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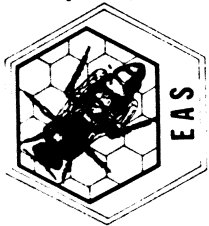
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Litchfield, CT 06759
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EAS JOURNAL

Founded 1973

EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

Vol. 7

No. 1

February 1979

American Bee Journal

Bee Honey

From "The Old Northwest," Volume 1, pp 155-157
Sent in by V.G. Milum

The honey of the wild bee was almost as valuable to the settlers as ambrosia and nectar to the gods. The honey bee was not a native but came into the woods from domestic hives. Unlike the housefly and rat, however, which followed settlement, the bee, by reason of its swarming and migrating tendencies, was usually a hundred or more miles in advance of the frontier, and the product of its labors, found on all sides, was one of the most sought after treasures which the woods could yield. Woods near prairie regions were especially well provided with honey because of the great variety of flowers. Flagg said that Illinois had more honey than any other place in the world. Bee trees were as much hunted as big game, and more valuable. On sunny winter days when snow covered the ground, frozen fallen bees gave a certain clue; in warm weather the buzzing sound of the hive revealed the location. A more scientific method of location called for a little box, glass if available, and a bit of honey or sweet. Bees gathered their cargo from it and their flight home was noted, then the box and a few captive bees were carried some distance to one side and as the bees were released another line was established. Somewhere near the intersection of the lines of flight was likely to be the bee tree, upon which the discoverer was entitled to place his mark, and by the law of the woods it became his property. (Henry Whiting, The Emigrant, 1819).

Another sport the woods present,
When brown October frost has lent
It's chill to hive the sylvan bee,
That stores its sweets in hollow tree.
Then forth he hies, when sunny day
Has lur'd the insect 'round to play.
Kindles a fire amid the grove
Where'er he sees a wanderer move,
Two stones within in furnace heats,
Then throws between the honied sweets,
Which, fuming upwards, odors spread
Through all the forest o'er his head.
Attracted by the fragrant air,
The vagrant bees assemble there,
Circling awhile in dubious flight,

Continued on page three

EAS JOURNAL
The official publication of Eastern Apicultural Society of North America Inc. published 6 times yearly at Litchfield Conn. 06759.

E.A.S. Journal \$2.00. Membership in EAS. Single \$3.00, Couple \$4.00, Family \$6.00. Commercial Membership \$50.00. Beekeeper Assoc. \$25.00. Individual Life Membership \$100.00. Membership will include a subscription to the Journal.

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Editorial

This issue is the beginning of a new year for the Journal and it is hoped that informative material will be included in each future issue. Articles of scientific developments and items relative to bees are welcome. As the Journal is the Official letter to EAS members, the proceedings and actions of the Society will be included in these pages. The purpose of the EAS as out-lined in the Constitution and By-laws as an incorporated functioning organization is to promote the art and science of beekeeping mainly among hobbyist beekeepers and the general public. To promote this proposal news letters were sent out to members as news and promotional items of the Society. Mrs. Edna Boeher was the elected official reporter. The EAS Journal as such was authorized on April 14, 1973 and the first issue appeared in July 1973 with J. C. Mathenius as Editor. This issue is starting the Journal's seventh year.

P. J. Hewitt, Jr.
Editor

Notice of Meeting

The Spring Board of Directors Meeting will be held April 20-21, 1979 in Ottawa, Canada.

Memorandum

TO: EAS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SUBJECT: DISTRIBUTION OF PROMOTIONAL BROCHURES

EAS is planning to distribute promotional brochures to all beekeeping organizations within its territorial boundaries. We would like to receive from you, a list of the names of each of the beekeeping organizations within your State or Province, whether or not they are affiliated with the State or Province Association, along with the names and addresses of each of the Secretaries of each organization.

We realize that this may take some time to accomplish, but would respectfully appreciate hearing from you in this regard at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,
Liz Rodrigues, Sec.

