

# north staffordshire beekeepers association December 2011 Newsletter

[www.northstaffsbees.org.uk](http://www.northstaffsbees.org.uk)

To The Members

next meeting  
**Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> December**  
The Friends Meeting House Miller Street,  
Newcastle-u-Lyme ST5 1JD  
7.00 for 7.30  
**Christmas Social & Guest Speaker**

**The Queen Marking Colour for 2011 is WHITE**



When you come to Winter meetings please bring something small which we can raffle— this helps to defray the cost of the room.  
Thank you

## Dates for your diary

**Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> December**  
**Christmas Social**  
Guest Speaker David Emley  
(North Staffordshire Wildlife Trust)  
Staffordshire Butterflies

**Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup> January 2012**  
• **NSBKA Annual general Meeting**

## "Chairman's Chat" – December 2011

Those of you who couldn't make the November meeting really missed a great talk by Graham Royal on "Honey Bee Anatomy". The photography was excellent and the detail, pictured through a microscope, showed the honey bee in an entirely new light. It was the second time I had seen this, but it still excited me. I was also pleased to hear favourable comments from our newest members who are taking part in the latest beginner's course. It was great to see them at our meeting, and I hope we can keep them coming.

Incidentally, Graham has offered to run a one day bee anatomy course early in the new year for North Staffs members. He has access to ten microscopes which sets a limit to the possible number of attendees but could accommodate others who have their own microscopes. The details are to be finalised but if you are interested in attending the course, contact Brian Lord on 01283-545958 or 07970012099 or Email [brian@lorlec.com](mailto:brian@lorlec.com)

As you may have seen in our last issue of this newsletter, our next meeting on Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> December, at the 'Friends Meeting House', is your chance to 'eat drink and be merry'. We have another good speaker, David Emley from Earth Sciences at Keele University, will be showing slides and talking about 'Staffordshire Butterflies'. The quality of the food lies in your hands; Pat Twigg does the organisation but needs contribution from as many of you as possible. If you feel you can help, then give her a ring on 01630 673299 and let her know what you are able to prepare. I look forward to seeing you all there plus your partner because this IS NOT a beekeeping evening, it is a have fun evening!

Lastly can I advertise our SGM and AGM which will be held on the 4<sup>th</sup> of January 2012. **Now I know this will probably be a signal for a lot of you to start thinking of reasons not to come, but can I urge as many of you as possible to attend.** I am hoping to have a new constitution agreed by the committee, at their next meeting, to present to you for your approval at a Special General Meeting which we hope can be held immediately prior to the AGM. We are also seeking 'new blood' to help run our Association so please, give some thought to attending and getting involved. If you would like to know more then please do give me a ring or email me at home for more details.

I would like to finish these notes by wishing all of you, and your families, a very happy Christmas and a good beekeeping New Year!

**Cheers & Good Health**

**Dave Cheek ([davidcheek@talktalk.net](mailto:davidcheek@talktalk.net)) 01630 647584**

## NSBKA Special & Annual General Meetings – 4<sup>th</sup> January 2012

The jocularly comment made by David Cheek about AGM's is a commonly held view held by members in many organisations but being serious, AGM's are very important because they are when you (the members) have the opportunity to have your say and define how your Association will be run in the following year.

Please excuse me from using the words "YOU and YOURS" in this article but the fact is that it is your Association for without the members, the Association will not exist. You elect the Committee to organise and run your Association on your behalf but none of the Committee members would claim to be the font of all knowledge so your input and suggestions are very important to direct and ensure that we do what you want.

If you have any items that you would like included on the agenda for the AGM, please let Nick Mawby know by either emailing him at [nick@mawby.net](mailto:nick@mawby.net) or telephoning him on 01538 387506.

This year, the evening will (hopefully) consist of two separate meetings a Special General Meeting to debate and hopefully adopt the new Constitution followed by the Annual General Meeting where its activities are governed by the Constitution then in existence.

### Why do we need to update the Association's Constitution?

It has been recognised that the Association Constitution i.e. the rules which govern your Associations activities and maintain its charitable status needed updating to reflect changes in and comply with the Charity Commission requirements and how the Association is organised and run. Copies of all documentation for the SGM and AGM will be distributed to you in advance of the meeting to ensure that everyone is fully prepared for the meetings.

The AGM is your meeting and whilst all aspects of your Associations activities will be discussed, you have the opportunity to ask questions and make comments/suggestions. One other aspect of the meeting is the election of Officers and Committee members and we need members to be more actively involved in the running of your Association so please take-up DC's request to have a word with him.

DT

### **Hive Preservation**

#### **- *The continuing story.***

Information has previously been published in your NewsLetter following Peter Sutcliffe's talk at a North Staffs meeting saying that (at that time), there was no suitable product available for treating beehives which did not harm bees.

Peter Edwards at Stratford BKA has recently published the following information which is very useful to all of us:

It was previously published that the new formulations of Cuprinol (with BP as a suffix) have not been tested for use on hives and should not therefore be used.

