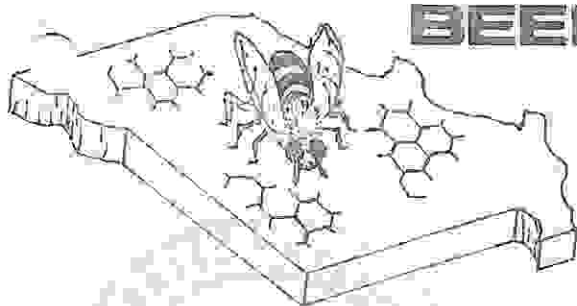


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VOLUME 27

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER
FALL 1989

NUMBER 3

GREETINGS BEEKEEPERS: 8690 HONEY STIX and 2100 cups of HONEY ICECREAM SOLD!!

Missouri State Fair Successful inspite of an official 4.45 inches of rainfall over the nine days of the fair. The final attendance of 335,750 represents a 19% increase over last year. The HONEY BOOTH had total sales of \$6009.70. Previous years were: 1987-\$5147.50, and 1988-\$5259.25. Our expenses were greater because we had to hire workers since we didn't have enough beekeeping volunteers, and increased booth expense at the State Fair grounds.

The Honey Exhibit was wonderful!! THANK YOU to all of you who took the time and effort to bring your honey to the Fair! Work has already begun for the 1990 fair which is scheduled for August 16 - 26,

SEPTEMBER has been declared NATIONAL HONEY MONTH! Please look for information in this newsletter about what the NATIONAL HONEY BOARD is doing.

OCTOBER 4th, Governor Ashcroft will be signing the proclamation declaring NOVEMBER as "Apiculture Month" in Missouri. A snack made with Missouri Honey and Missouri grown nuts will be served at the reception for about 250 people.

ANNUAL FALL MEETING: ROLLA, MO.
OCTOBER 21, 1989

The Missouri State Beekeepers' Fall Meeting will be hosted by the local MID-MISSOURI BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION. This local association has had fantastic growth this year and the membership is now at 33 beekeepers. The meeting will be held at the LIONS DEN at the LIONS CLUB PARK. Look for a map elsewhere in this newsletter. The headquarters hotel will be the ROLLA INN, at 1701 Martin Springs Dr., (314-364-7977). Please make reservations immediately and identify yourself as a member of the Missouri State Beekeepers Assoc. Lunch will also be served at the meeting, and advance reservations are requested.

Remember that the EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING will be held at 7:30 P.M. on Friday, October 20, 1989 at the ROLLA INN. I think we should get rid the the word "EXECUTIVE"; as our meeting is open to all interested beekeepers. The ground work for the business to be presented on Saturday is done then. Each local association should send a representative.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Contact: Karen Dahl
Evans/Kraft Bean
(206) 285-5522

September 1, 1989
Mary Humann
National Honey Board
(303) 776-2337

SEPTEMBER "HONEY MONTH" HONORS NATION'S HONEYBEES:
HONEY, THE SWEETEST GIFT

LONGMONT, Colo. -- September has been declared National Honey Month by the National Honey Board, honoring the contributions of the nation's honeybees.

Honey, one of the sweetest gifts from the honeybee, is growing in popularity. In 1987, fewer than 100 new honey-related products were introduced in major supermarkets; last year, nearly 160 new products containing honey made it to the grocery shelves. "Consumers and manufacturers are just now realizing that honey is 33 percent sweeter than granulated sugar and contains fewer calories for this sweetening power," commented Dan Hall, National Honey Board executive director. "This makes it very attractive to health-conscious consumers and food manufacturers."

The honeybee also contributes to the health of American agriculture. Last February, a Cornell University study for the National Honey Board showed the direct value of honeybee pollination to U.S. agriculture as \$9.7 billion annually, more

than scientists had previously thought. Moreover, honeybees pollinate much of America's wildlife habitat and home vegetable and flower gardens.

"Because of the hard work of the honeybee and the attentive husbandry of the honey industry, food supplies are abundant and economically priced," said Dan Hall. "We feel this contribution deserves some recognition."

There are approximately 211,600 beekeepers nationally, who tend more than 4 million beehives. Although the vast majority of beekeepers (totalling 200,000) are hobbyists, 10,000 Americans approach beekeeping as a part-time job. Together, hobbyists and part-time keepers account for 40 percent of the nation's honey.

The 1,600 remaining beekeepers are "commercial" beekeepers, whose colonies produce the remaining 60 percent of U.S. honey.

Each spring, these commercial beekeepers transport colonies to major agricultural areas where honeybees pollinate blossoming fruit, seed, nut and vegetable fields and orchards, providing increased yields and higher quality.

In the process, honeybees are responsible for pollinating approximately 80 percent of all insect-pollinated crops.

Hall noted that September is an appropriate time of year to honor the honeybee because it marks the beginning of honey harvest and the sweetener's most popular time of year.

"Honey goes so well in hot tea, hot and dry cereals, lunchbox sandwiches and fresh baked goods, that Americans naturally consume more heavily in fall and winter," Hall said.

The National Honey Board was formed in 1986 by the U.S. Congress to expand domestic and foreign demand for honey and honey products. The board consists of 13 elected honey industry members, and is headquartered in Longmont, Colo.

Greetings fellow beekeepers. First of all I would like to apologize for not being able to put in as much time as I would have liked to over the last few months. I have been working many extra hours at my regular job and have not been as attentive as I should have been to my job as president of our association. Because of this I owe a debt of gratitude to my officers who have been able to pick up the slack for me and without whose help events would have not worked as well as they have.

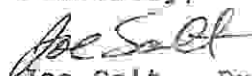
I was able to attend the Missouri State Fair only on the last weekend this year while I had originally intended to be present for the whole affair. Due to the hard work of the few people who helped attend the honey booth during the fair, the fair was a great success. I would like to extend both a personal THANKS and a THANKS on behalf of the Association to those folks who took the time to come to Sedalia and work the booth. We have an Association of over 450 members throughout the state with fourteen local Associations. I am amazed that out of all of these members, so very few can find time in their schedule during the eleven days of the fair each year to come and help. While we were very glad to see some of our very new members show up to help, most of the workers were the same faces that we see every year. There were only about 5 or 6 local Associations represented throughout the week. People, if we do not get better response next year for help, I do not see our State Fair Booth continuing much longer. We should have at least four people scheduled for each day so that the folks would only have to work a half day or so and be able to enjoy the fair for the rest of the day. This year, we only had a very few extra people who were able to spend time at the beekeeping exhibit and talk to the public about because we were short staffed in the booth.

Folks, this is YOUR State Fair and it is the ONE fund raising event that we have each year as an organization. It is up to YOU to set aside some time to help.

The next major event will be the Fall meeting which will be held this year in Rolla. I would ask that each local Association have at least one or two representatives present at this meeting. Lerry has an excellent program planned and it is also election time. Mike Vanarsdall will take over the reins of the presidency from me and we must elect a new Vice President. It is critical that we have a slate of prospective new officers to choose from. Some of you have shown some interest in becoming an officer in our organization. It is a great experience and if you have ever considered seeking an office NOW IS THE TIME. All offices are open for nominations except President. If you feel you are interested, contact one of the current officers listed in this newsletter or contact the nominating committee chairman Craig Oliver. It is a rewarding experience and we need to get some of the newer members more involved in running the organization.

I will be looking forward to seeing all of you at the Fall meeting so please plan to attend.