Bee Honey

Continued from page one

Then darting swiftly out of sight. He sees them as they eddying rise, And marks the course each insect flies With hapless instinct sure they dart, And all the fatal truth impart. Pursuing on , with eye upturn'd, The index tree is soon discern'd, Where, basking in the noon-tide ray, The hovering bees their hive betray. He plies the axe, whose frequent blow Soon lays their lofty refuge low. As it descends, the branches rive, And ope the treasures of the hive, While left on high, the buzzing swarm Flies 'round and 'round in wild alarm, Nor thinks to trace the ruin down. 'Til sweets and robber, all are flown.

Dr. V. G. Milum

It was not unusual to gather hundreds of pounds of honey from one hollow tree, and the sweetening properties of such a find opened new culinary possibilities to the housewife. The only other sweetening available was syrup and sugar from the sap of the sweet maple, but the preparation in quantity required equipment and labor which the settler at first could ill afford. The beeswax was as valuable as the honey. Often the bee was redomesticated and the settler housed a dozen or more hives or bee gums. With cattle range and bees both available it was truly "a land of milk and honey."

Beekeeping Short Courses Scheduled At Delaware Valley College

Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Pa., will again be offering two, three day beekeeping short courses, this year. The Spring Short Course will be held on Saturday, March 31, April 7, and April 21, 1979. This year, for the first time, the Summer Short Course will be held on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, June 22, 23, and 24, 1979, instead of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday as in past years. This change is being made in an attempt to accommodate those persons unable to attend the course on the three weekdays. The courses are being offered co-operatively by Dr. Robert Berthold (Associate Professor, Biology) and Mr. Jack Mathenius (New Jersey Supervisor of Bee Culture). Instruction will take place on the Delaware Valley College Campus, with the College apiary and fully equipped honey house being utilized.

Over 150 persons attended the 1978 short courses. Included in this group were experienced beekeepers, novices, and those considering taking up beekeeping as a hobby. There were also a number of people from out-of-state who were incorporating the course into their vacations, as well as quite a few school teachers who were planning to use the information presented in their own classroom situation.

The course includes both lecture and field demonstrations on most areas of practical beekeeping including starting with bees, equipment, diseases, queen rearing, management, swarm control, honey extraction, processing, and marketing, candle and mead making, and a special talk by Mr. Marren Berthold on uses of honey in cooking, baking and canning.

The total cost for the three days of instruction is \$20 (this does not include meals or lodging). A special rate of \$15 will be made available to young people 17 years of age or younger and Senior Citizens 65 years of age or older. Further information and an application for the course may be obtained by writing Dr. Berthold, c/o Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Pa. 18901, or by calling him at (215) 345-1500.

Legal Issues in Beekeeping

I. Zoning Ordinances

Unfortunately, there is an increasing tendency for town and city governments to attempt to restrict individuals from keeping bees within the area of jurisdiction, by passing zoning ordinances against it. Once, such an ordinance is enacted, beekeepers will generally be unsuccessful in challenging the legality of it in a court of law. Ordinances prohibiting placement of colonies in certain areas or requiring hives to be located a certain number of feet away from property lines, or a certain number of feet from houses and buildings have been considered legal by the courts. However, beekeepers may be able to convince local governments that an existing ordinance should be rewritten and weakened. They will need to show that the ordinance is contrary to the public's best interest. This can be done by indicating that bees must be present to effectively pollinate any landscape trees and shrubs, fruit trees, wild plants, flower gardens, home vegetable gardens, as well as agricultural crops grown in the area.

When ordinances of this kind are being considered, beekeepers must work together to protect their rights and see that public officials are not misinformed about the beekeeping industry. Too often such action is a result of a few residents introducing a petition to ban or at least severely limit beekeeping in the area because of stinging problems with wasps and hornets. With the general public basically not being able to distinguish between the various types of bees and wasps, along with the fear reaction that many people already have about bees; a few colonies of honey bees in the area suddenly fall victim to complaint. Public officials need to be made aware of the importance of honey bees to agriculture through their pollination activities as well as the economic value of honey and wax. In addition, they need to realize that in spite of ordinances regulating the keeping of bees, stinging insects will still be found in the area. In fact, they may not even notice a reduction in the population when the honey bee colonies are removed. Feral colonies of honey bees are routinely found in the walls of buildings and in hollow trees. Wasps and hornets will continue to be a problem. In fact *Vespa germanica*, a recently established yellowjacket in the Northeast has rapidly become a major urban pest.

