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EAS JOURNAL

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 EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

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December, 1981

JAMES I. HAMBLETON MEMORIAL AWARD

Purpose: To recognize and encourage outstanding research in apiculture conducted in North America. **Nature:** The annual award shall consist of a suitable inscribed plaque to be presented at the annual meeting of the Society.

Rules of Eligibility: A nominee must have accomplished outstanding research which has a direct relation to Apiculture. Special consideration shall be given to independence of thought and originality. Previous recipients of the J.I. Hambleton Award will not be eligible for future nomination.

Nominations For Award: The nominees should be selected on a merit basis through a review of recently published work. Individual nominations can be made by any member of the Society, although nominations through a University or other research institution are encouraged. The Deadline for receipt of nominations is March 1 of each year.

Supporting Information: Each proposal must be accompanied by a biographical sketch of the nominee, a list of his publications, specific identification of the research work on which the nomination is based and an evaluation and appraisal of the accomplishments of the nominee, especially of work in the last 5 year period. If the nominee is not the sole author of publications cited, his/her contribution should be specified. The biographical sketch and evaluation of the research accomplished should be no more than two typewritten pages. Reprints of the specific research on which the nomination is based are desirable. Only published research will be acceptable to the Hambleton Award Committee. Only documents supplied to the Committee as part of the recommendations or listed in the bibliography will be considered.

The award will be presented at the annual meeting of the Society. The recipient must be present to receive the award and to present an honorary lecture. Up to \$100 in expenses will be made available to the recipient for travel and Conference room and board expenses.

Renomination of candidates other than awardees is encouraged; nominations are not automatically extended from year to year. A formal letter of renomination must be submitted by the sponsor each year prior to the March 1 deadline if the candidate is to be considered. Previously submitted documentation will be retained by the Committee for one year and only information for the new year need be forwarded with a letter of renomination.

Nominations and supporting information must be submitted to the J.I. Hambleton Award Committee c/o The Eastern Apicultural Society by March 1 in order to be considered for the current year.

Committee Procedure: Members of the Hambleton Award Committee will individually evaluate the annual list of nominees by April 1, each submitting a rank order of their evaluation to the Chairman of the Committee. The three top-ranked nominees as averaged from the Committee list will be resubmitted to the Committee for re-evaluation. The Awardee will be made known to the Chairman of the Board by the Committee chairman on or before June 1.

No award need be made in a year when no outstanding research can be found, or such a nominee presenter to satisfy the high caliber of the James I. Hambleton Memorial Award.

Send to: Dr. Robert Berthold, Chr., Biology Dept., Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Penna. 18901.



E.A.S. STUDENT APICULTURE AWARD

The EAS Student Apiculture Award will consist of a \$100 check and a suitable certificate to be presented to the student or students studying apiculture at the undergraduate or graduate level in a recognized college or university in the United States or Canada.

Nominations on behalf of candidates may be submitted by any EAS member and must be received by March 15th. The James I. Hambleton Award Committee selects the individual to receive the award.

Judgement of nominated student candidates will be made on the basis of demonstrated excellence in Apiculture (teaching, research, extension and beekeeping), letters of recommendation (at least 2 required) and other supporting information supplied by the nominee and the person who nominates the student.

Each nominee will be sent a standard form (upon request) and be given one month to complete and return it to the designated J.I. Hambleton Committee member. The form will ask basics of education, ask for supporting evidence, and include terms requesting letters of recommendations.

The award would be presented at the annual meeting of EAS in August. The individual (or individuals) receiving the award would receive needed expenses (room and board) if they attend the

Conference, but no travel reimbursement. The award would not have to be given if a suitable candidate is not available.

Request and return completed forms to any one of the following: Dr. Robert Berthold, Delaware Valley College, Biology Dept., Doylestown, PA 19901; Mr. Clayton Knepley, 1471 Fullen Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43229; Dr. S. Cameron Jay, Dept. of Entomology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 2N2, Canada.

'READING A COLONY'

by Mary Cravens
Lexington, TN 38351

Inspecting a colony of bees is like reading a good book.

I look at the outside of the book and read the title. Is the jacket attractive? Does it catch your eye? Does it look interesting?

In the same way, I look at a beehive. Is it in good shape? Sound equipment with a good coat of paint? Are there lots of bees flying in and out? Are some of them carrying loads of pollen?

But, just as in a book, you really have to get inside to see what's happening. Next, I open the book and read the contents page with the titles of the chapters. In the same way, I remove the cover and inner cover and look down into the hive.

