

EAS JOURNAL

EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

FEBRUARY, 1974

EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE HUGE SUCCESS

MAY 21 1974

The Annual Eastern Apicultural Society of North America, meeting in Morgantown at the University of West Virginia, held its 19th and most exciting meeting in August.

The group numbering about 400 received the program planned by Earl Cochran, Marvin Houck and Dave Quinn assisted by members of the Organization's Board of Directors with enthusiasm. During the conference, members elected Hugh Macleod, President; James A. Stephens, Vice President; Thomas E. Raney, Secretary-Treasurer; David C. Newton, Director of Public Relations; and Marie Morse, Historian, to serve until next year when the annual conference will meet at the University of Guelph, Guelph Ontario, Canada.

The program featured a diversity of speakers and subjects well suited to the interests of all beekeepers and particularly those of East Coast hobbyists.

Thursday morning the group was welcomed to the University by Robert S. Dunbar, Dean, and Gus R. Douglass, Commissioner of Agriculture. Both stressed the role of beekeeping in modern agriculture and food production while calling for support of land grant colleges by the public and their elected representatives. Harry R. Williams spoke of extension apiculture in Tennessee and his efforts to meet the needs of state beekeepers. Later, the group listened in rapt attention as Dr. Ramsey from the USDA described quarantine programs being implemented in the United States to avoid importation of "Brazilian Bees". The morning program continued through a slide presentation by A.S. Michael, Bio-environmental Bee Laboratory Chief, which showed shifting patterns in numbers of colonies maintained in different geographic regions of the United States over the past few years. Interestingly, the East Coast shows a higher density of colonies than other areas of the country. The morning program was completed by David C. Newton's presentation of a Bioassay of Pollen Sufficiency for Honey Bees.

During the afternoon ladies had luncheon at

sumptuous Lakeview Country Club hearing a talk on intelligent consumerism in this period of rising food prices.

On return of the ladies, group tours were available to Coopers Rock, a glass plant in Morgantown or nearby strip mines. Later a barbecue supper was held at Mountaintair featuring a multimedia presentation from Stauffer Chemical Company that provided a kaleidoscopic view of the history of agriculture and the role of pesticides and weed killers in its development. The final activity of both Wednesday and Thursday evenings was an audience participation sing to the accompaniment of Russel Fluharty and his hammered dulcimer, an extremely ancient instrument unknown throughout most of the modern world.

Friday morning Lawrence J. Conner, Extension Entomologist from Ohio State University, gave an illustrated talk on modern beekeeping from a bee's point of view. Later, Dave Baird presented a superb set of slides on his commercial beekeeping operation in West Virginia showing a clean modern processing plant and the disasterous effects of pesticides at some of his apiary locations. An answer to the pesticide problem was given by William W. Metterhouse, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, who presented slides showing how his state is making rapid progress using parasites to prevent outbreaks of gypsy moth. The audience was fascinated by this modern approach to pest management holding promise of reducing bee losses from wide spread pesticide application. Following the morning coffee break, Roger Morse showed a movie on swarm movement and called for more fundamental understanding of bee biology through study of factors controlling honey bee society.

The Annual Banquet featured presentation of bowl prizes: THE DADANT & SONS TROPHY AWARDED FOR BEESWAX; Donor: Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois; Winner: Dr. Richard Taylor, Trumansburg, New York.

THE DUTCH GOLD HONEY TROPHY AWARDED

(continued on page 2)

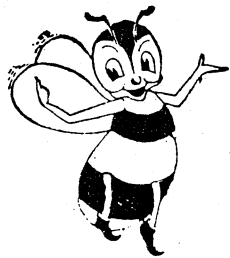
UNITED STATES HONEY PRODUCTION UP 11 PERCENT

Honey produced in the United States during 1973 totaled 238 million pounds—up 11 percent from the 1972 crop. This year's honey crop was produced by 4.1 million colonies, nearly the same as the previous year. Yield of honey per colony was 58.1 pounds, compared with 52.6 in 1972. Beeswax production totaled 4.2 million pounds in 1973, up 6 percent from 1972.

In mid-December, producers reported 37.8 million pounds of honey on hand for sale, compared with the low stocks of 29.8 million pounds the previous year. Stocks in mid-December were 15.9 percent of the 1973 honey production compared with 13.9 percent in 1972.