Since zoning regulations of land can only be imposed where they bear some unreasonable relation to the public's health, general welfare, or safety, beekeepers being present and defending their industry will force the proponents of the ordinance to supply evidence to support their case. Otherwise, they are often successful in getting the ordinance adopted primarily on man's innate fear of being stung. In order for bees to constitute what the law would consider a public nuisance, the inconvenience caused by them must not be just fanciful, slight, or theoretical but it must be real and substantial. Therefore, zoning ordinances which are clearly proven to be arbitrary and irrational, having no relation whatsoever to the public's health, welfare, or safety, will be held by the courts to be invalid.

Fortunately, in areas where ordinances have been passed before beekeepers realized it or were unsuccessful in fighting it, zoning regulations generally do not prohibit the right to continue the uses of the land as were in existence at the time of adoption of the new regulations. Sometimes zoning regulations expressly provide that nonconforming uses may be continued, at least for a specified period of time, usually several years. So beekeepers who were continually or annually using certain bee locations prior to zoning regulations being passed usually will have the legal right to continue using those locations ("nonconforming use"). A nonconforming use for a particular location can be passed on from one person to another. However, nonconforming uses cannot be increased in size or use. Once a nonconforming use is discontinued it will be considered abandoned and the right will no longer exist. Routine seasonal movement of bees away from a location should not constitute abandonment. To be safe however, it would be a good idea to leave 1 or 2 dummy hives on location.

Another way to get around zoning regulations is to apply for a zoning variance. Variances are special exceptions to zoning regulations and can be granted by zoning agencies regardless of whether the land was previously used for that purpose or not. To obtain a variance, the request usually has to be submitted in writing as well as making a personal appearance before a "Zoning Board of Appeals." A variance is granted for a particular

piece of land, therefore, a variance must be applied for by a person who owns or leases the land in question.

References:

Bailey, Nelson E. 1976. Beehive locations and zoning regulations. Amer. Bee J. 116(1): 13-14, 26.

Martin, E.C. 1968. Bees and local ordinances. Amer. Bee J. 108(8): 312.

1979 4-H CLUB ESSAY CONTESTE J. 116(1): 13-14, 26.

Martin, E.C. 1968. Bees and local ordinances. Amer. Bee J. 108(8): 312.

BEE AWARD Vo. 3, No. 12

Notes and News on Bees and Beekeeping

Legal Issues in Beekeeping

II. Negligence or Public Nuisance

Last summer, a Montgomery country beekeeper who keeps bees in a residential area, was taken to court by his neighbors to force him to remove his bees. Unfortunately, you could possibly find yourself in the same situation. The basic legal issue involved here is "what legal right do you have to keep bees on your property or on property that you have permission to use, if a neighbor or adjoining landowner objects?" As a general rule, an owner or lawful occupant of property can use it as he sees fit, regardless of objections from a neighbor, providing he does not violate any specific ordinances or statutes as described in the last newsletter. However, there are limitations. You cannot use your property in a manner that seriously interferes with a neighbor's legal right to use his own property as he sees fit. In order for an adjoining landowner to force you to remove your bees, he will have to go to court and prove that you are maintaining what the law calls a "nuisance." In order for your bees to be declared a public nuisance, the inconvenience caused by them must be real and substantial, not fanciful, slight, or theoretical. Just because the neighbor is afraid of being stung or is highly allergic to bee stings, does not constitute a legal basis to obtain a court order to have the bees removed.

There are many instances of bees being kept on small lots in cities and urban areas without being a nuisance to neighbors. However, if too many colonies are kept in such a location, they can become a public nuisance from stinging and spotting of property by defecation, in spite of conforming to codes regulating distances from other properties, buildings, etc. In determining if a nuisance actually exists, the courts will decide on the basis of how the bees would be effecting a normal person of ordinary habits and sensibilities.

Nuisance cases should not be confused with cases of negligence. In order for a case to be considered negligence, either a person or his property has been injured or damaged resulting from someone else's carelessness or failure to take ordinary precautions against the potentially harmful act. If negligence can be proven, the person who was negligent will be required to pay for injuries or damages caused by the negligent conduct. Therefore, a beekeeper could be held accountable for a negligent act, even though his keeping of bees at a certain place might not be considered a nuisance. If a beekeeper goes out and takes honey off from his colonies while the adjoining neighbor is having a large party in the backyard, this could be considered a negligent act, if several people were stung at the party.

