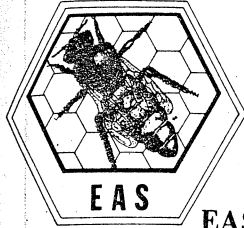


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EQUIPMENT



EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

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E13 July 1976

EAS JOURNAL

JULY, 1976

TO: Potential Conferees to the 22nd Annual Conference of the Eastern Apicultural Society to be held at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, August 11-14, 1976 at Blacksburg, Virginia.

FROM: H.P. Powers, President

SUBJECT: (1) Program
(2) Membership
(3) Accommodations, cost

PROGRAM:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11

1:30-4:30 PM Registration
 5:00 PM Reception
 6:00 PM Dinner
 7:30 PM Delegates Meeting
 7:30 PM Travel Shows
 9:00 PM Director Meeting

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JUL 12 1976

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12

7:00 AM Breakfast
 9:00 AM Call to Order
 9:00 AM Invocation
 9:15 AM Welcome
 9:30 AM President's address
 9:50 AM Treasurer's report
 10:00 AM Break
 10:20 AM Call to order
 10:25 AM "Medical applications of Bee Venom and Its Components"
 11:00 AM "Biological Bases for computer simulation of honey bee populations"
 11:45 AM Ladies Luncheon
 12:00 N Lunch
 1:30 PM Professional Apiculturists Meeting
 3:30 PM Honeysale
 5:30 PM Cash bar social
 6:30 PM Bull Roast
 7:30 PM Country Fiddler
 7:30 PM Resume Honey sale
 8:30 PM Beeswax Workshop
 8:30 PM Mead Workshop

(continued on page 2)

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(continued from page 1)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13

7:00 AM Breakfast
 8:45 AM Call to Order
 8:50 AM "The Elusive Pollen Substitute and Other Projects"
 9:20 AM "Gypsy Life - or - Migratory Beekeeping;"
 10:00 AM Break
 10:25 AM "Microbial Insecticides"
 10:50 AM "How to Produce Comb"
 11:40 AM "World Beekeeping, Present and Future"
 12:00 N Lunch
 1:45 PM Call to order
 1:50 PM "Insect Husbandry for Thistle Control in Virginia"
 2:15 PM Free time
 5:30 PM Fruit Punch Social
 6:30 PM Banquet
 7:30 PM Awards

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14

Breakfast 7:00 AM
 8:45 AM Call to order
 8:50 AM "Beekeeping in South America"
 9:15 AM "J.I. Hambleton Lecture"
 9:45 AM "Foraging Strategies in Bees"
 10:00 AM Break
 10:30 AM "How to Get Their Attention in Washington"
 10:50 AM "Survival of Beekeeping in an Urban Environment"
 11:15 AM Business Meeting, Eastern Apicultural Society of North America
 12:30 PM Lunch

MEMBERSHIP: The Eastern Apicultural Society of North America does not require individual membership for eligibility to attend its conferences. Membership is automatically granted to each person attending the full conference. If you have already paid your dues for 1976-77, this amount

(continued on page 11)

EAS JOURNAL

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*Of which \$2.00 is subscription to Journal.

EXPERI SLOTTEI

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The hive was a curious skeleton framework in were alternated with na multitude of bee-spaced comb frames themselves several bee-spaced slats recently written a brief illustrations.

Modifications of stance purpose of increasing ve clustering space, and better outside combs have been Miller and, later, Mr. Geor. by simply placing a board between the outside comb. bees made far better. Subsequently, Kruse and use of removable thin b combs and the hive walls a brood is reared in nine fra boards as in ten frames with of these devices may be insulation. Other devices use called T super for section c which permits additional c deep bottom board (4) c appear to improve ventilat described the use of vertic inside of the hive side walls space. Although these dev additional space around the cluster, they do not force the l

Aspinwall's hive supplied clustering space between con 10 combs in a standard h additional ventilation and clu ends of the frames and a expansion. From a physical po that his device forces the b cluster, thus avoiding a princip.

Despite Aspinwall's op dividers could not be succe standard hives, an attempt was about 12 years ago to do this standard length and depth but thick were constructed with creating 32 bee spaces per fra maintained between frames by half of the end bars 1/4 inch wide as in standard frames. Seven of t alternated with six standard fram hive body. Two hive bodies thus e

EXPERIENCE WITH SLOTTED DIVIDERS

In looking over old patents worthy of review in the light of present knowledge and technology, the Aspinwall hive (1) patented in 1908 was of great interest. It was a device which exploited the bee space and was claimed to prevent swarming thereby.

