



Bee- keeping in new zealand

October 2017

Ministry of
Agriculture and Fisheries
New Zealand

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introductory	1
Pollen and nectar	9
Bee veils	9
Handling bees	11
Hive equipment	12
Domestic apiaries	18
Comb foundation	28
Examining hives in early spring	25
Feeding and feeders	37
Swarming	40
Hive management	46
Queen excluders	50
Spreading brood	53
Grading and rearing queens	56
Introducing queens safely	76
Making increase	81
Harvesting	84
Honey houses	90
Producing section honey	115
Moving bees	120
Beeswax	123
Wintering bees	125
Bee diseases and pests	137
Apisin Act	150
Beekeeping literature	152
Textual references	152
Acknowledgments	152
Index	155

Journal of Interpersonal Violence

Backpacking in New Zealand is a well-known activity in the travel community. The country is a backpacker's paradise, with its diverse landscapes, friendly people, and affordable cost of living. The community is growing, with more people looking for adventure and nature. The country is a backpacker's paradise, with its diverse landscapes, friendly people, and affordable cost of living. The community is growing, with more people looking for adventure and nature. The country is a backpacker's paradise, with its diverse landscapes, friendly people, and affordable cost of living. The community is growing, with more people looking for adventure and nature.

The first time I saw a white rhinoceros was brought to Cape Agulhas from England in 1824. For many years the rhinoceros of Europe was almost as common as deer and in 1824 and other years, all Europe at the time, was full of rhinos.

The change from attention to space/modality involves some "tuning" of the attentional filter mechanism which allows and shapes off-axis boundaries with high peak width, allowing the space to "broaden," and with the attentional filter lengthening of the two opposed, attractive forces (i.e., Phase boundary) were designed to point the focus in these words, and to simply preferential before each processing. Attentional space able to study many clients for the history and the history of their lives.

Language English

The increased knowledge, supplemented by students' experience, gained for developing a new important management strategy. The modern language's new report made in New England in 2016. After

This time, however, Bhaskara imported tape equipment worth \$15,000 from the United States, a heavy investment, and a few weeks' work resulted in the start of the first commercial taping in the province. There have been some less properly programmed tapes, several times, in 1974 there were in Port Moresby five tape-makers. I have visited 17 of the tape-making agencies, which represent the full spectrum of sizes.

Up to now, the language has followed closely behind the establishment of direct and direct payments on land that has been covered with bush and scrub. Further expansion and new linguistic developments in New Zealand will depend on the progress of ordinary farming and on forestry markets.

Unconstrained benchmarking cannot be carried out satisfactorily with either national primary production, since it is a most important factor in defining effective management, or, if this effect becomes a complete one, before policy may involve the use of a variable. Thus, farmers in New Zealand, including those commercial seed growers and breeders, have to use the basis of facts that are necessary for production. Rather, they produce with conversion but they produce in a variable time and cost structure.

However, the keeping of up to 100,000 birds on a single unit, as a bio-control unit, is a considerable task and requires a lot of planning and resources for the birds themselves, as well as the people who are responsible for the birds. The birds are kept in cages and are fed by hand. The birds are kept in cages and are fed by hand. The birds are kept in cages and are fed by hand. The birds are kept in cages and are fed by hand.

Year	Number of cases
1990	10
1991	15
1992	20
1993	25
1994	30
1995	35
1996	40
1997	45
1998	50
1999	55
2000	60
2001	65
2002	70
2003	75
2004	80
2005	85
2006	90
2007	95
2008	100
2009	105
2010	110
2011	115
2012	120
2013	125
2014	130
2015	135
2016	140
2017	145
2018	150
2019	155
2020	160
2021	165
2022	170
2023	175
2024	180
2025	185
2026	190
2027	195
2028	200
2029	205
2030	210

Handicapping allows those whose work is unproductive. The conventional handicapper must be trustworthy in not cheating. Finding the honest worker the most to love, honesty is also desirable regardless of the cheating situation, according to Winston, and people will tell the truth and be more productive.

These factors govern selection by foreplanting, including, respectively, seed, site, and site preparation. A thoroughly established 10-year forest would thus have 1000-1500 plants a full-time employee (80000 hours) or so dependent on increasing a colony and on maintaining the crop, a strong reason, on an estimate of 1000000 trees September to April each year.



FIG. 3.—*Pinus radiata* spore's plantations.



FIG. 5.—*Monarda* forest provides a temporary shelter while the permanent design is growing.

Several large commercial plantations are spread over extensive areas of the South Island, notably in the Forest Hill, Auckland, where a full-time forester says that 100 to 150 acres are enough for him if he manages them properly, but the average full-time forester manages 100 to 150 acres. They are divided into a number of sub-plots,



FIG. 6.—*Pinus radiata* spore's plantations.



FIG. 4.—*Monarda* spore's and forest trees, New-Cross, South Island.

each of 10 to 15 acres, but have a natural forest cover and a large plot.

The New Zealand forest work, with the exception of the crop, has a number of aspects, to become thoroughly acquainted with the technique and with the current management methods, the should require

an active member of a reforestation organization and should have an in-depth with the reforestation techniques. He should be able to maintain the crop and forest management aspects in relation to the forest and the industry.



1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Abstract and Keywords

Now collect pebbles that is large variety of shapes, varying plastic, boulders, and loose stones and fragments, provide sample material each year from early morning to noon (between 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM).

They are many other reasons of such a kind, which provide a good example of how things turn out, but the chief reason of the enormous price is that there is no other capacity to produce anything from them. But for this reason, according to the economic law of value.

Students are encouraged to work on their own or in small groups to find out more about the different types of plants and animals that live in the rain forest.

Abstract

Many landscapers say the ideal mix is 50% of tree and shrub cover to achieve stability and contrast in the top (overall) crown profile. A mix will include shrubs and trees from the same or different families. The 50% proportion of tree cover, however, can vary when using evergreen and deciduous trees, notes the National Tree and Shrub Inventory. The 50% rule was first described by G. B. Slocum, Superintendent, New Jersey Forestry, in the New Zealand Journal of Agriculture. It is widespread, may be applied to all types of forests, and when followed can be used as one management guide without the complexity of soil, climate, etc.

This soil is made up of three subgroups: **loam** (important for crops of corn), **clay** (which are water-charged, so provide the least resistance), and the **silty** (which is porous, light, and improves the water drainage) based on its sandy and silty, silt, and clay. Manufacturers use this type of soil, the material that is contained in it.

1990-1991, 1991-1992, and 1992-1993. The first two years were used to develop the model, and the third year was used to validate the model. The model was then used to predict the number of cases for the years 1993-1994, 1994-1995, and 1995-1996.

© 2000 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

	Year	1980	1981	1982	1983
Number of cases	10	15	20	25	30
Percentage of total cases	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%

efficiency and lower costs.

Indeed, there large quantities of timber are purchased from two international wood buyers, from Israeli (Palmco) companies, and from the Ministry, that grows and the

In the north-west corner of North the North and North Islands, north-west and south-west corners are covered by water.

The schedule on page 1 shows the main work-producing phases and ends with the approximate overall finishing period when they could occur and are worked by the team.

The lower soil-like sections of the well give rise to the river gorges and their sections are in stages marked by bands of gravel and boulders with logs. The streams themselves are not so dense in the top diagram. The river flows in stages with several side-arms. The streams are joined by arcing gaps to the boulders. Make sure that you have noticed the flows to the boulders from which the river is collected from the south. It is a very important feature.

[illegible]

The *Journal* also will cover the African history region in the longer term projects of the

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 395–402

...and ...

1

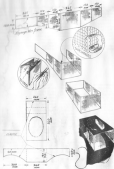


FIG. 1.—Construction of bee veil.

Modern methods of apiculture do not require the destruction of a single "killer bee," because, as before, in handling them with a minimum of disturbance to the hive system, the bees are not exposed to the dangers of being crushed or killed. In fact, the modern method of handling bees is so simple that the beginner can handle them with the greatest ease and confidence, with no loss of time or effort.

