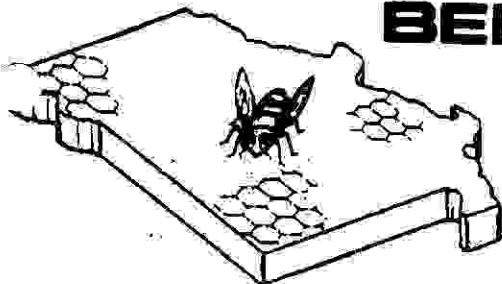


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VOLUME 20

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER
MARCH 1982

NUMBER 1

DEAR BEEKEEPING FRIENDS,

HAPPY NEW YEAR!! And what a New Year! It has been a toss-up as to whether we were in an Artic deep-freeze in January (wind chill -56) or in a Northern snow zone in February (30 inches here in St. Louis). But now the weather seems to have broken and with the warmth comes the Spring State Meeting to take the last chill from the heart!

As you will notice in the agenda on the last page, the new program chairman Mr. Mike Roling has put together a varied and promising program. He has scheduled five different presentations - each with a self-explanatory title. Turn to the last page for a peek!

LOOKS GOOD, DOESN'T IT!! Note that the date is Saturday, March 20 (the first day of Spring). Also the location on the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia has been changed from the Agriculture Building to the Memorial Union Building. The Memorial Union Building is the largest building on campus and is located 1 block North of the Agriculture Building. Detailed instructions on how to get there are on the back of the agenda.

* * * * *

At the Fall State Meeting, Mr. Jay Tohtz, our State Liaison Officer, reported that he is attempting to get the State Highway Department to seed the road sides with honey plants. After some discussion Mr. Curt Dennis moved that the Missouri State Beekeepers' Association should pay for and donate some seed if the opportunity should occur. Mr. Wilson seconded the motion and it carried.

Since the Fall Meeting Mr. Tohtz has contacted the Missouri Federation of Garden Clubs who are also concerned about road-side plantings. A combined effort may produce better results and more quickly. A more comprehensive report on this topic will be given by Mr. Tohtz during the business session.

Another area which will require discussion and decisions at the business session is the honey booth at the State Fair at Sedalia in August. The following message from President Boeckmann is for your careful consideration.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Fellow Beekeepers,

As 1982 comes of age each of us is looking forward to a successful year of beekeeping and a bumper honey crop. As President of your State Association, I too am looking forward to continuing with you an active and vital Association. Your officers and I hope to meet some of your needs and expectations by providing interesting and informative Spring and Fall State Meetings. Through this quarterly newsletter we also intend to disseminate information on Statewide Beekeeping activities, local associations' news, and beekeeping techniques and methods. Finally, we wish to continue to promote and publicize beekeeping in our State through our honey booth at the State Fair.

In regard to this last - the honey booth at the State Fair - we need your cooperation and help. For the past several years Mr. Truman Hardin, Mr. Charles Wills, and Mr. Mike Roling have generously donated their time and talents acting as Chairmen of the Fair Committee. Their organized and responsible handling and dedicated work during State Fair week have been deciding factors in making the honey booth profitable for our association. These profits have been necessary in securing for our State Meetings such fine speakers as Mr. Bill Carlile, Dr. Eric Erickson, Mr. Richard Harrell, Dr. Elbert Jaycox, Mr. Eugene Killion, Dr. Joseph Moffett, Mr. Marvin Parker, Dr. Walter Rothenbuhler, and Dr. Richard Taylor.

However, at the Fall meeting, our Co-Chairmen declined to re-accept these positions. We sincerely thank them for all that they have done!

Now what we need are three individuals to act as Chairpersons for the State Fair honey booth this August. The following is a brief summary of the Chairpersons' responsibilities.

- February - Meetings (March 1st through June 1st) as needed to determine goods to be sold.
Locate camping trailer for use in Camp Ground.
- July - Before July 15, order all goods for re-sale at Fair.
Order honey.
- August - Request workers for each day of the Fair.

