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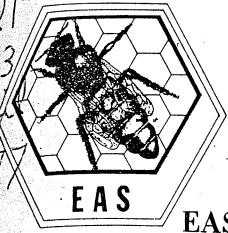
Johnston's Bee Supplies

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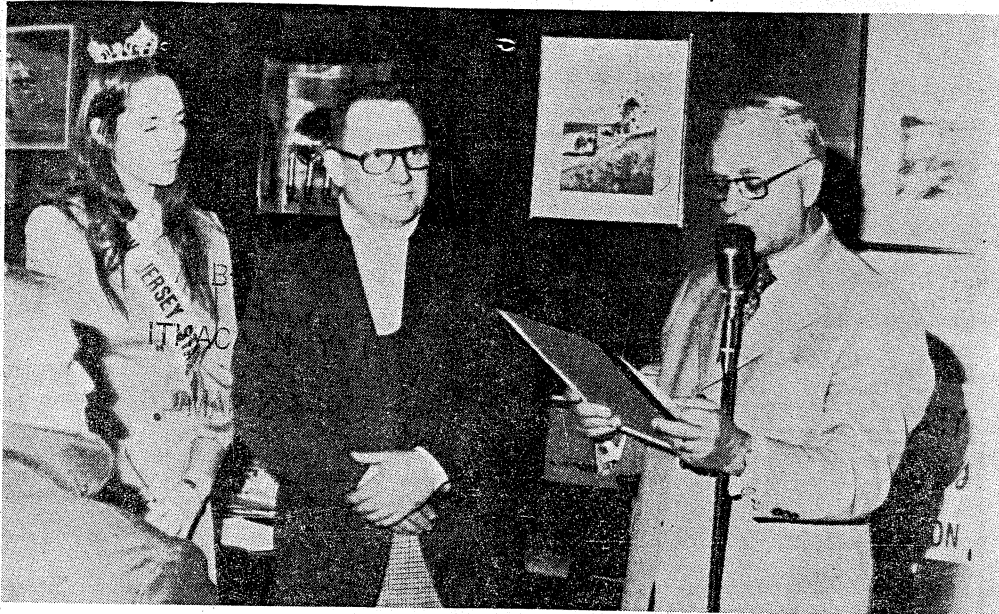


EAS JOURNAL

EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

APRIL, 1977

MATTHENIUS PRESENTATION, MASTORIS RESTAURANT BORDENTOWN, NEW JERSEY - JANUARY 29, 1977



This certificate is being presented to Jack Matthenius by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, as a token of appreciation for his dedicated efforts to develop a better method to control European foulbrood and other brood and adult diseases of bees.

Jack's work started back in 1972 and has continued to this day. Through the combined efforts of private citizens and State and Federal personnel, a surplus NASA fumigation chamber was converted to an Ethylene Oxide (ETO) fumigation unit. The results of the testing show that a means now exists by which all brood and some adult bee diseases in honey bee colonies can be controlled effectively and economically.

Once this treatment receives the Environmental Protection Agency's approval, the beekeeper will no longer be concerned about his colonies being destroyed.

We, in New Jersey, are also especially proud of Jack. His devotion to his work and his unselfish interest to the Beekeeping Industry are an inspiration to all of us. The State of New Jersey is indeed fortunate to have a man of Jack's caliber and ability in its organization. Jack's fellow workers and I are extremely proud to be associated with such a fine, hard working, conscientious individual.

KILLER BEES STING 38

A swarm of African "killer" bees Thursday stung 38 persons in a small town in south-east Brazil Thursday and seven of the victims were hospitalized, police reported.

Police spokesmen in the town of Americana, 250 miles west of Rio, said the bees first attacked

coachman Benedito Rosseti and his horse on the city's main street.

The bees then turned on a crowd attracted by Rosseti's shouts, police said, and a fire brigade was called out to combat the insects.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APICULTURE TOUR

October 1977 may be a time for you to remember. During that month, you have the opportunity to visit Australia and New Zealand, meet many outstanding beekeepers, see many wonderful sights, and attend the International Congress of Apiculture in Adelaide, Australia.

A tour, organized by Goodwill People-to-People Travel Program, will leave San Francisco on September 30 and return to Los Angeles on October 24. On the tour, you can visit with prominent beekeepers whose main interests are in honey production, queen rearing, and manufacturing of supplies, all the way from Brisbane, Australia to Rotarua, New Zealand. Of course we shall take time out to "shake hands" with kangaroos, see koalas, and other native animals and birds, and get close-up pictures. And we shall see scenery which otherwise would only be seen in England, Scotland, Switzerland--and possibly the Sahara!

Delegates are selected by invitation and must have a genuine interest in beekeeping, because much of our planning is based on seeing your counterparts throughout Australia and New Zealand. The cost will be about \$3,200 per person.

If you are interested, please write to:

W. A. Stephen
34 Orchard Drive
Worthington, Ohio 43805

Telephone: 614-888-9635.

EAS JOURNAL

Eastern Apicultural Society
of North America, Inc.

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University of Delaware
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*Of which \$2.00 is subscription to Journal.

Spring Beekeeping Short Course Scheduled at Del. Valley College

Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Pa. will again be offering a three day beekeeping short course this spring. The course will be held on three Saturdays - April 2nd, 16th, and 30th, 1977. Hours are from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. The program is designed to benefit the experienced beekeeper, as well as providing enough information and experience to enable someone to get started in beekeeping. Over 200 persons attended the 1976 courses.