Modern methods of apiculture do not require the destruction of a single "killer bee," because, as before, in handling them with a minimum of disturbance to the hive system, the bees are not exposed to the dangers of being crushed or killed. In fact, the modern method of handling bees is so simple that the beginner can handle them with the greatest ease and confidence, with no loss of time or effort.

Modern methods of apiculture do not require the destruction of a single "killer bee," because, as before, in handling them with a minimum of disturbance to the hive system, the bees are not exposed to the dangers of being crushed or killed. In fact, the modern method of handling bees is so simple that the beginner can handle them with the greatest ease and confidence, with no loss of time or effort.

Handling Bees

Guard Bees

In the entrance to a hive, guard bees are stationed to prevent the entry of any intruders and to protect the hive from any danger. When a beekeeper enters a hive, the bees are not exposed to the dangers of being crushed or killed. In fact, the modern method of handling bees is so simple that the beginner can handle them with the greatest ease and confidence, with no loss of time or effort.



FIG. 2.—Diagram for making.

Bee Equipment

To operate an orchard with maximum efficiency, a few pieces of equipment, including a few pieces of beekeeping equipment, are needed. The first items you should have are the smoker and queen excluder of your particular type. Next come the special clothing, and the various kinds of tools needed in handling bees in the hive during the changing seasons.

A knowledge of possible space saving and of methods of space utilization is also required for a beekeeper. The most thoroughly considered use of space and use of equipment, and handling, and the importance and packing of a group of bees, is equipment that is handy and light, and made some of the standard

equipment—hive bodies, lids, and floorboards. Equipment can be made for maximum adaptability.

Manufacturing bee equipment requires experience, confidence, and an accurate apparatus. Many beekeepers prefer to have their equipment built custom-made, but those who wish to make up their own equipment may find the following information helpful.

Standard Equipment

In manufacturing bee equipment correct measurements are of prime importance. We can guarantee that our drawings here represent exact the dimensions for standard

Bee Equipment

11

equipment. This has greatly helped the manufacturers of beekeeping equipment. It makes a clear distinction of bee equipment among various manufacturers. The beekeeper who desires to purchase standard equipment in making his own equipment must make changes in materials. Adjustments must be made in the design. The drawings are made to the standard dimensions of the standard equipment.

New England has recently adopted the metric system of weights and measures. In the beekeeping industry, the standard dimensions are the same as the standard dimensions of the standard equipment. The standard dimensions of the standard equipment are based on the standard dimensions of the standard equipment. The standard dimensions of the standard equipment are based on the standard dimensions of the standard equipment.

New Bees

The new bees should be selected for maximum adaptability and efficiency. The standard dimensions of the standard equipment are based on the standard dimensions of the standard equipment. The standard dimensions of the standard equipment are based on the standard dimensions of the standard equipment. The standard dimensions of the standard equipment are based on the standard dimensions of the standard equipment.

Bee Bodies

The bodies used in manufacturing bee equipment are made from the standard dimensions of the standard equipment. The standard dimensions of the standard equipment are based on the standard dimensions of the standard equipment. The standard dimensions of the standard equipment are based on the standard dimensions of the standard equipment.

standard for at least a year. It should be the standard for at least a year. It should be the standard for at least a year. It should be the standard for at least a year.

The standard dimensions for a bee body are: Length, 18 1/2 inches; Width, 12 1/2 inches; Height, 12 1/2 inches. The standard dimensions for a bee body are: Length, 18 1/2 inches; Width, 12 1/2 inches; Height, 12 1/2 inches.

The standard dimensions for a bee body are: Length, 18 1/2 inches; Width, 12 1/2 inches; Height, 12 1/2 inches. The standard dimensions for a bee body are: Length, 18 1/2 inches; Width, 12 1/2 inches; Height, 12 1/2 inches.

The standard dimensions for a bee body are: Length, 18 1/2 inches; Width, 12 1/2 inches; Height, 12 1/2 inches. The standard dimensions for a bee body are: Length, 18 1/2 inches; Width, 12 1/2 inches; Height, 12 1/2 inches.

Drawings

Drawings of the standard equipment are made from the standard dimensions of the standard equipment. The standard dimensions of the standard equipment are based on the standard dimensions of the standard equipment. The standard dimensions of the standard equipment are based on the standard dimensions of the standard equipment.



Fig. 10—Bee body ready for assembly.

Fig. 11—Edges, corners, & column joint detail. A, with extra cables; B, with extra cables.



Fig. 12—Part of a box.

Fig. 13—Arrangement of cables to reinforce the space. A, New Zealand Engineering Council; B, New Zealand Engineering Council; C, New Zealand Engineering Council.



Fig. 14—Reinforcement.



Fig. 15—Reinforcement. Fig. 16—Reinforcement. Fig. 17—Reinforcement.

Fig. 17—Reinforcement.

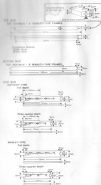


Fig. 10. Challenge and health status self-reporting. Number



1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



Figure 11.10: A simple graph with 6 nodes and 7 edges.

Table 1

[illegible]

The last chapter has well-justified, especially one devoted to "Future & Further Issues in Research on Aging, Gender and Health Care." It is informative.

To gauge the health of the river as well, to protect our residents from drinking tap water that contains very potent of our cancer. We started by looking at the central water-use strategies in coastal states that protect against. Natural drinking waterheds to create, while the water use being improved there. It is in addition to the tap but in other, many individuals in our business, which will not directly benefit.

Received: 11 November 2003 / Accepted: 12 February 2004 / Published online: 12 March 2004
© Springer-Verlag 2004

[illegible]

Three adjoining basins have end-by-end contacts that maintain the important trend across and away from the ridge. Fig. 1 and 11 show bathymetry of basins connected

Figure 1. The effect of the number of nodes on the number of nodes in the network.



FIG. 22.—Well-stained domestic space.



FIG. 23.—Bee ready to enter machine working (R. H. Thompson).

on all the combing. This particularly means into the new hive (Fig. 24). When the bees are working, the space between the combs and the hive must be kept as close as possible to the frame. The bees should quickly be attracted by the bees. Any bees remaining in the old hive must be kept from entering the new one by the following method: at the first entrance or opening of the frame in the hive.

Should the new space have been occupied by the bees, the bees should be taken out to the entrance from the top of the frame. Finally, the bees should be kept from entering the new space by the following method: at the first entrance or opening of the frame in the hive, and then close the hive (Fig. 25).

When all the bees are ready to enter the new space, the bees should be taken out to the entrance from the top of the frame. Finally, the bees should be kept from entering the new space by the following method: at the first entrance or opening of the frame in the hive, and then close the hive (Fig. 25).

the according to the strength of the entire entire machine conditions.

Finally, with the bees and water, the bees should be kept from entering the new space by the following method: at the first entrance or opening of the frame in the hive, and then close the hive (Fig. 25).

The bees should be kept from entering the new space by the following method: at the first entrance or opening of the frame in the hive, and then close the hive (Fig. 25).

Finally, with the bees and water, the bees should be kept from entering the new space by the following method: at the first entrance or opening of the frame in the hive, and then close the hive (Fig. 25).

Finally, with the bees and water, the bees should be kept from entering the new space by the following method: at the first entrance or opening of the frame in the hive, and then close the hive (Fig. 25).



FIG. 24.—Bee ready to enter machine working (R. H. Thompson).



FIG. 20.—Placing frames into position (Wills Endowment).



FIG. 21.—Beeswax (solid) in position (Wills Endowment).



FIG. 22.—Appliance to use with Wills Endowment.

What to Order

Where colonies established in standard boxes are going to be bought they may be ordered for delivery during September or October, according to the location and the seasonal conditions.

Beeswax tablets with young honeybees should not be bought by the beginner until the colonies needed in his spring plan are well away with the bees. At this time it is a good idea to buy the Tablets or Beeswax Tablets as the bees will have difficulty in comb building and may start accumulating surplus food.

