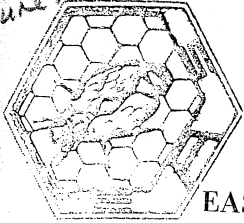


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June 1974



# EAS JOURNAL

EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

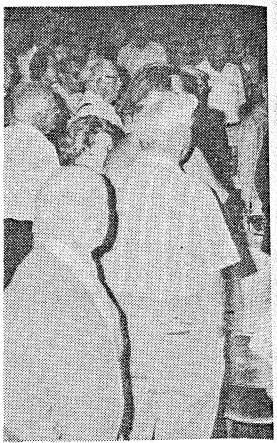
JUNE, 1974

## PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR 1974 APICULTURAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE AT GUELPH, ONTARIO

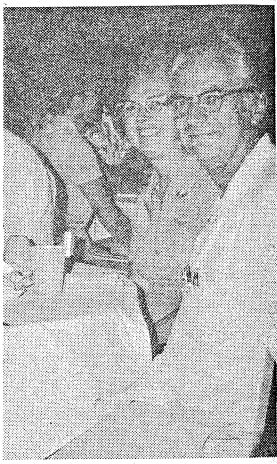
PROF. R.A. MORSE BELIEVES THAT  
NO. 3, FOR 1974, WAS NEVER PUBLISHED.

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) and Link Wells (left). A

SECOND CLASS PRIVILEGE  
PENDING AT  
South Amboy, N. J. 08879

12 Noon - 2:00 P.M.  
1:45 P.M.

Ladies Luncheon - MacDonald Hall  
Busses Leave for: Oliver Clubine Beesupplies Plant and Alexander  
Graham Bell Home, Brantford, Ontario  
Exhibits - Lambton Hall - Games Room  
Busses leave Brantford for Guelph Campus  
Barbeque (chicken) - Creelman Green  
Evening Program - Ontario and Canada Travelogue - War Memorial Hall  
Coffee Shop Open

All Day  
5:15 P.M.  
7:00 P.M.  
8:30 P.M. - 11:00 P.M.  
to 11:00 P.M.

### FRIDAY - AUGUST 9th

7:30 A.M.  
9:00 A.M.  
9:05 A.M.  
  
9:30 A.M.  
10:00 A.M.  
10:30 A.M.

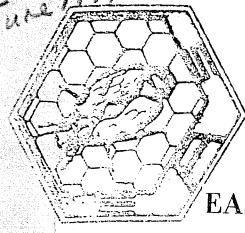
Breakfast - Creelman Hall  
Call to Order - War Memorial Hall  
Nectar Secretion - Dr. Reg. Shuel -  
University of Guelph  
Nutrition of Honey Bees - Dr. Jim Nation, Florida.  
Bee Diseases - Chalk Brood - Dr. Tom Gochnauer - Ottawa  
Coffee Break (weather permitting - on the lawn) - War Memorial Lounge

(continued on page 2)

521  
E13  
June 1974



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# EAS JOURNAL

EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

JUNE, 1974

## PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR 1974 APICULTURAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE AT GUELPH, ONTARIO

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### WEDNESDAY - AUGUST 7th

1:30 P.M.  
2:00 P.M.  
3:00 - 5:00 P.M.  
5:00 - 6:00 P.M.  
6:00 P.M.  
7:30 - 9:30 P.M.  
7:30 - 9:30 P.M.  
9:30 - 11:30 P.M.

Registration - Main Lobby - Lambton Hall  
Professional Apiculturists; Location - to be determined.  
Delegates Meeting-Games Room - Lambton Hall  
Social Hour - Cash Bar - Gryphon Room  
Dinner - Creelman Hall  
E.A.S. Directors Meeting - Games Room - Lambton Hall  
Films - Lounge - Lambton Hall  
Wine and Cheese Reception - Creelman Hall

### THURSDAY - AUGUST 8th

7:30 A.M.  
9:00 A.M.  
  
