Red River Apiarists Association

THE BEE CAUSE

Volume 1 Issue 4

April 2004

Special Points of interest:

PROGRAM: Our featured speaker Gordon Marks from the Manitoba Honey Cooperative. His topic is " Honey Marketing in Today's World".

NEXT MEETING: Date is April 13th ,7:30 pm @ the River Heights Community Center. Located at 1370 Grosvener street.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION APIARIST APPOINTED

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. David Joseph Ostermann to the position of Extension Apiarist effective March 1, 2004. David will be employed in the Apiculture Section of the Soils and Crops Branch and in this position will be responsible for providing assistance in the delivery of Departmental programs in support of the honey bee and leafcutter bee industries. This includes providing extension information related to bee management and bee related products, as well as the administration of the Manitoba Bee Act. In his capacity as Extension Apiarist, David will work closely with the two producer groups representing these two industries: the Manitoba Forage Seed Association and the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association.

David grew up in Lockport, Manitoba where his father and two uncles grow grain and raise beef cattle. He was introduced to beekeeping as a teenager when he assisted a local commercial beekeeper move hives and extract honey. This was a very positive experience and the beginning of his interest in honey bees.

Upon completion of his Bachelor of Science in Agroecology degree, he commenced working on his Master's degree at the University of Manitoba under the supervision of Dr. Rob Currie. The topic of his thesis was the interaction of chalkbrood and nosema diseases with varroa mites in honey bee colonies treated with formic acid. He also examined the effect of formic acid on the growth of chalkbrood fungus.

As a graduate student David also worked two summers as an apiary inspector for Manitoba Agriculture and Food and technician the first season of Manitoba's queen rearing project. These opportunities were invaluable as they allowed David to meet Manitoba beekeepers and furthered his knowledge of the honey industry in the province.

Upon completion of his graduate studies in February 2003, David moved to Ithaca, New York and worked with Dr. Nick Calderone at

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Cornell University's Dyce Lab on a North America-wide honey bee breeding program. Here he managed and examined colonies. He tested colonies for evidence of varroa mite suppression. He helped with studies on varroa infestation, concerning drone comb removal and screen bottom boards, as well as a study on pollen foraging. He also examined commercial colonies, in the upstate area, for evidence of hygienic behavior.

In New York, he experienced a honey-producing environment very different from that of Manitoba. A variety of plants provide nectar including Japanese bamboo, an invasive plant which produces very popular, dark honey. He saw close-up the workings of two progressive and very successful operations, both of which market or use to market honey bee products in New York City. Overall, David's experiences in New York were very positive.

David resides in south east Winnipeg. He makes frequent trips to Lockport to visit his parents Marianne and Fred and to walk the family dog Sombra. David has a brother John who is married to Kristina. They have a baby son Aiden and are living in Winnipeg until they build a house in the Lockport area. His sister Jaclyn is married to Scott Koskie and they are presently living in Spain with their two young sons, Darian and Noah.

David volunteer experiences have included teaching catechism to children in his church, as well as supervising children at the Welcome Home in Winnipeg. While in Ithaca, he assisted in the socialization program at the local S.P.C.A. by walking and playing with homeless dogs once a week. One day he would like to own a country house with a big open yard.

David's post-secondary education includes the following:
-B.Sc.(Agroecology)
-M.Sc.(Entomology)

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Red River Apiarists' Association
Minutes of the General Meeting Mar. 9, 2004

Charles Polcyn opened the meeting and welcomed the new members and guests. A class from Gordon Bell that is working with bees, as part of their courses, came to take part in the evenings activities. The sign-in sheet at the door had an added column this month so that members and guests could record the number of years that they had worked with bees.

Minutes: A motion to accept the February minutes as circulated, with the Bee Cause, was made by Emil Rekrut and seconded by Ken Fehler. Carried

Financial Report: Dennis Ross reminded everyone that the membership fee will increase from $20.00 to $25.00 beginning April 1st, 2004.

General Discussion: - Queen bees and packages are sold out at the Co-Op and it is unlikely that any more will be available until mid June.

- Recently, the owner of a packing operation in Quebec was fined $6000 for honey adulteration. The honey was being blended with sugar from corn and sugar cane sources.

- Rhéal Lafrenière introduced David Ostermann who recently acquired the job as assistant Provincial Apiculturist. David received his undergraduate and masters degrees at the University of Manitoba under the guidance of Dr. Rob Currie.

Program: - Rhéal Lafrenière gave a presentation on the updated drug feeding and miticide application recommendations.