Florida was the leading honey producing State in 1973 with 33.5 million pounds followed by California with 31.0 million pounds. Minnesota and South Dakota were third and fourth with 15.3 million pounds and 14.4 million pounds, respectively.

Honey producers received an average of 44.4 cents per pound for honey during 1973, 47 percent above the 1972 average price of 30.2 cents per pound and the highest price on record. These prices relate to all wholesale and retail sales, extracted, chunk and comb honey from apiaries owned by farmers and nonfarmers. Extracted honey in wholesale lots sold for an average price of 42.2 cents per pound, 15.1 cents above 1972. Unprocessed bulk honey in 60 pound containers averaged 42.0 cents per pound compared with 27.2 cents in 1972. Sales of processed bulk honey averaged 43.7 cents per pound, 13.9 cents higher than a year earlier. Processed packaged sales averaged 52.1 cents per pound compared with 37.2 cents in 1972. In 1973, prices received for retail sales of extracted honey averaged 56.3 cents per pound or 13.2 cents above 1972. Sales of all chunk honey (wholesale and retail) averaged 68.1 cents per pound, 16.7 cents above a year earlier. Prices for all comb honey average 65.1 cents per pound compared with 52.6 cents in 1972. Beeswax prices averaged 74.4 cents per pound, 12.3 cents higher than in 1972.



20TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE - UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, CANADA - AUGUST 7-10, 1974

CONFERENCE — SUCCESS

(continued from page 1)

FOR HONEY COOKERY; Donor: Dutch Gold Honey Inc., Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Winner: Mrs. Dell Erickson, Norwich, New York.

THE A.I. ROOT TROPHY AWARDED FOR COMB HONEY; Donor: The A.I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio; Winner: Mr. Frank Stottlemeyer, Silver Spring, Maryland.

THE R.B. WILLSON TROPHY AWARDED FOR EXTRACTED HONEY; Donor: R.B. Willson, Inc., New York, New York; Winner: Mrs. Sally Icenhower, Washington, D.C.

THE PRESIDENT'S TROPHY AWARDED FOR CHUNK HONEY; Donor: Mr. Earl Cochran, Shad Spring, West Virginia; Winner: Dr. Marvin Houck, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

THE DIRECTOR'S TROPHY AWARDED FOR GADGET SHOW; Donor: The Officers and Directors of E.A.S.; Winner: Mr. Orvel Kester, Stratford, Connecticut.

THE EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY SWEEPSTAKE TROPHY; Donor: The Eastern Apicultural Society of North America; Winner: Mrs. Sally Icenhower, Washington, D.C.

The year's honey, mead and gadget shows were judged by Roger Morse and his capable graduate students. Dr. Morse noted fine show entries were making the show more difficult to judge each year.

The highlight of the banquet was the presentation of the J. I. Hambleton Memorial Award to Dr. Rolf Boch for his outstanding research on honey bee pheromones. This new award, besides honoring a fine scientist, represents EAS support and recognition of the role of apicultural research in improving bees and beekeeping for everyone.

Saturday morning Jacob C. Matthenius, Supervisor, Bee Culture, New Jersey, described his work on fumigation of diseased equipment with ethylene oxide and protection of honey bee colonies from pesticide damage by use of inexpensive pollen traps which successfully prevented storage and consumption of contaminated pollen.

Later, Dr. Marshall Levin showed slides of USDA bee research in various parts of the United States giving an exceptional view of the scope and depth of USDA bee research. Dr. Boch, Entomologist, Ottawa, Canada, and winner of the Hambleton Award, spoke on pheromones and attractants of honey bees. Following coffee break, W.H. Gillespie gave an illustrated talk on nectar bearing plants of West Virginia and Charles G. Dadant, President of Dadant and Sons discussed the future of beekeeping based on changing agricultural plantings, static wax prices, and decreasing lumber dimensions.

The Society departed Morgantown's air conditioned University with appreciation for the excellent program.

THE J. I. H MEMOR

The Eastern Apicultural meeting in August, granted the Memorial Award for outstanding apicultural sciences in 1973. It will be granted annually to the J. I. Hambleton Award. He produced the finest pie within the last four years given on any year where there has been no research at the high level of the J. I.