Since you own bees, you should remember that under the law, you are expected to exercise reasonable care to guard against situations in which your bees might inflict injury. By the same token, you have the right to expect others to exercise reasonable care to avoid in-

Continued on page six

jury to your property and bees.

The Montgomery County case referred to at the beginning of the article was thrown out of court by the judge in favor of the beekeeper.

References:

Bailey, Nelson E. 1975. A beekeepers right to keep bees lawfully on property, over a neighbors objections. Amer. Bee J. 115(12): 474-5, 490.
Loring, Murray. 1978. Law for the beekeeper-negligence. Amer. Bee J. 118(3): 167.

A Prior History to the Organization of Eastern Apicultural Society in 1955

In response to wishes expressed by Hugh McCleod in private conversations about some historical facts that should be published as points of interest, the following items are taken from minutes of Connecticut Beekeepers Assn. proceedings. These actions were a preliminary to the creation of EAS which is a viable and healthy organization to-day. It now is going to celebrate it's 25th Anniversary this next August 1979.

From the minutes of the Connecticut Beekeepers Assn. meeting held February 20th, 1954 in New Haven, Conn. a letter from President J.G. Levitre, R.I. Beekeepers, was read by President William J. McCormick. Mr. Levitre was present in the meeting and he was called upon for remarks. He extended greetings from R.I. and then explained a proposed plan for a Tri-State meeting to include Mass., R.I., and Conn. The proposal was enthusiastically received. Mr. Enoch Thompkins moved that a Comm. be appointed by President William J. McCormick to work on a Tri-State Comm. The motion was passed unanimously.

On April 17, 1954, the Tri-State Comm. members appointed after the February meeting was announced. They being Mrs. M. Louise Yates, Hartford, Mr. Cyril Simpson, Glastonbury, and Mr. Enoch Thompkins, Eagleville.

At the June 19, 1954 meeting Mr. Levitre was present again to explain a proposed plan. Arrangements were not definite until it was learned if Conn. beekeepers would cooperate. The purpose or plan was to bring in beekeepers from outside of their borders (R.I.) for an exchange of goodwill, friendliness, and the assurance of speakers of national renown.

The plan proposed would be arranged to hold the first meeting at Kingston, R.I. July 10-11, 1954. Mr. Max Reiner, West Hartford, reported a joint meeting of several members that was held in Larchmont, N.Y. in the fall of 1953. Mrs. Yates reported about plans made for a Tri-State meeting to be held in Kingston, R.I. at the University of R.I.

At the fall meeting held on October 16, 1954, of the Connecticut Beekeepers Assn. Mr. Gaston Levitre was present. He announced tentative plans for another Tri-State meeting get-together. He also revealed a letter from James I. Hamilton in which there was an extended invitation to meet at the University of Maryland and Dept. of Agriculture.

The Connecticut Beekeepers Assn. meeting on February 19, 1955 heard the received invitation from the Univ. of Maryland to participate in a New England and Atlantic States Convention to be held June 17-18, 1955. This proposal was heartily received.

At the June 25th, 1955 meeting of the Connecticut Beekeepers Mr. William J. McCormick was elected to be Director from Connecticut and P.J. Hewitt, Jr. as an Alternate. Mr. Roy Stadel who was a 2nd Vice-President, EAS of the newly organized Assn. gave a report on the recent meeting in Maryland.

In April 21, 1956, Mr. Levitre, President of R.I. beekeepers spoke briefly and explained the purposes and something on how EAS was operating. He announced the EAS would meet in R.I. this summer and there would be a beeswax display by Connecticut beekeepers.

P. J. Hewitt, Jr.
Historian

Bee Aware

4-H Essay Contest

The American Beekeeping Federation, Inc. announces its annual 4-H club essay contest open to all active 4-H club members in the United States on the subject - "Products of the honey Bee Colony." See the attached sheet for additional rules and regulations. Entries and a brief resume about the writer should be sent to the State 4-H Club Office, 405 Agricultural Administration Building by April 1, 1979.