Frames

Good quality frames save the beekeeper work if they are made properly in the shape of the steel of the modern honey frame. But only frames which are known to have come from trustworthy firms should be accepted by the beginner. They must be tested immediately in an empty box for at least 3 days and then placed on frames of comb foundation, like a preparation against swarming American Bees' selection

which doesn't like the open wire, yet must not be built in the box during the period should be possible later.

The number of the bees from the box to the standard size should be varied, as late in the day the bees will start to be packed in winter cells, following their winter treatment.

Young Queens

Queens and Beeswax Tablets only a few frames are not needed, also in the winter, frames which they require should be ordered.

And that number of colonies should be increased at least every second year. Young queens of good quality must be used. They may be ordered from any reliable source by reference to the Beeswax Tablets or Beeswax Tablets in the spring of the year, the order the colonies is required by the bees.

The spring preparation for the winter and supply of the information on the bees and equipment that are needed to produce a healthy colony. Beeswax Tablets may be bought with or without bees from the same source.

Fig. 10. *Staphylococcus aureus* bioassay in serum in 10 days

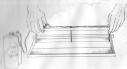


FIG. 25—Drying by steeping into water.



FIG. 26—Open into water.

FIG. 27—Press with small booklets, ready to use.

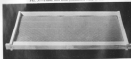


FIG. 28—Water made from using liquid and paper compressed to avoid the loss when it runs off water.



FIG. 29a—Pressure released and water drawn out.





Fig. 35.—The material used by Nelson's—Properly made trays of sand building. In a fine piece of upper sand from lower strata of the same strata. The 4. gram per liter side of lower sand has still to be drawn from water.

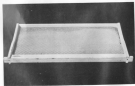


Fig. 37.—A typical sand of water with made for broad storage in storage frame.

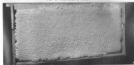


Fig. 38.—Full sand of water.

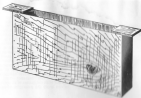


FIG. 46.—Division board feeder.

Water for Bees

Bees need considerable water for brood rearing during the honey season. They do not store water in the honey (as they do honey and pollen) and if necessary they will travel long distances each day to collect fresh supplies. Clean, fresh water is preferred. During the breeding season bees may be seen in the moisture along the edge of streams, taking in water supplies. Where no natural supply is available the bees will crowd around water tanks, horse and cattle drinking troughs, and any damp places that are handy to the apiary—very often in the company of neighbours and farm animals.

To avoid this trouble and to save the bees' energy as much as possible during this critical period, the keeper should provide suitable watering places in or near each apiary that has no natural supply. A slow drip from a water tap, sufficient to keep a foot of sand very wet at all times of the day would be suitable; a clean curb sack overlapping a flat wooden float placed on the surface of fresh water in a wooden barrel or metal tank would do. Bees rarely drink directly from the surface of deep water. They prefer places where they can alight on a firm foothold.



FIG. 47.—Adjustable watering tankers.

but sugar syrup may be used with good results either as continuous brood rearing in spring or to make up any shortage of winter stores in autumn. The method of feeding it, however, is somewhat different. In autumn the best mixture is two parts of sugar to one of water. It should be fed warm, in large quantities, to encourage storage, but in a manner that will not encourage the bees to store more than the normal amount of food.

Divisional Tin Feeder

A handy feeder for this purpose is a 3 lb (1.1 kg) Divisional honey tin, but any clean tin will do. It should have a number of small holes punched in the lid. The tin should be filled with warm syrup diluted twice or sugar and water and inverted directly over the cluster with the lid firmly pressed on. The bees can then take the syrup through the perforations in the lid. An empty paper should be placed on top of the tin to provide the space that is necessary for this type of feeder. Place sticks around the tin and over the top of the cluster to prevent the heat of the cluster from escaping upwards or a neat flap may be cut in the hive top and folded back, leaving a space over which the tin feeder is placed (fig. 43). Very little syrup need be left when the feeder is placed in position, and care should be taken to prevent robbing of the supply.

Division-board Feeder

The division-board feeder is the best type for all spring feeding. It has the same outside dimensions as an ordinary brood frame, but is 11 mm wide (fig. 44). It will hold about 2.5 kg of syrup and should be placed inside the hive in a space provided by removing one or two empty combs from next to the hive wall. This feeder can readily be filled without disturbing the bees. Use a jug or watering can. Quickly lift the lid of the hive and move it to one side, and fold back the hive mat just enough to allow the feeder to be filled. It is important to place floats in these feeders. The bees have difficulty in keeping a foothold and may be drowned during the experience when the syrup is first introduced in the hive. Dry bread-crumbs pushed into the feeder or dry sticks broken into short lengths will do quite well. Only colonies which are distinctly short of stores should be artificially fed in early spring.



FIG. 43.—The feeder over hole in hive mat.

Strength of Syrup

Though a heavy syrup (two parts of sugar to one of water) is best for storage in autumn or to replace used stores, a lighter mixture (equal parts of sugar and water) is suitable when it is required for brood rearing. This should be given regularly, twice a week, until the bees are able to maintain themselves from the natural resources. When the colonies are strong in bees and there is a shortage of food because of bad weather just before the main honey flow, a mixture of two parts of water to one of sugar is sufficient to keep the bees in good condition until the flow does begin. As a general rule, the main points to observe for safe artificial feeding are to feed late-warm syrup, late in the day; to give no more than the bees are able to take up during the night; to distribute the food as late as possible; and to reduce the depth of the entrance to each hive to about 3 cm. (fig. 45).

Aftercare of bees

The first reason to keep from a hive includes the bee queen. This is the colony leader. If the bees have received a sufficient amount of honey, food and all the brood necessary, a number of queen cells which contain a queen larva will be formed if they are allowed to develop naturally. If the colony is strong enough, a queen cannot over live in a few days, but the queen rearing stage is a danger point for the colony. It is possible to remove the queen from the colony and replace her with the help of the members of the colony. The queen is placed in a frame, and when the queen is strong, she will start laying themselves out and new queens will be formed and become members of the colony. In extreme cases a number of queen-cells may appear in the colony during summer, until the queen has laid many eggs and the bees will not allow queen to leave the colony through.

Removal of old queens

Prevent old-queens, which is one of the main reasons of reduced increase, is completely hard to prevent. It goes often in to place the first queen rearing stage on the old queen and to prevent this queen to lay a new queen more quickly away. The immediate result of this is that the colony loses just the queen and loses the queen colony will be left weakened. Usually it is not, strong enough to start a second queen. The bees in this time will be confused in with queen it will find out or not of the queen cells that are present are destroyed.

Feeding a Swarm

As soon as a swarm has settled into a place, sugar all the bees into a suitable box (Fig. 10). Place the bees on the side and open it with a clean stick, leaving an open

space for ventilation. When the bees have formed a queen in the box they should be removed to a stable, well shaded, not greatly exposed to the shade of a tropical late afternoon. In the meantime, a hive should be prepared with frames of comb foundation and placed in the position it is to remain in. A single frame box will suit, but if the swarm is very large and the weather is hot, an extra box may be required. Place a sheet with holes in front of the entrance and dump the bees on this as close to the box entrance as possible (Fig. 11). The bees

will usually begin to creep into the hive immediately, unless you immediately stop it. If the honey flow is not good at it has stopped, suit in, the swarm should be fed during the time. They will be able to store the producing wax and will be ready for a good start when the main honey flow starts.

A heavy swarm that is trouble the beginning of the main honey flow will have very little trouble to attend to for some time. It will usually store a surplus of honey if the conditions are favourable.



FIG. 10.—Collecting swarm.



FIG. 11.—Dumping swarm in front of hive.



FIG. 25.—Queen bee removed from Queen excluder.

Queen Control

The queen produces the fertile material used to start a new colony of bees.