The hive was a curious structure consisting of a skeleton framework in which closed-end frames were alternated with narrow dividers containing a multitude of bee-spaced vertical slats. The honey comb frames themselves were also constructed with several bee-spaced slats at the ends. Goltz (2) has recently written a brief history of the hive with illustrations.

Modifications of standard equipment for the purpose of increasing ventilation, improving the clustering space, and bettering the utilization of the outside combs have been used for years. Dr. C.C. Miller and, later, Mr. George S. Demuth found that by simply placing a board of frame dimensions between the outside combs and the hive walls, the bees made far better use of these combs. Subsequently, Kruse and Killion (3) made similar use of removable thin boards between outside combs and the hive walls and found that as much brood is reared in nine frames with these follower boards as in ten frames without them. The success of these devices may be due to the additional insulation. Other devices used by Killion are the so-called T super for section comb honey production which permits additional clustering space, and a deep bottom board (4) containing slats which appear to improve ventilation. Kornely (5) has described the use of vertical slats nailed to the inside of the hive side walls to improve clustering space. Although these devices offer the bees additional space around the outside of the bee cluster, they do not force the bees to use it.

Aspinwall's hive supplied 2½ times as much clustering space between combs as exists between 10 combs in a standard hive. Also there was additional ventilation and clustering space at the ends of the frames and a means of infinite expansion. From a physical point of view it appears that his device forces the bees to expand their cluster, thus avoiding a principal cause of swarming.

Despite Aspinwall's opinion that slotted dividers could not be successfully adapted to standard hives, an attempt was made by the author about 12 years ago to do this. Wooden frames of standard length and depth but only one-half inch thick were constructed with 31 vertical slats, creating 32 bee spaces per frame. Bee space was maintained between frames by making the upper half of the end bars ¼ inch wider than the top bars as in standard frames. Seven of these slotted frames alternated with six standard frames filled a standard hive body. Two hive bodies thus equipped were used

per colony to produce section comb honey in 4¼ by 4¼ section boxes contained in half-depth supers.

When used with the usual procedures to prevent swarming, i.e., reversing hive bodies, additional ventilation and the addition of comb honey supers as needed, none of three colonies observed over several years showed a tendency to build queen cells.

When the slotted dividers were used without any other usual measures to prevent swarming, the same three colonies built queen cells and swarmed as Aspinwall predicted 68 years ago.

Further observations indicated that the added distance which the queen had to travel from comb to comb seemed not to interfere with her amount of egg laying or with maintenance of a usual brood pattern on an expanded scale. In fact, brood rearing was extended to the outermost comb surfaces. The colonies became very strong. Although no record was kept of the amount of honey stored by the colonies with dividers, it seemed to equal or to exceed that stored by other colonies. Inspection of the dividers showed almost no wax or propolis in the spaces between the slats.

When there were distortions of comb due to stretching or warping, the dividers prevented the bees from creating corresponding distortions in adjacent combs.

The dividers provided insulation in winter by moving them to the sides of the hive, - 4 on one side and 3 on the other.

Although Aspinwall's prediction that slotted dividers would not be entirely successful in standard hives has been confirmed as far as section comb honey production is concerned, observations are continuing on their use in the production of extracted honey.

Douglas M. Gay
R.D. 1, Box 445
Hockessin, Del. 19707
July 14, 1975

References

1. Aspinwall, L.A., Letters patent June 23, 1908, Nos. 891,583, 891,584 and 891,585.
2. Goltz, L., "The Aspinwall Non-swarming Hive," *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, vol. CIII, p. 115, 1975.
3. Killion, C., "The Follower Board," *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, vol. 94, p. 204, 1966.
4. Koover, C.J., "The Killion Bottom Board," *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, vol. 94, p. 137, 1966.
5. Kornely, C., "No More Problems with End Combs," *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, vol. 93, p. 26, 1965.

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EASTERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY General Rules for All Shows

1. All entrants, whether or not they attend the Conference, must be registered with and have paid the registration fee to the Eastern Agricultural Society.

2. Only one entry in each class may be made by an individual family.

3. Identifying labels on entries are forbidden.

4. Entries can be registered Wednesday night 8 - 9 p.m. and Thursday morning 8 to 9:30 a.m.

GADGET SHOW

Prize ribbons will be awarded to the top six winners in each class.

Class 1 - Large devices (honey extractors, wax-rendering equipment, etc.)