This award has been given by the Eastern Apicultural Society in honor of J. I. Hambleton, a worker in his own right who had a major impact on apicultural research in the 20th century. He was a federal research program in Somerset, Maryland, and operated laboratories, covering 20 States from the east coast to the Canadian border. In addition, during his long career in the Eastern Apicultural Branch he encouraged, and stimulated many researchers that soundly advanced the American Apicultural Research Society. Eckert, Laidlaw, Macke, Todd, McGregor, Sturdevant, and many others, too numerous to mention.

The 1973 recipient of the James Hambleton Memorial Award was Dr. Rolf Boch, a research scientist with Agriculture in Ottawa.

He has worked on various aspects of beekeeping, control of bacteria, antibiotics, foraging behavior, and newly introduced Canadian bees and brood feeders after hiving.

He has investigated the factors through which honey bees communicate with one another. He has determined the scents which are attractive to the glands, the mandibular gland apparatus of the worker honey bee queen substance as a sex attractant to draw workers during the mating process. He has worked on the chemistry of pollen attractive to foraging bees and such substance has been

20TH ANNUAL COI

ENCE — SUCCESS

(continued from page 1)

COOKERY; Donor: Dutch Gold Honey, Erie, Pennsylvania; Winner: Mrs. Della Smith, New York.

ROOT TROPHY AWARDED FOR COMB
Donor: The A.I. Root Company, Medina
Ohio; Winner: Mr. Frank Stottlemeyer, Silver Spring, Maryland.

WILLSON TROPHY AWARDED FOR HONEY; Donor: R.B. Willson, Inc., New York; Winner: Mrs. Sally Icenhower, D.C.

RESIDENT'S TROPHY AWARDED FOR HONEY; Donor: Mr. Earl Cochran, Shady Side, Virginia; Winner: Dr. Marvin Houck, West Virginia.

LECTOR'S TROPHY AWARDED FOR HONEY; Donor: The Officers and Directors of the American Beekeeping Association; Winner: Mr. Orvel Kester, Stratford, Connecticut.

EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY TROPHY; Donor: The Eastern Apicultural Society of North America; Winner: Mrs. Mary E. Washington, D.C.

Dr. Rolf Boch's honey, mead and gadget shows were judged by Dr. Roger Morse and his capable graduate assistants. Dr. Morse noted fine show entries were now more difficult to judge each year.

The highlight of the banquet was the presentation of the J. I. Hambleton Memorial Award to Dr. Rolf Boch for his outstanding research on the use of pheromones. This new award, besides recognizing a scientist, represents EAS support of the role of apicultural research in the development of bees and beekeeping for everyone.

Dr. Jacob C. Matthenius, University of New Jersey, described his research on the diagnosis of diseased equipment with the use of X-ray and protection of honey bee colonies from damage by use of inexpensive poller traps. Dr. Matthenius successfully prevented storage and transport of contaminated pollen.

Dr. Marshall Levin showed slides of his research in various parts of the United States and an exceptional view of the scope and content of bee research. Dr. Boch, Entomologist, University of Idaho, and winner of the Hambleton Award, presented a paper on pheromones and attractants of honey bees following coffee break.

W.H. Gillespie presented a paper on nectar bearing plants of the United States and Charles G. Dadant, President of the American Beekeeping Association, discussed the future of beekeeping in relation to agricultural plantings, static warping of lumber dimensions.

The Society departed Morgantown's air terminal with appreciation for the hospitality of the staff.

THE J.I. HAMBLETON MEMORIAL AWARD

The Eastern Apicultural Society at their annual meeting in August, granted the first J. I. Hambleton Memorial Award for outstanding research in the apicultural sciences in North America. This award will be granted annually to the scientist chosen by the J. I. Hambleton Award Committee, who has produced the finest piece of research in our field within the last four years, although it will not be given on any year when the Committee feels that there has been no research of the caliber to satisfy the high level of the J. I. Hambleton Award.

This award has been established by the Eastern Apicultural Society in honor of Jim Hambleton, who was one of the original founders of the Eastern Apicultural Society and an outstanding research worker in his own right. He, perhaps had greater impact on apicultural research than any other one individual in the 20th century. Jim developed the federal research program from one small laboratory in Somers, Maryland, to a complex of seven laboratories, covering all regions of the United States from the east coast to the west coast and from the Canadian to the Mexican border. In addition, during his long career as Chief of the Apicultural Branch of the USDA, he trained, encouraged, and stimulated a list of outstanding researchers that sounds like the Who's Who of American Apicultural Research. Men like Haydak, Eckert, Laidlaw, Mackensen, Roberts, Whitcomb, Todd, McGregor, Sturdevant, Burnside, Farrar, and many others, too numerous to mention.