Loonie Draw: Congratulations to Andy Lecocq who won the fountain pen in a wooden display case. Other winners were Julian Cherniak who received the skunk repeller (carpet strips), Dan Lecocq who got the jar of Nova Scotia honey and Albert Anderson who won 4 do-it-yourself frames made by the students at Gordon Bell School. Thank you to those individuals who donated the lovely items.

Ron Rudiak, RRAA secretary

Red River Apiarists Association
Minutes of the Executive Meeting - Mar. 18, 2004

The executive meeting of the RRAA was held at Perkins Restaurant (Fermor & Autumnwood) with Charles Polcyn, Dennis Ross, Judith Roe and Ron Rudiak present. Charles called the meeting to order at 5:30 PM.

- Membership must be paid before Apr. 30 to ensure that there is no break in Bee Cause subscription.

- Discussion took place on the Provinces Privacy Commission legislation.

- A recall of no-name brand honey was announced this week by the CFIA. The honey was a blend of Australian and Argentine honeys which contained nitrofurans.

- Ron Rudiak reported that the Canadian Honey Council was working to have a distinctive label for 100% Canadian honey developed. The Honey Council is also developing a Canadian On Farm Food Safety manual for an industry wide safety program for honey production.

- Charles reported that the total beekeeping experience of those persons attending our last meeting was 400 years.

- Meeting Room: Our meeting space, at the River Heights Community Center, is adequate for the present. The cost is also reasonable, $30.00 plus $2.10 (GST). Coffee costs vary depending on how many people attend but usually run around $7.50 for each meeting.

- Meeting Topics:

- April 13, Gordon Marks, from the Honey Co-Op, has volunteered to do a presentation about the marketing of honey and some of the issues facing the industry. Gordon Marks will require a portable screen for his power point presentation.

- The committee also wants to have some diseased frames available to demonstrate AFB identification. Ron Rudiak will provide a portable fluorescent lamp and magnifying glass to aid in the presentation.

- May 11, will feature bee management, making splits and producing queens.

- June Field Day and Picnic. The committee

would like to visit the AECL electron beam radiation facility and see the equipment which can be used for irradiating equipment to kill AFB spores. Later in the day the group would visit a honey production or leaf-cutter facility.

- Newsletter: Dennis Ross will describe his method for building up small hives rapidly to produce large amounts of brood and bees.

- Ron Rudiak will write an article about the latest honey recall because low levels of nitrofurans were discovered in blended Argentine/Australian honey. The damage to the whole industry caused by any bad publicity is significant.

- Swarm List: A list will be circulated at the next regular meeting to gather names of beekeepers who may be called to retrieve swarms in their areas. The list will be given to .Rhéal Lafrenière

- Honey Show: The St. Vital Shopping Center has confirmed October 15, 16 and 17, for the 2004 Manitoba Beekeepers Honey Show. Kildonan Place will be contacted for a honey promotion date.

Meeting adjourned at 7:00

Ron Rudiak, Secretary

The February meeting was a blockbuster as the room at River Heights CC was packed right to the back. We had 52 people in attendance for the meeting. The topic for the evening was a presentation by Rheal Lafreniere the Provincial Apiarist on the proper use of medications with bees, with some important hints on getting the most effect for the bees. The most important hint was to read and follow the directions with any treatment used, as we don't want to sell contaminated honey to any of our customers,nor to any of the honey packing companies. Another hint was a reminder on the active life of Oxytetracycline which is commonly used to control the spread of AFB. Rheal suggested that a fresh batch be mixed for each application to the hives, as it is only effective for up to 8 days. After that it loses much of its potency to the AFB spores. Also if you discover that AFB has broken out in a serious manner on your frames, the AFB treatment will not be effective as it is to late for treatment. At this point all frames with scale and sunken cappings must be removed, and new frames and clean comb installed in a scorched clean hive box and scorched bottom board.(Ron Rudiak has prepared a short article for this RRAA issue on how to clean AFB up in your operation.)

One of our topics for the April meeting is World Honey Markets and Canadian Honey's Prospects. This topic is being presented by Mr. Gordon Marks of Beemaid Honey. As Manitoba beekeepers of all sizes of operations, we need to be aware of how honey is graded, labeled, marketed and delivered to the consumers table so that the honey industry can continue to grow and expand.