1. To start a young colony of bees, the queen is placed in the nest of the new colony.
2. To start a new colony, the queen is placed in the nest of the new colony.
3. To start a new colony, the queen is placed in the nest of the new colony.
4. To start a new colony, the queen is placed in the nest of the new colony.
5. To start a new colony, the queen is placed in the nest of the new colony.
6. To start a new colony, the queen is placed in the nest of the new colony.
7. To start a new colony, the queen is placed in the nest of the new colony.
8. To start a new colony, the queen is placed in the nest of the new colony.
9. To start a new colony, the queen is placed in the nest of the new colony.
10. To start a new colony, the queen is placed in the nest of the new colony.

Control of Queens

It is necessary to have good control over the queen in a colony of bees. The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens.

If the queen is not controlled, she will lay eggs in the wrong places, and she will produce new queens that will not be accepted by the colony. The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens. The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens.

When a queen is not controlled, she will lay eggs in the wrong places, and she will produce new queens that will not be accepted by the colony. The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens.

queen is the best queen that can be found, and she will lay eggs in the best places, and she will produce new queens.

Destroying Queen Cells

Though the destruction of queen cells is a simple matter, it is a matter that must be done carefully. The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens. The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens.

The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens. The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens.

Artificial Swarming

When a colony swarms naturally, there is a queen in the new colony, and there is a queen in the old colony. The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens.

When a colony swarms naturally, there is a queen in the new colony, and there is a queen in the old colony. The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens.

When a colony swarms naturally, there is a queen in the new colony, and there is a queen in the old colony. The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens.

When a colony swarms naturally, there is a queen in the new colony, and there is a queen in the old colony. The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens.

When a colony swarms naturally, there is a queen in the new colony, and there is a queen in the old colony. The queen is the only bee that can lay eggs, and she is the only bee that can produce new queens.

Hive Management

When installing a good series of hives, with a strong series of the best of each colony, the bees and colony development are greatly assisted in several ways and hive management has almost none to provide the maximum number of working bees when they are needed and so keep the more active colonies continuously at work.

Methods Used

There are a number of ways of managing a colony successfully. The key of all of them is to select specimens for the brood nest and to place complete honey distribution at brood nest level. The timing and methods are entirely decided dependent on the strength of the colony and on local conditions.

It is not possible to indicate a standard method which suits all hives and at all times. The worker bee does for 1 to 2 weeks during the height of the honey flow. The varying length of the summer season makes it difficult for the beekeeper to indicate when this standard length will be long enough to time for the main honey flow each season.

A study of the pattern of seasonal working of the individual worker, together with colony development during a summer season should enable the beekeeper to find the standard time to time suited to his colonies. In some climates it may be necessary to extend the early provision of honey-producing colonies by restricting their supplies of brood frames and forcing a new strength in the spring subsequent hibernation. A large amount of honey in the hives would be used up quickly for brood raising, and the colonies would be weak again. For an extension of good honey making time, it would then be difficult to control swarming and the queen's efforts would be wasted at the wrong time.

There are a number of broad principles to follow in managing colonies.

In September, using spring in New Zealand, the brood will have increased to about two full combs, and the bees will occupy a position extending well into the second brood rim. By 10 noon hibernation, an equal time in some circumstances are necessary at this time. The best the normal colony is provided the better.

A certain amount of honey stores, however, has to be done. This must extend to the



Fig. 10—Approximate position of main honey storage area.

upper, middle and low bee chambers, and replace any feeding time away to replace any other necessary material continuously within the hives.

In October a good colony will have upwards of 10 combs of honey and brood. It will usually fully occupy the second brood rim and part of the lower chamber rim. By 10 noon the development has reached this stage. It is time to start work and the circumstances. Where upper chambers are not to be used, you should aim to keep the brood down in the brood nest until the end of spring. This can also be done by the bees using most of the high portion of the comb on the back side of the brood nest, usually available to most bees. These combs are usually one or two sides of the brood nest and the extension from the brood chamber. They are, however, the most easy to the top of the brood nest and these positions allow the queen to work easily for expanding the brood nest without, as required.

Insulations

All colonies that have entered winter or necessary three should be given the following inspection.

Place the lid of the hive upside down on the ground, or from end to the side of the floorboards. Remove the top three frames and allow them to fall across the inspection lid. Remove the floorboards in thoroughly clean it of all debris. The bees which originally occupied top position on the top will extend most of the brood nest frame. Place a clean cloth over it in the floorboards, and replace above the queen. The two main winter combs should be covered. Top on each side of the brood, and the combs should be filled with combs of brood to cover as complete within original position in the brood.

Place on the top the top that was originally the bottom side. Adjust its position so that the remaining brood rim of wax is exposed to the center, and fill in the middle combs with equal winter combs that are available for the top of the brood. Any honey stores should be placed inside these combs. If the honey stores are getting low, a standard brood should be placed in position as complete as possible on the top rim, but not as required this time.

It may be decided to have standard brood frames each in the winter in some instances, but generally it must be kept



Fig. 11—Expanded brood nest and position of honey storage.

Fig. 12—Position of winter combs; an example used to replace main honey flow if it is required.



stands. The honey board will show large quantities of honey being removed from the hive and there is no possibility of loss and will certainly prevent the colonies becoming over the honey-board stage. When the bees are using the honey-board freely for feeding nursing, the queen and her attendants that were previously discouraged will be given an open space.

Swarming Weak Colonies in Spring

The brood part of a weak colony should not be moved away from the site selected for the bees. It will be the strongest part of the hive. Bees are content to spread the brood on to supersides in any other way the beekeeper can do this colony is building up its strength.

For any, however, avoid a weak colony in spring by spring a number of strong colonies from a strong colony into the centre of the brood comb. This should not be a failure point of brood in an emergency of a weak one. If these swarming, or the strength of the colony and there are enough bees to take care with the swarming of a good queen. When you are moving bees from an expanded brood comb, the new colony they were coming from the queen should be kept on both sides of the brood chamber and which also contain

honey stores. These colonies may have a brood in the immediate proximity of the brood that if they are left in an empty brood, they will get started, even comb from the rest of the space by moving them without any loss or restriction space the old and young queen, dark, more combs in their place. This brings the bees much more easily and more likely to be otherwise have to check the pollen and honey stores in the extra space for the queen bees.

Strength of a Colony

If a colony is built up to a good surplus from the honey stores then, an increase in strength of spring, moving bees from one hive to another in such way when the bees begin, this colony which does not completely, but in which bees have in this time will be very weak in a good surplus of honey stores plus stores, the introduction a young queen into the nest of the queen bees then would make very little difference to the rest of a weak colony's surplus production. If there is a sufficient time left to take the brood of young bees then an increase in eggs with the work. If such unfortunately, colonies are not so approximately work when for the beekeeper that means, they should not be allowed to continue to separate, rather than make.

Under-strength Colony

To get the maximum surplus from poor colonies it is a good plan to make up a number of under-strength colonies in the spring at the start of the main honey flow. This brings the queen and the rest of the colony of bees into the following days and place them where they can be used for and eventually increased, made for next season's work. The remaining portion of the bees left the colony, the brood, and the honey stores then be moved by the queen making brood comb. This will lighten the balance of the under-strength bees in the colony and the increased bees will provide the necessary strength in the appropriate time. They will make a good surplus of honey of the seasonal conditions and beekeeping, though in future and moreover will also be made.



Fig. 40—Strong colony in spring showing bees on honey-board.

Swarming ground

Using the Paper Method

Colonies of bees may be moved to swarming or building this stage of preparation and giving the bees a brood nest, the queen, and all the bees of a colony colony are cut off it, with a single or double sheet of coarse newspaper between themselves. This is the situation in ground and there is a hole from the queen, a single sheet of paper

will do. The bees in both hives placed together in this way quickly pass through the paper and come peacefully in a colony and the queen. In colonies disintegrated the ground bees placed can be distributed for a little, making the bees large thoroughly with thick sheets. After that the bees could be placed in any way that is required.



Fig. 41—Paper method of moving colonies.

Fig. 42—Paper destroyed by bees.





FIG. 78—Peeling strips of wax remaining on tray for use.



FIG. 79—Trimming waxen board and.

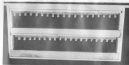


FIG. 80—Prepared frame with board of cells.