9:30 A.M.  
10:15 A.M.  
10:30 A.M.  
11:00 A.M.  
11:30 A.M.  
12:00 Noon  
12 Noon - 2:00 P.M.  
1:45 P.M.  
  
All Day  
5:15 P.M.  
7:00 P.M.  
8:30 P.M. - 11:00 P.M.  
to 11:00 P.M.

Breakfast - Creelman Hall  
Call 20th Conference to order; Welcome to University of Guelph by Dean of Ontario Agricultural College; Welcome to Ontario - Minister of Agriculture - Memorial Hall  
Beekeeping in Canada - by Prof. Phil W. Burke  
Coffee Break - War Memorial Lounge (lawn - Weather wise)  
Apicultural Research in Canada - Dr. J.J. Cartier; Ottawa - Memorial Hall  
Black Locust as a Honey Plant - Prof. Gord Townsend  
Dr. Marshall Levin - U.S.D.A. Beltsville, Maryland  
Lunch - Creelman Hall  
Ladies Luncheon - MacDonald Hall  
Busses Leave for: Oliver Clubine Beesupplies Plant and Alexander Graham Bell Home, Brantford, Ontario  
Exhibits - Lambton Hall - Games Room  
Busses leave Brantford for Guelph Campus  
Barbeque (chicken) - Creelman Green  
Evening Program - Ontario and Canada Travelogue - War Memorial Hall  
Coffee Shop Open

### FRIDAY - AUGUST 9th

7:30 A.M.  
9:00 A.M.  
9:05 A.M.  
  
9:30 A.M.  
10:00 A.M.  
10:30 A.M.

Breakfast - Creelman Hall  
Call to Order - War Memorial Hall  
Nectar Secretion - Dr. Reg. Shuel - University of Guelph  
Nutrition of Honey Bees - Dr. Jim Nation, Florida.  
Bee Diseases - Chalk Brood - Dr. Tom Gochnauer - Ottawa  
Coffee Break (weather permitting - on the lawn) - War Memorial Lounge

(continued on page 2)

SECOND CLASS PRIVILEGE  
PENDING AT  
South Amboy, N. J. 08879

## 1974 APICULTURAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE

(continued from page 1)

10:45 A.M. To be announced  
 11:15 A.M. Annual Business Meeting of E.A.S. - War Memorial Hall  
 12:00 Noon Lunch - Creelman Hall  
 1:30 P.M. To be announced  
 2:00 P.M. Tour Apicultural Field Lab. - buses and private automobiles  
 2:45 P.M. Apiary Demonstration by Al Adie and Apiary Staff  
 4:45 P.M. Return to Lambton Hall  
 6:15 P.M. Social Hour - Creelman Hall  
 7:15 P.M. Annual Banquet - Creelman Dining Hall  
 8:30 P.M. Presentation of Awards  
 9:30 P.M. Entertainment

### SATURDAY, AUGUST 10th

7:30 A.M. Breakfast - Creelman Hall  
 9:00 A.M. Call to order - War Memorial Hall  
 9:05 A.M. Michigan State - Bert Martin  
 9:30 A.M. Beekeeping in Kenya - East Africa - Dr. Morris Smith  
 10:00 A.M. Dr. Togy Johannsen - New York  
 10:30 A.M. Coffee Break - War Memorial Lounge  
 10:45 A.M. to be confirmed  
 11:15 A.M. What makes a queen - Dr. S. Dixon - University of Guelph - War Memorial Hall  
 12:00 Noon Lunch - Creelman Hall  
 1:00 P.M. Checkout and departure - Lambton Lobby

A special invitation is extended to all those wishing to attend the summer meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers Association starting at 1:00 P.M. at Guelph, Ontario.



### EAS JOURNAL

Eastern Apicultural Society  
 of North America, Inc.