Class 2 - Hives or machines (lifters, weighers, etc.)

Class 3 - Small miscellaneous items.

Class 4 - competitive exhibit (no prize).

All entries must be accompanied by a typed or written explanation. This is to be used in scoring by the judges.

Scoring Objectives:	Maximum Pts.
1. Explanatory test	25
2. Practicality	50
3. Ease of reproduction	15
4. Help to beekeeping	10
	Total 100

BEESWAX SHOW

Prize ribbons will be awarded to the top six winners in each class.

Class 1 - Single piece, pure Beeswax, 1 lb. or more.

Class 2 - Candles, dipped, one pair, pure Beeswax.

Class 3 - Candles, molded, one pair, pure Beeswax.

Class 4 - Candles, fancy, one pair, pure Beeswax.

Class 5 - Candles, novelty, six assorted, containing Beeswax.

Class 6 - Novelty, Beeswax with additives permitted.

Special rules:

1. All entries in Class 1 must be covered with clean, transparent plastic film.

2. All entries in Class 5 must contain some Beeswax. Entries in this class are for colored and novel-shaped candles.

3. All entries must have been made by the exhibitor.

Scoring Objectives:	Maximum Pts.
1. Cleanliness	35
2. Color and aroma	30
3. Uniformity of appearance	20
4. Absence of cracks and shrinkage	15
	Total 100

HONEY SHOW

Prize ribbons will be awarded to the top six winners in each class.

Class 1* - Three 1-lb. jars of Honey, Extracted, Water White.

Class 2* - Three 1-lb. jars of Honey, Extracted, Light.

Class 3* - Three 1-lb. jars of Honey, Extracted, Light Amber.

Class 4* - Three 1-lb. jars of Honey, Extracted, Amber.

Class 5* - Three 1-lb. jars of Honey, Extracted, Dark.

Class 6 - Three section boxes of Comb Honey, Light.

Class 7 - Three section boxes of Comb Honey, Dark.

Class 8 - Three packages of Cut Comb Honey.

Class 9 - Three 16-oz. jars of Finely Granulated Honey.

Class 10 - Three 16-oz. jars of Chunk Honey.

Class 11 - One shallow super frame of Cut Comb Honey.

Class 12 - One shallow super frame of Extracting Honey.

Class 13 - One full-depth frame of Honey.

Class 14 - Three identical novel shape, Honey filled containers.

Class 15 - One novelty gift box of packaged Honey.

Class 16 - One shadow box or Niche Display of Honey related subject.

Special Rules:

1. Entries in displayed in bee-proof of transparent glass

2. Entries in window cartons transparent plastic.

3. Colors of Honey determined by the exhibitor.

4. All entries entrant's apary and period August 1975

5. Entries in Class 1 be in Queen Line type Scoring Objectives:

1. Density (water content above 18.6 discouraged)

2. Absence of crystals

3. Cleanliness:

a. Without lint (7)

b. Without dirt (1)

c. Without wax (7)

d. Without foam (1)

4. Flavor

(Points will be reduced on OFF FLAVOR Honey)

5. Container appearance

Clean and in good condition

Prize ribbons will be awarded to the top six winners in each class.

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1. Entries in Classes 12, 13 and 14 must be displayed in bee-proof cases having both sides made of transparent glass or plastic.

2. Entries in Classes 7 and 8 must be in window cartons or wrapped individually in transparent plastic.

3. Colors of Honey in Classes 1 thru 7 will be determined by the official grading committee.

4. All entries must be the product of the entrant's apiary and have been produced during the period August 1975 to August 1976.

5. Entries in Classes 1 thru 5 (marked *) must be in Queen Line type glass jars.

Scoring Objectives:	Maximum Pts.
1. Density (water content above 18.6 disqualified)	20
2. Absence of crystals	10
3. Cleanliness:	
a. Without lint (7)	
b. Without dirt (10)	
c. Without wax (7)	
d. Without foam (6)	30
4. Flavor	
(Pointers will be reduced on OFF FLAVOR HONEY)	
5. Container appearance	
Clean and in good condition	10
	Total 100

MEAD SHOW

Prize ribbons will be awarded to the top six

winners in each class.

Class 1 - Mead, Dry.

Class 2 - Mead, Sweet.

Class 3 - Mead made with fruit juices.

Class 4 - Mead, Sparkling, made with or without fruit juices.