Sincerely,



Joe Solt - President
Missouri State Beekeepers Association

MISSOURI STATE BEEKEEPER ASSOCIATION
FINANCIAL REPORT
SEPT 2, 1989

Cash in Bank -- 3-9-89 \$ 3,642.47

Income:

Dues	\$ 669.00
Interest	69.83
Cook Book Sales	130.00
State Fair Honey Booth	6,009.70
Spring Meeting Meals	<u>655.30</u>

Total Income 7,533.83

Expenses:

State Meeting - Moberly	\$ 1,359.89
Newsletter	744.74
1989 Fair Expense	5,589.35
Honey Promotion	73.87
* Donations	643.00
1990 Fair Merchandise	589.80
Postage	50.00
Annual Registration	1.00
Phone calls	<u>26.87</u>

Total Expenses 9,078.52

Cash in Bank -- 9-2-89 \$ 2,097.78

ASSETS:

Checking Account	\$ 2,097.78
Inventory -- Cook Books	1,584.00
Fair Merchandise	<u>589.80</u>

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 4,271.58

* Donations:

MO. State Fair Premiums	\$ 393.00
AM. Beekeeping Federation	100.00
AM. Honey Producers	100.00
National Honey Board	50.00

MISSOURI STATE FAIR HONEY COMPETITION

CONGRATULATIONS to Jerry Nichols of Raytown for winning the Grand Champion Ribbon in Apiary Products. It was a close race this year, with Jerry being our youngest winner at age 18; and Glen Tally, (as one of the older exhibitors), taking a 3rd place. Sharon Gibbons was in the middle in both prize money and age!

Superintendent Michael Brown asked me to explain some of the problems he had to deal with this year. As many of you know, the entries were all computerized this year. Several mistakes were made in the information given to the media throughout the state. Apparently, not all the names of the winners, came out on the computer spread sheet. We hope that this does not cause any of you winners problems in your hometown newspapers. The list of winners which follows is complete, and you may copy it and submit it to your hometown newspapers. Secondly, the prize money has not been sent out as of 9-7-89, but certainly should have been by the time you receive this newsletter. You should have received your score sheet from Joe Francka the first week of September. Please call the State Fair office (816) 826-0570, if you do not receive your prize money.

There have been complaints about the judging again this year. Remember, that we have only one judge and he works hard from 9 am to 6:30pm. Why can't it be done faster? I think this is something that needs to be addressed at the Fall Meeting. We need two judges for the extent of the judging we have had since we added the Class 16 for Group Competition. One hundred eighteen ribbons were awarded, and I don't have the figures of how many total entries there were. The most comparisons were made between the judging of individual entries and group entries by beekeepers who bottled their entry from the same tank. This has always been a problem, so perhaps if we had different judges for the individual competition and the group competition; we could understand the difference.

Another issue that will be presented at the Fall Meeting, will be the possible elimination of the white wax class, and the addition of a novelty/special interest class. A true white wax is difficult to produce in Missouri.

Mr. Brown also asked me to publish how the point system works in selecting the Grand Champion winner. Classes 2 through 15 each are worth 100 points for a total of 1400 points. The total number of points determines who wins Class 1, and the prize money awarded in Class 1 is critical in determining the Grand Champion Prize. The Grand Champion Prize is total money won by the exhibitor in all 15 classes. For example, this year Sharon Gibbons and Jerry Nichols ended up with identical scores of 1302. A tie-breaker was used to select the winner of Class 1, since there can only be one monetary winner for each ribbon. Some time I would like to research how many times the judge has to deal with ties in each of the other classes.

The last item concerns the change in the Agricultural Building itself. This year the Honey Booth was at the East end of the building as it has always been, and the Honey Exhibits were moved to the West end. The reasoning behind it was to put all the commodities together at one end, and the exhibits together at the other end. With the honey exhibits separate, we lose some honey sales.

There is much eye appeal with all the exhibits lined up near the booth. Most of all, we lose the educational value of our honey and beekeeping display. We simply did not have enough workers to be in both places.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR REPORT

The State Fair was a great success. The fair booth had total sales of \$6009.70. This figure is higher than the sales in 1987 and 1988. The most important function of this honey booth is the public relations we do for all of you; increasing public awareness of the many uses of honey. If you have worked a 8 or 12 hour day, you don't have much voice left. I thank all of you who helped Jim Hausam in the booth and hope that you will be back next year. The honey display was bigger than last year, and many ribbons were awarded. It is alot of work to put together entries for the state fair. I felt that all the beekeepers who went through the trouble of bringing their exhibits to Sedalia shouldbe recognized. We all can't be winners, but if you figure out how many beekeepers there are in Missouri, we must be the BEST!!

INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITORS:

Glen Tall	Labadie	Edward Fisher	Smithville
Jerry E. Nichols	Raytown	Norma Meyer	Stover
● Sharon Gibbons	Ballwin	Delmar Wachter	St. Clair
Vernon Reynolds	High Hill	J.A. Johnmeyer	Fayette
Wayne Atkins	Columbia	Norman Holman	Columbia
Barry Davis	Wellington	Peggy Brouillet	Augusta
● Wilburn O'Neal	Independence	Ernie Galough	Holt
Robert McCarty	Sedalia	● Jim Thaxter	Moberly
Bob Finck	Crestwood	Vicky Reed	Union
● Jack L. Farrell	Independence	Ken Corbin	Chesterfield
Karen Kohne	Sullivan	James L. Davis	Beaufort
Naomi Brown	Creve Coeur	John H. Steffens	Independence
● Ron Vivian	Bates City	Hi Gensler	Kansas City

GROUP EXHIBITORS:

MIDWESTERN BEEKEEPERS ASSN: ● Glenn Davis, Chester Crain, Paul Garrett, Ron Vivian Ed Fisher, Cecil Sweeney, ● Clarence Vogeler, Hiram Gensler, Jack Farrell, John Steffens, Jerry Nicols.

BOONE REGIONAL BEEKEEPERS ASSN: Wayne Atkins, Norman Holman, ● Jim Thaxter

MO. VALLEY BEEKEEPERS ASSN.: Glen Tally, Vickie Reed, Delmar Wachter, Peggy Brouillet, Karen Kohne, James L. Davis

Two Rivers Beekeepers Assn.: Vernon Reynolds

EASTERN MISSOURI BEEKEEPERS ASSN: ● Sharon Gibbons, Ken Corbin

Beekeepers who donated their time to work in the honey booth include:

Jack Farrell	Midwestern	Ted Jansen	Eastern
Jim Thaxter	Boone Regional	Walt Bigelow	Midwestern
Sharon Gibbons	Eastern	Wilburn O'Neal	Midwestern
Ervin Otte	Eastern	Joe Solt	Eastern
Glen Davis	Midwestern	Ron Vivian	Midwestern
Clarence Vogeler	Midwestern	Jim Hausam	Independent
Carol Kjelshus	Midwestern	Mary Hausam	Independent

I have made a mark by all the exhibitors who have worked this past year. As you know, it is always hard to get enough people to work in the honey booth. Anyone who exhibits should consider giving some time to making the honey booth a success. After all, half of the prize money comes from income made in that booth!

CONGRATULATIONS TO THOSE WHO WON RIBBONS AND FOR
THOSE FOLKS WHO DID NOT, LET'S TRY AGAIN NEXT YEAR!