Are there plenty of bees in the colony? Do they boil out over the top bars indicating a populous colony? Are the bees busy at work? How do they sound, humming happily with contentment or buzzing angrily, ready to sting the intruder?

Just as I read a book, chapter by chapter, I inspect my colony, frame by frame. I check on the brood pattern, seeing if there are fresh eggs, plenty of pollen and honey. Fresh nectar means a honey flow.

Finding the queen is like identifying with the main character in the book; she's most important. All the other factors in the colony support and relate to her.

Now, I've finished the book, checked the colony from top to bottom. Just like closing the book after reading a good ending, replacing the cover on a healthy, prosperous colony gives a feeling of satisfaction. I know my bees are in good shape and all is well in their bee world.

The moral of my story is that you can get some idea of the colony by looking at the outside of the hive, but you should reserve judgment until you inspect the inside. Otherwise, you might get stung. Reprint from SPEEDY BEE, March 1980

HONEYBEES DO WHAT DOCTORS CAN'T — CURE ARTHRITIS!

By Ellis F. Schweitzer, First Vice President of NIBA

Doctors can't give the cure for Arthritis that occurs in nature. But honeybees can.

That's the message Charles Mraz gave the Sussex County Beekeepers recently at the Colesville Fire House.

Mraz, a regular contributor to Gleanings in Bee Culture magazine who runs an apiary in Middlebury, Vermont, and has developed a winter-hardy queen for the Northeast, has for 47 years been observing the curative effect of honeybee venom on Arthritis and other diseases.

"Beekeepers just don't seem to be subject to Arthritis and other diseases that bother others," Mraz said.

Venom Stimulates Healing

"What the bee venom does is to stimulate the body to heal itself," Mraz explained.

"You might put two or three stings on one knee. If the knee swells up, don't put any more stings on it while the knee is swollen because it's reacting."

Usually when you get a swelling from a sting, that swelling lasts about five days. When the swelling is down, give it more stings and get another good swelling.

"When people first start with this treatment, they just get a normal swelling. Then, after a couple of weeks, when they get stung they really blossom out. They get big, red swellings. They get hot. They get itchy. They feel terrible. They get aches and pains where they never had Arthritis before," Mraz related.

Immune System Reacts

"That's the immune system getting really stirred up; really reacting against the Arthritis. And that big red swelling is the blood vessels dilating, opening up; blood's getting in there, bringing in the oxygen, cleaning out the congestion. That's how it heals the Arthritis.

So it's this reaction that causes the healing, and not the bee venom, itself. It stimulates the immune system.

When you get a sting, one of the organs that's stimulated is the adrenal cortex which produces the Cortisone. Your own adrenals do it. That's why you need a lot of Vitamin C — 2,000 milligrams a day — when you take Bee Venom Therapy. The adrenals need Vitamin C to make the Cortisone."

Hospital Conducts Tests

"At Walter Reed Hospital they checked it on dogs. Dogs can make their own Vitamin C with an enzyme from Glucose. But humans, monkeys and guinea pigs cannot make their own Vitamin C. You have to eat it. If you don't have enough, you won't get the Cortisone level that you need."

They checked that with dogs. The Cortisone level went up five and six times above normal after they were stung. They tried it on humans, and the Cortisone level didn't go up after they were stung. Come to find out, they weren't getting enough Vitamin C.

Yet, the monkey — their Cortisone level went up. According to government regulations, monkey diets have to have a very high level of Vitamin C. You and I — all we need (according to the regulations) 50 milligrams. But these monkeys are much more important than we are. They've got to have several thousand milligrams in their diet."

Diet Is Important

"That's where I think diet plays a part in Arthritis: to feed the immune system. If it lacks vitamins, minerals or enzymes that it needs to function, there's no sense giving bee venom if you immune system is shot.

That's where you run into trouble with Cortisone and Prednisone. Don't treat any body that's on hormones. If you do, you're going to have a tough tough job. These hormones suppress the immune system. They suppress the inflammatory process. Bee venom is trying to stimulate the immune system."

Cortisone is something you don't fool around with. A person cannot just quit taking Cortisone. They have to taper off over a long period of time. Exigent Cortisone that you take as pills atrophies your adrenal cortex. In other words, your adrenals don't function any more. So when you cut it off and you don't have any Cortisone function any more, you could die."

Work With Doctor

"If (a person's) doctor is willing, you can give bee venom and have (the person) slowly taper off Cortisone over a six-month period, or whatever it takes. You can actually get them off Cortisone.

As you know, most people who are on Cortisone about five or six years, the doctors are trying desperately to find out how to get them off it. And that's a problem. They get off it and immediately they're crippled. They can't even move."