Day
Before
the
Fair
Opens

1. Go to the Camp ground and get settled.
2. Check in at the Administration Building - booth information, sales tax number, instructions, etc.
3. Buy passes and make parking arrangements for Ag building.
4. At Ag. building unload and set up booth. Joe Francka will be there and has been very helpful.
5. Arrival of honey. Store in corner space. Check honey against invoice for inventory purposes.

During
the
Fair

Be sure to open and close according to building operation rules. And make sure that the booth is properly manned at all times.

In a letter to me Mr. Hardin has stated

"As soon as the Chairmen are known, I will get with them and will explain in detail. It might be helpful if I planned to be there on the day before and stay overnight for the Sunday opening and then perhaps Charles Wills might be there for closing. That way I could bring up last year's remaining inventory, table materials, labels, etc. and then Charlie could return them to Springfield. Charlie, Mike and I will help in every way possible!"

Volunteer workers from the local associations will mann the booth on a daily basis during the Fair. And, as Mr. Hardin states, last year's co-Chairmen will lend aid and support. So consider the importance of the honey booth to beekeeping in our State and seriously consider yourself or your beekeeping friends for a co-chairperson position.

Anyone wishing to contact me concerning the honey booth before the March 20th Meeting, please write to me at 619 Mendelsohn Drive, Kirkwood, Missouri 63122 or call collect after 6 p.m. on weekdays or any time weekends (314) 821-1356.

Hope to see all of you at the Spring Meeting! We will have more room at the Auditorium in the Memorial Union than the past seating capacity of 100 in the Agriculture Building.

Yours truly,

Henry

The Department of Agriculture invited the Missouri Beekeepers to participate in the 1981 Governor's Conference on Agriculture from December 13 through the 15th. As in past years we made honey available for the hor d'oeuvres session for the opening night of the Conference for an estimated 500 persons. The theme for this year's hors d'oeuvres session was "A Taste of Missouri". The following is the text of the thank-you letter from Mr. John P. Lansford, Commodity Marketing Specialist.

"The Missouri Department of Agriculture would like to take this opportunity to thank the Missouri State Beekeepers' Association for their generous donation to the 1981 Governor's Conference on Agriculture. The use of your product in the buffet made a complete and gracious display of the agricultural products of Missouri."

If the Missouri Department of Agriculture can be of assistance to your organization in the future, please do not hesitate to contact us."

Actually the honey came from Mr. Craig Oliver of the Central Missouri Beekeepers' Association who gave 1 gallon or 12 pounds to the conference on behalf of the beekeepers of Missouri. As of this date Mr. Oliver has not charged the association for this honey! This is not the first time that Mr. Oliver has been generous to the Association. We express to him our **DEEPEST GRATITUDE!!**

One of the results of the Governor's Conference was that the week of February 7 to the 13th was designated as "Missouri Agriculture Products Go To School". The Missouri School Food Service Association sponsored the school lunch week. The schools were encouraged to use menus which featured various food items which are produced in Missouri. The Schools were supplied with a week's menus. Also they were given the name and address of your editor as a resource person for recipes, menu suggestions, informational facts, etc. on honey.

An informational packet was sent to each school who requested it. The districts who sent requests were 1) The Worth County School District R-III in Grant City; 2) Lynda Johnson, Area Foods and Nutrition Specialist, Kansas City Metropolitan Extension Area; 3) Our Savior School in Fenton; 4) Senath-Hornersville C-8 in Senath; 5) the Columbia Public Schools; and 6) the Raymore-Peculiar High School in Peculiar.

A sample of the packet will be on display at the March State Meeting.

* * * * *

The following announcement came from Mr. Glen L. Stanley, State Apiarist, Iowa Department of Agriculture.

SYMPOSIUM OF PRACTICAL BEEKEEPING TO BE OFFERED IN IOWA

The Apiary Division of the Iowa Department of Agriculture under the direction of Mr. Glen Stanley, State Apiarist, will conduct a 3-day symposium for all interested beekeepers in the United States on August 2, 3, and 4, 1982. This meeting will be held at the Starlite Village Motel in Ames, Iowa.