The course is under the direction of Dr. Robert Berthold (Associate Professor of Biology) in cooperation with Mr. Jack Matthenius (New Jersey Supervisor of Bee Culture). Some of the topics to be covered are: Honey Bee Ecology, Starting with Bees, Beekeeping Equipment, Colony Management, Swarm and Package Establishment, Queen Rearing, Bee Diseases and Honey Processing and Sales. Most topics covered in discussion will also be observed and/or practiced at the College Apiary and Honey House.

Total cost for the three days of instruction is \$18.00 (this does not include meals or lodging). An application for the course or further information may be obtained by writing Dr. Robert Berthold, c/o Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Pa. 18901, or calling him at area code 215-345-1500.

NOTE: The Summer Beekeeping Course will be offered on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 22nd, 23rd, and 24th. This should be of interest to people planning to incorporate the course into their summer vacations.

The Beekeeping Correspondence Course

Materials \$13. save!

(as usual this does not include the text book)

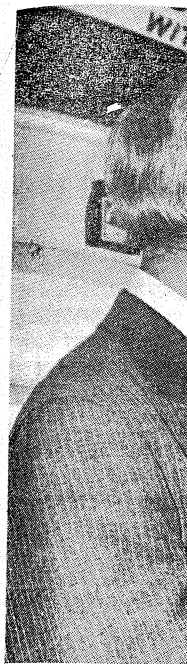
For \$13.00, you will receive the materials from the very popular Ohio State University Beekeeping Correspondence Course--all six lessons and THE QUIZ KEYS--for your own self-study! You will receive all materials in one bulk package. No enrollment! (No certificate under this offer) Study at your own pace!

We want to make the valuable supply of educational materials we have on hand available to those who need them. We no longer have an Apiculturist to answer questions concerning bees and beekeeping or give programs. Rather than have these materials sit on the shelf, though, we would much prefer to pass these valuables on to you!

There is no reduction for groups. All orders must be prepaid. First come, first serve.

Please address all requests to: Jennifer Groce, Bee Course Materials, 1735 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

B.D. Blair
Extension Entomologist



TASTE OF HONEY -- Agriculture Phillip J. during last week's F. House.



EXT

Beekeeping Short Course at Del. Valley College

College, Doylestown, Pa. will have a three day beekeeping short course which will be held on the 15th, 16th, and 30th, 1977. Hours are from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. The program is directed by the experienced beekeeper, as well as enough information and advice to get someone started in beekeeping. 100 persons attended the 1976

short course under the direction of Dr. Robert Berthold (Professor of Biology) in cooperation with Jack Matthenius (New Jersey State Secretary of Agriculture). Some of the topics to be covered are: Bee Ecology, Starting with Bees, Colony Management, Equipment, Establishment, Queen Rearing, Honey Processing and Sales. Most of the discussion will also be observed at the College Apiary and Honey

The three days of instruction do not include meals or lodging. An advance course or further information is available by writing Dr. Robert Berthold, c/o Extension Office, Doylestown, Pa. 18901, or telephone 215-345-1500.

The Summer Beekeeping Course will be held on Monday, Thursday and Friday, June 10, 17, and 24, 1977. This should be of interest to those who wish to incorporate the course into their

Quiz Correspondence Course

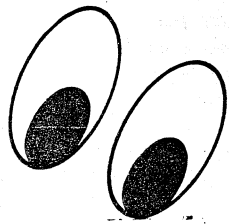
Materials \$13. save! (Do not include the text book) You will receive the materials from Pennsylvania State University Beekeeping Extension--all six lessons and THE QUIZ--self-study! You will receive all materials in one package. No enrollment! (No charge) Study at your own pace! make the valuable supply of materials we have on hand available to you. We no longer have answers to your questions concerning bees. We give programs. Rather than have them on the shelf, though, we would like to have these valuables on to you! Reduction for groups. All orders must be accompanied by payment.

All requests to: Jennifer Groce, Extension Office, 1735 Neil Avenue, Columbus,

B.D. Blair
Extension Entomologist



TASTE OF HONEY -- Donna Smith of Old Bridge, Miss New Jersey Honey Queen, helps State Secretary of Agriculture Phillip Alampi to sample the contents of a jar of prize-winning honey. Sampling took place during last week's Farmer's Week activities in Trenton. Miss Smith held court in the rotunda of the State House.



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BEE POLLEN: WONDER DRUG OR HUMBUG?

by Paul L. Montgomery

Every morning on the French Riviera or any other of the world's verdant places, swarms of bees rush out to collect their daily bread. These days, a portion of their effort is winding up in the stomachs of athletes, and the question - a natural consequence of to bee or not to bee - is whether 'tis nobler in the mind, or in the legs.

There is a concerted effort by hard working promoters to make bee pollen - the little pellets of flower pollen collected by worker bees for food - the wonder energy supplement and cure-all of the 1970's. Athletes as diverse as Olympic distance runners and professional basketball players are popping tablets of pollen at the rate of five or 10 a day.

May Be a Fad

After he won the 60 yard dash at the Millrose Games, Steve Riddick displayed his "Bee Power" T-shirt and attributed his success to ingestion of pollen. John Williamson, the high-scoring guard traded by the Nets to Indiana this week, says his 10 tablets a day give this burst of energy on the court he didn't know he had.