Neck Ailment Healed

"There was one man who had a terrific pain in his neck. He pressed on it and said, 'It's like a steel cord: just as hard as a rock.' So I gave him a bee sting right on the neck. Five minutes later, he said, 'I don't know whether it's mind over matter or what, but that feels better already. Not only that, but look, it's soft! I can push my finger right into my muscles. Down here, it's still hard as a brick. But right here where you put the sting, it's soft.'

EAS JOURNAL

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Then he turned to look at his wife. 'My God!' he said. 'I can turn my head again!' Then he turned it the other way. 'I haven't been able to turn my head like that in five years.'

Barely Feel Sting

"When you first take bee venom therapy and you have a lot of Arthritis, you'll hardly feel the sting. But as you begin to get better, boy they'll hurt! And that's a sign that your Arthritis is improving."

As you take bee venom treatments, the Arthritis will change in locations. Instead of being a big, dull ache of a whole wide area, it begins to concentrate down to a smaller and smaller area. First, the whole knee hurts; then it hurts here, or here. Then you can tell your husband, or whoever's treating you, where you need it, how much you can take, and so on."

Sting Before Meals

"Give stings before a meal, because you want to keep the protein level in the body as low as possible. One of the things in bee venom therapy is phospholipase. And phospholipase produces isoleichin with the body proteins, which is quite toxic."

So with a low level of protein there is almost no toxicity. There's much less trouble with allergy."

Don't take alcohol when you're taking bee venom therapy. Alcohol is also a suppressant. It suppresses the immune system."

Has Treated Thousands

Charles Mraz has treated thousands of people over a 47 year period. One man hadn't walked in seven years. In two months, Mraz had him walking again. A couple of years ago Mraz bought a video camera and recorder and began making video tape recordings of people before and after he administered bee stings.

He showed the Sussex County Beekeepers a one-hour tape edited from 50 or more reels he has recorded and from television broadcasts he has appeared on. The tapes showed people helped by honeybee venom who had suffered rheumatoid, traumatic and osteo Arthritis in the back, knees, hips, shoulders, neck and ears.

Mraz also described the curative effects of bee venom with Reynaud's disease, a spasm of the arteries making the fingers pale and dead, when cold.

"Usually a course of treatment last about eight weeks, if you've got a lot of Arthritis. But if you get relief or symptoms before that, quit."

Loosens Joints

"Medically speaking, decalcification of the joints is impossible. But strangely enough, it is possible with bee venom. Bee venom will remove calcification to some degree. How much, it's hard to say." Demonstrating in a deeply-bent-over posture, Mraz

said:

"Ankylosis spondylitis is one of the most serious forms of Arthritis in young men. It usually hits them when they are about 20. Bee venom is very effective for this, but it's incurable according to the doctors."

One young fellow I treated with Ankylosis Spondylitis had a great big calcified elbow. And after several months that hard calcium began to soften and get mushy. And little by little that calcium began to get smaller and smaller. So you can actually reverse the calcification, which, of course, medically speaking is impossible. But bees do a lot of impossible things, as you all know."

Stimulates Bone Healing

"Bee venom will do far more than this," Mraz said. "For instance, healing broken bones. A doctor friend of mine in Connecticut healed a broken collar bone. He applied bee venom to the area. Within two weeks it grew right together. It stimulates the bone metabolism."

Use Ordinary Honeybee

"We use apis mellifera, the regular honeybee. I've treated people in Romania, Mexico, Sweden, Germany and Czechoslovakia using local bees. And they all work."

The first thing you do is ask, 'Are you allergic to bee stings? Have you been stung? What happened?'

And if they've never been stung or just had a local swelling, then that's no problem. Then, I put a light sting on an area that has a lot of pain. Even just making a test sting on an area that has a lot of pain, they sometimes get relief the next day and so it gives them some encouragement that the bee sting works."

Make Test Sting

"When you first make a test, you just leave (the stinger) in for a second or two. Then take it out. Further along in the treatment, leave the stinger in longer. After the first couple of minutes, most of the venom has been injected."

In 47 years, I have never had an allergic reaction with anyone who has taken a test sting like that. And that goes for hundreds and hundreds of people."

Safe For Arthritis

"In the last hundred years according to Dr. Anton Terch in Austria, there is not one single fatality of an Arthritic from bee venom therapy. Arthritics are notoriously resistant and immune to bee venom because they already have a high histamine activity in the body from the Arthritis."