Another part of our meeting for the 13th of April will be a Hands on Identification of AFB from scale and sunken cappings on a variety of frames provided by the Provincial Apiarist. This will give both new and experienced beekeepers a chance to improve their skills in this critical area of identifying a very dangerous disease in its various stages of development. AFB spores have a long lifetime and under stress conditions, the bees are unable to deal with this
disease and it can suddenly appear in our hives.

We can use some more items for the Raffle Fundraising Table, as well as some snacks to go with the coffee. Thanks to Ken Fehler for the delicious
honey cookies at our February meeting.

The plans for the May meeting will be focused on colony management, making splits, queen rearing and a supering up timetable. The June field day is still in the planning stages, but we hope to go East this year for a tour, a picnic, and a leaf cutter walk-about.

If April is normal, many of the indoor wintered bees will be out by now. Be sure that they still have some wind protection, food available, and still have on insulated inner covers, and only a small (4 BEE) space opening on the cleaned out bottom board. Last year I kept my bees on a trailer, and moved them back inside my wintering room when the weather turned cold for a week. They took down syrup and cleaned up pollen patties very well indoors. This is the time when we hope we can carry last years colonies thru to the warm days of willow & poplar
pollen, and nectar from the early blooming plants. In beekeeping, we wait for spring to be really spring

Charles Polcyn

Piggybacking Colonies

Piggybacking colonies is the process of putting weak colonies on top of strong colonies. As winter drags on in this part of the world, hives coming out of winter storage in a weak condition will need to be manipulated in some way to be ready for the honey flow. If these colonies are left to fend for themselves they may die due to a cold spell or a lack of good stores and won't build up adequately for the honey flow.

My experience with weak hives is that if they are piggybacked they will build up and produce a good crop. Two things that a weak colony requires is heat and added bees. A strong colony will produce plenty of warmth for the weak one above it, and within 4 to 5 days the bees will be moving back and forth within the colony. In a week there will be noticeably more bees in the top super.

It takes approximately four weeks for a weak colony to build up. Depending on when they are combined they can remain together longer. Weather permitting they can be put on their own stand or left as a double queened colony.

You may have weak colonies for various reasons, but they could also be from queens that weren't able to build up sufficiently due to late mating. Queens in weak colonies are often very good and with the help from a stronger colony can build up and produce a good honey crop. I've experimented with piggyback colonies with good success, using this method I lose very few weak colonies.

To make a piggybacked colony you need a strong colony with two supers of bees and a weak colony in one super, both must be checked to assure that they are queen right. Take the top and inner cover from your strong colony and put a piece of newspaper and an excluder and then add your weak colony on the top. As the numbers increase the queen of the weak colony will begin to expand her brood nest. If done early there will be no natural pollen, frames of pollen or pollen substitute should be given to top and bottom bees.

If for some reason one of the queens dies the excluder can be removed and the colonies can be combined or used for strengthening other colonies or making nucs. It's been my experience that very few queens are lost using this method.

I'm sure there are variations to this method, but it has worked very well for me as I no longer lose my weak colonies in the spring. Hopefully you will have as much success with this method as I have had!

Any questions call me.

Dennis Ross

AFB and rAFB in Manitoba

By David Ostermann, Extension Apiarist, Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives , 29 March 2004

American foulbrood (AFB) is a highly infectious bacterial disease caused by *Paenibacillus larvae* subsp. larvae. Spores of the bacterium infect 1-day-old honey bee larvae. The infected bee continues to develop to the pupal stage at which point the bee is overcome with infection and dies in its capped cell. The dead bee, now a gooey mass of spores, will "rope" when drawn-out with a toothpick. Over time, the gooey mass becomes a hard, dry scale that sticks to the sides of the cell. Both forms of the disease may be observed in the hive at the same time.

Other symptoms of the disease include perforated and sunken, greasy-looking cell caps. If prevalence is high, the disease may also be detected by odour, hence the name foulbrood. Spores of AFB may be present in bees, honey, wax, or anywhere in the hive or honey operation. As a way of detecting foulbrood disease, researchers are currently looking at a number of potential sources from which to culture the bacterium.

Detection and removal of infected equipment and treating the surviving colony with oxytetracycline hydrochloride (OTC) is still the recommended AFB disease control strategy. Refer to the "2004 Recommendations for Administering Antibiotics and Acaricides to Honey Bee Colonies" for a complete description of OTC application for AFB disease.

Exposing AFB to OTC for a longer-than-recommended period of time (usually at a diminished dose) promotes resistance of AFB to OTC. Therefore it is <u>not</u> recommended to apply OTC in extender patties as this stabilises the antibiotic and keeps it active in the hive for a longer period of time. It is also <u>not</u> recommended to leave OTC from past treatments on the top bars, the old crusty remnants should be scraped away.

