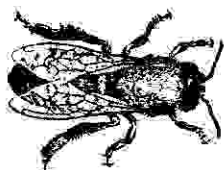


1ST VICE-PRESIDENT  
CHAS. WILLS  
830 S. Newton  
Springfield, Mo. 65806

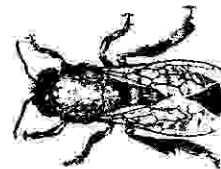
PRESIDENT  
JAY TOHTZ  
113 Woodridge, Kirkwood, Mo. 63122  
Tel. 314-966-2014

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT  
TRUMAN C. HARDIN  
1829 W. Washita  
Springfield, Mo. 65807



SECRETARY  
WILLIAM GARESCHE  
451 N. Geyer Road  
Kirkwood, Mo. 63122

## Missouri State Beekeepers Association



TREASURER  
JOE MAHER  
9410 Eastern  
Kansas City, Mo. 64138

EDITOR  
JAMES A. MARTIN  
6036 Highfield  
St. Louis, Mo. 63108  
314-351-9914

VOLUME 15

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DECEMBER 1977

NUMBER 4

Dear Beekeeping Friends:

The officers of the association wish each of you a happy and blessed holiday. And may the Lord be with you in the year to come.

Mr. Charles Wills is to be complimented on the fine program he prepared for the October meeting. He was in an extremely difficult position, but who wouldn't have been, trying to follow the footsteps of a seasoned professional like Don Taylor.

Mr. Joe Kibbey was presented a plaque naming him "Beekeeper of the Year" as he sat in his wheelchair. You could not help but admire his spunk. All who knew him for any length of time were well aware of all the time and effort that he unselfishly gave of himself for the betterment of the State Association. We wish him all the luck in the world and remember him in our prayers.

Another old time member who was one of the reorganizers of the State Association along with Mr. Kibbey and has unselfishly given many many hours of his time for the betterment of the association is the one and only Joe Maher. Mr. Maher is still in harness and serving as Treasurer for another year. He has asked that the following notice be put in the newsletter.

### "NOTICE"

1. EACH LOCAL ASSOCIATION SHALL ELECT (1) ONE MEMBER TO THE STATE ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE BOARD. (PLEASE NOTIFY THE STATE SECRETARY AS TO WHO WAS NOMINATED.)
2. THE TREASURER OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION, WHEN SENDING IN DUES OF THE NEW MEMBERS ON A PRORATED BASIS FOR HAVING JOINED IN THE LAST HALF OF THE YEAR, SHALL NOT PRORATE THE DUES OF ANYONE WHO WAS A PREVIOUS MEMBER.

Illness in the Garesche family prevented Bill Garesche from attending the October meeting. His wife is much better now and he wishes to thank Chester Crain for taking the minutes for him and in preparing a copy for this newsletter.

MINUTES OF OCTOBER 23, 1977 FALL MEETING  
MISSOURI STATE BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION  
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

"Joe Kibbey Day"

President Jay Tohtz called the meeting to order at 9:00 A.M. and introduced Rev. John B. Rollins who gave the invocation.

Rev. Rollins then recounted the experiences of Joe Kibbey as he was drawn into beekeeping - first by his son Eldon's 4-H project; and then, in answer to a radio appeal, into association with Mr. Joe Maher, Midwestern Beekeeper's Association President, and Dr. Phil Stone, Chairman of Missouri University Dept. of Entomology. They became what the Reverend called the "Great Triumvirate" that re-established the Missouri State Beekeeper's Association in 1960. About that same time Joe Kibbey, with the help of Dr. Hensley Hall, Mr. Julian Anderson, Mr. Galagher and Rev. Rollins formed the Central Missouri Beekeeper's Association. In addition to serving in most of the offices of these organizations, Joe Kibbey set an enviable pattern of from 400 to 600 pounds of honey per hive with his two queen system.

Rev. Rollins ended by presenting to Mr. Kibbey the Missouri Beekeeper of the Year plaque. Joe's son Eldon and wife Cordelia were present and expressed appreciation to the membership for the honor bestowed upon Joe. Mrs. Kibbey delighted the audience by revealing that Eldon very nearly chose worms instead of bees for his project.