Individual Competition

Group Competition

Class 1: Display of Apiary Product

- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 1. Jerry Nichols | Raytown |
| 2. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |
| 3. Glenn Tally | Labadie |

Midwestern - Glenn Davis - Blue Springs

Class 2: Store Display

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |
| 2. Jerry Nichols | Raytown |
| 3. Glen Tally | Labadie |
| 4. Vernon Reynolds | High Hill |
| 5. Wayne Atkins | Columbia |

Midwestern - Glenn Davis - Blue Springs

Class 3: Display of Light Extracted Honey-25-50lbs.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. Jerry Nichols | Raytown |
| 2. Vernon Reynolds | High Hill |
| 3. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |
| 4. Glenn Tally | Labadie |
| 5. Wayne Atkins | Columbia |

Boone Regional- Wayne Atkins- Columbia
Midwestern-Glenn Davis- Blue Springs

Class 4: Cut Comb Honey

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. Wayne Atkins | Columbia |
| 2. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |
| 3. Vicky Reed | Union |
| 4. Glenn Tally | Labadie |

Midwestern- Glenn Davis- Blue Springs
Midwestern- Chester Crain-Pleasant Hill
Boone Regional-Wayne Atkins-Columbia
Mo. Valley- Glenn Tally- Labadie

Class 5: Round Comb Honey

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. Jerry Nichols | Raytown |
| 2. Glenn Tally | Labadie |
| 3. Wayne Atkins | Columbia |
| 4. Robert McCarty | Sedalia |

Midwestern-Cecil Sweeney-Overland Park
Boone Regional-Wayne Atkins- Columbia
Midwestern- Glenn Davis- Blue Springs

Class 6: Light Bulk Comb Honey

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |
| 2. Glenn Tally | Labadie |
| 3. Jerry Nichols | Raytown |
| 4. Barry Davis | Wellington |

Midwestern- Glenn Davis - Blue Springs
Midwestern- Chester Crain- Pleasant Hill
Mo. Valley- Glenn Tally- Labadie

Class 7: Dark Bulk Comb Honey

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Barry Davis | Wellington |
| 2. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |
| 3. Glenn Tally | Labadie |
| 4. Jerry Nicols | Raytown |

Midwestern- Glenn Davis- Blue Springs
Mo. Valley- Glenn Tally- Labadie

Class 8: Light Extracted Honey

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. Ron Vivian | Bates City |
| 2. Jim Thaxter | Moberly |
| 3. Wilburn O'Neal | Independence |
| 4. Jack Farrell | Independence |
| 5. J.A. Johnmeyer | Fayette |
| 6. Vernon Reynolds | High Hill |
| 7. Barry Davis | Wellington |
| 8. Jerry Nichols | Raytown |

Midwestern- Paul Garrett- Kansas City
Midwestern-Ron Vivian- Bates City
Boone Regional-Wayne Atkins-Columbia
Boone Regional-Jim Thaxter-Moberly
Two Rivers-Vernon Reynolds-High Hill
Mo. Valley- Vicky Reed - Union
Midwestern - Cecil Sweeney -Overland Park
Boone Regional- J.A.Johnmeyer-Fayette

INDIVIDUAL

GROUP

CLASS 9: Dark Extracted Honey

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Wayne Atkins | Columbia |
| 2. Jack Farrell | Independence |
| 3. Jerry Nichols | Raytown |
| 4. Glenn Talley | Labadie |
| 5. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |
| 6. James L. Davis | Beaufort |

Eastern Missouri-Ken Corbin- Chesterfield
Mo. Valley - Glenn Talley- Labadie
Midwestern- Glenn Davis- Blue Springs
Midwestern- Jack Farrell-Independence
Midwestern-Ron Vivian- Bates City
Mo. Valley - Vicky Reed - Union

Class 10: Sealed Honey Deep Frame

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. Jerry Nichols | Raytown |
| 2. Ernie Balough | Holt |
| 3. Wayne Atkins | Columbia |
| 4. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |

Midwestern- Hiram Gensler - Kansas City
Midwestern- Glenn Davis - Blue Springs
Boone Regional-Wayne Atkins-Columbia
Midwestern- John Steffens-Independence

Class 11: Sealed Honey-shallow frame

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Jerry Nichols | Raytown |
| 2. Wayne Atkins | Columbia |
| 3. Barry Davis | Wellington |
| 4. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |

Boone Regional- Wayne Atkins- Columbia
Midwestern- Glenn Davis- Blue Springs
Mo. Valley- Glenn Talley- Labadie
Midwestern- John Steffens- Independence

Class 12: White Candied Honey

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Jerry Nichols | Raytown |
| 2. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |
| 3. Barry Davis | Wellington |
| 4. Glenn Talley | Labadie |

Midwestern - Jerry Nichols- Raytown
Eastern Mo. Sharon Gibbons - Ballwin
Midwestern- Glenn Davis - Blue Springs
Midwestern- John Steffens-Independence

Class 13: White Beeswax

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Jerry Nichols | Raytown |
| 2. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |
| 3. Wilburn O'Neal | Independence |
| 4. Barry Davis | Wellington |

Mo. Valley- Peggy Brouillet-Augusta
Midwestern- Glenn Davis- Blue Springs
Mo. Valley- Vicky Reed- Union
Mo. Valley - Glenn Talley - Labadie

Class 14: Yellow Beeswax

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Bob Finck | Crestwood |
| 2. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |
| 3. Barry Davis | Wellington |
| 4. John Steffens | Independence |

Midwestern - Cecil Sweeney- Overland Park
Eastern Mo.- Sharon Gibbons - Ballwin
Mo. Valley - Glenn Talley - Labadie
Mo. Valley - Karen Kohne - Sullivan

Class 15: The Queen and her Bees

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Hi Gensler | Kansas City |
| 2. Jerry Nichols | Raytown |
| 3. Sharon Gibbons | Ballwin |
| 4. Glenn Talley | Labadie |

Midwestern - Glenn Davis - Blue Springs

Class 16: Group Competition from local beekeeping groups. GRAND CHAMPION WINNER is:

MIDWESTERN BEEKEEPING ASSOCIATION with GLENN DAVIS earning the most points!!	
President: Glenn Davis	Secretary: Dick Scott
1st V.P. : Joli Sweeney	Treasurer: Ron Vivian
2nd V.P. : Roger Nichols	
3rd V.P. : Terry Knowles	

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL OF YOU AND THANKS FOR SUCH AN OUTSTANDING EXHIBIT!

GRAND CHAMPION IN HONEY COOKERY IS: DIANE BARTLEY
Columbia, Missouri

Diane was talked into entering the baking contest at the Mo. State Fair by a friend who is a beekeeper. She is sharing her prize-winning recipes with us. Some are printed in this issue and the remainder in the next issue. Congratulations, Diane!

HONEY TURTLES

- 28 honey caramels (recipe follows)
- 2 cups pecan pieces
- 2 Tbls. cream or milk

Melt caramels in double boiler. Add cream and pecans. Drop by tsp. onto a greased cookie sheet and chill. Meanwhile, melt 1 cup chocolate chips and 1 inch square of paraffin wax. Clean beeswax also works. Dip chilled turtles in chocolate, place on waxed paper and chill.

HONEY CARAMELS (microwaved)

- 1 cup butter or margarine
- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar
- 1 cup honey
- 1 can (15 oz.) sweetened condensed milk
- Dash salt
- 1 tsp. vanilla

Place butter in large buttered mixing bowl. Microwave 1 to 2 mins. on med. high (Roast/70% power) to melt. Blend in sugar, honey, milk and salt. Cover with plastic wrap. Microwave 10 to 12 mins. on high; stir well. Microwave, uncovered, 16 to 20 mins. longer at 70% power, or until candy forms a ball in cold water (240°F.). Mix in vanilla and pour into greased 12x7" baking dish. Cool to room temp. before cutting. Cut and wrap in individual pieces. Makes about 84 one-inch candies.

HONEY SUNDIES

- 1 cup shortening
- 2 cup sifted flour
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup honey
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla or almond extract
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
- 2 cup finely chopped pecans

Cream Shortening; add remaining ingredients. Roll in small balls. Bake for 30 mins. at 300°F. Roll in powdered sugar while hot and again when cool.

HONEY BROWNIES

- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup margarine
- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup powdered sugar
- 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup honey
- 2 tsp. vanilla
- 2 eggs
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
- $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. baking soda
- 1 cup chopped nuts (optional)
- white sugar

Cream margarine and sugar until fluffy. Mix in honey and vanilla; Add eggs. Add flour sifted with soda, mix well. Add nuts, if desired. Spread batter in a well-greased pan. Bake at 350°F. for 30 mins. Sprinkle with white sugar approximately 5 mins. before removing from oven. Allow to cool and cut into squares.