The 1973 recipient and in fact, the first recipient of the James I. Hambleton Award for outstanding research in the apicultural sciences in North America was Dr. Rolf Boch, an outstanding research scientist with the Canada Department of Agriculture in Ottawa.

He has worked on various problems of practical beekeeping, control of bee diseases with drugs and antibiotics, foraging behavior of bees, pollination of newly introduced Canadian crops, population increase and brood feeding behavior of package bees after hiving.

He has investigated the scents and odors through which honey bees communicate with each other. He has determined the chemical structures of the scents which are produced in the Nasanof glands, the mandibular glands, and the sting apparatus of the worker bees. He has studied the honey bee queen substance, particularly its function as a sex attractant to drones, and as an attractant for workers during the migration of swarms. He has worked on the chemistry of substances which make pollen attractive to foraging bees, and function as feeding stimulants for bees inside the hive. One such substance has been identified and he is still

searching for others. These pollen attractants may now be made synthetically.

Dr. Boch's work with pheromones and attractants of the honey bee will greatly improve the utilization of the bee in the years ahead, and his identification and synthesizing of a pollen attractant is a key step in producing artificial diets so that we will be able to keep bees when and where we desire.

The purpose of the James I. Hambleton North American Award for the Advancement of Apicultural Sciences is to recognize and encourage outstanding research in apiculture conducted in North America and in United States possessions. A nominee for this award must have accomplished outstanding published research which has a direct relation to apiculture. Special consideration is given to independence of thought and originality and previous recipients of the Hambleton award are not eligible for future nomination.

The nominees will 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 especially encouraged. The deadline for receipt of nominations is January 1 of each year. The award is presented at the annual meeting of the Eastern Apicultural Society and the recipient must be present to receive the award and to present an honorary lecture.

Nominations should be submitted to: A. S. Michael, Chairman, James I. Hambleton Award Committee, Bioenvironmental Bee Laboratory, Room 200, Building 476, USDA Agricultural Research Center - East, Beltsville, Maryland, 20705.

INTRODUCTORY SPEECH for the PRESENTATION of the J. I. HAMBLETON MEMORIAL AWARD

A. S. Michael, U. S. D.A.

Tonight, as a Society, we are sharing a new experience. This is the granting of the first J. I. Hambleton Memorial Award for outstanding research in the Apicultural sciences in North America. As you know, this award will be granted annually to the scientist chosen by the J. I. Hambleton Award Committee, who has produced the finest piece of research in our field within the last four years. However, this award will not be given in any year when the Committee feels that there has been no research of the caliber to satisfy the high level of the J. I. Hambleton Award.

This award has been established by the Eastern Apicultural Society in honor of Jim Hambleton, as

(continued on page 6)

Where have all the bees gone?



Table 1.

Maryland Bee Indemnification Program

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973**
No. Col. destroyed	17(8*)	33(8*)	6*	11	16(14*)	8	2
No. colonies severely damaged	5(3*)	36(1*)	3*	--	19(3*)	68	12
No. colonies moderately damaged	---	12	3	135	101	4	11
No. Queen nuclei destroyed	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
No. Claims	4	4	1	3	6	4	4
Amount Payment	\$265.	\$1130.	\$60.	\$895.	\$885.	\$875.	\$205.
Insecticide	Dibrom Endosulfan	Sevin (Sweet- corn) Dibrom	Dibrom	Sevin (Cicada)	Dibrom Sevin Parathion	Dieldrin Parathion Malathion	Dieldrin
No. not approved	75 destroyed	17 dest. 10 severe 34 moderate	34 Mod- erate	34 Mod- erate	---	62 ⁺ dest.	---
No. claims not approved	1	2	1	1	---	2	---

*Payment was maximum of \$5.00 for category as loss not sufficiently substantiated.

**1 claim has been paid. Three additional claims are being processed.

A REAL HONEY OF A GRAB BAG

by Dewey M. Caron
University of Maryland

One of the unfortunate uncertainties in beekeeping today is the possibility of damage from pesticides. Some areas of the country have had much more serious losses than the beekeepers in the East. With few alternatives available, beekeepers, primarily those in the West, sought financial relief from the federal government. After much hard work passage of the 1971 Farm bill by the U. S. Congress yielded the Bee Indemnification Program. This program established categories of payment related to the severity of pesticide kill for any and all beekeepers who suffered bee colony losses or damage from a federally registered pesticide applied in the proper manner. The original

bill covered 1967 to 1973 and this was extended with slight modification, recently by Congress.