Critics say bee pollen is harmless but ineffective, another of the fads peculiar to athletes and natural-food devotees. The only published test in this country using methods acceptable to science found no difference in either metabolism or performance between athletes who took bee pollen and those given placebos. At health-food prices averaging \$45 a pound, the substance is also an extraordinarily expensive source of protein.

"People have been eating bee pollen for hundreds of years," says Dr. Roger Morse, professor of apiculture at Cornell University. "It's a good, rich source of protein but the idea it's some sort of elixir is humbug."

Despite the critics, leading producers of the substance such as Les Ruchers de la Cote d'Azur Inc. (Beehive of the Riviera) and Bee Pollen from England Ltd. report dramatic increases in sales over the last year. The tables now sell for about \$5 per hundred and contain anywhere from 200 to 500 milligrams of pollen, depending on brand. Some producers complain that the market is expanding so rapidly that it is attracting fly-by-night operators.

In contrast to the smile that crosses the faces of many at mention of what seems like a bizarre way to eat a meal, proponents of bee pollen are a generally serious lot. They press sheaves of literature, mostly from European sources, on visitors and are about to talk for hours at a time about the alleged merits of their product.

A Female World

Bee pollen is the exclusive product of female worker bees. (The caste-system of social bees would depress feminists and male chauvanists alike. The females are the workers assigned to all the drudgery,

such as collecting food, cleaning the hive and nursing the young. The males, or drones, are fed by the workers until they perform their function of mating with the queen, after which they are left to starve.)

The pollen - actually the male sperm cells of flowering plants - is used as food by the bees. The workers buzz out to flowers and then wallow among the petals, collecting the pollen dust on their body hairs. Then, hovering over the flower, they comb their bodies with their back pairs of legs to pack the pollen dust into pellets. Occasionally, Professor Morse said, the bees moisten the pollen with a trace of nectar to bind it, but usually the pellet is simply packed pollen grains. (Honey, the other bee food, is prepared from nectar in the hive in the process separate from pollen gathering.)

Doesn't Bother Bees

The pollen is gathered for sale in traps placed at the entrance to hives. After cleaning and drying, the pellets can either be consumed as is or compressed into tablets. Most users prefer swallowing the tables since the pellets, when chewed, are not appetizing, tasting much like dry grass.

Each pellet contains about 500,000 pollen grains. A teaspoon of bee pollen represents about 600 bee-hours of work. To replace the pollen food taken away, beekeepers place a sugar-and-water mixture in the hive. Bees do not seem to mind being divested of their pollen, and will continue collecting until there is enough to raise the next generation.

According to one study, bee pollen contains about 35 percent protein; 40 percent carbohydrates; 3 percent minerals and traces of most vitamins. It has more protein in equivalent weight than more traditional sources like meat or cheese, but it would be unpleasant, and extremely expensive to eat sufficient pollen for a meal.

Swarm of Followers

Bee pollen's use in athletics became widespread in Europe about six years ago. Among early users and advocates were the Finnish Olympic team, including Lasse Viren, 5,000 and 10,000 meter gold medal winner, and Tom McNab, the coach of the British national team. The Finnish team uses a Swedish tablet prepared from mechanically harvested pollen, thus bypassing the bee.

Use in the United States started primarily among track teams. In 1975 the National Association of Athletic Trainers funded a study at Louisiana State University to explore bee pollen's effect. Thirty members of the L.S.U. swimming team were divided into groups of 10. For six weeks, one group got 10 pollen tablets daily, another got 10 placebos daily and the other got five pollen and five placebos. The experiment was "double blind," in that neither the researchers nor the swimmers knew

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until afterward who was getting what.

Last year, the experiment was repeated with 30 swimmers and 30 members of a high school cross-country team. Dr. John Wells of L.S.U., one of the researchers, said that the studies showed that bee pollen was "absolutely not a significant aid in metabolism, workout training or performance.

"We set out to find if bee pollen was a fad or a benefit," Dr. Wells said. "We found it was just another fad. It can't do any harm, but we could see no benefit."

Bees in Their Bonnets

Dr. Wells pointed out that a significant part of athletic achievement is based on mental attitude, so that an athlete who felt he was stronger through taking something like bee pollen might actually perform better. "Sometimes I think 99 percent of sport is psychological," he said.

Spokesmen at the American Medical Association and the American College of Sports Medicine that they knew of no other tests of bee pollen. Glen Shue, a chemist-nutritionist with the Federal Food and Drug Administration, also said he knew of no study that might inform consumers of bee pollen's worth. "It's a wide-open market for these people," he said of the substance's purveyors.

Shue was informed that advertising for bee pollen from England contained a kind of seal that bore the legend, "FDA Approved".

"That is mislabelling," Shue said. "We do not approve food products. The only thing they might mean is that we checked imported food for wholesomeness - absence of animal excrement or living organisms that are harmful. That would not and should not be considered an approval."

Paul Ross, a former advertising executive who heads the American subsidiary of the English concern, said the ad was being withdrawn. "There was a misunderstanding with our advertising agency," he said. "I have instructed the agency not to use that statement again."

Probably the leading non-commercial proponent of bee pollen is Charles W. (Doc) Turner, the trainer at Long Island University. Turner, who will be 82 years old this month, is something of a legend among local athletes and trainers for his ability to treat injuries successfully with his varied techniques, which include chiropractic, acupressure and naturopathy. He said that when friends and doctors see him coming these days they call out "Hey, Bee Pollen."

