximate date when it will be sent; and whether the Honey is in the white or Light Amber class.

In order to make the best arrangements for the disposal of the honey it is essential to know not later than the date stated the total quantity which will be received.

J. RENTOUL,
Manager.

P.O. Box 1293,
Auckland, C.I.

THE BEE KINGDOM LEAGUE has the pleasure of announcing that, in addition to the publication of the "Bee Kingdom" (Specimen Copy free on application) and its practical and scientific monographs, it has lately issued an important manual on

EUROPEAN BEE PLANTS
(By the Rev. M. Yalc Allen, M.A.)

150 pages—300 Illustrations.

This is the only book of its kind in the English language.

Roman paper with stiff artistic cover. 8s. post free to any country. (Payment by International Money Orders.)

The Bee Kingdom League, 60 Rue Menasse,
Alexandria, Egypt.

The Smoker Will Assist or Destroy

By Konini

The most useful and important piece of equipment in the apiary is the smoker. Beekeeping on present-day commercial lines would be impossible without it.

Every beekeeper should learn how to use his smoker efficiently and scientifically—for it is made according to strict scientific principles and quickly loses its efficiency if not kept in perfect order.

The correct use of the smoker enables the manipulations of the hives to be performed speedily and comfortably, by arousing in the bees an old instinct of fear which leads them to visit their stores of honey and fill their honey sacs.

Mr. H. A. Seabright, in the American Bee Journal, states: "that a smoker is a highly-perfected piece of apparatus. It will produce smoke from practically everything which is combustible. The main difference between a small stove and a smoker is in the air supplied to the fuel. A stove usually gets an excess of air, while in a smoker the air supply is deficient. Smoker combustion is therefore incomplete as compared to that of heating devices such as stoves. If a smoker is given too much air, too much heat is created, there is less smoke, and the fuel is consumed too rapidly. But if the air supply is reduced, the combustion of the fuel is likewise reduced and more smoke is given off."

All fuels do not act alike in the smoker—some burn too quickly, some do not give sufficient smoke, some give off poisonous fumes. The use of the right kind of fuel is important; that in common use in the Dominion is ordinary sacking from disused sacks. This burns with a smouldering, slow effect and gives a good volume of smoke. It is necessary to use only clean sacking—that from bags in which manures or chemical substances were contained give off fumes that are deleterious to the bees, and are agonising and painful to them. Such smoke disorganises them for days in their work in the hive. This is a serious matter during the honey flow. Some beekeepers use dead needles from pinus insignis trees, and find the smoke more acceptable to the bees. Material that gives irritating smoke should be avoided, such as propolised mats, tarred bags, etc. This creates a hostility in the bees that overcomes the first instinct (aroused by the smoke), to quietly go to a cell and drink honey. Stinging results.

Fuels consist of two main combustible constituents—carbon, the

heat producer, and volatile matter which is driven off in the form of vapour when the fuel is heated. With a full supply of air, the volatile matter would be mostly burned, but, with a specially arranged deficiency of air supply, the vapour moves off unburned and constitutes the large part of the smoke. The carbon of the fuel burns with the formation of carbon dioxide, which is a colourless and odourless gas. The heat of the burning carbon drives off the volatile part of the fuel in the form of smoke.

The ideal fuel for a smoker is one that burns very slowly, but will not readily go out. Dry, clean sacking fulfills these requirements, but when damp, it causes excessive waste of time by dying out or requiring vigorous working of the smoker bellows to cause it to burn. Using damp sacking or other unsuitable material is definite inefficiency. It means that a perfect piece of equipment is being used in a bungling, careless manner. Also, uniformity in the fuel ensures evenness of smoke production.

Many beekeepers oversmoke their bees and disorganise them for days. They use smoke, instead of care and expertness in handling the bees. The avoidance of quick movements, jarring rubbing, or squeezing the bees would eliminate the need for huge, choking volumes of smoke. Gentle puffs, first at the entrance, then under the corner of the mat and over the tops of the frames as the mat is gently pulled off will work wonders in subduing the bees. Then, continuous gentle puffs will keep the bees in full control.