Dr. Mary Loveless, head of allergy of the School of Medicine at Cornell University, is the pioneer in pure venom allergin for treating hypersensitivity, according to Mraz.

(continued on next page)

"She's been doing this for 30 years, trying to tell the doctors that this is the way to treat it. Finally, as one doctor put it, we're catching up to Mary Loveless. Now you can get the pure venom for treating people who are allergic to bee sting, yellowjackets or wasps. It seems to be about 98 percent effective. Doctors are not allowed to use bee venom for Arthritis. They're distinctly told not to."

Not A Quack Cure

Dr. Joseph Saine in Montreal has been treating people with bee venom for over 20 years. Mraz reported. The Arthritis Society of Canada no longer regards bee venom therapy as quackery.

Dr. Joseph Broadman of New York City wrote a book called **Bee Venom — The Natural Curative for Rheumatism and Arthritis**, Mraz said.

"In the 60s, the Arthritis Foundation called his book 'quackery'." Mraz said. "And being a doctor of 50 years standing, he didn't like to be called a quack. So he sued the Arthritis Foundation for libel."

At the preliminary hearings, the Arthritis Foundation was shocked to find that there was no evidence to prove that bee venom was not effective. Dr. Broadman had a thousand papers proving it was effective."

So when they saw that a court action would not be very pleasant to reveal this fact, it was settled out of court. They paid Dr. Broadman some money and apologized. They have never called it quackery since."

There is an employotherapy society in China. A doctor there wrote to me recently and said that he has been working with bee venom in China for 25 years. They are doing that work independently of us. Yet, they have the same enthusiasm, the same amazing results, the same interest."

Get Stung Periodically

"It's a good idea to maintain your immunity by periodic exposure to stings." Mraz advised the beekeepers. "You should get stung at least once a week. The reason for that is when you increase the Cortisone level in the blood with a sting, it stays at a high level for about two weeks, then goes down. So, if you get stung again during that two weeks, there's very little chance of your getting an allergic reaction. After a couple of weeks, you might get sensitive."

Mraz said putting bees in a jar to keep handy for stings is a simple matter. Put a paper or a small cardboard roll wet with honey in a screw-cap jar with air holes punched in the cap. Put the open jar over the opening in the inner cover or upper entrance of a hive. "Rattle it around a little bit. The bees come pouring out to see what's going on. When you get enough bees in the jar, slide it off, put on the cover, and take the jar in the house."

Application Is Easy

"There are a couple of ways to take bees out! applications. Use a water sprayer made of dampening clothes to spray the bees in the jar. It will drive the wings and they can't fly. Another good way is open the jar on a window and when three or four bees come out, close the jar. They'll fly around trying to get out. When they get tired, they'll be still."

Mraz said that for convenience, he holds the bees with forceps or tweezers. "Grab them by the head or the thorax. If you grab them by the abdomen the sting won't work. It squeezes the sting out of the body and then they can't sting. Then, just apply where you want it."

Mraz said, "As Frank Burkholter said on the NBC TV Today show, it's legal when the bees do it. Other words, as far as I know, there's no law against a person getting stung by a bee."

If there were, I don't think the bees would pay any attention to it. They've been stinging people for good many thousands and thousands of years maybe millions of years. Bees have been around for about 30 million years."

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EAS WORKSHOPS

Dear Members:

I would like to take the opportunity of publically thanking all of you who contributed to the success of our workshop program at the 1981 Conference, by either presenting a workshop, or by helping out behind the scenes.

I would also like to thank those of you who attended the workshops. Since your participation and enthusiasm helped to stimulate those of us who were presenting workshops.

Since it takes years of planning to successfully bring off the three-day EAS Conference program, we are seeking your help in respect to EAS 1982 Conference to be hosted by West Virginia.

We need ideas as to topics that you think might lend themselves to workshops in addition to things we did this year like: honey cookery, mead making, beeswax, etc.

We are also looking for volunteers to do complete workshops like ones we had on Mead, Chunk Honey, Honey Cookery, etc., and also volunteers who might not want to do a formal presentation, but who would be willing to do what I call an adjunct workshop such as was done with the Mobile Honey House, Ukrainian Eggs, Rolled Candles, Batik, and Candle Making.

If you have any thoughts along these lines, please contact me as soon as possible without any obligation on your part at this time.

Sincerely yours,
Robert Berthold, Jr.
Assistant Chairman of Biology
EAS Workshop Chairman

Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture
Doyelstown, Penna. 18901 Tel. 215-345-1500

DO YOU KNOW?