HONEY CARROT BREAD

- 3 cups flour
- 1 tsp. each salt and soda
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking powder
- 1 Tbsp. cinnamon
- 2 cups finely-grated, raw, carrots
- 3 eggs, slightly beaten
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup salad oil
- 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup honey
- 1 Tbsp. vanilla
- 1 cup finely-chopped nuts

In a large bowl, measure and mix together dry ingredients. Set aside. In medium bowl, mix together slightly beaten eggs, salad oil, honey, vanilla, and carrots. Add to dry ingredients stirring only enough to moisten. Add nuts. Pour into 2 well-greased, lined 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " loaf pans. Push batter into corners. Heat oven to 325°F. Bake 1 hour, or until bread tests done. Cool 10 mins. Remove from pans. Complete cooling on rack.

HOT AND SWEET MUSTARD SAUCE

3-4 Tbsp. dry mustard
2 Tbsp. corn oil
2 Tbsp. water
1/4 cup honey
2 Tbsp. corn starch
1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 cup water
1/3 cup cider vinegar

In a bowl, mix mustard and corn oil until smooth. Gradually stir in 2 Tbsp. water to form a smooth paste. In saucepan, mix next 3 ingredients. Gradually stir in 1/2 cup water and vinegar until smooth. Stirring constantly, bring to a boil over medium heat and boil 1 min. Gradually stir into mustard mixture until blended. Cover and refrigerate. Stir before serving. Makes about 1 cup.

PINEAPPLE CHEESE DANISH SQUARES

Filling: 16 oz. cream cheese
1/4 cup honey
1 small can crushed pineapple
Crust: 4 cups flour (can be part wheat)
1 tsp. honey
1 Tbsp. dry yeast
1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup water
1 cup butter, melted
4 egg yolks, at room temp.

Confectioner's sugar frosting

Blend or process in food processor cheese, honey, and pineapple juice until creamy. Add remaining pineapple and stir until blended. Set aside. Combine half the flour with the dry yeast. Heat liquids with butter, then add to dry ingredients. Beat approximately 2 min.; add egg yolks and more flour and continue beating for two more mins. Stir in enough flour to make a soft dough. Divide in half. Roll each half on a floured board so that it will fit jelly roll sheet (10 15). Put one half in ungreased sheet and spread with filling. Top with remaining layer; seal edges; snip surface of dough. Cover and let rise about 1 hour until doubled. Brush with egg white, if desired before baking for a glazed effect. Bake at 375°F. for 35-40 mins. Cool in pan. Frost while warm.

OATMEAL COOKIES

1/3 cup vegetable oil
1/3 cup butter or margarine
1/2 cup honey
3 1/2 cup old-fashioned rolled oats
1 tsp. vanilla
1 tsp. cinnamon
pinch salt
1/3 cup raisins

Cream oil, butter and honey by beating at high speed for three mins. Grind 1 cup of the oats in a blender or food processor. Blend ground oats vanilla, cinnamon, and salt into creamed mixture. Stir in remaining oats and raisins.

Preheat oven to 400°F. Drop by tablespoonsful of batter onto a cookie sheet. With moistened fingers flatten each cookie to 1/4-inch thickness. Bake until lightly browned at the bottom edge, about 12 minutes. Makes 3 dozen cookies.

EASY DROP HONEY COOKIES

1/2 cup shortening
1/2 cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup honey
4 cup flour
1/2 tsp salt
1 tsp. each nutmeg, cloves, cinnamon
2 tsp. each ginger and baking soda
1 cup boiling water

Cream shortening; add sugar and egg. Beat well. Add remaining ingredients and stir. Drop by tsp. full on greased cookie sheet. Bake at 400°F. for 10 minutes. Cool.

FILLING:

1/4 lb. butter
3-4 cup powdered sugar
1 tsp. vanilla
2 tbsp. milk

Blend all ingredients. Place frosting on half of cookies; top with remaining cookies in sandwich style. Makes 2-4 dozen.

SURVIVING WITH KILLER BEES

TERRY B. STONE

Mr Stone is an
entomologist with
Monsanto!

African honeybees a.k.a. "killer bees" have been making a considerable nuisance of themselves since their arrival in Brazil in 1956 (Michener, 1972). The bees, though nearly identical to domestic honeybees can be excellent honey producers and pollinators when managed properly (Fig. 1). They are however, considerably more aggressive in the defense of their hive and are known to attack in numbers far exceeding that of the European bees commonly raised for honey production. This aggressive behavior has resulted in over 1,000 human deaths and has led to the near collapse of the beekeeping industries of virtually every country they have entered. Why they have been so difficult to control and the actual threat posed to human health, the beekeeping industry, and agriculture after their establishment in the United States is the focus of this article.

African honey bees were originally brought from Pretoria, So. Africa to Brazil in an attempt to breed a honeybee better suited to the tropics than the European honey bees used in the Brazilian honey industry (Michener, 1972). Mating the bees with European stock resulted in offspring as aggressive as the African parents; consequently, further genetic experiments were suspended. All would have been chalked up to experience but in 1957 several swarms of the bees escaped the apiary in which they were held and quickly established themselves in the Brazilian countryside (Kerr, 1967). Despite intense competition from domestic honey bees "Africanized" honey bees spread throughout Brazil and reached Suriname by 1971. They were in Venezuela by 1975, and had entered Central America by 1982. The bees which possess the same behavioral characteristics of their African ancestors are currently less than 300 miles south of the United States and are expected to reach Brownsville, Texas by mid-1990 (Taylor, 1985; Rinderer, pers. comm.).

The behavioral dissimilarities between African (AHB) and European (EHB) honey bees may be best explained by their evolution in geographic regions with distinct environmental stresses (Camazine, 1988). EHB, of which there are four major races: Italian, German, Carniolan, and Caucasian, evolved in northern and eastern Europe. The climate was temperate, there was good predictable forage, a short growing season followed by a long cold winter and little predation. The primary goal in perpetuating themselves was the collection of nectar and pollen for the production and storage of enough honey for the colony to survive the winter. To do so, colony populations had to be large with little propensity to swarm so that energy could be focused on food gathering and not the establishment of new nest sites. The bees consequently, became excellent honey producers and pollinators with the ability to survive even the harshest winters. Additionally, because of little threat of predation and a cool climate, they were relatively docile. Because of these traits, EHB are highly regarded by beekeepers and are the staple of the beekeeping industry throughout much of the world.

The African bees of which there four major races; the African (introduced to South America), Tellian, Egyptian and Cape evolved in areas with a moderate climate and variable rainfall, a short and unreliable nectar flow and most importantly, were the victims of heavy predation by other insects, animals and man (Camazine, 1988). To survive under such conditions the bees developed several survival mechanisms directed more toward surviving a harsh environment and predation rather than an extended period of cold temperature. Aggressiveness, most characteristic of the African and Tellian bees, was essential to defend the hive and ward off predators. In comparison to EHB, Collins and Rinderer (1986) found AHB to respond twice as fast to a disturbance with more than ten

times the number of bees. AHB also stung four times more than EHB.

Numbers of worker bees in the colony had to be built up rapidly to provide the foragers necessary to provision the hive. Foragers became very efficient at collecting nectar and pollen, covering large areas by moving rapidly from flower to flower and spending little time at each site. Once the colony had an adequate supply of honey the hive would swarm with the bees establishing new nests in any protected enclosed space (Fig. 2). Swarming or absconding, the complete abandonment of a hive in response to heavy predation, insured the survival of the colony by the frequent establishment of additional hives. This tendency for aggressiveness and swarming resulted in a bee undesirable to beekeepers but well adapted to survive in its environment.

AHB can be managed successfully as demonstrated by the South African beekeeping industry which relies solely on African honey bees and produces well over a thousand tons of honey each year (Fletcher, 1978). Their success has resulted from the development of safe management practices that complement the aggressive and swarming behavior of the bees. In areas of South and Central America where the beekeeping industries had been in virtual ruin these practices have brought a resurgence to the industry.