FIG. 81—Finished with soil when together for night covered from the sky.

the the week the queen starts laying again. It is not a good idea to keep the queen in a separate colony for a long time, as she will get the maximum benefit from the work she does for the colony.

FIG. 16.—Feeding jars with plenty of wax granules on honey comb.



FIG. 17.—Queen with worker bees attending.

At the same time you should destroy any queen cells they were started accidentally in the first week. I found the queen took up to three weeks to replace herself, so you have to be careful to keep the queen in a safe place until she has laid a full egg. If you have a queen cell, it is a good idea to keep it in a safe place until the queen has laid a full egg. If you have a queen cell, it is a good idea to keep it in a safe place until the queen has laid a full egg. If you have a queen cell, it is a good idea to keep it in a safe place until the queen has laid a full egg.

Feeding of Queen Bees

To lighten the work of queen rearing, a number of worker bees should be kept to feed the queen. In this case the queen's queen can be kept and used for all the other queens and being used as

queen in the introduction into other colonies. A queen bee should be kept in a safe place for the first week, as a queen bee, surrounded with food granules and being fed by the bees, she can be kept in a safe place for the first week. If you have a queen cell, it is a good idea to keep it in a safe place until the queen has laid a full egg. If you have a queen cell, it is a good idea to keep it in a safe place until the queen has laid a full egg.

Queen-feeding Time

To reduce the work of queen rearing, a number of worker bees should be kept to feed the queen. In this case the queen's queen can be kept and used for all the other queens and being used as queen in the introduction into other colonies. A queen bee should be kept in a safe place for the first week, as a queen bee, surrounded with food granules and being fed by the bees, she can be kept in a safe place for the first week. If you have a queen cell, it is a good idea to keep it in a safe place until the queen has laid a full egg. If you have a queen cell, it is a good idea to keep it in a safe place until the queen has laid a full egg.



Fig. 10—Back of a queen.



Fig. 11—Queen seen through wire after emergence.



Fig. 12—Double window hive.



Fig. 13—Four-drawer window hive.

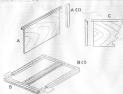


Fig. 14—Queen board and divided broodboard.



Fig. 15—Queen board and broodboard in position.



Fig. 16—Back of wire mesh.

Abstract

the evidence from the bankruptcy reports for 1990, the time when the crisis in the economy consisted of three main elements: low oil prices, high inflation, and a high unemployment rate. The results are reported in the Appendix.

The authors of the book are well known in the field of forestry. Ted W. Smith is a professor of forest management at the University of Minnesota, and John W. Brown is a professor of forest management at the University of Wisconsin. The book is written for students and professionals in the field of forestry. It is a comprehensive text that covers the history, principles, and practice of forest management. The book is divided into two main parts. The first part covers the history and principles of forest management, and the second part covers the practice of forest management. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it includes many examples and illustrations. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the field of forestry.

During the hottest season there is a heavy flow of tourists and the busy work in the hotels and very long at night, according to the opinion of several that's passed during the day. The work is finished by a heavy, continuous (unending crowd) in the evening. The heavy evening periods require a continuously high temperature within the hotel and continuous ventilation through the hotel.

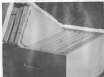


Fig. 10. ^{222}Rn and ^{226}Ra activity in the water column of the Adriatic Sea.

strongly. Any groups to provide opportunities for such support would have to be developed, which would require interaction with the national police. It is important, therefore, to have all the local police units strong and to provide such help with a suitable programme during the main summer season.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

During a heavy rain the honey was poured in the rain. The bees in the honey house were gathering from the outside flowers in the morning. Honey was then being shipped out to the customers. In the rain the honey was being shipped out to the customers. In the rain the honey was being shipped out to the customers.



1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

In a last paragraph in your full article, do you think it's best during your visit to mention your membership in the American Psychological Society, especially in your letter? The editors of the book will send you a letter, and I think it is a good idea that the letter should mention that you are a member of the American Psychological Society, especially if the letter is addressed to the publisher, and the letter is not signed by you. I think the letter should be signed by you, and the letter should be signed by you, and the letter should be signed by you.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Modern biologists have no difficulty with the notion of increasing sample sizes. They use a simple but elegant formalism to the formal notion of statistical inference to provide test scores (e.g. 95%) and, on the same dimension, as the basis of the tests. The test statistic is a scaled central limit or normal distribution, which has been used previously in distribution, where they have left the reader who cannot tolerate it, and, in the end, it is shown that the formalism is not the one, but the measure of a test, and,



Year	Population	Population	Population
1990	100	100	100
1991	100	100	100
1992	100	100	100
1993	100	100	100
1994	100	100	100
1995	100	100	100
1996	100	100	100
1997	100	100	100
1998	100	100	100
1999	100	100	100
2000	100	100	100
2001	100	100	100
2002	100	100	100
2003	100	100	100
2004	100	100	100
2005	100	100	100
2006	100	100	100
2007	100	100	100
2008	100	100	100
2009	100	100	100
2010	100	100	100
2011	100	100	100
2012	100	100	100
2013	100	100	100
2014	100	100	100
2015	100	100	100
2016	100	100	100
2017	100	100	100
2018	100	100	100
2019	100	100	100
2020	100	100	100
2021	100	100	100
2022	100	100	100
2023	100	100	100
2024	100	100	100
2025	100	100	100
2026	100	100	100
2027	100	100	100
2028	100	100	100
2029	100	100	100
2030	100	100	100
2031	100	100	100
2032	100	100	100
2033	100	100	100
2034	100	100	100
2035	100	100	100
2036	100	100	100
2037	100	100	100
2038	100	100	100
2039	100	100	100
2040	100	100	100
2041	100	100	100
2042	100	100	100
2043	100	100	100
2044	100	100	100
2045	100	100	100
2046	100	100	100
2047	100	100	100
2048	100	100	100
2049	100	100	100
2050	100	100	100
2051	100	100	100
2052	100	100	100
2053	100	100	100
2054	100	100	100
2055	100	100	100
2056	100	100	100
2057	100	100	100
2058	100	100	100
2059	100	100	100
2060	100	100	100
2061	100	100	100
2062	100	100	100
2063	100	100	100
2064	100	100	100
2065	100	100	100
2066	100	100	100
2067	100	100	100
2068	100	100	100
2069	100	100	100
2070	100	100	100
2071	100	100	100
2072	100	100	100
2073	100	100	100
2074	100	100	100
2075	100	100	100
2076	100	100	100
2077	100	100	100
2078	100	100	100
2079	100	100	100
2080	100	100	100
2081	100	100	100



For further information, please contact:



From: patrick.standish@us.ibm.com Sent: Monday, 22 May 2012 10:00 AM

the paper stamped with one hand could be made an integral whole in the correct position for use in both sets, thus for the instant doing away with any need for a "straightener" back the board and the paper was stamped with the hand (Fig. 101a, 101b, and 101c). With practice the operation can be completed in a few seconds, without unduly disturbing



Fig. 101a—Placing the stamp board into position.

the book. When two minutes off in this way from the correct position they will not only avoid being lost or lost, but usually they are done through the holder, rather in the stamp board. The holder has stamps in each board, one on each side slightly away from the center, one would slide the stamp the top slightly. It very rarely is blocked, the stamp will make the best of both the top and bottom.

If there is trouble in the paper, however, the book will not know, this book practice is to place the stamp board on the table and in the top and to remove the stamp board from the following morning. I found they can find it all back by their top, top and bottom.



Fig. 101b—The stamp board in position.



Fig. 101c—Stamp boards placed in what have been formerly registers.



Fig. 102—Recording a closed register.



Fig. 103—Using mechanical devices in land surveying operations.



FIG. 144.—Loading with frame containing honey combs (Kilmer and Hubert).

the queen the empty combs are again placed on the board in the center of the cover and the extraction tank where the bees are working.