President Hugh J. Macleod  
 8 Faircroft Boulevard  
 Scarborough, Ontario M-1M-2X1, Canada  
 Vice President James A. Stephens  
 23 Donlea Drive  
 Toronto, Ontario M4G-2M1, Canada  
 Secretary-Treasurer Thomas E. Raney  
 Cornwall Bridge Road  
 Sharon, Connecticut 06069  
 Dir. of Public Relations Dr. David C. Newton  
 Central Connecticut State College  
 New Britain, Connecticut 06050  
 Society Historian Mrs. Marie Morse  
 Cornwall Bridge Road  
 Sharon, Connecticut 06069  
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 516 Victory Avenue  
 Phillipsburg, N. J. 08865  
 Co-Editor J. R. Wojciechowski  
 109 No. Feltus Street  
 South Amboy, N. J. 08879

Published Monthly at 109 No. Feltus St.,  
 South Amboy, N. J.  
 Second Class Privilege applied for.  
 E.A.S. Journal \$2.00; Member \$3.00\*; Joint  
 Membership \$4.00\*; Family Membership  
 \$6.00\*; Commercial Membership \$50.00\*; Life  
 Membership \$100.00\*; Association Membership  
 \$25.00\*.

\*Of which \$2.00 is subscription to Journal.  
 Vol. 2, No. 4, June, 1974

### MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER 29, 1973 BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

#### PRESENT

Directors: Marie Morse, Society Historian; K.A.G. Andersson, 2nd Vice President; Howard Norton, New York; Ross Hopkins, Ontario; Clarence Monroe, Rhode Island; Fred Magee, Massachusetts; Douglas Gay, Delaware; William Garth, New Jersey (Proxy); Jacob Matthenius, Past President; Arthur Holmes, Maryland (Proxy) Chairman Trustees Life Membership Fund; James Stephens, Vice President; Hugh Macleod, President; Thomas Raney, Secretary-Treasurer; Arthur Dean, Past President Pennsylvania (Proxy).

#### Chairmen:

Philip Burke, Program Chairman; Arthur Holmes, Chairman Life Membership Fund Trustees.

Visitors: Mrs. Macleod, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Garth, Mrs. Matthenius and Mrs. Shearer, Campus Coordinator of Conferences.

The Fall meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Apicultural Society of North America called to order by President Hugh J. Macleod.

Motion made by Mr. Holmes, Maryland to dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the August Directors' Meeting, seconded by Dr. Gay. Delaware Motion approved unanimously.

Treasurer's Report: Mr. Raney, Secretary

Treasurer stated that the must of necessity be accounting of the Annual completed with the West

Working Checking Account Savings Account Conference Checking Account

Mr. Raney stated the position that it ever has to urge the Board not to monies as it was still backlog funds of the Soc of an unsuccessful Conf Treasurer's Report mad President and seco Massachusetts, Approved

President Macleod Committee Appointment these minutes in the per

President Macleod Secretary-Treasurer read from Dr. Dewey Caron, [ It was done and a copy is There followed a discussi action on it was deferred the Directors.

Motion made by President New Jersey th the Directors for the ( Virginia Conference be c Directors at all future Directors with the e President, (who gives t assessed \$5.00 and tha the Secretary-Treasurer used only for this Award Seconded by Mr. Dean, F Approved unanimously.

Motion made by President New Jersey ; Delaware that the Resolu Rademaker, Delaware c the Directors and th Conferences be broug Directors;

#### Resolution

The meetings of the Official Delegates at the Eastern Apicultural Soc held concurrently. Secti will start one half hour b and will ordinarily be ch who will appoint a recor among those present Section 2 - The Director chaired by the Presiden Treasurer and the Direc session until word is President informing the

Treasurer stated that the report of the Treasurer must of necessity be a short one because the accounting of the Annual Conference had not been completed with the West Virginia University.