Under the program, to receive payment for honey bee losses, the beekeeper had to file a specific form with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A certain minimum of supporting evidence was necessary to qualify for indemnification. The information needed was slightly different for retroactive claims, for 1971 losses and has been further modified since.

All agricultural subsidy type programs have come under increasing scrutiny by members of Congress in recent years. The Bee Indemnification program drew some special criticism during debates for renewal of the program this past year. The article title, "A Real Honey of a Grab Bag" is a direct quote from one U. S. representative during

indemnification hearing feelings about the B. This representative feeling "getting stung" by pay. His remarks were widely news magazines and o

We are all taxpayers grab bag in the Indemnification the facts?

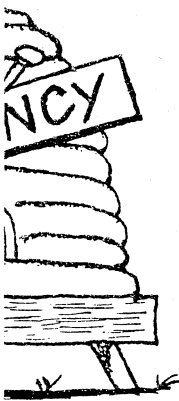
In Maryland, the Extension Apiculture Maryland ASCS personnel program. This is true fact, the recent modification for verification of pesticides to be made ASCS personnel. The claims is summarized 23 claims for \$4315. 1 additional claims still current year (1973). A (of 23 total) have had payment was \$575. for

In Maryland, Indemnification Program pesticide problem. Most not adequately replaced crop or pollination services of bees. It does not cover losses due to pesticide indemnification claim to note the loss or, submit a claim for it are probably 50 to 100

Most Maryland losses submitted, were for special circumstances several beekeepers in have colonies located bee yards were permanent several corn growers year and required (Sevin) while corn was

another bad year because extra carbaryl spray due locust. Permanent locust pesticide damage. With water boarding mosquitoes take a heavy losses are not reported

One submitted claim denied. Another claim he never owned and Still another claimant years but lacked sufficient him to full payment. (beekeeper was prepared entirely due to repayment income did not permit sales were planned to income. Indemnifi



tion Program		
1971	1972	1973**
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101	4	11
2	---	---
6	4	4
\$885.	\$875.	\$205.
Dibrom Sevin	Dieldrin Parathion Malathion	Dieldrin
Parathion		
---	62 ¹ dest.	---
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indemnification hearings. It clearly summarizes his feelings about the Bee Indemnification Program. This representative feels it is the "taxpayer who is getting stung" by paying for "all those dead bees". His remarks were widely circulated in newspapers, news magazines and on radio and TV.

We are all taxpayers. Do beekeepers have a real grab bag in the Indemnification Program? What are the facts?

In Maryland, the Apiary Inspection Service and the Extension Apiculturist have worked closely with Maryland ASCS personnel in the Indemnification program. This is true in a number of states and, in fact, the recent modifications of loss reporting calls for verification of bee losses as being due to pesticides to be made by an apiary inspector or ASCS personnel. The data for all Maryland pesticide claims is summarized in Table 1. As shown a total of 23 claims for \$4315. have been paid to date with 3 additional claims still being processed for the current year (1973). A total of 10 Maryland counties (of 23 total) have had claims. The largest single payment was \$575. for a retroactive claim.

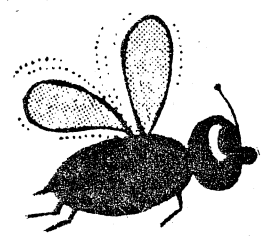
In Maryland, we do not feel the Indemnification Program is a solution to the pesticide problem. Money from the government does not adequately replace dead bees nor the honey crop or pollination services not secured due to lack of bees. It does not come close to including all bee losses due to pesticides. For every beekeeper indemnification claim, several other beekeepers fail to note the loss or, for various reasons, do not submit a claim for indemnification. Actual losses are probably 50 to 100 times greater in value.