If you are interested in getting started with bees, have numerous colonies of bees, want to increase honey production or improve your overall practical knowledge of beekeeping, this symposium will let you share more than 100 years of practical beekeeping experiences of the Stanley family, successful practices and ideas of many beekeepers throughout the United States, as well as profitable discoveries from the USDA laboratories.

No matter what your status in beekeeping may be, this symposium will be highly beneficial to you. It will take you through each category of beekeeping via lecture and field work.

Bring the family to Iowa this summer and take part in this knowledgeable family program.

For more detailed information contact: Apiary Division, Iowa Department of Agriculture, Wallace Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Phone: 515/281-5736.

* * * * *

NEW UNIQUE 4,66, & 12 FRAME RADIAL EXTRACTORS & THE "SUPER*LIFTER"
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* * * * *

Taken from 1981 "Situation Report" by Frank Robinson, Secretary, of The American Beekeeping Federation. Published in their Newsletter November-December 1981.

"It's always a pleasure to be able to write about positive responses of government agencies to the beekeepers' request and one of these times is the survey of bees for the presence of mites which is currently underway. Reponding after only a minimum amount of pressure from this organization and without waiting for special appropriations or additional personnel, this joint APHIS-ARS/USDA effort is well underway. Before this survey is completed samples of bees from colonies in each of the 50 states as well as from Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, will be checked for the presence of mites. According to the latest information from Dr. Shimanuki of the Bicenvironmental Bee Laboratory in Beltsville, MD, so far . . . of the more than 1000 samples which have already been examined, all were negative as far as the Acarine and Varroa mites are concerned."

* * * * *

Taken from the Missouri Crop & Livestock Reporter, February 1, 1982

	Colonies of Bees		Yield per Colony	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
	-thousands-		-pounds-	
Arkansas	32	31	49	44
Illinois	38	41	49	26
Iowa	85	88	74	39
Kansas	43	40	50	49
Missouri	124	128	53	36
U.S.	4,141	4,213	48.2	44.1

	Honey Production		Average Price per Pound	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
	-thousand pounds		-cents-	
Arkansas	1,568	1,364	56.0	65.0
Illinois	1,862	1,066	86.0	86.8
Iowa	6,290	3,432	60.0	58.4
Kansas	2,150	1,960	57.7	74.5
Missouri	6,572	4,608	83.0	87.0
U.S.	199,756	185,927	61.5	63.2

U.S. honey production in 1981 totaled 186 million pounds, 7 percent less than the 1980 crop of 200 million pounds. The number of colonies increased to 4.21 million, but yield per colony declined to 44.1 lbs. from 48.2 lbs. in 1980. In mid-December, producers reported 48.6 million pounds of honey on hand for sales, compared with stocks of 40.5 million pounds in 1980. The value of the 1981 crop was \$118 million, 4 percent less than 1980. The 1981 average price of 63.2 cents per pound for all honey sales was 1.7 cents above the 1980 average price.

Missouri's colonies produced 4.61 million pounds of honey in 1981, down 30 percent from the previous year. The number of colonies rose from 124,000 in 1980 to 128,000 in 1981. Yield decreased 17 lbs. to 36 lbs. per colony. The State's honey stocks on hand totaled 1.38 million pounds on December 15, and the average price received per pound was 87.0 cents, up 4 cents from the 1980 average price.

* * * * *

Taken from the Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Kentucky honey production was estimated at 1,176 million pounds for 1981. This is 16 percent below last year's estimate of 1,404 million pounds. Colony numbers increased to 56 thousand, up 8 percent, but yield per colony declined from 27 pounds in 1980 to 21 pounds in 1981. The average price set a record high of \$1.10 per pound, up 14.7 cents per pound from 1980.

FROM AROUND THE STATE

Remember in the December newsletter that your editor stated that as of December 1, 1981, the membership totalled 573. Also the interesting statistic was that of that number 191 or 33% were brand new members to the association. Well, the growth of the association continues! For the month of January the association has received 1982 dues from 56 more brand-new members!!!