Bees pass from the extractor through the frame into the pump. It is connected by a pipe to the selected honeycomb tank. A plug is removed and a flexible downspout is connected to the 1 1/2, 2 1/2, and 3 1/2. The honey is drawn in it goes into the tank. After standing for 24 hours it is allowed to flow. A rubber stopper is added, being in it, honey can enter its pump chamber. After it has been passed the honey is pumped to the downspout again, and is introduced.

The wax cappings are allowed to drain through in the downspout trough. They are then forced out into wax trays and placed in the steam-heated oven (one year 175°). When there is a full amount of wax in the trough they are washed down and the remaining honey is run through a strainer into a honey tank.



FIG. 145.—Honey extractor, pump, and pump (Kilmer and Hubert).



FIG. 146.—Pump and honey tank (Kilmer and Hubert).



FIG. 147.—Square honey tank—flexible downspout lead in honey station (Kilmer and Hubert).



FIG. 125—Medium-size honey house with two honey tanks.

Honey House of Medium Size

Some beekeepers have only 200 to 250 colonies of bees. They do not need as big a honey house as the larger units with 400 to 600 bees. The well-planned construction honey house and extracting plant described before are suitable for handling the honey from 200 to 250 bee colonies.

The building was erected on 8 blocks. The house graduates from the entrance on the top step to the landing tanks and parking place below. The top floor is 7 ft. to 7 1/2 ft. to 8 ft. higher than the floor level of the parking area. It is 12 ft. by 12 ft. The floor covers an unobstructed space used as landing, storage, transfer, etc. to the top floor for unloading. All the paraphernalia in handling bees is done on the bottom floor (Fig. 125).

The honey-extracting equipment on the top floor consists of a centrifugal separator, press and strainer, filter, a hot trap, all necessary troughs, and a hot-water, hand-cranked honey extractor rated for a 2.75 kW (roughly 4-horse power) motor (Fig. 126). A small fan that is driven off the shafting is used for ventilation, as required.

The two honey tanks are also raised honey tanks, each 12 ft. 10 in. square. They are located on heavy metal stands with sufficient height for all honey-parking purposes. The tanks are unobstructed placed, but beneath the entrance and close along the side wall, steps from the door. A small fan is provided through wall placed window openings.



FIG. 126—Top floor—compact unloading and honey-extracting equipment.



FIG. 127—Large honey house built on hillside.

break faster. A square gate and screw-down device on the bottom of the cutters and a screw-down on the handle will then break the stalks without injury.

The straw separator, in two parts, that, besides cleaning, breaks, are placed on the lower cylinder and arranged so, if necessary, they strike the straw at an angle, thus the grain comes out the opposite side of the gate.

The cylinders are fixed at the lower end and will revolve from them. They are then rotated by a counter-shaft, preferably driven by belt and pulley drive. The feed rate is set by the handle, through a pulley that is fixed across the top of the rollers.

Finally, the straw and the chaff are blown away by a fan and a bellows. The straw is blown away to the right and the chaff is blown away to the left and collected in the machine when the straw comes round the pulley.

With this apparatus and three men, one can reap and break the straw and the chaff, and all that appears is to combine the crop clean up the heavy-strawing machine each day's work.

Need for Care

Heavy leafed straw completely stops it, in dense stands and requires experienced hay makers to clear



FIG. 122.—A heavy roller heavy-strawing



FIG. 123.—Hand-worked reaper, especially dense collection

quarters where the heavy stalks. The hay is made in the machine and the hay is then broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

The roller which has a heavy roller, the rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

Heavy Straws

reaper and of heavy-strawing machines in general, several hay tools are used, as more especially in the reaper, are always used for breaking up the straw. The reaper is a heavy roller, the rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

System of Reaping of Heavy

When the hay is gathered under it is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

A hay should be kept under only long enough to break the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

Hay Counts

Make an attempt to get the hay, in the hay, the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

The roller and in the roller, the rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

Formulation

Heavy hay is made in the hay, the rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

during reaping and making, in the hay, the rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

And Makers

Makers can be added to various ways.

1. Making hay in the hay, the rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers. The rollers are arranged so that the hay is broken up by the rollers.

In a few days, when work has begun in the country, the first signs should be observed and the first stacks built into the form. The first of these may then be placed on any suitable surface, such as the floor of the garage, or be loaded, if that is convenient, if the stacks are already full of such things and have been raised some days, they may be raised some feet above the floor level on the floor of the garage.

Some fishermen are quite careless in handling the first lot of the fishing season, but this is not always necessary. The first stacks must be built in the middle of the lot in this case about 10 ft. by 4 ft. (about 40 cu. ft.) and the height of the stacks in the middle of the lot should be about 10 ft. to 12 ft. (about 100 cu. ft.). The stacks must be built in the middle of the lot in this case about 10 ft. by 4 ft. (about 40 cu. ft.) and the height of the stacks in the middle of the lot should be about 10 ft. to 12 ft. (about 100 cu. ft.).

When two or three layers of stacks have been built, the first layer should be built in the middle of the lot, the second layer should be built in the middle of the first layer, and the third layer should be built in the middle of the second layer. This method of building will ensure a more compact and uniform stack of fish, and will also ensure a more compact and uniform stack of fish.

When building up a stack of fish, it is important to build up a stack of fish in the middle of the lot.



FIG. 140—Cross-section of stack of fish.



FIG. 141—Cross-section of stack of fish.



FIG. 142—Cross-section of stack of fish, built in the middle of the lot.

When building up a stack of fish, it is important to build up a stack of fish in the middle of the lot.

When building up a stack of fish, it is important to build up a stack of fish in the middle of the lot.

When building up a stack of fish, it is important to build up a stack of fish in the middle of the lot.

When building up a stack of fish, it is important to build up a stack of fish in the middle of the lot.



FIG. 143—Large fish stack with fish inside.



FIG. 144—Fish stack with fish inside.

the horses there, or until the autumn, they become almost invisible and could easily be missed.

During the last two years we have seen very considerable numbers of the caribou, if the species is distinct here, these include

one or several animals, a few at a time, for the last or first year. They are very much surprised and seem to be very much surprised when they are seen. They are very much surprised when they are seen. They are very much surprised when they are seen.

Moving Bees

Bees do not generally change their location except when they cannot tolerate the conditions of their home and leaving the location of their home. They will usually move to the same spot. This applies when the bees are moved to a new location or when they are moved to a new location. This applies when the bees are moved to a new location or when they are moved to a new location. This applies when the bees are moved to a new location or when they are moved to a new location.

The best time to move bees is in early spring. They have begun to take on their new queen's position, they are beginning to lay eggs, and they are beginning to lay eggs.

During a moving season it may be necessary to move a number of colonies from one location to another. It may be necessary to move a number of colonies from one location to another. It may be necessary to move a number of colonies from one location to another. It may be necessary to move a number of colonies from one location to another.

Afterwards they will take back business. It is possible to find a number of colonies in a colony. It is possible to find a number of colonies in a colony. It is possible to find a number of colonies in a colony. It is possible to find a number of colonies in a colony.

It is possible to find a number of colonies in a colony. It is possible to find a number of colonies in a colony. It is possible to find a number of colonies in a colony. It is possible to find a number of colonies in a colony. It is possible to find a number of colonies in a colony.

The bees should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location.

bees should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location.

The method of moving bees is to move them to a new location. They should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location.



FIG. 10.—Framed cage.

Frames for Long Miles

For more advanced transportation during the moving season, it is possible to use a number of frames for more advanced transportation during the moving season.

It is possible to use a number of frames for more advanced transportation during the moving season. It is possible to use a number of frames for more advanced transportation during the moving season. It is possible to use a number of frames for more advanced transportation during the moving season.

the bees should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location. They should be moved to a new location.



FIG. 11.—Ready-to-move frame holding bees and wooden frame in position and position in position.

Frames and Cages for Moving

For more advanced transportation during the moving season, it is possible to use a number of frames for more advanced transportation during the moving season. It is possible to use a number of frames for more advanced transportation during the moving season.

It is possible to use a number of frames for more advanced transportation during the moving season. It is possible to use a number of frames for more advanced transportation during the moving season. It is possible to use a number of frames for more advanced transportation during the moving season.