Please encourage the 4-H members of your county to participate and take advantage of this opportunity.

1979 4-H Club Essay Contest

sponsored by
The American Beekeeping Federation, Inc.
13637 N.W. 39th Ave., Gainesville, FL 32601

Awards: A \$250.00 cash prize to the winning essayist.

A copy of an appropriate book about honey bees or beekeeping will be presented to each state winner.

Subject: "Products of the Honey Bee Colony"

Contest Rules

1. Essays must be 750-1000 words long on the designated subject only.
2. Essays may be typed or handwritten, and must include a brief biographical sketch of the writer, including the complete mailing address and telephone number. THIS INFORMATION IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE 750-1000 WORD LIMIT.
3. Essays will be judged on the basis of neatness, originality and completeness and accuracy of ideas expressed.
4. Each state may submit only one entry.
5. The state 4-H Club Office will be responsible for selecting that states winner and forwarding it to the American Beekeeping Federations Secretary's office before the deadline of May 1, 1979.
6. Final judging and selection of the national winner will be made by the American Beekeeping Federation's Essay Committee.
7. All entries become the property of the American Beekeeping Federation and may be published or used as they see fit. No essays will be returned.
8. The winner will be announced by June 1st each year and when possible the award will be presented by the state representative on the Board of Directors of the American Beekeeping Federation during that states annual 4-H Club Convention.

Frank A. Robinson, Chairman
Essay Contest Committee

EAS Meeting in Aug. 1979

THE GLOBE AND MAIL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1978—

Ottawa: A town For all seasons

By Beverly Gray

A Beautiful city at any time, Ottawa has its seasons of special glory. One of these times, of course, is in spring, when nearly a million tulips preen themselves from every boulevard, along every waterway; just before tulip time, these same parks and river banks are awash in daffodils. But in the beauty stakes, not tulips, not daffodils, not even sun sparkling on snow that stays white all winter, can compete with autumn. Trees turn color early in October and the whole city becomes crimson and gold.

A great number of Ottawa's most interesting attractions are free - important, especially to visiting families. Start with the Parliament Buildings where there are guided tours to the Commons and Senate Chambers (get seats in the public Gallery when Parliament is in session) to the impressive Library, which alone survived the fire of 1916 that destroyed the original buildings. See the view from the top of the Peace Tower, and the Memorial Chapel where names of the 66,000 members of the Canadian armed forces who died in the First World War are listed in the book of Remembrance. A page of the book is turned each day. Then out on the lawn where all those scarlet-coated mounties are waiting to have their pictures taken. On the lawn, too, listen to the carillon concerts held Mondays through Fridays, 12:30-12:45 until the end of October. (In summer, this is also where you stand to see the Changing of the Guard).

The residence of the Prime Minister at 24 Sussex Dr. is closed to the public, but the grounds of Rideau Hall across the street are open to strollers when the Governor-General is not in residence; by writing well in advance, to Government House, a tour may be arranged of the house itself, and one's name inscribed in the Visitors' Book in the foyer. The easiest orientation in any city is a sightseeing tour. Although Ottawa has more in summer, several are available year round. Gray Line has a two-hour, guided, 30-mile drive past the main points of interest—the Parliament Buildings, Prime Minister's residence, Governor-General's residence, embassies of many countries, national Arts Centre, the Experimental Farm with its arboretum, Supreme Court of Canada, National War Museum, Canadian Mint; it also gives an idea of the waterways of Ottawa, the Prince of Wales Fall in centre-city, the Rideau Canal, always alive. This tour continues to the end of October, costs \$5.50 for adults, \$2.75 for children.

Other tours by Gray Lines include: Waterways at Sunset, along the Ottawa River Parkway, \$5.50 and \$2.75. River Canal and Experimental Farm, stops at the Canadian Postal Museum and at the Experimental Farm, \$6 and \$3. Rendezvous with Science, a luncheon tour, including a visit to the Museum of Science and Technology and a stop at the Mill, a restaurant in partly restored flour, lumber and carbide mills on the Ottawa River, \$6.50 and \$3.25.