Working Checking Account	\$ 910.29
Savings Account	3,046.21
Conference	
Checking Account	4,208.53
	\$8,165.03

Mr. Raney stated that the Society is in the best position that it ever has been and that he was going to urge the Board not to look for ways to spend the monies as it was still necessary to increase the backlog funds of the Society against the possibility of an unsuccessful Conference. Motion to accept Treasurer's Report made by Mr. Stephens, Vice President and seconded by Mr. Magee, Massachusetts, Approved unanimously.

President Macleod Read the list of his Committee Appointments a list to be attached to these minutes in the permanent record.

President Macleod requested that the Secretary-Treasurer read into the record a letter from Dr. Dewey Caron, Director, State of Maryland. It was done and a copy is attached to these minutes. There followed a discussion of Dr. Caron's letter and action on it was deferred until the Spring Meeting of the Directors.

Motion made by Mr. Matthenius, Past President New Jersey that the Silver Bowl given by the Directors for the Gadget Show at the West Virginia Conference be continued to be given by the Directors at all future Conferences and that the Directors with the exception of the current President, (who gives the President's Trophy), be assessed \$5.00 and that the monies be carried by the Secretary-Treasurer as a separate Fund to be used only for this Award Bowl for the Gadget Show. Seconded by Mr. Dean, Past President Pennsylvania. Approved unanimously.

Motion made by Mr. Matthenius, Past President New Jersey and seconded by Dr. Gay, Delaware that the Resolution drafted by Mr. Thomas Rademaker, Delaware concerning the Meetings of the Directors and the Delegates at Annual Conferences be brought before the Board of Directors;

#### Resolution

The meetings of the Board of Directors and the Official Delegates at the Annual Conferences of the Eastern Apicultural Society of North America be held concurrently. Section 1 - The Delegates meeting will start one half hour before the Directors' Meeting and will ordinarily be chaired by the Vice President who will appoint a recording Secretary pro-tem from among those present at the Delegates Meeting. Section 2 - The Directors Meeting will ordinarily be chaired by the President assisted by the Secretary-Treasurer and the Directors Meeting will remain in session until word is received from the Vice President informing the Directors of any business

requiring their attention that has come forth from the Delegates Meeting, that can not wait for the Fall Directors Meeting. Section 3 - Any individual serving both as a Director and Delegate, (a situation to be avoided if possible), shall have the choice of attending the meeting of his choice and appointing a proxy to the other meeting in his place but that individual should ordinarily consider his membership on the Board of Directors' paramount.

Motion opened to a lengthy discussion with Mr. Raney, Secretary-Treasurer and Mr. Dean Past President speaking against the motion. Questions by Dr. Gay, Delaware, Mr. Magee, Massachusetts and others put to Mr. Raney, Mr. Dean and the Board in general. Mr. Holmes, Maryland called for a vote on the Motion. The Motion Failed.

President Macleod introduced Mrs. Shearer Campus Coordinator of Conferences to the Board, they asked her many questions about the University of Guelph, costs, etc. about the Conference.

Mr. Burke raised the question of honorarium to speakers, if there was to be a report on the Apimondia Meeting and about a childrens program at the Conference.

Motion made to increase the Secretary-Treasurer's expense allowance by \$150.00 made by Mr. Holmes, Maryland, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, Ontario. Approved unanimously.

Motion made by Mr. Holmes, Maryland, seconded by Mr. Hopkins, Ontario that Section 1 of Amendment 4 Boundaries be amended to read The Society shall meet at the State University or Land Grant College in the following States and Provinces; Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Ontario and any other State or Province whose invitation is approved. Motion approved unanimously.

Motion made to adjourn by 2nd Vice President Andersson and seconded by Mr. Norton, New York. Motion passed and meeting adjourned by President Macleod until May 4, 1974.