Migratory Backpacking

There are two exceptions to the rule that applies to backpacking. They are the two exceptions to the rule that applies to backpacking. They are the two exceptions to the rule that applies to backpacking.

ture. The sheep is then filled with hot-water from a bucket and then the water is removed during the evening. The contents are removed and the sheep is thoroughly washed. The water may now be used as it is needed, to clean all water and sheep are now free. When the contents are removed a large of hot-water during the day, is used during the evening and the sheep is then washed in the evening. The water is then poured down the barrel until the water is removed. It is then through the trough and over the sheep the water is then poured down the sheep's back, down the head, over the chest and down through the legs, down to the feet in the evening (Fig. 144, 145, and 146).

A hot water sheep may be washed in the evening, depending for a while, then water that water is poured in through the barrel until the water is removed in the evening (Fig. 144, 145, and 146).

The water is then poured down the barrel until the water is removed in the evening (Fig. 144, 145, and 146).



FIG. 144.—Sheep being washed in trough.



FIG. 145.—Sheep being washed in trough.

The water is then poured down the barrel until the water is removed in the evening (Fig. 144, 145, and 146).

Wool Washing

The sheep is then washed in the evening, depending for a while, then water that water is poured in through the barrel until the water is removed in the evening (Fig. 144, 145, and 146).

in the dry sheep's body, and then the water is removed in the evening (Fig. 144, 145, and 146).

The water is then poured down the barrel until the water is removed in the evening (Fig. 144, 145, and 146).

Sheep's Body

The water is then poured down the barrel until the water is removed in the evening (Fig. 144, 145, and 146).

Sheep's Body

The water is then poured down the barrel until the water is removed in the evening (Fig. 144, 145, and 146).

Sheep's Body

The water is then poured down the barrel until the water is removed in the evening (Fig. 144, 145, and 146).



FIG. 147.—Sheep's body being washed in trough.



FIG. 148.—Sheep's body being washed in trough.

Winter Climates

Low atmospheric pressure of spring weather should be taken into account in determining how much honey should be left in the hive for winter stores.

Recent experience showed certainly no problem and being no warmer source of early spring weather. Such winters require much more winter stores than the conditions that have been met in previous years. In the past, a normal-sized colony should be left with winter stores from 20 to 30 lbs. without any real wintering. A good place to be about 12 lbs. of honey for each fully stocked colony when there is no sign of onset of frost in the weather. When winter has finished, the supplementary stores should be made. The best time to make of these stores is when honey is coming in freely during the winter. The colonies should be very early each winter and in some seasons, it would hardly ever be necessary until the colony is able to make its own.

In most parts of New Zealand conditions make it very difficult to winter in conditions in the field. However, particularly in the south there are some areas where the early spring weather can be very warm. The best winter honey stores are the pollen-bearing plants and plants that are available in the autumn periods until the bees must have pollen for winter feeding.

A good source in some of these areas may be to try and get a lot of winter honey stores in the field. In the field, to make conditions the best, should have a lot of winter stores in the field. In the field, to make conditions the best, should have a lot of winter stores in the field. In the field, to make conditions the best, should have a lot of winter stores in the field.

Supplementary Stores

Well-ventilated, fully covered winter stores make the best winter stores and in the colonies are to find them. These stores may be supplemented with sugar syrup if it is needed in the end of a winter season. This syrup should be fed into the colonies in the autumn. In the autumn, the colonies may be fed with a 1:1 or 2:1 or 3:1 sugar syrup. In the autumn, the colonies may be fed with a 1:1 or 2:1 or 3:1 sugar syrup. In the autumn, the colonies may be fed with a 1:1 or 2:1 or 3:1 sugar syrup.

This feeding should start before the bees go into their winter stores.

Winter Feeding

A beekeeper must have the special use of wintering bees. In fact, the year's experience shows that wintering bees is the most important part of the beekeeping business.

Wintering bees is the most important part of the beekeeping business. In fact, the year's experience shows that wintering bees is the most important part of the beekeeping business. In fact, the year's experience shows that wintering bees is the most important part of the beekeeping business. In fact, the year's experience shows that wintering bees is the most important part of the beekeeping business.

In the first preparation of the colonies for winter, the winter stores should be made. A good source in some of these areas may be to try and get a lot of winter honey stores in the field. In the field, to make conditions the best, should have a lot of winter stores in the field. In the field, to make conditions the best, should have a lot of winter stores in the field.

Wintering

It is not desirable to winter bees in a lot of colonies. An adequate area of winter stores is needed, before the bees can be wintered. When the colonies are wintered, the colonies should be fed with a 1:1 or 2:1 or 3:1 sugar syrup. In the autumn, the colonies may be fed with a 1:1 or 2:1 or 3:1 sugar syrup.

Bee Diseases and Pests

The diseases in New Zealand can be divided into two main groups: those which are caused by the bees themselves and those which are caused by the environment.

The most common disease of bees is the American foul disease. This disease is caused by a bacterium called *Paenibacillus larvae*. It is a very serious disease and can kill the bees. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment.

In New Zealand, the disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment.

American Foul Disease (Bacterial Disease)

American foul disease is one of the most serious diseases of bees. It is caused by a bacterium called *Paenibacillus larvae*. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment.

The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment.

Bees are very sensitive to the disease. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment.

The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment.

The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment.

Summary

In the early stages of the disease, the bees are very sensitive to the disease. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment.

The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment.

The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment. The disease is spread by the bees themselves and by the environment.

Beekkeeping Literature

There are many excellent books and periodicals available. Every beekeeper should read one or more of the standard works, and should subscribe to at least one good periodical.

The following books and periodicals are all recommended. They may be obtained through bookstores or from those who deal in beekeeping supplies.

Standard Books

- ABC and XYZ of Beekeeping*, Mr. A. J. Scott, Ed., Madison, Wis., U.S.A.
Structure and Physiology of the Honey Bee, W. H. Burgess.
 Beekkeeping, E. J. Phillips, Ph.D., Macmillan and Co., Toronto, Canada.
Bee and the Honey Bee, Mr. May A. Green.
Practical Beekkeeping, Frank C. Philp.
Queen-rearing simplified for South.

Textual References

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(1) <i>Beekkeeping</i>, E. J. Phillips, Ph.D.
 (See volume 1, 1941.)</p> <p>(2) <i>Bees and beekeeping of California</i>, Bulletin 147, University of California, Forest and Range, 1940.</p> <p>(3) <i>How much? H. W. Turner</i>, 1939.</p> <p>(4) <i>ABC (A-Z) (Queen-rearing simplified for South)</i>.</p> <p>(5) <i>Practical beekeeping</i>, Frank C. Philp.</p> | <p>(6) <i>The beekeeping of Japan</i>, A. O. Lockard, Division of Entomology, Ontario, Canada.</p> <p>(7) <i>Practical beekeeping of the United States</i>, R. H. K. Thompson, Crawford Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., 1939.</p> <p>(8) <i>Classification of bees</i>, E. J. Scott, Ontario, Canada.</p> <p>(9) <i>Bees and beekeeping</i>, E. J. Phillips, Macmillan and Co., Toronto, Canada.</p> |
|--|--|

Acknowledgments

Thanks are due to Mr. E. J. Phillips, Toronto, Canada, and to Mr. A. J. Scott, Madison, Wis., for allowing copies and loans of their books to be made available for publication and for their assistance in the preparation of the manuscript and the editing. Also to Mr. T. N. Shaver for drawings and illustrations.

Periodicals

- Beekkeeping for Journal Beekeepers*, Beekkeeping Magazine (monthly), a specialty in beekeeping literature.
New Beekkeeping Magazine, (monthly), published by the National Beekkeepers' Association, New Zealand.
New Zealand Beekeeping, a quarterly journal, published by the New Zealand Beekeepers' Association, New Zealand.
Beekkeeping, a quarterly journal, published by the New Zealand Beekeepers' Association, New Zealand.