Scoring Objectives:	Maximum Pts.
1. Clarity	20
2. Color	10
3. Taste	20
4. Body	10
5. Bouquet	20
6. Bottle	10
7. Bottle Closure	10
	Total 100

**HONEY COOKING SHOW
(Non-Professional)**

Prize ribbons will be awarded to the top six winners in each class.

- Class 1 - Cookies, Crisp - 1 dozen.
- Class 2 - Cookies, Soft - 1 dozen
- Class 3 - Bars or Brownies - 1 dozen
- Class 4A - Cake, Unfrosted - 1 cake
- Class 4 B - Cake, Frosted - 1 cake
- Class 5 - Yeast Bread - 1 loaf
- Class 6 - Yeast Bread, Fancy - 1 loaf
- Class 7 - Yeast Rolls - 1 dozen
- Class 8 - Quick Bread (fruit or nuts optional) - 1 loaf
- Class 9 - Muffins (fruit or nuts optional) - 1 dozen
- Class 10 - Candy - ½ lb. or 12 pieces
- Class 11 - Pie (rules apply to filling) - 1 pie

Special Rules:

- 1. Entries must be accompanied by the recipe as used, written on 3"x5" cards in triplicate.
- 2. At least 25% of the sweetening used must be Honey.
- 3. No "mix" or prepared sweetened cereal is to be used.
- 4. Entries will be exhibited as received. Plates will not be furnished by the show committee.
- 5. Pie crust will be judged on appearance - i.e., not burned or broken up, etc.

A. Baked Goods

Scoring Objectives:	Maximum Pts.
1. General appearance	20
2. Flavor	35
3. Texture, grain, moisture, uniformity of color	30
4. Lightness	15
	Total 100

B. Candy

Scoring Objectives:	Maximum Pts.
1. Attractive appearance	20
2. Flavor	35
3. Texture	25
4. Handling quality in serving	20
	Total 100

tipped, one pair, pure
molded, one pair, pure
fancy, one pair, pure
novelty, six assorted,
beeswax with additives

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Maximum Pts.	
.....	35
.....	30
.....	20
rinkage	15
Total 100	

SHOW

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HONEYBEE POSSIBLY ENDANGERED SPECIES

Joseph M. Winski
Staff Reporter of
The Wall Street Journal

Remember the old saying about how a horse and rider were lost because somebody neglected to tend to a small matter like a missing horseshoe nail?

Some scientists and agriculturists are worried that the same sort of ballooning consequences may stem from what many people probably consider to be a minor irrelevancy: The nation's honeybees slowly but steadily are being exterminated.

Not on purpose, of course. But as the honeybees forage for pollen and nectar they increasingly are gathering poison also - pesticides that farmers apply to protect their crops from destructive insects.

So there are 20% fewer honeybee colonies in the U.S. today than there were 10 years ago - about four million versus five million. (A colony contains between 25,000 and 60,000 bees.) In California, the leading bee state, as much as 20% of the state's honeybees have been killed in some recent years - a mortality rate double that of the early 1960s.

"All the indications are that it's going to get a lot worse," says Ward Stanger, an apiculturist at the University of California at Davis. "It's a serious situation," Mr. Stanger says - so serious that he's seeking to have the honeybee declared an endangered species.

Bee Benefits

It is even more serious in another respect: Nearly 100 crops with a farm value of \$1 billion annually depend on honeybees for pollination; another \$3 billion worth benefit from bee pollination in terms of higher and better-quality yields. Among these crops are apples, cherries, plums, broccoli, cucumbers, cabbage, melons - indeed, virtually all fruits and berries, as well as many vegetables and even some livestock-forage crops such as alfalfa.

Thus, at a time when boosting food production is becoming a global priority, the fate of honeybees takes on some of the significance of the proverbial horseshoe nail.

Floyd Moeller, research leader at the North Central States Bee Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, says that the economic value of honeybees as pollinators is twenty times their value as honey makers. Far from being an esoteric ecological concern, the dwindling number of honeybees bodes ill for the nation's food supply. "You just can't pollinate as efficiently with fewer bees," Mr. Moeller says.

(Bees pollinate inadvertently by dropping bits of pollen, which they gather for food, as they fly from plant to plant. This cross-pollination, which is also performed by other insects, the wind and hummingbirds, produces crops genetically superior to those produced by self-pollination. Nectar, the

bees' other main food, is the one they make honey from.)