Among Ottawa's museums and public buildings, many with free admittance, and all of them well worth visiting:

National Arts Centre, stunning background for Canada's performing arts—music from folk to grand opera; drama in English and French; ballet. It also has a restaurant, bookshops and underground parking garage. There are guided tours. There is always something going on at the Centre; for information write National Arts Centre, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W1, or telephone (613) 237-4400.

National Museum of Man and Natural Sciences, man's evolution and changing culture through time, tracing prehistoric Canada for the last 30,000 years. The Natural Sciences part does the same for fossils, birds and mammals, plants.

National Art Gallery, paintings and sculpture from North America and Europe, from

early primitives to the most modern.

Museum of Science and Technology, where visitors are encouraged to touch buttons and pull levers and watch our development in such areas as communications, agriculture, transportation; in summer there are steam train rides from the museum to Wakefield, Que. and back.

Central Experimental Farm established in 1886 on what was then open land, is now in downtown Ottawa. It has nearly 1,200 acres divided into three main sections: research, agriculture and botany, livestock. The farm is open every day from 8:30 a.m.; guided tours are available.

National Library and Private Archives with copies of every piece of literature printed in Canada; there are interesting old manuscripts and displays.

National Postal Museum, which is more (although it is that, too) than the history of Canada in stamps.

For information on Ottawa, sightseeing, shopping, sports, restaurants, hotels, night life, attractions designed for children, and a dozen other subjects, write Canada's Capital Visitors and Convention Bureau, 7th floor

Memorandum

To: EAS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A copy of the 16mm film about OTTOWA, which I showed at Wooster last August, is available from the Canadian Government Office of Tourism in New York City.

Would you please address requests for it to John Root, our Public Relations Chairman.

My warmest wishes for a good New Year to all.

Ross
President

Match the Mood

Dining out is mostly a matter of matching one's food to one's mood. In Ottawa, just reading the What's On magazine (free in hotels and elsewhere) is enough to make one hungry.

There are several new restaurants around the Byward Market of Cafe la Guillotine, 531 Sussex Dr. Two people told me the onion soup is "fantastic." La Guillotine has old favorites but also has such items as quail, rabbit, sweetbreads. Mother Tucker's, 61 York St., in a restaurant built of weathered old barn lumber, has a small but good menu, moderate prices—two can have dinner for less than \$30. Of the Old Spaghetti Factory, 126 York St., the word was "nothing fancy, but you can eat well for less than \$5 each."

The Marble Works, near the old jail on Nicholas Street, also gets enthusiastic recommendations.

More sedate perhaps, but excellent, is Le Restaurant in the National Arts Centre, a fine place for dinner before the show, a snack afterward, or a night on the town. There is a lavish lunchtime buffet.

Le Chateaufort, 2 rue Montcalm, across the river in Hull, has French fare in quiet, intimate surroundings. La Ferme Columbia, 376 St. Joseph, also in Hull, serves traditional French Canadian food in a stone farmhouse built by Philemon Wright about 1837. La Crepe de France, 263 Rideau St., Ottawa again, offers more than 100 crepe combinations, rich or plain, sweet or savory.

This is just a sampling. There are many others, often serving ethnic food including the Parthenon, 589 Bank St., an exuberant spot where you go out in the kitchen and choose your food, then work it off dancing to the bouzouki. Chalet Suisse, 1386 Base Line Rd. is the only Swiss restaurant in Ottawa; it serves such items as Swiss Fondue to the accompaniment of Alp horn music.

More exotic, perhaps; Anna Purna, 808 Somerset St. W., has Indian dishes, lentil soup, curries seasoned to your taste. Topkapi, 209 Kent St., has authentic Turkish cuisine.

Application for Membership

Eastern Apicultural Society of North America, Inc.

Single \$3.00 Couple \$4.00 Family \$6.00 Individual Life Membership \$100.00

For Enclosed Amount () Date 1979

To: NAME _____

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SEND YOUR ADS TO: Mrs. Liz Rodrigues, RD 2, Five Point Road, Colts Neck, N.J. 07722. RATES are as follows: \$3.00 per inch, each additional inch, \$3.00 and each additional 1/2 inch \$1.50, full page, \$48., 1/2 page, \$24. and 1/4 page, \$12. If repeat AD copy remains the same, there is a 10% discount. Rates are per issue. Deadline, the 15th. of preceding month.

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