Also as of February 1 several associations have sent in notice of renewal of membership of a substantial portion of their local association to the State Association. We especially congratulate the Jefferson County Beekeepers' Association, the Boone Regional Beekeepers' Association, Dallas County Beekeepers' Association, Two Rivers Beekeepers' Association, and Midwestern Beekeepers' Association, Ozark Beekeepers' Association, and the Tri-County Beekeepers' Association and Eastern Missouri Beekeepers' Association.

1982 Officers of the OZARKS BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

President	Charles Wills, 630 S. Newton, Springfield 65806
Vice-President	Bill Sutherlin, 1319 E. Downing, Springfield 6580
Sec.-Treas.	Truman Hardin, 1829 W. Washita, Springfield 65807

* * * * *

1982 Officers of the DALLAS COUNTY BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

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Vice-President	Don Hatfield, Box 57, Buffalo 65622
Secretary	Myrna Schultz, Rt. 2, Box 159, Urbana 65767
Treasurer	Roberta Howard, Rt. 3, Box 72 A, Buffalo 65622

* * * * *

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Vice-President	Wayne Thomas, 2514 Brookside Court, Columbia 65201
Secretary	Mrs. Fowler Young, R. 6, Box 312, Columbia 65201
Treasurer	Stanley Whitaker, 841 Sun Valley Drive, Columbia 65201

* * * * *

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Sec.-Treas.	David L. Crouch, Box 125, Troy 63379

* * * * *

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NOTE: 1st Vice-President = Programs, 2nd Vice-President = Membership
and 3rd Vice-President = Editor

Women's Auxilliary

President	Mrs. June Starcke, 5400 Bennington, KC 64129
Vice-President	Pat Maloney, P.O. Box 94, Archie 64725

Taken from the February issue of the Midwestern Beekeepers' newsletter.

"Did you know? A bee's stinger is scarcely an eighth of an inch.
All the rest that you feel is enthusiasm!"

LET IT BEE KNOWN . . .

Taken from the November 1980 THE IRISH BEEKEEPER, p. 246-247.

"We have three types of beekeepers:

1. The let-alone beekeeper.
2. The beekeeper who works to a programme, i.e., works one's bees with the least amount of work, not out of laziness, but to try and make some money out of the bees with the least attention to them.
3. The person who just won't leave the bees alone, but wants to be opening them up every weekend.

The first type can be a menace, especially in a populated district in two ways:

- a) allows them to swarm unihibited annoying and alarming neighbours, and then complains when no honey is forthcoming from the hive . . .
- b) Could be a possible source of danger to fellow beekeepers in the area as a possible source of infection by not inspecting bees for disease symptoms. . . .

The second type is the proper beekeeper to have around and if one is lucky enough to have such a beekeeper in one's area, one should try to emulate him or her, and if allowed, should try to get working with said beekeeper and learn the art properly.

This beekeeper will spend as little time as possible on manipulations, but still will control swarming, inspect for disease, and get the maximum crop of honey from properly managed bees. . . .

The third type usually has an overdose of bee fever and as said, wants to overdo it as regards manipulation. Remember, every time you smoke your bees to work them, they gorge themselves with honey - that is how you subdue them - full tummy makes them contented.

Well, when you have finished fiddling with them they have to regurgitate that honey back into the cells again and then get the colony back into working shape.

Also, one is helping to spread disease, if present, in the hive, for it is very hard to manipulate bees, especially with supers on without crushing some bees.

Bees, being very hygienic, will clean up this mess caused and in doing so could ingest spores of nozema disease. Also you could suffer yourself from this over-manipulation for should the weather change while you are working, the bees will soon let you know by turning very narky and you could get quite a few stings before you could get the hive closed up again. . . .

Give the bees a chance to get on with the producing of honey."

* * * * *

Taken from "How Doth the Busy Little Bee?" by James Gould, ethologist at Princeton University. Published in the September 8, 1980, issue of FORTUNE.