Bees generally start brood rearing during the last two weeks of January. The temperature of the cluster before brood rearing starts, is around 60 degrees. When brood rearing starts, the bees raise the temperature to around 93F. This means consuming more food. Bees do not hibernate, but the cluster remains active all during the winter months. If considerable broodrearing is attempted during January and February, the food supply could become exhausted and the colony starve to death, unless the beekeeper discovers this condition and adds feed.

However, ordinarily, only a small patch of brood is started in late January and February, and increased as the season advances if the food supply is ample. If the food reserves of pollen and honey are sufficient and other conditions are favorable, newly emerged bees will gradually replace the old bees to a large measure by the time spring sources of pollen and nectar are available.

Some beekeepers believe that when the days begin to lengthen, the desire of the bees to raise brood begins to strengthen. Some believe that disturbing the hive in mid-winter causes the bees to

unless necessarily demands it, bees should never be disturbed during their winter repose.

Moving bees during extreme cold weather is not advised. This could start brood rearing and also if the hive is suddenly jarred or dropped, some of the clustered bees may be shaken to the floor of the hive and never be able to climb up and join the cluster because of chilling.

However, if you are sure that bees are running out of food, even in mid-winter, it is wise to give them feed by placing a frame or two of uncapped honey on either side of the cluster, or drawn out frames filled with sugar syrup made up of 2 sugars to one of hot water. Additional food will have to be supplied at a not too later date.

Sometimes, in early fall, on examining colonies of bees, you lift the hive and it seems plenty heavy enough to have sufficient feed for wintering. However, the hive may have a real young queen, and is carrying on a brood rearing campaign that uses up a lot of the food stores which should have been saved for wintering. Luckily, however, bees discontinue rearing brood as the fall season advances.

From: The Bee Director, Feb. '81



CHRISTMAS

We hope that the true spirit of Christmas
will bring a glow to your spirits,

WARMTH TO YOUR HEART. THANKS TO ALL!

OBITUARY
MILIO R. BACON
NORWOOD, MASS.

Milio R. Bacon of 8 Gardner Road, Norwood, Mass., a long time active beekeeper and teacher, died suddenly on October 4, 1981 in Norwood.

He was born in Leominster, Mass. on January 3, 1901, and was married on July 12, 1921 to Gladys Farnsworth of Fitchburg, Mass., who died in 1945. After the death of his wife Gladys, Milio married the former Marion Hebbelthwaite of Dedham, Mass., who also preceeded him in death.

Milio Bacon graduated from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst in 1920. He was employed in the agricultural industry in Vermont and in Massachusetts prior to becoming a teacher in 1923 at the Norfolk County Agricultural School at Walpole, Mass. His subjects were biology, physics, physical education, bee culture and crop pollination. Milio retired from teaching in 1967 after forty-four years in the profession.

He was appointed Chief Apiary Inspector for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and served in that position from 1952 to 1967.

In 1979 he was appointed a Federal Indemnity Inspector for the State of Massachusetts.

Milio and several other beekeepers organized the Norfolk County Beekeepers Association in 1959. He served as president of the Association from 1975 to 1979. He was appointed director of the Norfolk County Beekeepers School by the membership of the Association.

The school has an enrollment of over 100 participants each year.

He was elected secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Beekeepers in 1971 and he remained an officer of the federation until the time of his death.

Milio served on a committee to prepare a charter for the Massachusetts Federation of Beekeepers in 1975 and he was one of the incorporators of the federation. He was also appointed to a committee to prepare a Honey Adulteration Bill which passed the Legislature and became law in Massachusetts in 1974.

Milio was a charter member of the Eastern Apicultural Society and he was a regular participant at the annual meetings of the society. He also served on the Massachusetts Federation of Beekeepers Committee which hosted the Eastern Apicultural Society when it held its annual meeting at the Massachusetts Maritime Academy in Bourne, Mass. in 1975.

He served his hometown of Norwood, Massachusetts as an elected public official for

several years.

Milio was presented with the Norfolk County Beekeeper of the Year Award on September 20, 1981. The award is given annually to a Massachusetts beekeeper who shows outstanding experience and leadership in the field of Apiculture.

Milio Bacon is survived by a daughter, Jean B. Sawyer of Pennsylvania; a son, David A. Bacon of South Walpole, Massachusetts; six grandchildren; and fourteen great grandchildren.

Milio Bacon was an educator, counselor, friend and benefactor to the Beekeepers of Massachusetts.



EAS MEETING SCHEDULE

- 1982 MEETING**
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, August 4-7.
- 1983 MEETING**
 University of Maine at Orono, Maine, August 1983.

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