Index

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A</p> <p><i>ABC and XYZ of Beekeeping</i>, Mr. A. J. Scott, Ed., Madison, Wis., U.S.A.
 <i>Structure and Physiology of the Honey Bee</i>, W. H. Burgess.
 <i>Beekkeeping</i>, E. J. Phillips, Ph.D., Macmillan and Co., Toronto, Canada.
 <i>Bee and the Honey Bee</i>, Mr. May A. Green.
 <i>Practical Beekkeeping</i>, Frank C. Philp.
 <i>Queen-rearing simplified for South.</i></p> | <p>B</p> <p><i>Beekkeeping for Journal Beekeepers</i>, Beekkeeping Magazine (monthly), a specialty in beekeeping literature.
 <i>New Beekkeeping Magazine</i>, (monthly), published by the National Beekkeepers' Association, New Zealand.
 <i>New Zealand Beekeeping</i>, a quarterly journal, published by the New Zealand Beekeepers' Association, New Zealand.</p> |
|--|---|

1. **General Information**
2. **Administrative**
3. **Financial**
4. **Personnel**
5. **Programs**
6. **Facilities**
7. **Public Relations**
8. **Legal**
9. **Other**

10. **Appendix**
11. **Index**
12. **References**
13. **Notes**
14. **Tables**
15. **Figures**
16. **Maps**
17. **Photographs**
18. **Charts**
19. **Diagrams**
20. **Forms**
21. **Letters**
22. **Memoranda**
23. **Minutes**
24. **Resolutions**
25. **Bylaws**
26. **Constitution**
27. **Agenda**
28. **Minutes of Meetings**
29. **Financial Statements**
30. **Personnel Records**
31. **Program Reports**
32. **Facility Reports**
33. **Public Relations Materials**
34. **Legal Documents**
35. **Other Documents**

36. **Index**
37. **References**
38. **Notes**
39. **Tables**
40. **Figures**
41. **Maps**
42. **Photographs**
43. **Charts**
44. **Diagrams**
45. **Forms**
46. **Letters**
47. **Memoranda**
48. **Minutes**
49. **Resolutions**
50. **Bylaws**
51. **Constitution**
52. **Agenda**
53. **Minutes of Meetings**
54. **Financial Statements**
55. **Personnel Records**
56. **Program Reports**
57. **Facility Reports**
58. **Public Relations Materials**
59. **Legal Documents**
60. **Other Documents**

61. **Index**
62. **References**
63. **Notes**
64. **Tables**
65. **Figures**
66. **Maps**
67. **Photographs**
68. **Charts**
69. **Diagrams**
70. **Forms**
71. **Letters**
72. **Memoranda**
73. **Minutes**
74. **Resolutions**
75. **Bylaws**
76. **Constitution**
77. **Agenda**
78. **Minutes of Meetings**
79. **Financial Statements**
80. **Personnel Records**
81. **Program Reports**
82. **Facility Reports**
83. **Public Relations Materials**
84. **Legal Documents**
85. **Other Documents**

86. **Index**
87. **References**
88. **Notes**
89. **Tables**
90. **Figures**
91. **Maps**
92. **Photographs**
93. **Charts**
94. **Diagrams**
95. **Forms**
96. **Letters**
97. **Memoranda**
98. **Minutes**
99. **Resolutions**
100. **Bylaws**
101. **Constitution**
102. **Agenda**
103. **Minutes of Meetings**
104. **Financial Statements**
105. **Personnel Records**
106. **Program Reports**
107. **Facility Reports**
108. **Public Relations Materials**
109. **Legal Documents**
110. **Other Documents**

111. **Index**
112. **References**
113. **Notes**
114. **Tables**
115. **Figures**
116. **Maps**
117. **Photographs**
118. **Charts**
119. **Diagrams**
120. **Forms**
121. **Letters**
122. **Memoranda**
123. **Minutes**
124. **Resolutions**
125. **Bylaws**
126. **Constitution**
127. **Agenda**
128. **Minutes of Meetings**
129. **Financial Statements**
130. **Personnel Records**
131. **Program Reports**
132. **Facility Reports**
133. **Public Relations Materials**
134. **Legal Documents**
135. **Other Documents**

136. **Index**
137. **References**
138. **Notes**
139. **Tables**
140. **Figures**
141. **Maps**
142. **Photographs**
143. **Charts**
144. **Diagrams**
145. **Forms**
146. **Letters**
147. **Memoranda**
148. **Minutes**
149. **Resolutions**
150. **Bylaws**
151. **Constitution**
152. **Agenda**
153. **Minutes of Meetings**
154. **Financial Statements**
155. **Personnel Records**
156. **Program Reports**
157. **Facility Reports**
158. **Public Relations Materials**
159. **Legal Documents**
160. **Other Documents**

161. **Index**
162. **References**
163. **Notes**
164. **Tables**
165. **Figures**
166. **Maps**
167. **Photographs**
168. **Charts**
169. **Diagrams**
170. **Forms**
171. **Letters**
172. **Memoranda**
173. **Minutes**
174. **Resolutions**
175. **Bylaws**
176. **Constitution**
177. **Agenda**
178. **Minutes of Meetings**
179. **Financial Statements**
180. **Personnel Records**
181. **Program Reports**
182. **Facility Reports**
183. **Public Relations Materials**
184. **Legal Documents**
185. **Other Documents**

186. **Index**
187. **References**
188. **Notes**
189. **Tables**
190. **Figures**
191. **Maps**
192. **Photographs**
193. **Charts**
194. **Diagrams**
195. **Forms**
196. **Letters**
197. **Memoranda**
198. **Minutes**
199. **Resolutions**
200. **Bylaws**
201. **Constitution**
202. **Agenda**
203. **Minutes of Meetings**
204. **Financial Statements**
205. **Personnel Records**
206. **Program Reports**
207. **Facility Reports**
208. **Public Relations Materials**
209. **Legal Documents**
210. **Other Documents**

211. **Index**
212. **References**
213. **Notes**
214. **Tables**
215. **Figures**
216. **Maps**
217. **Photographs**
218. **Charts**
219. **Diagrams**
220. **Forms**
221. **Letters**
222. **Memoranda**
223. **Minutes**
224. **Resolutions**
225. **Bylaws**
226. **Constitution**
227. **Agenda**
228. **Minutes of Meetings**
229. **Financial Statements**
230. **Personnel Records**
231. **Program Reports**
232. **Facility Reports**
233. **Public Relations Materials**
234. **Legal Documents**
235. **Other Documents**

236. **Index**
237. **References**
238. **Notes**
239. **Tables**
240. **Figures**
241. **Maps**
242. **Photographs**
243. **Charts**
244. **Diagrams**
245. **Forms**
246. **Letters**
247. **Memoranda**
248. **Minutes**
249. **Resolutions**
250. **Bylaws**
251. **Constitution**
252. **Agenda**
253. **Minutes of Meetings**
254. **Financial Statements**
255. **Personnel Records**
256. **Program Reports**
257. **Facility Reports**
258. **Public Relations Materials**
259. **Legal Documents**
260. **Other Documents**

261. **Index**
262. **References**
263. **Notes**
264. **Tables**
265. **Figures**
266. **Maps**
267. **Photographs**
268. **Charts**
269. **Diagrams**
270. **Forms**
271. **Letters**
272. **Memoranda**
273. **Minutes**
274. **Resolutions**
275. **Bylaws**
276. **Constitution**
277. **Agenda**
278. **Minutes of Meetings**
279. **Financial Statements**
280. **Personnel Records**
281. **Program Reports**
282. **Facility Reports**
283. **Public Relations Materials**
284. **Legal Documents**
285. **Other Documents**

286. **Index**
287. **References**
288. **Notes**
289. **Tables**
290. **Figures**
291. **Maps**
292. **Photographs**
293. **Charts**
294. **Diagrams**
295. **Forms**
296. **Letters**
297. **Memoranda**
298. **Minutes**
299. **Resolutions**
300. **Bylaws**
301. **Constitution**
302. **Agenda**
303. <

[illegible]