After introduction of State Officers and a coffee break, Mr. David Ramsey, Supervisor from the Bureau of Pesticide Control, spoke on the relationship between pesticides and honeybees. Mr. Ramsey told us that although chemical control of insects was used early in the century, those chemicals and the chlorinated hydrocarbons of 1940-1950 (DDT, etc., that were taken off the market due to carcinogenic furor) were a relatively low toxicity hazard to honeybees. It was not until 1943 that the words pesticide and fungicide began appearing in garden literature and 1947 before the 2nd edition of Webster began listing the "cide" (kill) words.

Present USDA statistics indicate a 10% yearly pesticide loss of commercial hives. Copies of the USDA Leaflet No. 544 "Protecting Honey Bees from Pesticides" were distributed. Questions and answers brought out that:

1. Although farmers have the right to use pesticides, they have the responsibility to comply with legal restrictions imposed by the pesticide label.
2. Deep concern is being expressed to the increased hazards to bees from the new microencapsulated insecticides.
3. After testing 122 repellent additives to pesticide, Larry Atkins found that "Systox" reduced honeybee kill by an exciting 75%.

Dr. Ernest Lorenc's display and talk on "The Tub Hive or How to Pamper a Slipped Disc" were well received. Dr. Lorenc patterned his tub hive after the Yugoslavian equipment used by Mr. Vasili Oranski and his son Dan since 1930. Hopefully Dr. Lorenc's forthcoming article in the bee publications will give dimensions and diagrams for those who did not sketch patterns on the nearby Root, Dadant and Speedy Bee free literature.

Board member, Jim Robins, reported on the Mo. Division of Health's proposed rule change that would exceed present FDA regulations and extend the Health Division's jurisdiction beyond its adulteration concern into the production end of raw foods and thus into a new system of Honey House Inspections.

The ensuing discussion brought out that, since human disease-causing organisms will not grow in extracted honey, the State Health Department's basis for rule extension founded on yeast inclusions seems to be ill-advised.

Due to the trend toward stainless steel equipment in food handling, the paradigm of preferable honey-handling utensils raised a few eyebrows. Those materials with the least chemical reaction to honey and therefore most preferable were listed as follows:

- |             |                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Glass    | 5. Certain stainless steels |
| 2. Platinum | 6. Enamel                   |
| 3. Aluminum | *7. Zinc                    |
| 4. Nickel   | *8. Lead-Pewter             |

\*Due to acidity of honey, galvanized items are not allowable unless food approved resinous epoxy coated.

Lunch break was started at 11:20 a.m. with plans to reconvene at 12:30 p.m., but due to cafeteria mixup we were about an hour late starting the afternoon session.

Mr. Glen Stanley, State Apiarist of Iowa, talked and showed slides of the Stanley's Operation. Mr. Stanley's earliest recollections of his initiation into the honey industry are of taking his grandfather's daily production of 20 to 50 grafted queens to the mailbox. With his comments and slides, Mr. Stanley shared some of the knowledge he has gained in his many years as bee inspector and honey producer. He stated his opinion that 85% to 90% of the honey on today's market is ruined by excessive heat.

The Stanleys use controlled temperature to provide 90 degree F. in their baffle tanks, 100 degrees in the last sump and 125 degrees in the bottling tank. All of their year's production of 25,000 lbs. is sold at their door. Mr. Stanley admits that those who retail through a grocer's shelves may have more of a problem with low heat, however, he has found very little crystallization in Iowa honey that has been raised to 120 degrees.

President Jay Tohtz reported that though the Bee Law passed the Senate 33 to 2 and the House 133 to 1, Gov. Teasdale vetoed the bill due to a technicality. He read a letter from the Governor explaining his opposition to the review mechanism on the sunset portion that was tacked onto the bill. He thought it was so worded as to hamstring rule making. Senator Tennin proposes to re-introduce the bill, and again you will be called upon to contact your Senators and Representatives to work for passage.

Results of the Emblem Contest: 1st prize of \$25.00 - Henry Broeckmann, Kirkwood; 2nd prize of \$15.00 - Sue Nichols, Kansas City - 3rd prize of \$10.00 - Sue Moser, Lebanon.