Last fall, (October 2003), oxytetracycline-resistant AFB (rAFB) was confirmed in a hive in an operation in the Northwest region of Manitoba. Against such a strain, OTC, the antibiotic many beekeepers use to help control the disease, is no longer effective. Beekeepers use OTC because it is easy to apply, it doesn't contaminate the honey when used properly, and against susceptible AFB, it helps keep the disease from spreading. OTC suppresses infection and allows nurse bees to clean up disease by ingesting relatively few infected larvae.

Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives (MAFRI) started conducting OTC-resistance tests on samples of AFB as part of the Apiary Inspection and Disease Control Program in 2002. Since then, we have found substantial variation in the degree of growth prevention of the bacterium exposed to tetracycline antibiotics.

Research into controlling AFB with new antibiotics is currently underway. Tylosin and lincomysin are two antibiotics which have shown to be effective against AFB; however, they do not break down as readily as OTC. In a lab study, the half life of OTC in sucrose syrup in the dark and at 34°C, was found to be 6.3 days, while the half life of tylosin, under the same conditions, was found to be 75 days. The half life of lincomysin in sucrose syrup has not been determined. However, preliminary studies suggest that lincomysin is even more stable than tylosin. If not managed properly, these new antibiotics pose a much higher risk of contaminating the honey. The Canadian Food and Inspection Agency is able to detect very small amounts of antibiotic in honey at levels of parts per billion (ppb).

Given the intolerance of consumers and regulators, and severe, far-reaching consequences of finding antibiotics in honey (see chloramphenicol and nitrofuran headlines), it is important to consider the implications of putting antibiotics in honey bee hives. Detection and removal of infected equipment are critical to the control of foulbrood disease. We must do what we can to protect our honey operations in the province and the honey industry in Canada.

Spring Preparations for Beekeepers

by Heather Clay

Spring in Canada is often a long cool season with warm days and night temperatures falling below freezing. Although honey bees may fly on warm days in April it is usually best, in most parts of Canada, to leave the hive in its winter wrapping until at least mid April. In colder coastal and northern areas hives can be left in their winter cases until early May. Unless you live in a mild area, it is best to reduce heat loss by leaving entrance reducers in place until the end of April. It is advisable to examine colonies on a warm day in March. Be careful not to disturb the clustered colony while checking for the presence of adequate food supply. Remove or close up dead colonies to prevent robbing.

RRAA member Frank Marcoux checking the colonies on March 18, 2004

Pollen and Nectar

Pollen and nectar are necessary for honeybee brood rearing. The first pollen sources are the salix species, or pussywillows, which bloom in March in milder areas and April in cooler areas. Maple, wild cherry and plum are also good early pollen and nectar sources, although the bloom period is short. There is usually no surplus honey until the dandelions bloom in April or May.

Feeding bees

Colonies that have survived winter can weaken and starve in April if the food supply runs out. A spring feeding of syrup using 1 part sugar : 1 part water can be commenced around mid April. This will supplement the remaining honey stores and stimulate brood rearing. Bees will take about one gallon (4.5 l) of syrup in a few days. Feeding will stop when natural sources of nectar become available. Weak colonies are best fed using a frame feeder or a 15 lb (7 kg) pail feeder. A tray type feeder or hive top feeder is not useful for feeding colonies in spring because low temperatures chill the bees when they leave the cluster to feed. Stronger colonies can be fed with the pail method or at an external sheltered feeding station where pollen and syrup are made available under a plastic dome.

Pollen is often in short supply in spring and colonies will benefit from a pollen supplement. Stored pollen is best and can be fed to bees in the form of pollen cakes over the brood nest. The cake is prepared by mixing pollen with heavy syrup and kneading to a dough. Another type of pollen supplement can be made with one pound (0.5 kg) of pollen to three pounds (1.5 kg) of soybean flour (expeller-method processed and toasted to remove trypsin inhibitors) and kneading to a dough with 8-12 lb (3-6 kg) syrup. If trapped pollen is not available pollen substitutes such as brewers yeast can be used. A commercial preparation such as the Beltsville Bee Diet is an excellent, but expensive alternative

Frank feeding Pollen Patties (above picture)

Ted Scheuneman feeding his bees harvested pollen from the previous summer

Continued on next page

Disease control

Spring medication should be applied in the period from April to mid May and treatment must be completed two weeks before the main nectar flow. Follow the directions for treatment to prevent dveloping resistant strains of bacteria and parasites.