Most Maryland losses, for which a claim was submitted, were for losses suffered because of special circumstances. 1968 was a bad year for several beekeepers in one section who happened to have colonies located near sweet corn fields. The bee yards were permanent locations. A canner put several corn growers under contract for corn that year and required that they spray carbaryl (Sevin) while corn was shedding pollen. 1970 was another bad year because fruit trees needed an extra carbaryl spray during emergence of the 17 year locust. Permanent locations suddenly had moderate pesticide damage. With Maryland having so much water boarding land, pesticides applied for mosquitoes take a heavy annual loss. Most mosquito losses are not reported.

One submitted claim was clearly a hoax. It was denied. Another claimant tried to collect on colonies he never owned and his entire claim was refused. Still another claimant had losses over a period of years but lacked sufficient documentation to entitle him to full payment. On the other hand one retired beekeeper was prepared to give beekeeping up entirely due to repeated losses. His retirement income did not permit buying of bees; in fact, honey sales were planned to help supplement retirement income. Indemnification helped him by

replacement bees and he intends to continue in a different location.

And what about the future? Although the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has started to critically review uses of such pesticides as Dieldrin, Parathion and Sevin, there is no reason to believe that beekeepers won't continue to suffer losses from these and other pesticide chemicals. Most beekeepers recognize that it would be disastrous to halt use of the current pesticides. They are necessary to enable our farmers to grow the vast quantities of superior quality food needed for our overpopulated planet. The Indemnification Program, it can be argued, is only an effort to help replace losses to make sure our bee population doesn't become reduced to a point where there are insufficient numbers of bee colonies for pollination services. It is a temporary stop gap measure. Until pesticides or alternate materials are developed that enable the honey bee to survive and beekeeping to continue here and elsewhere, Indemnification is, sadly, the only aid to the bee industry.



FERGUSON TO HEAD APIARY PROGRAM

Samuel B. Ferguson, 43, Madison, horticulturist with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture since June, 1962, has been appointed as the department's chief apiarist.

He replaces William C. Lueschow who served in that capacity for 9 years. Lueschow is now a full-time staff assistant in the department's plant industry division.

Ferguson, a native of St. Paul, Minn., began his career as a government employee in 1957 when he joined the Minnesota Department of Agriculture as a part-time apiary inspector, later adding nursery inspection to his duties. He served in the U. S. Air Force during the Korean Conflict in 1951 and 1952, graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1962 with a major in horticulture and a minor in entomology.

As chief apiarist, Ferguson will handle the statewide apiary inspection program with a staff of 17 part-time inspectors.

He is married and has 3 children.

SPEECH--

(continued from page 3)

you all knew him. Jim Hambleton was one of the original founders of the Eastern Apicultural Society and an outstanding research worker in his own right. He, perhaps had greater impact on apicultural research than any other one individual in the 20th century. Jim developed the federal research program from one small laboratory in Somerset, Maryland, to a complex of seven laboratories, covering all regions of the United States from the east coast to the west coast and from the Canadian border to the Mexican border. In addition, during his long career as Chief of the Apiculture Branch of the USDA, he trained, encouraged and stimulated a list of outstanding researchers that sounds like the Who's Who of American Apicultural Research. Men like Haydak, Eckert, Laidlaw, Mackensen, Roberts Whitcomb, Todd, McGregor, Sturdevant, Burnside, Farrar, and many others too numerous to mention.

Jim Hambleton always had a great love for the Eastern Apicultural Society and although he was interested in and worked with all portions of the beekeeping industry, he was especially fond of the hobby beekeepers and his associations with them.

The choice of the first recipient of the James I. Hambleton Award was a difficult one. Dr. Morse, Dr. Benton and myself, spent many hours working over the research in apiculture in North America for the past four years, and believe me, there has been some excellent research done during that period of time. However, after much study, we unanimously agreed upon this year's recipient.

The 1973 recipient and in fact, the first recipient of the James I. Hambleton Award for outstanding research in the apicultural sciences in North America is Dr. Rolf Boch, an outstanding research scientist with the Canada Department of Agriculture in Ottawa. Dr. Boch grew up on a small farm in Southern Germany where his father kept bees as a hobby. At the University of Munich he studied natural sciences, and specialized in biology and animal behavior. He received his doctorate degree in 1955 as a student of the eminent Professor Karl von Frisch. His thesis was on the dance language of the honey bee. A postdoctoral fellowship allowed him to remain with the University and to continue his studies on the racial variations in the dances of the bees. In October 1956, he emigrated to Canada to take up his present position.