The first consideration in managing AHB is the safety of the beekeepers and general public. Hives have been moved to isolated areas at least 300 meters from habitation or livestock to prevent accidental contact with the bees. In addition the number of hives in an apiary has been reduced and they are separated by as much as two meters so that a hive can be worked without disturbing adjacent hives (Caron, 1987; Fierro et.al., 1988; Moffet and Maki, 1988).

AHB are incredibly opportunistic in their ability to gain entry to the skin and will exploit any opening in the clothing to do so (Fig. 3). Workers must wear protective clothing including a full body suit with head gear and a veil to protect the face and boots and gloves are usually taped to pants and sleeves to further prevent any entrance to the skin.

A team of two is necessary when working a hive. One person holds a smoker leaving the other free to concentrate on working the hive as quickly as possible (Figure). The smoker, common to all beekeepers, burns leaves, grass, or burlap and provides a cool puff of smoke which causes the bees to gorge themselves on honey and results in their becoming more docile. It can be effective under most circumstances but is virtually useless when the bees are very disturbed. In that event the best defense is a hasty retreat until the bees have settled down. It should be mentioned that even among Africanized bees there is great diversity in the degree of aggressiveness expressed among colonies (Collins and Rinderer, 1986). This is also true for European bees for which this equipment was initially developed and is widely used and recommended.

Swarming among bees is a response to good conditions i. e. plenty of food in the hive, a large population of workers and drones, and the emergence of a new queen. Under these circumstances the old queen will leave the hive and take ca. half of the workers and drones with her to set up shop elsewhere. AHB have the propensity to swarm more frequently than EHB which results in the production of more workers, drones, and queens and less honey. To prevent swarming from occurring sugar syrup is supplied to the hive and the resulting honey is extracted at least once a month. Consequently, honey production increases and since it is removed frequently, the bees never have enough reserve honey stored to begin a swarm. In comparison, since swarming is not as great a problem with EHB honey is extracted from hives only once or twice a year.

Following these management practices the beekeeping industry in Brazil is flourishing and in countries like Venezuela, Colombia and Guatemala, the tide

to profitability is beginning to turn (Camazine, 1988; Moffet and Maki, 1988). The cost has been high, however (Moffet and Maki, 1988). Many commercial beekeepers unwilling to work with the AHB have left the business and hobbyists are nonexistent. Those who have decided to stay are faced with several difficulties. Workers have to be trained and because of the difficulties the turnover rate is high. Production costs have increased from having to drive to isolated apiary sites, working the hives more frequently and the need for insurance to cover accidental injuries to workers and the public. There have been other considerations as well such as the necessity of promoting a positive image to the public and educating them as to the actual threat of the bees. It has not been an easy road for those determined to maintain their apiaries.

In southern Mexico where Africanization has yet to be complete, efforts are concentrated on controlling AHB through the Bee Regulated Zone (BRZ) sponsored by the Africanized Honeybee Cooperative Program. Jointly funded by the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Mexican Department of Agriculture, the Cooperative's goal is to slow the northward expansion of the bees and to genetically change them as they move through regulatory areas (Tew, et. al., 1988). The BRZ is comprised of two regions or operational units (OU) strategically situated where the Sierra Madre mountains in Central Mexico form a narrow passage between the Pacific and Gulf coasts on either side (Figure 4).

The aim of the operational units is two-fold (Tew et. al., 1988). First, to educate and organize beekeepers in maintaining the 38,000 hives in the two regions with only EHB stock and secondly, to monitor and limit the northward movement of AHB. As required by the program, beekeepers must register their hives with Cooperative officials; use only EHB certified queens, which must be marked; employ queen excluders and drone foundations to prevent the entry of AHB queens and drones into their hives; and to maintain bait traps to catch feral AHB swarms. Monitoring the location of AHB is accomplished through the placement and maintenance of bait traps in areas where few hives are managed as well as between the two OUs. A bounty is also paid by the Cooperative to individuals locating and destroying feral AHB swarms. The potential outcome of these efforts, according to Tew et. al. (1988), may be a mating advantage for EHB resulting in a less defensive and more manageable AHB x EHB hybrid than the AHB south of the BRZ.

As of the first of January, 1989 AHB were not established north of the BRZ (Wilson, pers. comm.). According to Jose Villa (pers. comm.) of the USDA Honey Bee Breeding, Genetics and Physiology Lab in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, there have been problems with the BRZ and it is expected to be breached. Apparently the Mexican government, although committed on paper, fell short in providing necessary funding for implementation of the program. Too few employees were hired to manage the OUs and implementation of necessary technologies i. e. bait traps, certification of EHB queens and the bounty system fell far behind recommended guidelines. Consequently, AHB are expected to continue moving through Mexico reaching Brownsville, Texas sometime between late 1989 and the spring of 1990.

Once the AHB enters the United States it was originally believed that it would not survive in areas having less than 240 frost free days per year. But due to their constant interbreeding with EHB as they moved north their cold hardiness has improved and they are now expected to occupy the same range as domestic honey bees (Rinderer pers. comm.). Unfortunately, interbreeding has done little to modify their defensiveness and propensity to swarm.

The potential impact of AHB on human health has certainly been well reported by the media but the actual threat is considerably less sensational. AHB do not attack randomly but only when they believe themselves or their hive is threatened. In fact, most of the initial deaths attributed to AHB occurred in the early

years after their establishment in Brazil to beekeepers who were unaware that their hives had become Africanized (Camazine, 1988). Once beekeepers and the general public became better informed the number of deaths throughout the AHB range has been significantly reduced. In the United States the same will also be true with the greatest danger again being to the beekeepers and not the general public. Camazine (1988), estimated the increase in deaths resulting from bee and wasp stings to increase from 40 per year to ca. 100. Although significant, the increase pales when taken in perspective of the total U. S. population. Furthermore, this number will most likely decline as the public becomes better informed of AHB behavior and how to recognize them.

Slowing the spread of AHB will be a joint effort between beekeepers, the USDA and other regulatory agencies. The beekeepers however, will still assume the greatest responsibility. Registration of hives is likely, as well as their movement to isolated areas. Maintaining pure EHB stock will be imperative and will require the same diligence as that exercised by Central and South American beekeepers. Consequently, the beekeeping industry will probably go into an initial decline until beekeepers recognize the necessity for this type of management. Those unwilling to adapt may leave the business and the hobbyist will find it more difficult to continue raising bees as well.

There is concern that the establishment of AHB may have a deleterious impact on the pollination of crops that rely solely on honey bees i. e. almonds, apples, alfalfa, and clover. The value of pollination by honey bees is considerable, estimated at ca. 20 billion dollars in the United States (McDowell, 1984). Danko and Rinderer (1986) however, found AHB to actually be more efficient pollinators than EHB and because of the large number of feral AHB swarms that will result, their presence should not seriously impact successful pollination.

The reality is AHB will make it to the United States within the next couple of years. They will not cause a rash of deaths nor the demise of the beekeeping industry just a change in the way they are perceived and managed. So enjoy those picnics and hikes in the woods, but remember, if you hear something buzzing behind a tree - don't investigate, just let it be.



Nick is
the son
of Jefferson
Co. President
LARRY
Simon

Youth busy as a bee

Nick Simon, a fifth-grade student at St. Rose Catholic School in Da Soto, was one of many students who worked on projects for the school's annual science fair which was held

recently. His project was on the honeybee. Many of the St. Rose projects were entered in the annual Catholic Education Fair which was held at St. Pius X High School in Crystal City.

(Lee Khorli photo)

Fall Thoughts: The Petring Hive and Super Lifter

By Jim Thaxter

September . . . October. Nearly the end of another honey year. For us, the honey year should be over and the surplus honey harvested, although mine isn't quite done.