Some beekeepers smother the bees in smoke, then put down the smoker and leave it there. They "tear" the hive to bits with a roughness that the sensitive bees find intolerable. The bees become gradually incensed and hostile, with consequent stings for the beekeeper. He "retaliates" with fierce volumes of dense smoke (if his smoker is burning well), or else covers the hive till he gets his smoker fiercely alight and can give the bees a "real doing."

When bees are treated in this way, the whole organisation of the hive is disrupted, the bees are physically affected by their abuse, and the working spirit is destroyed for many days. Wax building ceases completely for at least three days, and the loss of honey is considerable if the incident occurs during the flow. It is because of the risk of all this occurring that inexpert beekeepers are advised to manipulate their colonies as seldom as possible.

By the correct and intelligent use of the smoker, such expert work as uniting bees from different colonies, introducing queens, etc., can be suc-

"WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS:
SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, classified under "For Sale," "Wanted to Buy," "Situations Vacant," are inserted at the rate of 2d per word per insertion. Replies may be sent C/o. "N.Z. Honeybee."

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN, 24, some experience, requires employment in Commercial Apiary. "H," 2 Umere Crescent, Ellerslie.

SITUATIONS VACANT

CADET wanted for large apiary business. No premium required; provide his own keep. Splendid opportunity for experience.—Write "Success," C/o. this Journal.

WANTED TO BUY

HONEY-PROCESSING Plant and power Extractor. Write Ashcroft, Havelock North.

HONEY-EXTRACTOR, 4-frame, hand or power, power preferred.—Write C/o "Honeybee."

TWO or Four-Frame reversible extractor; in good order.—Apply J. Pooley, Raglan.

FOR SALE

AN APIARY, 35 hives (4 and 5-storey), 2 borough 3-acre sections, steam boiler, extractor, and shed. Average of 2 tons yearly. For cash, £290.—A. Costello, Dargaville.

COLONIES OF BEES—Any number of full one-storey colonies for sale. Young, prolific queens. Ready for coming season.—Apply "The Honey-makers," C/o. this Journal.

STARTER, WHITE, grainless. Buy now for next season. Price 8d. per lb., face on rail. Cash with order.

CLOVERGOLD APIARIES,
Papakura.

Two Hundred Tested Queens

Order now for Spring Delivery
(August onwards)

Write:

CLOVERGOLD APIARIES

298 Remuera Road,
AUCKLAND, S.E.2.

LOST AND FOUND

BEE VEIL found near Manurewa some months ago. Canvas (brown) and copper gauze. Owner can have same by paying for this advt.—"Veil," C/o. "N.Z. HONEYBEE."

successfully accomplished. Many beekeepers obtain a large measure of satisfaction from the keeping of a few colonies of bees, and, to them, the smoker enhances the pleasure and satisfaction of husbanding one of nature's most useful and interesting insects.

**Internal Marketing Division
HONEY SECTION**

P.O. Box 1293 Stanley Street,
Auckland, C.I.
10th Feb., 1938.

GRADING DATES

The following are the dates arranged by the Department of Agriculture for Grading.

Please arrange for your Honey to arrive at the Grade Store three days before the commencing date.

	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jne.	Jly.
Auckland	1-4	4-8	2-6	6-10	28-29
New Ply.	7-8	11-12	9-10	—	4-5
Well'ton	11-11	14-15	12-13	—	7-8
Lyt'ton	14-15	18-19	16-17	—	12-13
Greym'th	17-18	20-22	19-20	—	15-16
Smith'd	22-23	25-26	23-24	—	18-19
Dunedin	25-28	27-28	26-27	—	21-22
Bluff	30-31	29-30	30-31	—	25-26

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RATES: 10/- per inch for one insertion only.
8/6 per inch for each insertion if two or more insertions.

THE N.Z. HONEYBEE,
298 Remuera Road.

AUCKLAND S.E.2

**HIGH-GRADE
HONEY TINS**

of all descriptions

Plain or Printed

Price List on Application

J. GADSDEN & CO. LTD.
CANNISTER MAKERS

Auckland, Wellington
& Christchurch