Some crops already are threatened by a lack of bees. Most notable is the California almond. Each of the state's 200,000 acres requires two colonies of bees for pollination, but there are now only 300,000 colonies in the entire state. Last year, almond growers had to import more than 100,000 colonies of bees, some of them hauled from as far away as Montana in big tandem-trailer trucks to pollinate their fields. "This obviously isn't a very practical way to do things," says the University of California's Mr. Stanger. "I just don't know how long we can keep it up."

Researchers almost routinely are uncovering more evidence attesting to the honeybee's contribution. For example, Mr. Moeller and his colleagues at the University of Wisconsin discovered a few years ago that cranberry production could be tripled with efficient bee pollination - whereupon Wisconsin cranberry growers rushed out and rented 2,000 bee colonies and increased the cash value of their crop by \$4 million. (Rental fees since have doubled to \$30 per colony currently.)

An even more dramatic and significant breakthrough may lie in the potential effect of bee pollination of soybeans, the country's second most important feed crop and a critical source of protein. Some observers expect a new hybrid soybean that would double present yields to be in common use in several years. Unlike present varieties, however, the new hybrid will require honeybees for pollination. With all-out production, about two million colonies of bees - half of the country's present total - would be required for just this one crop.

In a way, it's surprising that honeybees are declining in numbers because they in effect have been a protected species for years. Their protectors have been the dedicated practitioners of the art of beekeeping, a form of animal husbandry whose beginnings are lost in antiquity.

But the economics of beekeeping have taken a turn for the worse in the last 10 years or so, largely because of the sharply increased possibility that a beekeeper's bees could be wiped out by pesticides. Changed farming practices (such as using chemicals for fertilizers instead of plowed-under legumes, which while in blossom are excellent sources of nectar and the continuing spread of suburbia into what used to be open fields also have contributed. "The bee just doesn't have enough flowers she can visit," says John Root, whose family has been in the beekeeping supplies business in Medina, Ohio, since 1869. Another factor, until the last couple of years, has been a depressed honey market.

"There's just been no incentive for a guy to stay in the business," says Robert Banker, secretary-

treasurer of the American Beekeepers Association, Cannon Falls, Minn. "It's a steady decline" of 3,000 and of all bees one or two colonies, honey prices in the area are attracting more people far apparently not in a reverse of the decline of

Researchers have taken measures to beekeepers hives and feeding the nearby sprayed crops a traps that knock the bee when she returns colonies with wet burks applied.

But there isn't a poisoning problem. "It's Mr. Banker says. "We must we fully recognize that protect his crops" "Something's got to be what," says a spokesman for the American Beekeeping Federation in Washington. "In the summer bees were d Virginia."

All this doesn't mean extinction, however. The long as there are people "I have several observation windows," says Mr. Root. "Beekeeping equipment for hours."

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treasurer of the American Beekeeping Federation in Cannon Falls, Minn. The result, he says, has been "a steady decline" of full-time beekeepers to about 3,000 and of all beekeepers, including those with one or two colonies, to about 150,000. A rise in honey prices in the last two years appears to be attracting more people into beekeeping, though so far apparently not in substantial enough numbers to reverse the decline of either bees or beekeepers.

Researchers have suggested various protective measures to beekeepers, such as keeping bees in hives and feeding them pollen supplements when nearby sprayed crops are flowering, installing pollen traps that knock the poison-tainted pollen off the bee when she returns to the hive and even draping colonies with wet burlap when pesticides are being applied.

But there isn't a simple solution to the poisoning problem. "It's a complicated situation," Mr. Banker says. "We want to protect our bees but we fully recognize that a grower has a right to protect his crops" from legitimate threats. "Something's got to be done, but we're not sure what," says a spokesman for the National Wildlife Federation in Washington, D.C. He recalls that "last summer bees were dropping off like flies in Virginia."

All this doesn't mean that the honeybee faces extinction, however. They no doubt will be around as long as there are people who are intrigued by them. "I have several observation hives mounted in windows," says Mr. Root, the Ohio supplier of beekeeping equipment. "I can sit and watch them for hours."

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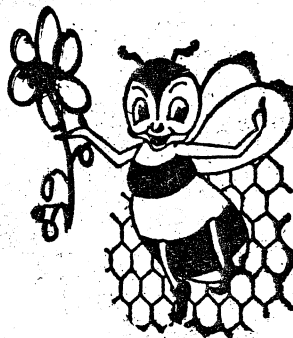
March 27 at 8 P.M. Agricultural Annex, Courthouse in Belvidere. Hive assembly and branding.

May 1 at 2 P.M. Place Ditson's on Tunnel Road in West Portal. Demonstration of installation of a package, and colony splitting.