For the bees, the honey year will continue until the first hard frost finishes off the fall asters. There is still time to put extracted supers out for the bees to clean. If you put them directly on top of the winter chambers, remember that bees will sometimes cluster in the supers on cold nights. During extended cold spells, outer clusters may starve to death, even during the fall season with a hive full of honey. An inner cover between the two areas will usually prevent this. Supers left in an open field common to all hives in the area can lead to the spread of diseases and/or mites.

With the bees finishing their year's work, this is a good time for you to assess the past season's performance and overall operation; it's a time to consider weather patterns, floral blooms, and other factors that affected the honey crop. It's not likely that we will ever see an identical year, but we might gain some useful insight for future similar conditions.

A hive and super lifter makes work easier.

We might also consider the effects of our management on the bees and ourselves. Every time I lift a box of bees or, worse, honey, I am reminded of some of my physical limitations, and I realize that some sort of assistance may be necessary someday.

A friend of mine has spent 50 years with bees and is a natural tinkerer. He decided recently that it was time to do something about the problem of lifting heavy boxes. His 12 hives are in two locations on his farm; one yard is somewhat remote and accessible only by a narrow lane. A vertical cut in the hill below these hives lets him back his pickup close to the bees and puts the truck bed at ground level. That saves lifting supers into and out of the truck.

One of my friend's more recent innovations was inspired by a magazine article and perhaps by several surgeries over *Missouri Farm* September/October '89

the past few years. Beekeeping activity requires a lot of lifting for various reasons. My friend had seen articles and advertisements for several different devices that would lift supers off brood chambers, and he decided he could design and build his own, which he did. In addition, the device can also be used to move hives. Thus was born the Petring Hive and Super Lifter.

Besides honey harvest, there are several other reasons a beekeeper might want to temporarily raise honey supers off the brood chambers: brood or queen inspection; queen excluder or escape board installation; or super addition. Any of these operations would require the removal of full or partially full supers, which are usually set on the ground and then placed back on the hive after the other work is completed. It is nice to have a second person help with the lifting, but in the absence of a friend, this device serves as an excellent silent partner.

The upright portion is mounted on the axle and the horizontal legs extending in front of the cart. The horizontal legs are just wide enough to straddle the narrow dimension of a hive. The uprights have channels to the inside. Garage-door-type rollers slide in the channels as the lifting platform moves up and down, operated by a winch stolen from a boat trailer. (After all, if you have bees, do you really need a boat, too?) The cable from the winch to the platform runs through two pulleys for greater lifting advantage. The boxes are held in the lifting platform by the compressive force supplied by a heavy spring and come-along. A bar at the front of the platform slides onto the two side rails. This front bar connects to a similar rear bar through the come-along, chain and spring.

The platform is easily raised and lowered by means of the winch and can be clamped onto any box, from the bottom one on up as high as the platform goes (on this model, about 5 feet). I clamped it onto the bottom box of the hive shown, which was 75 percent full of honey (6 boxes), and easily lifted it. The hive can be lifted the full height of the upright bars, or as high as necessary for loading it onto the bed of a pickup. The cart is nicely balanced, and 16.5 inch tires help it roll smoothly, even over rough terrain.



Supers may be held up while you work on the hive or even rolled away for harvest.

Although the builder feels that his hive lifter is as good or better than others he has seen, he does concede that it has two drawbacks. For hives on a hill, the wheels should have brakes, and the ground also needs to be level for the cart to properly straddle a hive for lifting. But on the plus side, it is easy to use, effective, and light for its strength. It would be easy to load onto a truck for transport to other yards, and it doesn't take up much room in a truck.

A quick glance through a beekeeping supply catalog or a look at most beekeepers' workshops will show that there is a wide variety of equipment that could be used for beekeeping. Some is popular for a while and then loses its novelty or is replaced by something that seems better. But I think a device like the Petring Hive and Super Lifter would be useful for many seasons of beekeeping.

For more information about the construction and materials used in the lifter, contact Milton Spilker, Shelbyville, MO 63469. (He can also explain why the lifter is named Petring.) ☐

-----NEWS RELEASE-----

AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS TO MEET IN TUCSON, ARIZONA

The American Honey Producers Association will hold its 21st annual convention January 9-14, 1990, at the beautiful Ramada Inn Downtown, in Tucson, Arizona. The meeting will feature as the Keynote Speaker the Honorable Morris Udall, U.S. congressman from Arizona. Also featured will be nationally known speakers addressing many topics of current interest in the beekeeping community. There will also be many opportunities to take advantage of some of Tucson's many attractions such as the Desert Museum, Old Tucson, the Greyhound Park, and the Pima Air Museum, just to name a few. Also scheduled will be a tour of the Carl Hayden Bee Research Center (USDA Tucson Bee Lab). The Ramada Inn Downtown is within walking distance of one of Tucson's best known shopping districts.

Richard Adey, AHPA president, expects a large number of the nation's beekeepers in attendance at the Tucson meeting. "We expect this convention to be one of our largest ever, attendance wise, due in part to the many important issues that we will be discussing and making decisions on. Certainly, the Honey Loan Program and the 1990 Farm Bill will be two of the main topics of discussion, along with the recent Disaster Relief Bill, and the National Honey Board Legislation changes. So we expect that a large group will be there to take part in the discussions."

For more information concerning the AHPA convention, contact Ray Chancey, convention chairman, at 409-258-3034.



National Honey Board
421 21st Street #303
Longmont, Colorado 80501-4421
303.776.2337
Facsimile 303.776.1177

July 13, 1989
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For more information,
contact Mary Humann
(303) 776-2337

A HONEY OF A FALL

The fall will be filled with Honey Board promotions to keep honey on the minds of consumers and retailers.

A Honey of a Muffin

The Honey Board is joining forces with Betty Crocker Oat Bran and Wild Blueberry muffins in a national "Honey of a Muffin" insert to appear in 272 major metropolitan newspapers from coast to coast on Aug. 27, 1989.

The 51 million inserts will include an advertisement for honey-topped, mouthwatering muffins as well as an offer for the Honey Board's cuddly and lovable "Honey I love You" bear with proof of purchase of honey.

In addition to the insert, the Honey Board's bear offer will be featured on 5 million Wild Blueberry and Oat Bran muffin packages this fall.

A Lifetime of Honey

Honey 30-second television ads will run on Lifetime Cable System 28 times a week for the entire month of September.

The television ads will reach over 27 million consumers with the message--"Honey is Another Word for Love."

A Natural for Breakfast

To keep the momentum rolling through the fall months, honey will be featured as "a natural for breakfast" this November.

The advertisement, showing a variety of simple honey uses at breakfast, includes a folding, pop-up coupon for 20 cents off any size or brand of honey. The coupons will be redeemed by the National Honey Board.

The ads and over 14 million coupons will appear in every other issue of six leading consumer magazines:

Better Homes & Gardens,

Good Housekeeping,

Ladies Home Journal,

McCall's,

Redbook and

Woman's Day.

Sweet Incentives in 11 Markets

A special retail incentive program in 11 target markets will bring even more attention to honey. Retailers

who agree to run newspaper ads for honey or build special honey displays will win "Honey I Love You" bears to send to anyone in the United States.

In addition, in each market, the Board will select the retailer who created the most outstanding honey displays and feature ads to participate in the First Annual Retail Honey Roundtable. The Roundtable will combine a honey retail working session with great meals and fun.