In Ottawa he has worked on various problems of practical beekeeping, control of bee diseases with drugs and antibiotics, foraging behavior of bees, pollination of newly introduced Canadian crops, population increase, and brood feeding behavior of package bees after hiving.

He has investigated the scents and odors through

which honey bees communicate with each other. He has determined the chemical structures of the scents which are produced in the Nasonof glands, the mandibular glands, and the sting apparatus of the worker bees. He has studied the honey bee queen substance, particularly its function as a sex attractant to drones, and as an attractant for workers during the migration of swarms. He has worked on the chemistry of substances which make pollen attractive to foraging bees, and function as feeding stimulants for bees inside the hive. One such substance has been identified and he is still searching for others. These pollen attractants may now be made synthetically.

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So it is with great deal of pleasure that I present to Dr. Boch, on behalf of the Eastern Apicultural Society, the James I. Hambleton Memorial Award for 1973 for his research on the pheromones and attractants of the honey bee.



EAS JOURNAL

Eastern Apicultural Society
of North America, Inc.

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V. 2, No. 1, Feb 1974

ODDS AN

SONG OF THE

"The breeding of the
States Department of
artificial insemination
handicapped by the fact
the air with whatever drone

When the air is wine and the
And the morning sits on the
And the sunlight ripples on
Then love-in-air is the thing

I'm a bee.

I'm a ravishing, rollicking
That's me.

I wish to state that I think
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It's the place to pair with
Let old geneticists plot and
They're stuffy people, to a r
Let gossips whisper behind
(Oh, she does)

Buzz, buzz, buzz!

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To fly and soar

And fly some more.

I'm a bee.

And I wish to state that I'll
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I'm a bee.

And I'm here to state that I
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Improve themselves with lo

Let groundlings breed in the
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I may be small and I'm just
But I won't have Science in

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I'm a bee.

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It's far too studied, far too s

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That's me.

I can't afford to be too choc
In every queen there's a tou

And it's simple rare

20TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE - UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH, CANADA - AUGUST 7-10, 1974

20TH ANNUAL CONF

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deal of pleasure that I present
half of the Eastern Apicultural
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ODDS AND ENDS

SONG OF THE QUEEN BEE

"The breeding of the bee," says a United States Department of Agriculture bulletin on artificial insemination, "has always been handicapped by the fact that the queen mates in the air with whatever drone she encountered."

When the air is wine and the wind is free
And the morning sits on the lovely lea
And the sunlight ripples on every tree
Then love-in-air is the thing for me -

I'm a bee.

I'm a ravishing, rollicking, young queen bee.

That's me.

I wish to state that I think it's great
Oh, it's simple rare in the upper air

It's the place to pair with a bee.

Let old geneticists plot and plan.

They're stuffy people, to a man;

Let gossips whisper behind their fan

(Oh, she does)

Buzz, buzz, buzz!

My nuptial flight is sheer delight;

I'm a giddy girl who likes to swirl.

To fly and soar

And fly some more.

I'm a bee.

And I wish to state that I'll always mate
With whatever drone I encounter.

There's a kind of a wild and glad elation

In the natural way of insemination;

Who thinks that love is a handicap

Is a fuddydud and a common sap.

For I am a queen and I am a bee.

I'm devil-may-care and I'm fancy-free.

The test tube doesn't appeal to me.

Not me.

I'm a bee.

And I'm here to state that I'll always mate
With whatever drone I encounter.

Let mares and cows, by calculating

Improve themselves with loveless mating

Let groundlings breed in the modern fashion

I'll stick to the air and the grand old passion:

I may be small and I'm just a bee

But I won't have Science improving me.

Not me.

I'm a bee.

On a day that's fair with a wind that's free.

Any old drone is the lad for me.

I have no flair for love moderne.

It's far too studied, far too stern.

I'm just a bee-I'm wild, I'm free.

That's me.

I can't afford to be too choosy;

In every queen there's a touch of floozy.

And it's simple rare

In the upper air

And I wish to state

That I'll always mate

With whatever drone I encounter.

Man is a fool for the latest movement

He broods and broods on race improvement;

What boots it to improve a bee

If it means the end of ecstasy?

(He ought to be there

On a day that's fair.

Oh, it's simply rare

For a bee.)

Man's so wise he is growing foolish,

Some of his schemes are downright ghoulish;

He owns a bomb that'll end creation

And he wants to change the sex relation.