Minutes of the March 26 meeting were accepted as published.

Financial Report by Treasurer Joe Maher was read and accepted for audit with a balance of \$1,020.20 on hand as of October 20, 1977.

Honey Queen Committee Report: Mr. Leo Erickson advised by letter that due to estimated \$1500 cost per year to cover expenses, lack of finances and interest make the sponsoring of a Missouri Honey Queen seem impractical at this time.

Committee on Local Ordinances: Since only two locals replied to the questionnaire no committee was formed. After discussion, a show of hands indicated local organizations preferred to handle their ordinance problems on a local basis.

By-Law Changes - Mr. Waldo Magers reporting:

Proposal #1 - All dues to be sent direct to Treasurer. Committee recommended no action be taken, and Mr. Magers so moved. Seconded by Mr. Jim Robbins. Motion passed.

Proposal #2 - Increase board membership to include one person from each local organization. Committee recommended favorable action and Mr. Magers so moved. Seconded by Mr. John Hartman. Motion passed.

Proposal #3 - Commercial beekeepers to have one board member. Committee recommended passage and Mr. Magers so moved. Question as to definition of commercial beekeeper arose; and after discussion, Mr. Ernest Johnson moved that one board member at large be elected. Seconded by Mr. Maher. Mr. Charles Wills arose to point of order. Second was withdrawn by Mr. Maher and Mr. Wills moved that words "commercial beekeeper" be changed to provide for election of one board member-at-large. Seconded by Mr. Don Taylor. Motion passed.

Proposal #4 - President and Secretary to reside in same general area. Committee recommended no action. After discussion Mr. Don Taylor moved for passage. Seconded by acting secretary Chester Crain who advised that since he did not live in the same general area as the president, his services would no longer be required. President Tohtz ruled Crain's proposed withdrawal out of order and Mr. Magers moved to table the question. Seconded by Mr. Joe Maher. Motion to table proposal #4 passed.

Vice-President Charles Wills reported on lack of participation of beekeepers at State Fair, and made a plea for participation next year. He passed out copies of rules provided by State Apiarist Joe Francka. After a general discussion, a show of hands indicated the desire of members to have the Executive Board meet, look into, and report on the desirability of contracting for booth space next year. Anyone wanting regulations regarding fair entry, write Joe Francka, Mo. Dept. of Agriculture, P. O. Box 630, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101.

Mr. Jim Leach moved that winning entry of the Bee Emblem contest be made the official Missouri State Beekeepers' Emblem and be put to use. Seconded by Roger Nichols. Motion passed.

Mr. Charles Wills moved that President Tohtz appoint a committee of three to bring samples of the perfected emblem to the spring meeting. Seconded by Mr. Leach. Motion passed. President Tohtz appointed Mr. Wills, Mr. Truman Hardin and Mrs. Sue Nichols.

Second Vice-President Truman Hardin presented the nominating committee's candidates for 1978 officers as follows:

President - Jay Tohtz  
1st Vice President (Programs) - Truman Hardin  
2nd Vice President (Nominations) - Charles Wills  
Secretary - Chester Crain  
Treasurer - Joe Maher  
Editor - Roger Nichols  
Board Member - Jim Robins

Since no other nominations were forthcoming from the floor, Mr. Larry Hanning moved that nominations cease and all be elected by acclamation. Seconded by Mr. Leach. Motion passed.

Vice-President Charles Wills conducted the drawings for door prizes that were donated by the local chapters, Leahy Mfg. Co. and Paul Clegg. Over 60 prizes were given out.

Meeting adjourned about 5 p.m.