The 11 target markets are:

Atlanta,

Boston,

Chicago,

Dallas,

Denver,

Kansas City,

Los Angeles,

Minneapolis/St. Paul,

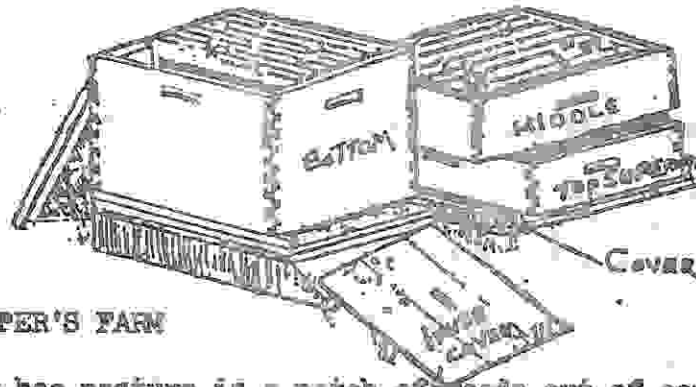
Seattle,

Tampa, and

Washington/Baltimore/Norfolk.

Plan now for a honey of a fall!

In The Beginning . . .



A BEEKEEPER'S FARM

To my neighboring farmer, my bee pasture is a patch of weeds out of control! To my husband, it's frustration until he is allowed to mow! To me, it is a patch of "heaven" filled with all the colors of wildflowers. In South-central Missouri, we are not fortunate enough to have the hundreds of acres of sweet-clover and alfalfa that beekeepers to our north and west do. Here the farmers don't plant sweet clover because it's coarse and the stem is "leggy". Although they plant alfalfa, they cut it too soon to get a good crop of honey from it.

So we bought our own land thinking that we could grow a fine field of clovers. After eight years, I finally have achieved what I started out to do. That was to have a bee pasture that substantially increased the honey production on our farm. In the past years, the hives at this farm have consistently produced 60-80 pounds of honey per season. This is much lower than the hives I have near St. Louis. Some years the honey has been light, but most years, it is amber or darker. This year the honey production should be around 125 pound average; and I won't have to feed them with the strong fall flow in progress. Now some of you might say that this was an exceptional year with all the moisture we have had to produce an abundance of flowering plants. For our area in the Ozarks it was fairly dry, but we had just enough rain at critical times. I think that cooler evening temperatures were helpful. The bees were set back by a late frost on May 1st, that killed all the buds of the black locust; but there has been a nice succession of flowering plants ever since. The sweet clovers bloomed twice this year and amazingly, one of my young black locust bloomed last week.

My husband and I had no experience at farming. We have made many mistakes that I would like to share. We went for help to our county extension office, and although they meant well; the advice we were given was intended for cattle production. They recommended that we kill all the native grasses and low-hop clover replacing it with fescue and clover or bird's foot trefoil. We had no idea how dominant a grass fescue is. A few years later, we had nice pasture without much bee pasture. Since then we have spent a considerable amount of time and money trying to get rid of the fescue.

Now we have an untidy patch of weeds including mint, blazing star, several kinds of milkweed, goldenrod; along with things we planted such as alfalfa, sweet clover, and bird's-foot trefoil. Although the books on honey plants don't consider low-hop clover much of a honey plant; it produces a good quality honey here.

So if you have a piece of land that you want to turn into a beekeeper's "heaven", go slowly. It is hard to undo some things; and we learn new things about our bees and what they like all the time. Sometimes we are better off if we left them show us.

Sharon Gellman
Editor

AMERICAN BEE RESEARCH CONFERENCE - WESLACO, TEXAS

This year the research conference will be held again at the Hoblitzelle Auditorium at the Texas A & M Agricultural Experiment Station in Weslaco, Texas, on October 3 & 4, 1989.

Drs. Frank Eischen, Bill Wilson, and H. Shimanuki are planning a tracheal mite symposium that will be held just prior to the American Bee Research Conference. The mite symposium will be on Sunday afternoon and the following Monday (October 1 & 2, 1989). The Research Conference will be Tuesday and Wednesday, October 3 & 4, 1989. Both meetings will be headquartered at the Hoblitzelle Auditorium and the nearby Palm Aire Motor Inn. Air travellers can plan to arrive at either the McAllen or Harlingen Airports; both are about 20 miles from Weslaco, but ground transportation to Weslaco will be more convenient from the Harlingen airport.

The registration fee for the Research Conference will be \$20.00. There will be an additional charge of \$50.00 per abstract to cover printing costs. A single occupancy room and breakfast at the Palm Aire Motor Inn will cost \$37.00 per night. Reservations for rooms should be made with Palm Aire Motor Inn, 415 S International Blvd., Weslaco, TX 78596, (512) 969-2411. These instructions do not include lodgings for the Tracheal Mite Symposium. For more information on the Tracheal Mite Symposium, Contact: Dr. Frank Eischen, Entomology Department, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99164, (509) 335-2141.

For more information on the American Bee Research Conference, contact: Dr. John Harbo, USDA Honey Bee Breeding Lab, 1157 Ben Hur Road, Baton Rouge, LA 70820, (504) 766-6064.

THE INDUSTRY CALENDAR:

TRACHEAL MITE SYMPOSIUM	OCTOBER 1- 2, 1989 - WESLACO, TEXAS
AMERICAN BEE RESEARCH CONFERENCE	OCTOBER 3- 4, 1989 - WESLACO, TEXAS
SOUTHERN STATES BEEKEEPING FED	OCTOBER 8-11, 1989 - BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
AMERICAN BEEKEEPING FEDERATION	JANUARY 15-19, 1990 - LAS VEGAS, NEVADA
AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS	JANUARY 9-13, 1990 - TUCSON, ARIZONA

Sincerely,



James E. Tew, Ph.D.
National Program Leader, Apiculture
Extension, USDA

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Telephone: (216) 264-3911
TELEMAIL: JTEW
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MISSOURI STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
FALL MEETING - OCTOBER 21, 1989
LIONS DEN AT THE LIONS CLUB PARK
ROLLA, MO.

DIRECTIONS: TAKE I44 TO ROLLA AND TAKE THE US63 EXIT SOUTH.
THE LIONS CLUB PARK IS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF TOWN AND IS
DIRECTLY ACROSS FROM THE WAL-MART. SEE MAP ON NEXT PAGE.

- A.M.
- 8:30 - 9:00 REGISTRATION (COFFEE AND ROLLS PROVIDED)
- 9:00 - 9:05 MEETING CALLED TO ORDER - MR. JOSEPH SOLT, PRESIDENT
- 9:05 - 9:15 INVOCATION & WELCOME
- 9:15 - 10:15 MARKETING MISSOURI HONEY - MR. MARK RUSSELL, PROGRAM
CO-ORDINATOR OF DOMESTIC MARKETING FOR MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
- 10:15 - 10:45 BREAK
- 10:45 - 11:30 CHEMISTRY OF HONEY - MR. LEO ERICKSON
- 11:30 - 12:00 VARRDA HITE UPDATE - MR. JOE FRANCKA
- 12:00 - 1:00 BUFFET LUNCH (SERVED IN ADJACENT ROOM)
ADVANCE RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED
MENU: SPAGHETTI WITH MEAT SAUCE, FRIED CHICKEN,
BAKED HAM, GREEN SALAD, CORN, GREEN BEANS, BREAD,
COFFEE, TEA AND DESSERT. \$7.50 PER PERSON.
- P.M.
- 1:00 - 2:00 THE UPS & DOWNS OF A BEEKEEPER - MR. CLARENCE FEENEY
- 2:00 - 2:45 THE BEEKEEPER AND THE LAW - MR. KENNETH OTT, ATTORNEY
AT LAW, PEORIA, ILL.
- 2:45 - 3:00 BREAK
- 3:00 - 3:30 QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION WITH A PANEL OF EXPERTS
- 3:30 - 4:00 BUSINESS SESSION
- 4:00 - ATTENDANCE PRIZES AND ADJOURNMENT

EVERYONE IS INVITED TO ATTEND THE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING AT 7:30 P.M.
ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1989 AT ROLLA INN, 1701 MARTIN SPRINGS DR.