Thomas E. Raney

### STORING HONEY

Honey should be stored in a tightly covered container at room temperature in a dry place. If the container is left open, the honey will absorb moisture and may ferment. If tightly covered, honey may be kept indefinitely at room temperature. Do not store in the refrigerator for the cold temperature hastens crystallization. Naturally crystallized honey, unlike the prepared spread from beekeepers, is gritty and not usually pleasant feeling in the mouth. Crystallization will occur with age in most honeys but this does not harm the honey. To reliquefy, place the container in a pan of warm water until the crystals disappear. The water should not be hotter than the hand can stand.

## BEGINNERS BEE PROBLEMS

There has been a rather substantial increase of interest in keeping honey bees. What are some of the problems in starting with bees? What problems are most frequently encountered by hobbyists? Below I have listed four of the major difficulties experienced.

### 1. Fear of Bee Stings

The greatest deterrent to starting with bees is the possibility of being stung. For most persons, bee stings are unpleasant. Stings hurt. For some they hurt to a greater degree and for longer periods of time. The sting, after all, is a very effective needle. The swelling and itching associated with the sting is due to the venom injected beneath the skin. It, too, is specialized, designed to create such discomfort.

The degree of swelling and subsequent itching and discomfort from stings varies. Some swelling and itching is common. People who experience severe sting reactions may have an allergy. An allergy to bee stings is serious. Allergies can be treated but persons with sting allergies should not keep bees. The problem is that it is often very difficult to tell the difference between an ordinary sting reaction and an allergic reaction.

What can be done about fear of stings? First, find out why one reacts to bee venom and the normal type of reaction. Determine what is available for relief from swelling and discomfort of stings. Secondly, experience bee stings, noting your reaction. Then use standard treatments for relief. These include protective clothing, cold compresses to slow venom spread and antihistamine ointments or aerosols at the sting site to relieve discomfort. Finally, confidence in manipulating bee colonies and knowing what to do and how to do it greatly reduces the number of stings. We do not want a bee without a sting because it is her only protection



In memory of Tom Shield who was President of E.A.S. the last time they met in Guelph, Canada. He was also a highly successful manager of the Ontario Honey Producer's Cooperative at 5 Defries Street, Toronto, Canada.

against enemies. We need to adjust and accept stings, as unpleasant as they may be.

### 2. Lack of Biological Information

Beekeeping is applied bee biology. To be successful the biology of the honey bee must be known and this information used to advantage. We have changed the honey bee very little through time - but we have learned about its biology.

We certainly do not know all the biology of the bee and most of our management problems greatly reflect that ignorance. Swarming is an excellent example. Swarming is one of our biggest problems in keeping bees. We do not know the cause of swarming although we know some of the factors involved. Perhaps someday we will use scents, very important to the bee, to change or modify the behavior of the honey bee or change the genetic material to a larger degree than we have done to date.

With beginners, one of the great problems is to realize that they are working with a creature that does have a biology. Once that point is made then we can teach how the management of the bees relates to the biology.

### 3. Proper Use of Equipment

The bee hive and accessories have been developed as tools for use in a certain manner. With beginners, we find misuse or lack of use of the proper tools. The smoker is an excellent example. Practiced beekeepers receive fewer stings largely because of their movements and their use of the smoker. Too little smoke can lead to stings; too much can be harmful to bees and make them irritable. Smoke should be applied under certain conditions and need not be used under others. We can't do without it but it is useful only when operated correctly. Other pieces of equipment that always seem to present problems are inner covers, queen excluders and bottom boards.

One piece of equipment that many beginners start with is gloves. Gloves can lead to a number of problems although they do offer some protection. Some people don't wear gloves except to work bees. Such use is not in the best interests of successful beekeeping since gloves do not give the fine touch necessary to beekeeping. Gloves really have no use other than for late evening or early morning moving of colonies or under some special circumstances of poor weather when bees must be examined or manipulated.

### 4. Problems with Management

The bee colonies exist with or without our help.