FINANCIAL REPORT

October 20, 1977

MISSOURI STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION  
9410 Eastern  
Kansas City, Mo. 64138

Balance March 15, 1977	\$1167.39	1167.39
Deposits:		
3/25	228.00	
4/27	100.00	
5/25	134.00	
6/21	24.00	
7/20	39.00	
9/2	15.00	
Total	540.00	540.00
		<u>540.00</u>
		\$1707.39

CHECKS:

3/25	Holiday Inn Board meeting	31.20	
3/26	L. J. Kuehl, Speaker	128.00	
3/26	Lincoln University	112.50	
3/28	J. Martin - Postage	2.68	
3/30	J. Maher - Postage & Tel.	7.25	
5/21	T. C. Hardin - Prizes	8.86	
4/2	Osage Honey Farm	255.00	
5/21	J. F. Maher - Telephone	2.38	
6/18	J. Martin Postage	50.00	
9/19	J. Martin Mail & Post.	34.50	
10/14	J. Martin Mail & Post.	55.00	
		\$ 687.37	687.37
	Balance on Hand 10/20/77		\$ 1020.02

J. F. Maher, Treasurer

Mr. Joseph E. Francka, State Entomologist, announces the following  
as apiary inspectors:

J. F. Maher, 9410 Eastern, Kansas City, Missouri 64138  
Jim Robins, 800 Rickey Road, Kennett, Missouri 63857  
Max Thiel, 2811 Carson Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63114  
Leslie Shaw, Eldorado Springs, Missouri 64744  
John Hartman, Rt. #5, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101



The St. Louis Post-Dispatch newspaper of November 24, 1977 quotes Mr. John Buchanan, A. I. Root Company sales manager --

"Farming is a business nowadays and farmers don't keep bees anymore," Buchanan says, "But the suburban people are more than taking up the slack." It costs about \$150 to start up a bee operation -- for hive boxes, net, and a swarm with queen, he says.

Of 211,000 beekeepers in the United States, the international trade commission's latest count in 1975, some 95 per cent had fewer than 25 hives each. There were 10,000 part-time beekeepers who owned between 25 and 300 hives, and 1,600 commercial beekeepers with more than 300 hives.

Glen Gibson, executive secretary of the American Honey Producers Association, says commercial producers soon will push for a subsidy program similar to that adopted for sugar to offset the 2-cents-a-pound price advantage of imported honey. The United States imported 60 million pounds of honey last year to meet a nationwide demand that soared beyond the 200 million pounds produced domestically.

But pesticides, not import competition, are the biggest worry of the U.S. honey industry, Gibson says.

"Beekeepers in some areas of the country have been made bankrupt by pesticides," he says. "We expect it to get worse."

Spraying fruit trees and gardens in suburban and city neighborhoods with pesticides threaten bees that travel up to five miles to forage, he says.

The dangers of new "encapsulated" pesticides, safer for man but deadlier for desirable as well as undesirable insects, could reverse the revival of the bee colonies in the United States, bee experts warn.

Among the worst hazards is a new pesticide called Penncap-M, Gibson says. "It is applied in small capsules the size of pollen. Bees gather it in fields and bring it back to the hive. Still poisonous up to 14 months later, it's safer for farmers to handle but lethal for bees."

Such pesticides as Penncap-M are offsetting attempts to save bee colonies by spraying fields at night -- when bees are inactive -- with other short-lived pesticides that would lose their lethal punch before bees start foraging again at dawn, Gibson says.

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EDITORIAL

In view of the above article let's take a look at the Missouri State Association. Isn't it true that at least 95% of the members are hobbyist and side liners. A person with one hive pays the same dues as one with six thousand hives. In most fields it is unusual for a professional to join an amateur organization or to allow an amateur to join theirs. The professional has many problems that do not bother the amateur and the amateur has problems that do not effect the professional. For instance municipal ordinances against keeping bees. Also the health departments inspection of extraction would be costly to the professional but it would put the amateur and side liner out of business.

About 25% of the honey consumed in the United States last year was imported. The health department could not possibly inspect the extracting facilities in other states shipping honey into Missouri let alone the sources from Mexico and other foreign countries. It would be easier to put a stop to such an impractical idea before it becomes a law, than to correct it after it has become a law.

Let us hope that the Good Lord gives the wisdom and the strength to be helpful and considerate of each other's problems.