He thinks that love is a handicap,

He's a fuddydud, he's a simple sap;

Man is a meddler, man's a boob,

He looks for love in the depths of a tube.

His restless mind is forever ranging,

He thinks he's advancing as long as he's changing,

He cracks the atom, he racks his skull,

Man is meddlesome, man is dull,

Man is busy instead of idle.

Man is alarmingly suicidal.

Me, I'm a bee.

I am a bee and I simply love it,

I am a bee and I'm darned glad of it,

I am a bee, I know about love:

You go upstairs, you go above.

You do not pause to dine or sup.

The sky won't wait - it's a long trip up;

You rise, you soar, you take the blue.

It's you and me, kid, me and you.

It's everything, it's the nearest drone.

It's never a thing that you find alone.

I'm a bee.

I'm free.

If any old farmer can keep and hive me.

Then any old drone may catch and wive me;

I'm sorry for creatures who cannot pair

On a gorgeous day in the upper air.

I'm sorry for cows who have to boast

Of affairs they've had by parcel post.

I'm sorry for man with his plots and guile.

His test-tube manner, his test-tube smile;

I'll multiply and I'll increase

As I always have - by mere caprice:

For I am a queen and I am a bee.

I'm devil-may-care and I'm fancy-free.

Love-in-air is the thing for me.

Oh, it's simply rare

In the beautiful air.

And I wish to state

That I'll always mate

With whatever drone I encounter. E. B. White

ANNUAL MEETING HELD

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council was held in Toronto in December. Major problems face Canadian beekeepers this year.

Most serious is the 100% increase in the price of package bees. Because of the severity of Canadian winters, prairie beekeepers gas their bees after the first front - in late August or early September. The following spring they drive to the southern states to pick up new packages. The trip is long and, because the cargo is highly perishable, must be made as rapidly as possible. For this reason the new American legislation controlling the sale and distribution of gas and the hours of operation of service stations, and also reducing speed limits, presents another grave situation.

In addition, many American package bee suppliers have expressed the intention of cutting down the sale of bees and going into honey production.

The foregoing circumstances have forced council members to consider the possibility of importing bees from other sources and the following decision was approved.

"THAT the Canadian Honey Council recommend to Agriculture, Canada that the importation of package bees and queens from Mexico and Central America (north of the Panama Canal) be permitted provided the following conditions are met:

1. That there be an initial inspection as soon as possible by Canadians to certify freedom from acarine disease and the presence of the African bee, followed by annual inspections for each shipment thereafter or until such time as the Health of Animals Branch is satisfied there is no longer any danger. If *Acarapis woodi* or the African bee are found, importation should be forbidden. If the Mexican or other pertinent governments establish adequate inspection services, their annual inspections would be considered satisfactory.

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2. That any such imports be confined, under Provincial quarantine regulations, to the Prairie Provinces and the Peace River Block of British Columbia, for the first year, at least.

3. That infected bees be destroyed under existing Provincial legislation, if acarine disease is introduced accidentally.

4. That all persons involved in disease inspection and control be educated in the means of detection and possible control of *Acarapis woodi* as soon as possible."

The Health of Animals Branch of Agriculture, Canada is sending a team of specialists to Mexico and Central America immediately to carefully check the disease situation to determine whether or not it would be safe to import bees from those areas. If approval is granted, the bees will be brought to Canada by air.

Council expressed appreciation of the assistance Canadian beekeepers received from well-known Vermont beekeeper and E.A.S. member, Charles Mraz in their negotiations with Mexican government officials and beekeepers.

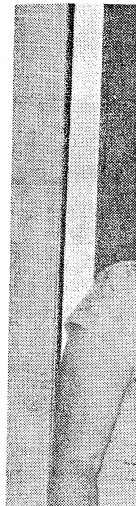
HUNTERDON HONEY WINS FIVE TIMES

Five Hunterdon County residents were winners in various classes of the 1974 New Jersey Honey Show, now on display in Trenton during New Jersey Farmers Week.

Daniel Wirasnik of Glen Gardner placed sixth in the light honey class and M.F. Hamaker of Bloomsbury placed first in the light amber honey class.

Other winners were J. J. Eibelheuser Jr. of White House Station who placed fifth in amber honey class; E.L. Eibelheuser of White House Station who placed first in the dark honey class; and William Garthe of Pattenburg who placed second in the shallow frame honey class.

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