Turner said he had heard of bee pollen a number of times during his extensive world travels over the last 60 years and had taken it up as an experiment in 1973 at the request of the French Riviera Bee-Pollen Company. "Some other companies have offered me money," he said. "I won't take it from any of them. What I'm doing is for the public good."

A Pollen Poultice

Turner not only advocates bee pollen as a food

supplement but has developed a technique for reducing swelling by applying it as a poultice. He said that since he started keeping records in October 1975, his treatment had yielded results on all but two of 189 knees, ankles and the like.

In the treatment, pollen pellets are dissolved in warm tap water to form an infusion. A towel is dipped in the mixture and applied to the injured area. Turner said he had seen swelling go down a half-inch in 20 minutes as a result of the treatment. In the comments he has collected from patients, most also report a great decrease in pain and discomfort.

Brigitte Bouchereau, an L.I.U. gymnast, said her knees, including one on which she had undergone cartilage surgery, had improved a lot since the bee-pollen treatment. "They're like 200 percent better," she said.

"I know I'll have trouble with the medical people on this," Turner said. "There's too many big shots among doctors. They don't have time to listen to small cases. If the treatment worked only 50 percent of the time, they'd accept it."

"We're just definitely pollen people," Turner went on. "We believe in it, sleep it. We want to get a certain amount of medical men involved in the experiments, but we don't feel we're quite ready yet."


JOB OPPORTUNITY AT RUTGERS

Rutgers University has an opening for a full-time Technician to work under the direction of Professors Roberts and Streu. Applicants should have a college degree with a major in some aspect of biology. Beekeeping experience is essential and applicants should be capable of driving a light truck.

The responsibilities of the position include: 1). managing an apiary of approximately 100 colonies for research, teaching and extension; 2). assisting with bee research in the field, the laboratory and the library.

Interested persons should submit their qualifications to Professor R. B. Roberts, Department of Entomology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick NJ 08903. For further details call Professor Roberts at 201-932-9751.

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FALL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING - TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

October 2, 1976

President, Dr. Dale Bray called the meeting to order:

ROLL CALL OF OFFICERS - Dr. Dale F. Bray, Pres., Del.; John Root, 2nd. Vice Pres., Ohio; Past Pres., Pat Powers, Va.; Liz Rodrigues, Sec., N.J.; Marie Morse, Treas. & Hist., Conn.; Arthur C. Holmes, Dir. Md.; Rivhall J. Perry, Dir., Rhode Is.; Anthony Melgey, Dir., Connl; Earl P. Cochran, Past Pres.; West Va.; Hugh J. MacCleod, Past Pres., Ontario, Canada; Lester Shimp, Dir., N.J.; Dr. Dewey M. Caron, Dir., Md.; Frank M. Fulgham, Jr., Dir., Virginia; Dr. Douglas M. Gay, Dir., Del.; George O. Rigby, Dir., Mass.; C.A. Divelbiss, Ohio; R.E. Ross Hopkins, Dir., Ontario, Canada; J.C. Matthenius, Jr., Past Pres., N.J.; Victor C. Thompson, Dir., Ohio, Walt Wilson, Past. Sec., N.J. and John W. Buchanan, Ohio, guest. (Nineteen voting members)

Minutes - A motion was passed to accept the minutes as distributed, of the Board of Directors Meeting held in Blacksburg, Va. (8-11-76).

President's Report - Dr. Bray reported that he has a contract with the University of Delaware for meeting and lodging rooms in Clayton Hall. There are 2 rooms set aside for the Honey and other shows and after the shows, they will be exhibited in the main lobby. Security will be provided for this. A large auditorium, 1 small amphitheatre, two other rooms, and a large dining room are also available to us.

FINANCES - A motion was made by Pat Powers, seconded by George Rigby, that we authorize \$1,000. be given to the President to work with.

WORST WINTER YET

The Winter of 1976 will go down in the history of West Virginia as the worst winter since weather records have been kept. Record snows, extremely high winds and low temperatures have been the norm since mid-December. Temperatures have been as low as -32°F. Bees did not have a flight from December 15, until February 8. Estimated loss at this date (February 15) is 50% - 65% Statewide. In general, the colonies have had ample stores but were unable to move to food supplies which were in the hive due to the extremely low temperatures. Minimum replacement cost to the beekeepers will reach the two million dollar mark when the final losses are known.

A personal note might be added here. Snow drifts on our farm in Raleigh have been as high as 26 ft. We have not been able to reach the house by car since December 27th and four more inches fell this morning. How do we get in & out? We walk the ½ mile lane to the county road and hope that we can break through it with a four wheel drive. Taking all of this into consideration, we've had it easy compared to many other areas and in other states.

Earl P. Cochran
State Apiarist, West Virginia

SECRETARY'S REPORT - The secretary reported that she reviewed the tapes of the delegates meeting, Board of Directors meeting and business meeting of the Blacksburg Conference. She also sent letters to Dr. Marshall Levin in regard to research in bees and to the Vermont Beekeepers Association in regard to the 1980 Conference site. An overall E.A.S. was also prepared by her for the E.A.S. and other Journals.