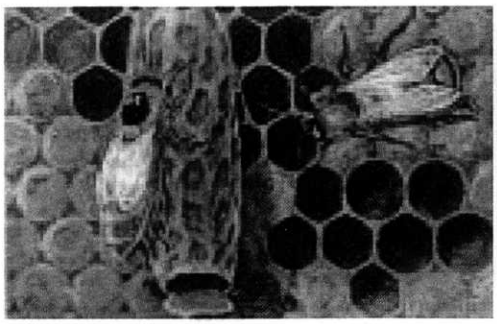
Colonies that are used for pollinating blueberries commonly develop European Foul Brood (EFB) and in this case medicated extender patties using oxytetracycline in crisco and sugar patties can be used to treat strong colonies for American Foul Brood (AFB), EFB and Honey Bee Tracheal Mites (HBTM). It is not advisable to add Oxytetracycline to sugar syrup because the drug loses potency in water.

If tracheal mites and varroa mites are present in the apiary, all colonies should be treated with formic acid in spring. Nosema is a disease best treated in fall but if there are signs of fecal spotting on the outside of the hives then a spring treatment is recommended. Fumagillin is administered in the sugar syrup used for feeding

Swarm Prevention

A swarm in May is worth a load of hay
A swarm in June is worth a silver spoon
A swarm in July isn't worth a fly (Anon)

A strong wintered colony will have 5 frames of brood with bees covering 10 frames in spring. If the queen is productive the cells can fill quickly with brood and honey and the colony can soon run out of space. Swarming is a natural response to overcrowding. The swarm season lasts from late April until the clover flow starts in June. Check regularly for swarm cells and manipulate frames to provide space in the hive. Equalizing the colonies in early spring and reversing hive bodies to allow upward expansion of the brood nest helps reduce the urge to swarm.



A good management strategy aims to bring the honeybee colony to full strength by the start of main nectar flow from clover in June. Add supers in mid June and keep ahead of the bees by adding another super when they are using 8 frames of the previous super. Bees will only draw comb when there is a nectar flow. If you are starting in beekeeping and have no drawn combs, it is better to add undrawn comb over the brood nest. Bees will, on average, draw two deep supers of comb during the clover flow.

Early sources of pollen

Common Name	*Pollen Value*
Alder	*low*
Poplar	*low*
Maple	*medium*
Dandelion	*medium*
Sakatoon berry	*medium*
Pussywillow	*high*
Cherry	*high*

Nectar Sources

Dandelion	*medium*
Sugar maple	*high*
Blueberry	*low*
Apple	*low*
Raspberry	*low*
Plum/cherry	*low*
Aster	*low*
Alsike clover	*medium*
Alfalfa	*medium*
Sweet clover	*high*
Fireweed	*high*
Canola	*high*
Goldenrod	*high*

Curing American Foulbrood
by Ron Rudiak

American foulbrood, even the name is menacing enough, but actually dealing with it is not a pleasant experience, just ask any beekeeper. I gained experience with this disease during my early years of beekeeping. At the time it was easy to blame it on some equipment that a well-meaning individual donated for free. In reflecting back I now see the situation with a different perspective for it taught me some important lessons.

The first was to pin the blame where it belonged, on myself or rather on my negligence for not using the information that was emphasized during the University of Manitoba evening beekeeping course. I should have had an experienced beekeeper examine these boxes of combs for signs of disease but I neglected this important duty to my small beekeeping operation

The next lesson that I learned was that you don't believe everything you read in beekeeping publications. Chemicals can't cure sick colonies nor should we expect them to. I read that some beekeepers in the United States were using extender patties to treat their problem colonies and apparently were curing them. Well, in looking back I can bet that those US colonies likely reverted to their diseased state when the patties were used up or eventually died from the effects of American foulbrood. It didn't work for me either.

The third lesson was that dealing with diseased hives is a lot of work. Dutifully, I examined each and every frame containing brood in sixty odd hives, weekly. I pulled and destroyed frames that had even one cell of foulbrood. That is a lot of work for each and every colony if you do it weekly but I was determined to see the end of this disease problem.

Year two, and things looked a little better. I found less diseased frames to remove and destroy. Still, it was a lot of work checking those hives weekly. Year three and I was really beginning to get discouraged when I could still find some colonies with signs of disease in spite of my best efforts to eliminate it from my outfit. It was about this time that I noticed a tiny classified advertisement in a beekeeping magazine. The ad promised to teach me how to eliminate foulbrood from my colonies without chemicals. Not possible, I thought for just two dollars plus postage. However, I ordered the booklet. After all what did I have to lose.