"... James Gould, a student of animal behavior at Princeton, has been injecting new subtlety into the instinct vs. learning controversy by demonstrating that even learning has instinctual origins, and, conversely, that instinct is largely governed by learning. Gould confines most of his attention to such social insects as honeybees, usually regarded as among the most programmed creatures of all.

... Recently, Gould has focused on the rigid, computer-like sequence of steps that bees follow in gathering honey, and he finds that much of the programming is in effect devoted to learning from the environment. Possessing only crude, nearsighted vision, bees appear to lack innate ability to tell which kinds of flowers are nectar-bearing; they find out by trial and error. When they approach a new species of flower, it's as if a sequence of steps in a computer program were turned on one by one. They learn to recognize that species in the last two seconds before landing on the flower - and only then. They learn to recognize that flower's scent in the first second or so after landing on it - and only then. They apparently calculate their homeward course, taking bearings from the sun, in the first couple of seconds after leaving the flower - and only then.

Bees even have to relearn the appearance and location of their own hive afresh each day, at the beginning of the morning's first flight. If the hive is moved during the night they have no trouble; if it is moved during the day, they are at a navigational loss and rediscover it only by blundering upon it. . . ."

* * * * *

Taken from "The New Beekeeping" adapted by Chris Dawson, Timaru, from a lecture by Dr. Don Peer of Nipawan, Saskatchewan, to the South Canterbury branch, National Beekeepers Association. Published in the June 1980 issue of THE NEW ZEALAND BEEKEEPER.

"... Where did we start and where are we now?

For about five years, we have had poor crops and high costs. Average production in our area last season was 140 lb/hive. The average cost per colony was 125 to 135 lb/hive.

We realized about 10 years ago that we had to change. Inflation and world competition were big problems but, also, productivity in our area was going down. . . .

Therefore, we were faced with two choices: Either get bigger and pick up on that, or get better doing what we were doing. We decided to get better. That is easy to say but difficult to do.

Our first step was to form a group which under our law is classed as a co-operative. Our small group of eight members representing seven outfits has a total of 10,000 colonies. . . .

After some time we made some headway. When I said that average production last year was 140 lb/hive, that was with those who are not using this New Beekeeping.

The average production of the group reached from 250 lb to 310 lb. . . .

Siting of apiaries

By the use of special bees and thousands of observations, the foraging range of these honey bees were recorded. For two summers, tens of thousands of observations were recorded on a chart showing visits up to a three mile radius.

Within a circle of one mile radius, 27 percent of the bees foraged; within a two mile radius, 50 percent; and within a three mile radius, over 20 percent.

Over half of the bees were working within a two mile radius. Bees fly a long way from their hives. We set down our colonies to cover all the pasture in a two mile radius.

Colony management

. . . If the queen lays 700 eggs a day, it is because the bee population is very low. As the population rises the egg laying rate rises. When the colony reaches maximum population of 30,000 bees (about half the strength of the colony) the queen lays 1,500 eggs per day. When the colony gets up around the 40,000 level the egg laying starts to decline. We do not understand why—we only know it happens.

Let's look at the ratio of sealed brood to bees. When only 10,000 bees are in a colony there are 85,000 cells of sealed brood, plus unsealed brood. This represents 85 percent. As the population rises, the percentage goes down. So what? When you have a small colony, it has, per bee, and per total number, a very large task to look after brood.

As they get to full strength, a much lower percentage of bees in the colony is looking after brood. Therefore, there are more bees in the field gathering nectar. . . .

A half strength colony of 30,000 bees would produce about 45 percent crop or 45 lb and as the population goes up from 30,000 to 60,000 so the production would go up from 45 lb to 100 lb.

We can now look at efficiency/bee: From two colonies each of 30,000 bees at the start of the honey flow, less honey would be harvested than from one colony of 60,000 bees. If the honey flow goes on longer, it could be possible for the two 30,000 colonies to produce more and overtake the 60,000 colony. . . .

Surplus wax cappings

When breeding stock is being selected, it is wise to select those that do not accumulate surplus wax on the cappings and those that fill the cells up to the cappings with honey. Surplus wax represents many wasted working bee hours that would have been better spent out foraging.