TREASURER'S REPORT - OCTOBER 1, 1976 - Marie Morse, Treasurer, gave the following report:

Savings Account	13,516.15
(1st) Life Membership Fund	1,011.18
(2nd) Life Membership Fund	1,615.26
Conference Checking Account & Treasurer's Working Account	770.41
Advancement Loan to Pres. Powers	1,500.00
Total Assets on Hand	
As of October 1, 1976	\$18,413.00

Marie stated that the above figures do not include any money received from the Conference. She still has three outstanding bills to be paid.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATIONS - President Bray stated that he is going to ask the University of Delaware to handle all registrations through the mail. Checks are to be made out to the E.A.S. Those made out to the University, will be returned.

MEMBERSHIP DUES - A lengthy discussion was held in regard to the collection of dues. A motion was made by C.A. Divelbiss, seconded by J. Matthenius, that the By-Laws Committee study and clarify, but not necessarily change, the membership dues status. Motion carried.

HISTORIAN'S REPORT - Marie Morse, Historian stated that this report is given every other year and that it will be given in 1977.

E.A.S. JOURNAL - Jack Matthenius, Editor reported that he has \$520.72 on hand from advertisers. After a discussion, a motion was made by E. Cochran, seconded by R. Perry, that Jack turn the money over to the Treasurer and that Marie turn over to him as much money as is necessary. An

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2. Cassette tape
3. Commentary-printed copy

C. A. DIVELBISS

Rt. 10

Mansfield, Ohio 44903

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amendment for a limitation, made by G. Rigby and seconded by Pat Powers was defeated. Earl Cochran made a new motion, seconded by R. Perry, that Jack turn over all the money to the Treasurer and that she reimburse him whatever he needs for expenses for the Journal. Motion carried. Jack requested some input from participating states for news articles for the Journal.

AUDITING COMMITTEE - Riv Perry, Chairman is assisted by Frank Fulgham and Art Holmes. He said there would be a complete report at the April meeting.

SITES COMMITTEE - 1978 SITE - Dewey Caron, Chairman is assisted by Douglas Gay, Del., C.A. Divelbiss, Ohio and Hugh MacLeod, Canada. C.A. Divelbiss reported the date, August 7-11, 1978 for the Ohio Conference at Wooster College, Wooster, has been confirmed. Up to 700 guests can be accommodated. The facilities should be confirmed by Jan. 1977 so that a firm price can be quoted by September of 1977.

Dewey Caron made a motion, seconded by Earl Cochran, that the Ohio delegation proceed with the plans at Wooster College for the 1978 Conference, motion carried.

1979 CONFERENCE SITE - Dewey Caron reported that Ross Hopkins has made a visit to Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada to discuss the needs for either Aug. 8-11, '79 or Aug. 15-18, '79.

Dewey Caron made a motion, second by Earl Cochran, that authority be given to Ross Hopkins to proceed with the conference coordinator for the date of August 8-11, 1979. Motion carried. The alternate date is August 15-18, 1979.

1980 CONFERENCE SITE - Dewey Caron stated that we have asked the Vermont Beekeepers Assn. for an official formal invitation for consideration. However, a non-directorate at the August '76 Board meeting indicated that it would be appropriate that Maryland be considered for 1980 as an anniversary year. Dr. Caron asked for an informal show of hands for consideration. They were all yes. He will write to the Maryland Beekeepers Assn. and indicate the response was favorable, and that they extend a formal invitation for 1980. Contract sites should be signed one year ahead.

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE - Chairman, Hugh MacLeod, is assisted by Art Holmes and Riv Perry. Chairman MacLeod reported because there has been a split of the Secretary and Treasurer's jobs, there will have to be a split in the by-laws again, as follows:

ARTICLE VI - Sec. 4 - The Secretary shall attend and keep a full and correct record of all meetings of the Society, Board of Directors and Delegates. The Secretary shall send copies of the minutes of all business meetings to the Officers, members of the Board of Directors and to each official Delegate

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representing any members associations in good standing. The Secretary shall be the clerk of the Society. In case of extended absence or incapacity of any officer, the President may temporarily appoint a successor until the next annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI - Sec. 5 - The Treasurer shall have custody of all the Society's funds, and shall maintain accurate records of the Society and the finances and prepare a report of the same for each meeting of the Board of Directors. The Treasurer shall pay all bills for the Society as approved by the President.

INTERIM JOB DESCRIPTION - (Subject to change) - The Secretary shall in consultation with the President, prepare an agenda for all meetings. Attend and keep a full and correct record of all meetings of the Society, Board of Directors and Delegates, and send copies of the same to Officers and members of the Board of Directors and to each delegates representing member associations in good standing. Perform all duties as clerk of the Society, including correspondence as directed by the President. Maintain an up-to-date list of members for the use of the officers the Editor of the Journal. Maintain a file of minutes of all Executive Committee meetings.

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE - High MacCleod, Chairman stated no other changes are contemplated at the present time, other than those stated above.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE - There is no report at this time. Jack Matthenius is Chairman, assisted by Earl Cochran and Ross Hopkins.

J.I. HABLETON COMMITTEE - Dr. Rolf Boch is Chairman and is assisted by John Ambrose of North Carolina. However, Dr. Boch's term will be expiring

soon. Basil Furgala or Walter Rothenbuhler were mentioned as possible members who could serve on this committee.

PROGRAM - CONFERENCE - Jack Matthenius, Chairman spoke in detail of the possible speakers he is contemplating acquiring for the annual conference program. He will make contacts in regard to the matter.

CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE - Dr. Dales F. Bray heads this group, assisted by Pat Powers, Earl Cochran, Marie Morse and Liz Rodrigues.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE - Art C. Holmes is Chairman of this Committee and is assisted by Hugh MacCleod. Art spoke of how the money is invested.

RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE - Dewey Caron serves as Chairman, assisted by Charles Mraz. Earl Cochran stated he would like to see Roger Morse implement what kind of research should be carried on. Dewey had no report to give at this time.

HONEY INDUSTRY COUNCIL OF AMERICA - John Root, President of the Council, suggested that E.A.S. name a representative to this Council which meets during the American Beekeeping Federation Convention in January in Texas. Liz Rodrigues was named.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE - C. A. Divelbiss is Chairman, assisted by Frank Fulgham and Norman Sharp. He reported the committee did a very good job with the resolutions presented during the annual conference.

SECRETARY & TREASURER'S SALARY - A long discussion was held in regard to what amount should be paid to each, since the office was split during 1975-76. Earl Cochran made a motion, seconded by Jack Matthenius, that each be paid \$450. for serving for the past year, and that they be paid traveling expenses, not to exceed \$100. for attending all directors' meetings. It would only cover the one year and is not a precedent. The motion was defeated, 2 yes and 8 no.

Earl Cochran made a new motion, seconded by Jack Matthenius, that the Secretary and Treasurer each be paid \$450. and per diem expenses for attending all Board meetings. Payment to be made at the October meeting. The vote, 16 yes, 3 no.

TOM RANEY MEMORIAL AWARD - THE PRESIDENT'S BOWL - Jack Matthenius made a motion, seconded by Earl Cochran, that the Tom Raney Memorial Award (The President's Trophy) be permanently restored. Motion carried. After a discussion, it was decided that the Conference Management Committee use their discretion, in conjunction with the Show Chairman as to how it should be handled.

CITATION CERTIFICATES FOR PAST PRESIDENTS - Ross Hopkins stated it would be nice to award the past presidents with citation certificates in appreciation of the work, responsibility and activities by the presidents,

entailed during the a motion, seconded tabled until the April Motion carried.

BILLS - Jack seconded by Hugh M. and that we start a n possible as of the Oct

CONFERENCE President gave a very i situations he encour conducting the Confe most urgent to have a aspects, including the it was necessary for hi there was a possibility

Pat reported thz the program and that of the handling of the Morgan served as Trai extended to Pat for following financial ac checking account.

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Walter Rothenbuhler were members who could serve on

CONFERENCE - Jack Matthenius, of the possible speakers he inquiring for the annual conference will make contacts in

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE - Dr. [Name] his group, assisted by Pat [Name], Marie Morse and Liz [Name]

PROGRAM COMMITTEE - Art C. [Name] of this Committee and is the leader. Art spoke of how the

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE - Dewey [Name], assisted by Charles Mraz. [Name] would like to see Roger [Name] kind of research should be reported to give at this time.

COUNCIL OF AMERICA - the Council, suggested that relative to this Council which is the American Beekeeping Federation in Texas. Liz Rodrigues was

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE - C. A. Divelbiss is Frank Fulgham and Norman [Name] committee did a very good job presented during the annual

TREASURER'S SALARY - A long discussion regard to what amount to pay, since the office was split between Cochran made a motion, Jack Matthenius, that each be paid the same as the past year, and that they be paid \$100. for the meetings. It would only cover a precedent. The motion was carried.

A new motion, seconded by the Secretary and Treasurer and per diem expenses for the meetings. Payment to be made to the Treasurer. The vote, 16 yes, 3 no.

MEMORIAL AWARD - THE EARL COCHRAN - Jack Matthenius made a motion, Earl Cochran, that the Tom Cochran (The President's Trophy) be presented to Earl Cochran. Motion carried. After a discussion decided that the Conference should use their discretion, in showing Chairman as to how it

CERTIFICATES FOR PAST PRESIDENTS - [Name] stated it would be nice to present presidents with citation of appreciation of the work and activities by the presidents.

entailed during the conferences. Earl Cochran made a motion, seconded by Pat Powers, that this be tabled until the April Board of Directors meeting. Motion carried.

BILLS - Jack Matthenius made a motion, seconded by Hugh MacCleod, that all bills be paid, and that we start a new, financial slate, as clean as possible as of the October meeting. Motion carried.

CONFERENCE REPORT - Pat Powers, Past President gave a very detailed report in regard to the situations he encountered during the course of conducting the Conference. He stated that it was most urgent to have a formal contract, including all aspects, including the menu; because at one point it was necessary for him to invoke the contract when there was a possibility of being pre-empted.

Pat reported that there were 12 speakers on the program and that Frank Fulgham was in charge of the handling of the meals and lodging and George Morgan served as Traffic Manager. A thank you was extended to Pat for a job well done. He gave the following financial accounting: He has \$42.00 in a checking account.

Total Conference Receipts	33,607.50
Total Conference Expenses	28,041.21
Balance on Hand	5,566.29
Less Advance Loan from Treasurer	1,500.00
Net gain from conference	\$4,066.29

A check for the \$5,566.29 was turned over to the Treasurer for deposit in Savings.

ARRANGEMENTS - Frank Fulgham spoke of how the meals were estimated and how close the estimates were, with only very small deviations. He was complimented on the accuracy of handling the details.