June 26 at 2 P.M. Place Jack Matthenius', Victory Avenue; Parkside, Phillipsburg. Having a box or perhaps a bee tree.

Sept. 25 at 2 P.M. Place George Schaefer's. Honey removal and extracting methods.

Nov. 20 at 8 P.M. Agricultural Annex, Courthouse in Belvidere. The subject is Honey Preparation for the small beekeeper.



BEEES IN SPRING

When March his blustering winds gives to the past:
And April's showers bid the month of May-
"Come greet the sun with colors bright and gay!"
And buds on tree and bush do grow so fast,
That all do burst, and eyes about them cast:
And green with envy grow, when by a day,
The race is won by other buds than they:
Then wakes the little bee, with winter past,
To breezy life. Then I by hive take seat,
And watch the busy workers go to field.
Red maple's bloom gives this one honey sweet,
While willow catkins yellow pollen yield
To that, whose load so large doth hurt her flight;
Yet all come out, go in, with all their might.

ALLEN LATHAM

E.A.S. MEETING SCHEDULE

1976 Meeting

V.P.I. & S.U., Blacksburg, Va., Aug. 11-14.

1977 Meeting

University of Delaware, Newark, Del., Aug. 17-20

1978 Meeting

Ohio.

1979 Meeting

Ottawa, Canada (if approved)



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TO:

FROM:

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SUBJECT: Reg

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TO: H.P. Powers, President
203 N. Governor St., Richmond, Va. 23325

FROM: Family;
Member; (1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
(4) _____

Address: _____

SUBJECT: Registration for E.A.S. Conference in Virginia

Please accept this application for registration to attend the 22nd Annual E.A.S. Conference to be held at Blacksburg, Virginia, August 11-14, 1976. I wish to attend as follows:

_____ persons for the conference, lodging at Donaldson Brown Center
\$_____ enclosed

_____ persons for the conference, lodging at Eggleston Dormitory
\$_____ enclosed

_____ persons for the conference, camper
\$_____ enclosed

_____ persons for the conference, commuter
\$_____ enclosed

_____ persons for _____
days attending \$_____ enclosed

(_____ persons under 12 years of age)

(continued from page 2)

is to be deducted from your conference payment. Life membership confers an automatic three dollar deduction from the conference cost.

ACCOMMODATIONS: The Donaldson Brown Center for Continuing Education will be our meeting place; it contains the auditorium and meeting rooms. In addition, it has lodging facilities consisting of 180 double rooms and eight single rooms, each equipped with air conditioning, color TV and private bath. This center will accommodate a maximum of 224 persons. Elevators serve the floors above ground level. Lodging at the center is optional. Adjacent to the center is the dormitory where conferees also may take lodging. Linen, blankets, and soap are provided, although guests are obliged to provide their own wash clothes, and there are men's and women's bathrooms on each floor. The dorm rooms are not air conditioned and are not provided with TV. Stairways serve the floors above ground level.

There will be some off-campus events such as the Bull Roast at the Red Lion Inn and the ladies' luncheon at Mountain Lake Hotel. Costs for the conference will be as follows:

Full Conference Fees

Costs: Lodging at Donaldson Brown Center for Continuing Education - single, \$87, double, \$162; Lodging at East and Main Eggleston Dormitory - single, \$70, double, \$134. Subtract \$12 per person under 12 years of age.

These are the full conference rates. If paid in advance your registration materials will be handed to you at the registration desk at the Donaldson Brown Center for Continuing Education.

CAMPERS, COMMUTERS AND ONE-DAY CONFEREES: Advance registration is 12 dollars per person for the conference. Walk-in registration is \$16 per person for the conference or \$5 per day.

Meals will be \$43 per person for the full conference. **There will be no provision for individual meals to be purchased during the conference**, other than the Bull Roast and Ladies' Luncheon; however, there will be a refund schedule for meals missed due to circumstances beyond conferee's control.

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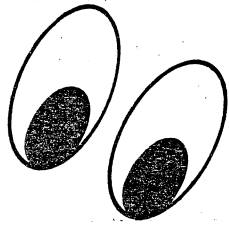
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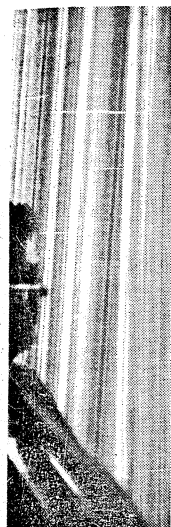
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