Other characteristics to select away from were surplus wax on wooden parts of frames, heavy propolis and burr or brace comb between frames.

It is bad economics producing wax. To produce one pound of wax takes 6 lb to 12 lb of honey and thousands of bees have been hung up in the hive for days: thousands of bees and tens of thousands of bee

hours are used to put surplus wax where it is not needed. When the bees are doing this they are not collecting nectar.

The first thing we changed to increase honey production was the selection of breeding stock for non-wax production. We consider this returned us 5 per cent.

Honey wax ratio

. . . We arrived at an efficiency indicator during production - the honey flow - and it tells you how efficient you are to yourself or somebody else or anywhere in the world.

It is this - "How many pounds of honey have you produced to each pound of cappings wax?" (not rendered comb). When we started, my ratio was one (pound of wax) to just over 80 (pounds of honey), rising from five years ago, to 1979 to just short of one to 160 - almost doubled efficiency.

The aim is to produce less and more

We now produce 300 lb of honey/colony in the bad years and up to 400 lb/colony in other years."

* * * * *

A BIT OF HONEY

Does your family complain that breakfast is always the same or do they eat with blank stares or with their noses in books and newspapers??

The following recipe from the EASY MEALS COOKBOOK by Kitchen Fare (Wauwatosa, Wisconsin) should liven breakfast!

PANCAKES SKYSCRAPER EN FLAMBE

- 1½ c. brown sugar
- ¼ c. honey
- 1 T. lemon juice
- 2 t. water
- ½ c. rum

Combine all ingredients, mixing until smooth. Spread a little on each pancake or crepe and stack six together. Pour warmed rum over stack. Bring to the table and light. When serving, slice into wedges.

PA'S HONEY-WHEAT PANCAKES

- 1 egg
- 1 c. milk
- 2 T. honey
- 2 T. vegetable oil
- 1½ c. whole wheat flour
- 1 T. baking powder
- 1 t. ground cinnamon

Break egg into a medium-size mixing bowl. Add milk honey and oil to egg and beat with a fork until mixture is well-blended. Add flour, baking powder and cinnamon to the mixture and beat just until flour is moistened. Pour a ¼ cup of batter for each pancake onto hot, oiled skillet or griddle. Makes about 8 pancakes.

* * * * *

BEEKEEPING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions and answers are taken from a nifty 95-page book 500 ANSWERS TO BEE QUESTIONS published by the A. I. Root Company.

Most of these questions will be concerned with swarming, the bane of beekeeping, since the swarming season will be two-thirds over by the publication of the next newsletter.

- 1) I have 100 pounds of partly fermented honey. Can I use this in any way to feed the bees in the spring?

Yes, honey that is slightly fermented can be fed in the spring after the weather is warm enough for the bees to fly freely nearly every day. Such honey should not be fed . . . where the bees are confined to their hives for long periods . . . Fermented honey can be greatly improved by heating.

- 2) To control swarming by cutting out the queen cells, when should one start looking for them?

As soon as the colonies have their hives fairly well filled with brood, pollen, and honey in the spring, some of them may start queen cells in preparation for swarming. By giving a second story containing dark brood combs before the brood chamber becomes crowded, swarming can usually be held back until considerably later in your locality. Cutting out queen cells can not be depended upon to prevent swarming. If the queen cells are destroyed when first started and the colony is given more room, swarming may be given up for the time being; but if the queen cells are fairly well along, containing large larvae, destroying them will have but little if any effect upon swarming, and a swarm may issue within a day or two after the cells are destroyed.

- 3) How can I recognize a queen cell?

It is much larger than the rest of the cells, and stands alone or in clusters of two or three cells. It somewhat resembles a long-pointed peanut, and it is built on the surface of the combs with the small end downward. Usually queen cells are found on the lower part of the comb, or in a depression in its surface.

- 4) What is meant by the "put up plan" for swarming?