LIABILITY INSURANCE DELAWARE CONFERENCE and PAT POWERS REQUEST TO BE AN E.A.S. REPRESENTATIVE AT THE E.P.A. SCIENCE AGRI COMMITTEE - A motion was made by Earl Cochran, seconded by Jack Matthenius, that both of the requests be approved. Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,
Liz Rodrigues, Secretary

Rhode Island Beekeepers Assn.

Frank A. Eklof, President
First Place Blue Ribbon Winners of the MEAD SHOW - February 7, 1977.

Dry Mead	Marge Perry
Sweet Mead	Harlow Kahler
Fruit Mead	Leon Handell
Sparkling Mead	Germaine Laferriere

After the judging, drinking of the mead was enjoyed by all.



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Seasonal Helps for the Beekeeper

WINTER is a difficult season for humans, animals and insects, especially those who do not hibernate. This winter so far has handed us temperatures far below the usual norm. One recent report from Rice Lake, Wisconsin showed a low of 61 below zero. Extreme cold and long drawn out winters adversely affect the wintering of bees due to moisture gathering in the hives and dropping down on the cluster. However, strong colonies with plenty stores and upward ventilation should come thru the winter in good shape.

Winter losses of colonies can be expected to a greater or lesser extent. Some of the reasons for a colony dieing during the winter is: Queenlessness, supercedure, inadequate food reserves, poor protection, little or no ventilation, disease, and windbreak.

Many bees starve to death during February, March and April. (Dr. Ferrar, 1952) concludes, "BEES DO NOT FREEZE TO DEATH--THEY STARVE TO DEATH." Many ask, "How do I know I need to feed my bees?" Primarily, you can tell by lifting the hive. A two-story hive filled with honey, bees and pollen weighs approximately 135 pounds. If it weighs 50 pounds or less, you are desperately in need of feed. Broodrearing usually starts in February and March, and it is estimated that it takes a frame of honey and pollen to produce a frame of brood. Some times 2 or 3 gallon of sugar syrup is used up during the early spring months in maintaining the colony. This feed can be supplied by an inverted jar over the inner cover hole or by frame feeders. (Contact your dealer, he has them.) Syrup for spring feeding is made by using half sugar and half hot water thoroughly mixed. Determine the amount of sugar and water by weight. Never use fruit syrups such as is found at soda fountains.

If you have a colony that needs feeding and have frames of honey, sealed or otherwise, a super of honey can be placed immediately on top of your starving colony. Bees can move upwards during cold weather better than they can sideways, however a frame of honey placed on each side of the cluster in the hive will readily be accepted and appreciated.

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The main thing is, "Don't let your colonies starve to death even if you have to administer the feeding of them in COLD weather.

If you are planning on dividing your colony or colonies in early spring, (last of March or first of April), now is the time to contact your favorite queen breeder and make reservation for your contemplated needs. Order what you think you'll need and make a deposit. When it comes time to remit the balance and you have ordered too many, reduce the order. The queen breeder will understand. This way, you will have your queens when you want them.

Now is the time to get that bee equipment in order for 1977 honey crop. In tacking those frames together, be sure to use 1¼ inch frame nails. You will have better frames that will not pull apart during strenuous usage.

At our January meeting, the speaker brought out the fact that when buying a smoker get the one with a shield on it. Smokers get hot in extended use, and the shield will prevent many burns. Also it is not so apt to start a fire in the back of your truck. Be sure to plug the nozzle when through with it. The fire will go out much quicker that way.

Hive tools while using them sometimes get fouled up with wax, honey and propolis. A good way to clean them is to stick them in the ground and pull them back and forth a few times. They will come out shiney and clean.

DO YOU KNOW?

Honey bees were not introduced to the west coast of North America until the 1850's, California being the first and then to Oregon and thence to British Columbia.

L.L. Langstroth, American born, was the first man to invent the moveable frame hive. It was first used in the brood chambers and then in the honey supers. The principle he fostered has not changed since it's inception to any marked degree. Mr. Langstroth, we are told, was a man of high character and trusted every one. Because of this trait and although he had his moveable frame hive patented, he failed to realize hardly any monetary gain from his patent. Mr. Langstroth was also a minister of the gospel and died suddenly while administering communion at a church service.

The centrifugal honey extractor was invented in Austria in 1865 by Major F. Hruschka and possibly in France a few years earlier. The Queen excluder was perfected by Abbe Collin of France in 1865.

Extensive bee kills have been reported from Louisiana, Arkansas and California and some beekeepers claim, "according to the Hive & Honey Bee", that commercial beekeeping is no longer possible in Arizona due to losses from insecticides.

HONEY PRO

Last year, the caused the lowest ho tumbled California f position among the na all the way down to fo

In the process, th million in marketing p be in the making if through the spring California Department

Honey product according to the Ca Reporting Service, a within the departmen 9 percent increase (t bee colonies in ti Agricultural Statistica

It also came whe expanding its producti 199.8 million pounds i

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HONEY PRODUCTION DOWN

Last year, the state's drought conditions caused the lowest honey production on record and tumbled California from its long-enjoyed No. 1 position among the nation's honey producing states all the way down to fourth place.

In the process, the state's bee owners lost \$4.6 million in marketing power, but more bad news may be in the making if the dry spell is prolonged through the spring of 1977, according to the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

Honey production dropped 42 percent, according to the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, a joint state-federal venture within the department. The big drop came despite a 9 percent increase (to 545,000) in the number of bee colonies in the state, reported CCLRS Agricultural Statistician R.A. McGregor.