That booklet was my introduction to hives that were no longer diseased and once again made beekeeping a pleasant experience for me. The cure was almost too simple to be credible, after all there was no chemicals. I had made up enough new frames with wired foundation during the winter to super everything with nice white combs. However, these combs ended up in my brood chambers that spring, because I needed frames with foundation for "the cure".

The cure for AFB works like this. When you find a hive with signs of disease, the bees are brushed carefully into a sterilized box with ten frames of new foundation, resting on a sterilized bottom board. The frames are not shaken because diseased honey could contaminate the clean equipment with AFB. The frames (containing brood, honey and pollen) from the old box are then incinerated. Each colony on new foundation is covered with a sterilized lid and not fed for twenty-four hours which gives them a chance to use up any diseased honey to build out the wax. The following day they can be given a feeder that may contain medicated syrup.

Those cured hives rebuilt very quickly in early June and rewarded me with a bountiful honey harvest. Of course I felt bad when so many nice frames of brood had to be destroyed but I have not had to repeat that scene to the present day. That summer was pleasant indeed, no more weekly inspections once I was satisfied that my hives were indeed cured. I have not found any signs of AFB in my outfit since that time twenty-five years ago. Do I still look for signs of disease? You bet! After dealing with that problem once, why would I want to repeat it?

A further note: During the summer of 2003 our operation was included in the AFB detection study at Beaver lodge conducted by Dr. Steve Pernal. Each participant was provided with ten sampling jars to collect honey during extracting. We provided honey samples from five different yards beginning at the start of extracting through to the end of the honey season. No AFB spores could be detected in any of the samples or on the bee sample taken from one yard with 30 colonies.

CLASSIFIEDS

(Free for members.)

- ***NEW***-Pine Boards: (7/8"x 12" x 12') $1.60 per LFT
  NEW-Pine Boards clear (no knots): maximum 4' lengths (7/8" x 12 ") $ 3.60/ linear ft. (will cut to size).
- ***NEW-Inner Covers***: excellent for winter & summer, all are 3/8 " plywood sitting in a 7/8" x 7/8" pine lumber frame, (will last 100 years if not abused). Only $ 7.25.
- ***NEW-Hive Top Covers***: Your bees will appreciate this winter & summer and they will reward you for it. Outer frame interlocking corners, hot dipped for durability, topped off with 3/8" plywood & 1" Styrofoam insulation in a 2" deep metal cover. Only $ 35.00
- USED– Nuc Box (1)- 4 compartment 3 standard frame- over winters nucs excellent for indoors $100.00
  Call: Ted Scheuneman 338-6066 (for all above items)

For Sale Bees- Over wintered or New Nucs; Super Boxes with or without drawn comb, Bee Suits and Veils, Frame Making Parts, Metal Cover Lids,Nuc Boxes, WaxFoundation,Honey Storage Pails & Barrels, Other Beekeeping Equipment. ***call Charles Polcyn ph 284-7064***

For Sale: Nucs and Over wintered hives ***call Henry Wiebe ph 663-5550***

For Sale: Electric Uncapping Plane ,225Watt Excellent Condition $45.00 ***Dan Lecocq ph 255-1043***

For Sale: New folding wire veil with string $20.00, New woven helmet $15.00, New goatskin gloves (size 11) $20.00, Used one season cowhide gloves (size 11) $15.00 New and used one season bee suits (44T) 65% polyester,35%cotton $35.00 4 Frame reversible extractor in very good condition $200.00 New 7 KG pails $1.80, 10 KG pails $2.50, 15 KG pails $3.00 ***call Ted Scheuneman ph 338-6066***

For Sale 1x10 spruce, plained $.80 ft. New Finished supers, painted with metal frame rests $9.00 each ***Call Denis @ 878-2924***

RED RIVER APIARIST'S ASSOCIATION
2004 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL FORM

Please complete and mail with your cheque, for $25.00, payable to: The Red River Apiarists' Association

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ ***POSTAL CODE:*** _____

CITY: _____ ***PROVINCE:*** ***PHONE:*** _____

NEW MEMBER [ ] RENEWAL [ ]

Mail to: Red River Apiarists' Association
Dennis Ross, Treasurer,
Group 40, Box 20, RR2
Lorette, MB R0A 0Y0`