OUR HEADQUARTERS HOTEL WILL BE THE ROLLA INN. (314) 364-7977.
ALL ROOMS HAVE BEEN REFURBISHED.
\$19.95 PLUS TAX FOR SINGLE
\$21.95 PLUS TAX FOR TWO PEOPLE (ONE BED)
\$28.95 PLUS TAX FOR TWO PEOPLE (TWO BEDS)

PLEASE REGISTER EARLY. THE HOTEL IS HOLDING ROOMS FOR OUR GROUP
UNTIL FOUR (4) WEEKS PRIOR TO THE MEETING. YOU MUST MAKE YOUR RESER-
VATIONS EARLY TO GUARANTEE THAT YOU WILL HAVE A ROOM.

IDENTIFY YOURSELF AS A MEMBER OF THE MISSOURI STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOC.

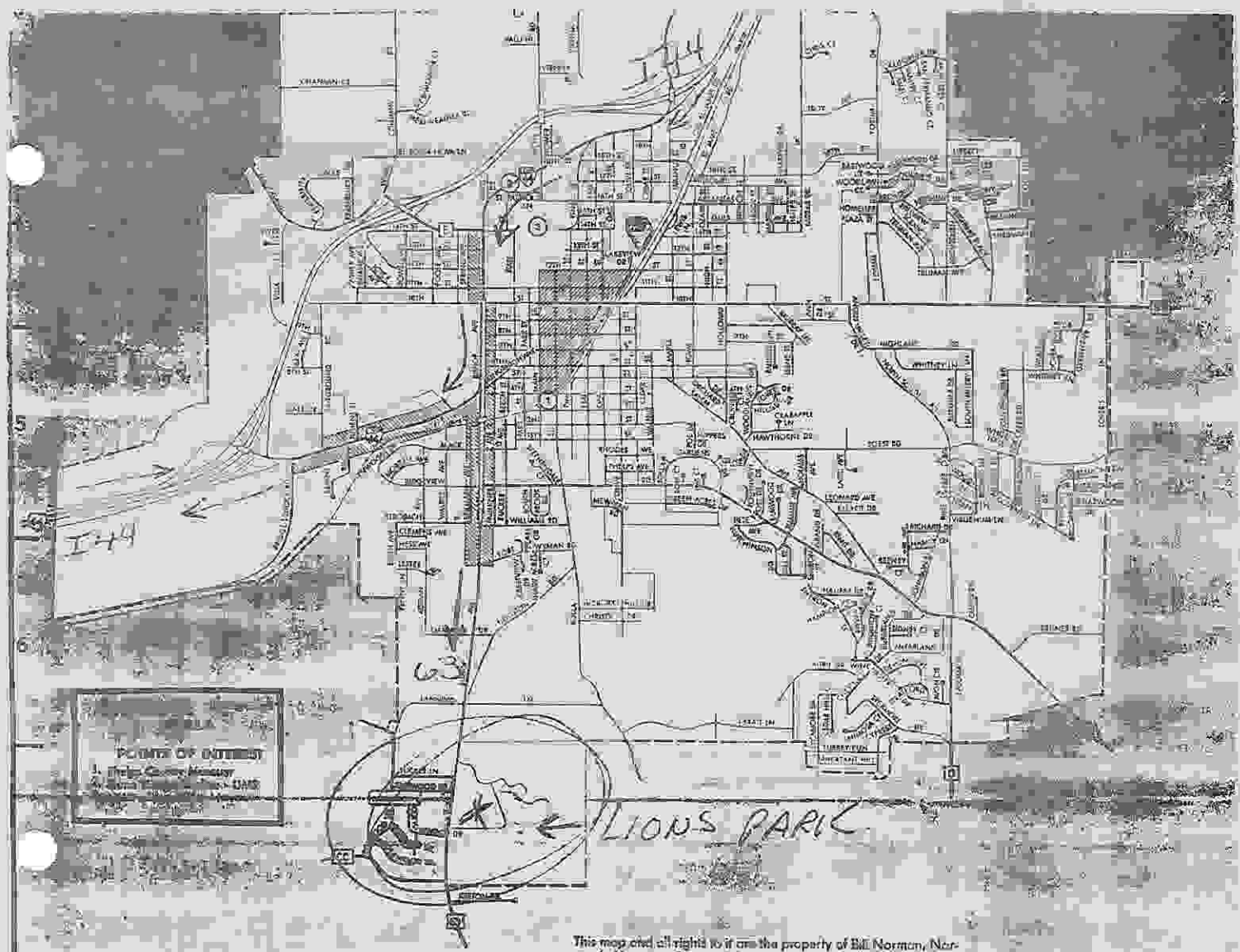
BHARON,

This is for inclusion in the newsletter please.

Jim

Our by-laws presently call for the Spring meeting of the State Association to be held in Columbia at the University of Missouri-Columbia. Recently the University has put restrictions on what activities we may conduct on their property. The Executive Committee feels that better programs and more information can be presented to our members if the spring meeting is held someplace other than the University. We therefore propose the following amendment to the by-laws, to be voted on at the fall meeting in Rolla:

A short course or seminar followed by a short business meeting shall be held in the spring of the year at a time and place to be determined annually by the Executive Committee.



OTHER MOTELS THAT CAN BE USED ARE:

HOWARD JOHNSON'S, I44 AND BUSINESS 44, (314) 364-0517

\$46.00 DBL, \$36.00 SINGLE PLUS TAX

BEST WESTERN COACHLIGHT INN, MARTIN SPRINGS DR. (314) 341-2511

\$30.00 ONE PERSON PLUS TAX

\$36.00 TWO PEOPLE PLUS TAX

DRURY INN, I44 AND HWY 63 (EXIT 186) (314) 364-4000

\$36.00 SINGLE PLUS TAX

\$43.00 DBL PLUS TAX

A BUFFET LUNCH WILL BE SERVED IN THE ROOM ADJACENT TO OUR MEETING ROOM. THE COST IS \$7.50 PER PERSON AND ADVANCE RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED. PLEASE COMPLETE THE ENCLOSED FORM AND MAIL AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

THE BUFFET LUNCH IS BEING PROVIDED SO THAT YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO LEAVE THE BUILDING DURING LUNCH. THIS PROVIDES US WITH MORE FREE TIME TO VISIT THE VENDOR DISPLAYS AND OUR FELLOW BEEKEEPERS, WHICH IS THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE MEETING. PLEASE TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY AND SEND US YOUR REGISTRATION TODAY. THE MENU IS AS FOLLOWS:

----- CUT HERE & MAIL TODAY -----

BUFFET LUNCH REGISTRATION
SPECIAL ATTENDANCE PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED AT LUNCH

NAME ----- ADDRESS -----

CITY ----- STATE ----- ZIP ----- PHONE -----

NO. IN PARTY ----- AT \$7.50 EACH = \$ -----

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO MISSOURI STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION. MAIL TO:

LARRY HENSLEY
13520 OLD JAMESTOWN RD.
FLORISSANT, MO. 63033
(314) 355-6935

TO MEMBERS

We are interested in each and every one of our members, and although we cannot give each one the individual attention we would like, we try to make your membership meaningful and trust it adds zest, pleasure and profit to your beekeeping endeavor. You may not even have bees, but your interest in bees and what the bees contribute to our nation's economy will lead to prosperity for all.

If you have a few minutes, I would appreciate having a few lines from you, and you may be sure it will make the job of being editor more pleasurable. If you know of any beekeeper who does not belong to Missouri State Beekeepers Association, please pass this newsletter on to them and encourage them to join.

Dues are \$4.00 per year. Make check payable to "Missouri State Beekeepers Association". If you belong to a local association, pay \$3.00 state dues through your local treasurer.

ENCLOSED IS \$ _____ for _____ YEARS OF MEMBERSHIP.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

PHONE _____

Mail to: JIM HAUSAM
P.O. BOX 141
LINCOLN, MO. 65338

MISSOURI STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSN.
314 Quinmoor Drive.
Ballwin, Missouri, 63011

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