It also came when the nation as a whole was expanding its production of honey by 1 percent -- to 199.8 million pounds in 1976.

The dramatic drop resulted from a drastic falloff in production by individual colonies, according to McGregor. "The yield of 26 pounds per colony was down from 50 pounds a year ago and this was primarily due to the drought" he said.

California's chief apiary inspector, Leo Vanderpool, predicted a continued low honey production at the level of last year, or a drop to an even lower level, "unless there is a return to normal

rainfall patterns soon."

The drought caused losses because of lack of water to produce blossoms over a wide area of the state.

In 1975, McGregor noted, California's honey production was tops in the nation at 24,500,000 lbs., with Florida a close second only 20,000 lbs. behind. The southern state forged far ahead with a 12 percent increase in 1976 while California was suffering its 42 percent setback.

The value of honey production in California during 1976 totaled \$5.7 million, well down from the \$10.3 million of a year ago.

Apiaries received an average price of 40.2 cents per pound of honey during 1976, down from the 41.9 of the previous year. Beeswax brought \$1.19 per pounds, up 15 cents from 1975, but the value of beeswax production was \$389,000 in the state, a 15 percent drop from the 1975 value of \$459,000.

California was not the only state to suffer losses in honey production, but its loss was the biggest (42 percent) and the most dramatic since it was the leading honey producer in the nation. Major honey producing states registering drops were South Dakota, with a 20 percent tumble from the 11,218,000 lbs. of 1975, and Texas with a fall of 37 percent from the 12,896,000 lbs. of 1975. Ten other states, which had produced from 2,500,000 to 6,500,000 pounds in 1975 also reported drops of varying sizes.

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Corn Rootworms, Insecticides, and Bees

Sometimes farmers, farm magazines - even college people - push ahead with a new farm practice before it is solidly backed by research." With this statement, the editor of Farm Journal explained how Illinois corn farmers spent an estimated \$9 million on aerial spraying during July and August, 1976, to kill adult corn rootworm beetles whose immature forms, the larvae, are a continual threat to corn production. This expense came after another \$25 million had already been spent for soil insecticides.

The aerial applications of Sevin 4-Oil, which is highly toxic to honey bees, were made for two primary reasons. Farmers hoped to reduce egg laying by the beetles and thus reduce corn rootworm numbers in 1977; this is the practice not yet solidly backed by research. They also wanted to kill beetles before they could eat the emerging silks and thereby damage corn production by preventing pollination. There is lack of agreement among entomologists on whether control of the beetles is an effective way to reduce the number of rootworms. The consensus appears to be that aerial spraying in place of using soil insecticides should not be recommended until research has provided more information about proper timing and ways to limit the hazards to the environment, which includes honey bees and other beneficial insects. However, Cooperative Extension Service entomologists do recommend aerial sprays to prevent pollination damage.

Honey bees enter into the controversy because their hives are commonly located near corn fields and thus are subject to drift from aerial applications. Bees also can be poisoned by collecting Sevin-contaminated corn pollen and by visiting other plants into which the Seven has fallen. An unknown, but significant, number of Illinois honey bee colonies were damaged by the beetle sprays last summer. It is unlikely that all such colonies were damaged by Sevin hitting their hives; they were probably collecting treated corn pollen. However, Tom Turpin, an entomologist at Purdue University, reported in a Farm Journal article

(December, 1976) that in his Indiana tests honey bees did not forage grain corn fields for pollen during late July and August.

In 1967, I identified the pollen pellets brought into two colonies of bees in Urbana from July 12 to August 6 and determined the top two or three sources of pollen. These ratings reflected the percentage of total pellets collected in pollen traps. Corn first appeared as a primary source on July 19 when one hive brought in 29 percent corn pollen. In that same colony, corn pollen also ranked among the top three collected on July 20, 22, 26 to 31, August 1, 3, 5, and 6. The other colony collected less corn pollen, but on four occasions from July 28 to August 6 corn was the second most important pollen source. The greatest percentage collected by either colony was 50 percent on August 5. Half the pollen loads collected that day were from corn. These figures contrast sharply with Turpin's results in Indiana and lend support to the idea that spraying of corn with Sevin in late July and early August can be very hazardous to honey bees.

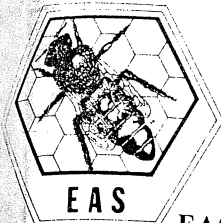
In 1976, corn was planted early, beetles emerged early, and corn silked late, making conditions ideal for beetles to eat the silks and reduce yields by interfering with pollination. In those fields with large beetle populations, control was essential to prevent economic losses. Unfortunately, many farmers treated their corn fields without checking first to learn how many beetles were present, and largely acreages were treated unnecessarily. It is not known exactly why so much spraying was done. It probably looked like a good gamble - a way to prevent silk damage while possibly reducing next year's rootworm population. It may also have been a case of follow the leader.

It appears unlikely that corn rootworm controls will threaten honey bees this year, and in coming years, as they did in 1976. However, if you keep bees in the Corn Belt, you should keep up with any changes in pest problems and pesticide usage that take place on either corn or soybeans.

ELBERT R. JAYCOX, EXTENSION BEEKEEPING SPECIALIST

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