The objective of a management program is to have the bees secure as much surplus as possible or at least enough for our use and/or provide pollination services as required. There is no single management system that is the right way. There are a number of ways of accomplishing our objectives. Some require more work than others. The best are those that balance the amount of work required, the underlying biology and the use of the equipment all

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as related to time and expense. Certainly some  
management programs are better for some  
beekeepers than others. Some are a lot more  
expensive or require extra equipment. The  
management system of many beekeepers changes as  
new information becomes available and as new  
equipment is used.

Management of bees is a personal thing to a  
large degree and really helps make the hobby of  
beekeeping enjoyable. It is always interesting and  
sometimes profitable to try new schemes or to set  
some colonies aside and to try something different  
for the season or part of the season with that group.  
Much as with equipment, management is keyed to  
the biology of the bee. It is a union of equipment  
and biology with time available by the beekeeper.  
Bees do not require much attention but returns are  
greatly affected by managing bees at the correct  
time in the proper manner.

### WINTERING CASES

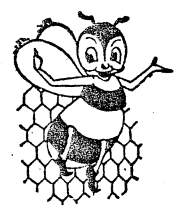
For successful wintering, the wintering case  
(illustrated) is both fast and convenient to use. It is  
also inexpensive.

They are coated black and made of double  
thickness corrugated paper to fit over and around  
two story hives. The bottom edge of each case has  
been specially treated to withstand moisture.

#### To Use

1. It will be necessary to cut a small hole in the  
wintering case to correspond with your top hive  
entrance.
2. Slip the case down over the hive and fold in the  
four top flaps of the case to provide top  
insulation over your quilt or inner cover.
3. Place the hive lid on top using a stone or heavy  
object to keep the hive cover in position.
4. Store the cases in the flat under cover as soon as  
they are removed from the hives in the spring.  
Proper care can keep these cases in a  
serviceable condition for up to ten years or  
longer.

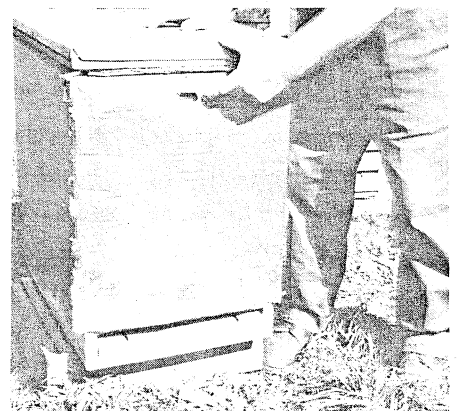
**Caution** - Avoid crumbling of the bottom edge of the  
cases or cutting of the bottom edge by keeping hives  
well off the ground and suspending the cases in  
order that the weight of snow does not push the  
bottom edge against the ground or platform on  
which the hives are sitting. See illustration.



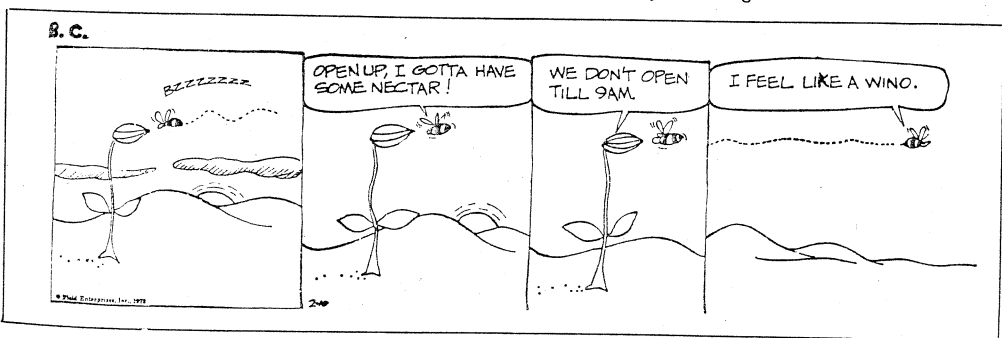
## EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY Guelph, Canada August 7-8-9-10

ALL FOUR DAYS  
Single Room - \$80.20  
Double Room - \$148.40  
PER DAY

	SINGLE	DOUBLE
Wednesday	\$21.50	\$39.00
Thursday	\$28.50	\$53.00
Friday	\$28.50	\$53.00
Saturday	\$16.00	\$28.00



This case is five year's old. It is placed over and  
around a two standard super hive to be well above  
the ground or hive stand and in the instance to leave  
the bottom entrance open. Bees bring in fresh air  
from the bottom and expel the moisture laden air  
off through the top entrance. In this way, the bees  
maintain a dry wintering cluster.