The "putup plan" is the name used by Dr. Miller to designate a treatment for colonies that swarm. The hive is moved away and a new hive put in its place, the new hive containing two or three frames of unsealed brood, but there must not be any queen cells on combs. The old hive is then set on top of the new one so that the bees in returning from the field will all enter the new hive. This so depletes the old hive of its bees that the colony gives up swarming and the queen cells are destroyed. After about 10 days

old hive is put back in its former position and the new one taken away for increase. Instead of setting the old hive on top, it can be placed at one side with its entrance turned far enough away so the returning bees will not enter it, then a few days later, turned back so the entrances are close together before reuniting. When the old hive is set on top, it is placed, bottom and all, above the cover of the new hive, there being no connection between the two hives, each colony having its own entrance.

- 5) What is your opinion of the efficacy of placing a super containing only empty frames beneath the brood chamber as soon as winter is over, to prevent swarming?

This will, of course, delay swarming, and in some cases if this delay is sufficient to carry the colony past the critical period for swarming or to the close of the honey flow, swarming is prevented; . . . This is the principle of the Simmins method, the theory of which is that, as long as combs are being built below the brood, there will be no swarming. This plan was tried out in this country many years ago and abandoned as being not at all dependable when swarming is bad.

MISSOURI STATE BEEKEEPERS' SPRING MEETING

University of Missouri-Columbia.

Memorial Union

Saturday, March 20, 1982

A.M.

- 8:30 - 9:00 Registration - no fee
- 9:00 - 9:05 Meeting called to order by President Boeckmann
- 9:05 - 9:10 Invocation
- 9:10 - 9:20 Welcome and Update on Beekeeping at the University of Missouri by Dr. Thomas Yonke, Chairman of the Department of Entomology
- 9:20 - 9:50 Demonstration and Discussion of Kerkhof Hive by Mr. Truman Hardin
- 9:50 - 10:30 Extracting Honey by Mr. Charles Wills
- 10:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break
- 11:00 - 12:00 Judging Honey by Mr. Gary Ross of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture
- P.M.
- 12:00 - 1:30 Lunch (On Your Own)
- 1:30 - 2:30 Beekeeping and the IRS by Dr. Ronald Plain, Extension Economist of the University of Missouri
- 2:30 - 3:15 Historical Notes of Beekeeping in Missouri by Mr. Mike Roling
- 3:15 - 4:00 President's message and the business session
- 4:00 - 4:15 Attendance Prizes

ALL are invited to attend the Executive Board Meeting on Friday, February 19 at 7:30 p.m. at the Best Western Columbia Inn, I-70 and 63 South. Phone number: (314) 474-6161.

Room Rates: Single \$26 plus tax
 Twin or Double Bed \$31 plus tax
 Each additional person \$5.00.

When reserving your accommodations, please state that you are with the Missouri State Beekeepers'.

I-70 East of Columbia

Leave I-70 and turn into the Business Loop 70. Turn left at Tandy Avenue and follow this road south to the second set of stop lights. Turn right on Rollins Street and proceed to the stop sign at Hitt Street. Turn right and park in the Visitors Lot $\frac{1}{2}$ block up Hitt. The Agriculture Building is across the street and the Memorial Union is 1 block North.

I-70 West of Columbia

Leave I-70 and turn onto #740 Bi-Pass. Follow #740 approximately 5 miles to the junction of Providence Road. The football stadium will be ahead and on your right. At Providence Road turn left and go approximately 2 blocks to Rollins Street. Turn right on Rollins and follow it to Hitt Street. Turn left and park in the Visitors Lot $\frac{1}{2}$ block up Hitt Street. The Agriculture Building is across the street and the Memorial Union is 1 block North.

From #63 South

Turn left onto Stadium Road and proceed to College Avenue. Turn right on College to the first stop light. Turn left on Rollins Street and turn right on Hitt Street. Park in the Visitors Lot $\frac{1}{2}$ block up Hitt Street. The Agriculture Building is across the street and the Memorial Union is 1 block North.

MISSOURI STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSN.
619 Mendelsohn Drive
Kirkwood, Missouri 63122

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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