Take the bee law for instance, for the past two years the association has put everything else aside to get a bee law passed. I am for a bee law but not at all cost. The present law that would have become effective if signed by the Governor, in my opinion it is what is needed by the professionals but of no value to the hobbyist. Had the commercial beekeepers hired professional lobbyists and paid the expenses then I would say let the law go through as it is. However, when the hobbyist members were used as lobbyists and the expenses taken from the association treasury, then the law should be also beneficial to the hobbyist. As the proposed law is written, ten years after it became effective a person could still be keeping bees in a box which is deemed "not inspectable". Should an inspector destroy his box, he could then start out again with another box.

At the October meeting a man had a box for keeping bees called the Kenya Hive. It contained no frames, but had top bars from which the bee would draw comb. This hive is used in other states as an alternate to the unmanipulatable boxes. It is my opinion that the law should be changed to read: "Within six months after this law becomes effective, all bees shall be kept in hives ~~as~~ boxes that can be inspected". If the Legislatures were shown a Kenya box, they would see that we were not trying to put the keeper of bees in boxes to a lot of expense and the law would be helpful to all involved.

TO THE LADY BEEKEEPER

Have your husband build a Kenya hive for you. You only have to lift one comb and you get beautiful out comb honey without having a storage problem as to storing equipment in winter. With the bees having plenty of comb to draw out, swarming should not be much of a problem.



The following is from the December 1977 Gleanings in Bee Culture:

**"WE NEED YOUR HELP!"**

Year by year, the passage of city ordinances prohibiting the keeping of bees becomes more and more of a problem to hobby and sideline beekeepers. Many of you, individually or through your association, have been successful in preventing the passage of these laws through good public relations and in other cases by political or legal action. We would like to share the benefit of your successful technique with our readers.

Our recent experience with a beekeeping display at the Boy Scout Jamboree, where we came in contact with 25,000 young men, has convinced us that the "KILLER BEES" publicity has had more of a frightening effect on the younger generation than we had realized. We as beekeepers, in talking to the news media and friends, have got to preach the positive aspects of beekeeping and not be enticed into talking about how brave we are and how many stings we can take.

A controversy with a neighbor over bees may be a matter of principle, but multiply that by hundreds of thousands of beekeepers and it can spell the end of urban beekeeping enjoyment.

If you've been successful in preventing city zoning or nuisance ordinances against bees, please send us your story. - Editor"

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Bee laws are a national problem and not to be handled on a hodge-podge basis. If the bees are being kept in such a way as to be a public nuisance, the beekeeper should immediately correct the situation. In Eastern Missouri we have been successful by first inspecting how the hives are being kept, then having beekeepers attend the hearing to testify that they are not a nuisance. Also testify that more people are injured by dogs per year than by bees. If bees are outlawed then dogs should be outlawed. Most lawyers know nothing about bees and are more hindrance than help. Outlawing bees will not keep bees out of the city. A municipality does not have the right to deprive you of your rights as an American citizen. No doubt there is a federal agency which would defend you when you are discriminated against.

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS BY JOE MAHER**

**WILL BEES WINTER BEST WITH AN UPPER AND LOWER ENTRANCE?**

That is my practice but Dr. M. H. Haydak, University of Minnesota, says, "Colonies wintered with lower entrance closed and upper entrance left open consumed less honey, had fewer dead bees, had more brood in the spring and produced a better honey crop, than colonies weathered with both entrances open."

CAN TWO QUEENS LIVE TOGETHER?

Two queens of the same age brought together will fight until one is killed. Queens of different ages, say 1 year old and 2 years old will not fight when brought together, but one of them will be disposed of by the worker bees shortly after they are brought together.

CAN WASTE SUGAR BE FED TO BEES?

Yes, sugar that is damaged in transit which might have some dust or sand in it will not harm the bees, but if the sugar has been partly burned or contaminated with salt or other substances may be very harmful to the bees. In many cases where bees were given some salt, mixed with sugar, fed to wintering bees, they suffered great losses. The bees would fly out for water and be lost or die from dysentery.

CAN HONEY COMB BE STORED IN A DEEFPREEZE?

Honey stored in a refrigerator will granulate, but comb honey stored in a deepfreeze, 0 to 5 degrees will not granulate or change in color or flavor.

MISSOURI STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION  
6036 HIGHFIELD ROAD  
SAINT LOUIS, MO. 63109

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