Presentation of plaque to J.C. Matthenius, Jr., Supervisor, Bee Culture, New Jersey Department of Agriculture from the Central Jersey Beekeepers Association in appreciation for continuous service to the beekeeping industry of New Jersey. Left to right: Dr. Radcliff Roberts, Cook College; Kathy Garrett, N.J. Honey Queen; J.C. Matthenius, Jr., and Zeno Kanetzky, President of the Central Jersey Beekeepers Association.

### HONEY

Honey is the oldest sweetener known to man. It was just about the only one until sugar cane was cultivated on a large scale in the New World. In ancient literature honey and honeybees are mentioned with much feeling and gratitude for their bounty. The Bible perhaps expressed this best, speaking of a land "flowing with milk and honey."

In the early days, honey was gathered from the hives of wild bees in rock crevices and trees. Later on, bees and their hives were part of every monastery, castle or farm garden. As honey was the principal sweetener until the 19th century, almost every small rural household kept bees. We read in old English manor account books how hams were originally cured in honey, and fruits preserved in honey solutions. The rinsings of the combs were used to make mead, the ancient honey drink that was known to all the people of antiquity, from the Druids in Britain to the Persians.

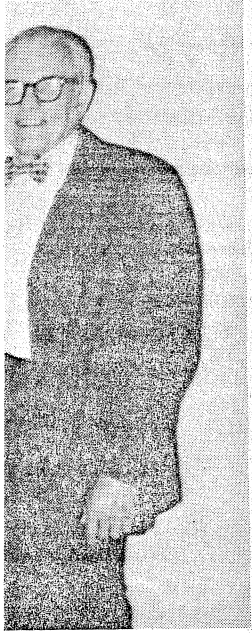
Throughout the world honey was used not only as a sweet and in cooking, but also for medicinal purposes, in ceremonials, and in worship. The wax from the combs was equally part and parcel of daily life. Strips of clean linen dipped into melted wax were used to bind up wounds. The wax was used to waterproof leather, smooth sewing yarn, and even to make a kind of primitive chewing gum.

Reading the literature of the past, we may marvel at the enormous amounts of honey

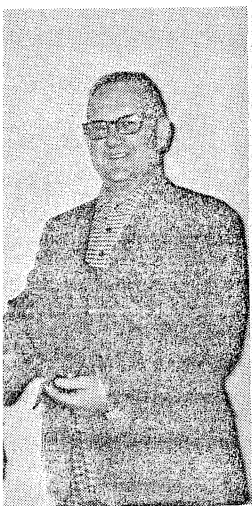


Henry Vogel, Secretary-Treasurer of the Central Jersey Beekeepers Association congratulates Jack on his fine award.

consumed. We must remember, however, that in those days there were many more flowered meadows and wild lands, and that beekeeping was not a hobby as it is now, nor was honey a special food product, but part of the household's economy.

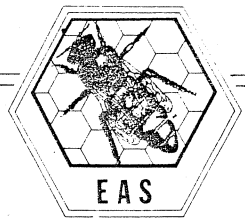


Department of Agriculture service to the beekeeping community, N.J. Honey Queen; J.C. Association.



Secretary-Treasurer of the Central Association congratulates Jack

remember, however, that in the past there were many more flowered fields, and that beekeeping was a special part of the household's economy.



### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

IN THE

*Eastern Apicultural Society*  
OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

*The undersigned hereby applies for membership in the Eastern Apicultural Society of North America and will be so enrolled upon approval of the Membership Committee and payment of the annual dues.*

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address \_\_\_\_\_ (Zip) \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Office Address \_\_\_\_\_ (Zip) \_\_\_\_\_

(Please fill in both addresses and check the one preferred for mail.)

Office Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Business or Profession \_\_\_\_\_

Apicultural Hobby \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed by \_\_\_\_\_

Please fill out and mail to the Secretary - Treasurer,  
Cornwall Bridge Road, Sharon, Connecticut 06069



State of New York  
IN SENATE

April 2, 1974

Introduced by Sen. Barclay - read twice and  
ordered printed, and when printed to be  
committed to the Committee on Agriculture  
and Consumer Protection

AN ACT

To amend the agriculture and markets law, in  
relation to selling a commodity in imitation or  
semblance of honey

The People of the State of New York,  
represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact  
as follows:

Section 1. Section two hundred six of the  
agriculture and markets law is hereby  
amended to read as follows:

S 206. Relative to selling a commodity in  
imitation or semblance of honey. No person or  
persons shall package, label, sell, keep for  
sale, expose or offer for sale, any article or  
product in imitation or semblance of honey  
branded as "honey", "liquid or extracted  
honey," "strained honey", "imitation honey"  
or "pure honey" which is not pure honey  
manufactured by honeybees. No person or  
persons, firm, association, company or  
corporation, shall manufacture, sell, expose  
or offer for sale, any compound or mixture  
branded or labeled as and for honey which  
shall be made up of honey mixed with any  
other substance or ingredient. There may be  
printed on the package containing such  
compound or mixture a statement giving the  
ingredients of which it is made; if honey is  
one of such ingredients it shall be so stated in  
the same size type as are the other

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ingredients, but it shall not be packaged, sold,  
exposed for sale, or offered for sale as honey  
or "imitation honey"; nor shall such  
compound or mixture be branded or labeled  
with the word "honey" in any form other than  
as herein provided: nor shall any product in  
semblance of honey, whether a mixture or  
not, be sold, exposed or offered for sale as  
honey, or branded or labeled with the word  
"honey," or as "imitation honey", unless  
such article is pure honey manufactured by  
honeybees.

S 2. This act shall take effect on the  
thirtieth day after it shall have become a law.

SENATE No. 767

State of New Jersey

Introduced February 4, 1974

By Assemblyman Beadleston

Referred to Committee on Institutions,  
Health and Welfare

An Act relating to the sale of honey, and  
supplementing subtitle I of Title 24 of the  
Revised Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General  
Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

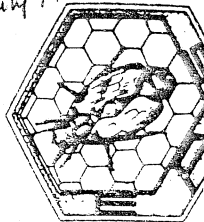
1. As used in this act, "honey" means the  
nectar and saccharine exudation of plants,  
gathered, modified and stored in the comb by  
honey bees.

2. No person may sell or offer for sale any  
product with the word "honey" either  
singularly or in context with other words used  
in the packaging, labeling or advertising of  
the product, if the product is not honey.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

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July 1974



- 1:30 P.M.
- 2:00 P.M.
- 3:00 - 5:00
- 5:00 - 6:00
- 6:00 P.M.
- 7:30 - 9:30
- 7:30 - 9:30
- 9:30 - 11:3
  
- 9:30 A.M.
- 10:15 A.M.
- 10:30 A.M.
- 11:00 A.M.
- 11:30 A.M.
- 12:00 Noon
- 12 Noon - 2:
- 1:45 P.M.
  
- All Day
- 5:15 P.M.
- 7:00 P.M.
- 8:30 P.M. -
- to 11:00 P.M.
  
- 7:30 A.M.
- 9:00 A.M.
- 9:05 A.M.
  
- 9:30 A.M.
- 10:00 A.M.
- 10:30 A.M.