I have now had confirmation from Ronseal that their 5 year wood stain is safe and can even be applied to a hive with bees in residence."

***Thanks to Peter Edwards - ebees***

### **Booker's for Sugar**

Have you made it down to your local Booker's Trade Suppliers?

Whilst normally, only retailers can use the company, the BBKA negotiated access for beekeepers.

All you need to do it go along and present your BBKA Membership Card and they will issue you with a Bookers Access Card. I have been and checked it out at Stoke Branch on Campbell Rd, Stoke-On-Trent, ST4 4RU and was given a temporary card straight away. It was well worth the effort.

You are not restricted to purchasing just sugar, when you have a card, you can purchase **anything** they have in stock.

Hope you find this useful

DT

### **Why a black and white NewsLetter?**

Whilst the colour copy of the NewsLetter has proved to be attractive, it has been suggested that producing it in black and white might make it easier and because we are beekeepers who watch the "pennies", cheaper for members to print and parts that they wanted to retain. What do you think?

## Overwintering Bees

*By Phil Moss, thanks to The Scottish Beekeeper.*

"WITH two exceptionally cold winters gone, some areas reporting heavier than usual losses and another cold winter forecast, what can we do to ensure we are happy beekeepers next spring?

Hopefully we have all given plenty of food for a cold winter and are prepared to put on emergency fondant if needed. I know of one beekeeper who admitted to isolation starvation where the bees hadn't accessed the stores. I overwinter on a brood and a super and remove the queen excluder so the cluster can move freely. This means the queen can be in the super in the spring, but that is a small inconvenience to pay for good winter survival.

Some recommend putting the super below the brood box, but I prefer to leave the colony as it is. One old beekeeping book I read recommended making holes through the comb below the top bars so the bees didn't have to move over the top, perhaps an indication of the very severe winters at that time, or maybe he used a quilt and it was a better alternative to putting sticks under the quilt. I haven't felt the need to try it, but my experience from taking comb out of feral colonies is that they do have holes through them, though some of those combs are many times the size of a BS frame.

Don't forget all those stores and the bees themselves are winter food for mice looking for somewhere cosy to overwinter as the nights get colder. So, mouse guards on sooner rather than later and no bad fitting or partially rotten hive parts where mice can chew their way in. Well fed bees can withstand our cold winters, but wet can be fatal, so check all hive parts to see that no moisture can get in.

I overwinter as many colonies as I can in WBC hives taking advantage of the better weatherproofing of the double walled hive, transferring the frames at my last full inspection, checking for stores and disease as I do it and moving old frames to the outside of the brood box. I know of beekeepers who wrap their hives in tarred paper or bubble wrap, this worries me in case it promotes condensation.

Wind is another problem, rocks on the top are the usual aid to stability, but I intend to follow the example of a neighbouring west coast beekeeper who has rings cemented into the ground and uses a rope to tie the hive down. Wind and open mesh floors don't go well together in winter, so ensure your bees are free of draughts by blocking them. One other winter job in the apiary is the oxalic acid treatment, one part of a good integrated Varroa treatment.

### Overwintering Beekeepers

Winter is the time to sit by the fire and dream of that record honey crop next year. But if that's all you do the record crop will be a disappointment. Are all your supers stored properly, or are wax moth enjoying them? Whatever treatment you use, a mid winter check and a repeat treatment is advisable.

Winter is the time to repair or replace equipment, read beekeeping books and plan ahead for what you will do next year. It is also the time to think about your apiary as well as your hives and bees. In what way could it be improved, either by relocating hives within it, or perhaps planting trees or shrubs for better shelter from the elements, and, sad though it is to have to say it, perhaps to make it less visible to others.

Also plan to make your apiary and garden bee friendly by planting good sources of nectar and pollen both trees and shrubs and annuals, especially for early spring. Winter can also be a good time to plan and set up a new out-apiary. And finally, don't forget to heave yourself out of your cosy armchair and brave the elements to go to your local association meetings!"

### Ready For Winter.

- Have you got those straps ready to hold the hives down in the winter gales?
- Have you got the mouse-guards ready to stop the vermin moving into your hives when the bees are clustering - a warm radiator chandelier for mice in winter?

### **Beekeeping Bits - Buy & Sell or Give-away! - Free advertising space for Members**

**FOR SALE - Offers for the purchase of a four super frame food grade plastic tangential extractor. It is in good condition and ideal for a beekeeper with a small number of hives. The extractor will be brought to the next meeting**

## Microscopy Course

### Dear Members

Having attended the meeting on 2nd November and listened to Graham Royal on the subject of bee anatomy, and so impressed with the content and presentation of the slides, which he had prepared with the technique of Microscopy of which I have been interested in for some time.

I felt the need to speak to him about this subject and was surprised to find that he was prepared to run a one day course if there was sufficient interest from the club of about 10 people.

That being the case we need to establish the names of those interested moreover, through the Association to arrange a venue date and cost per person I have spoken to Graham, he feels that a date in February would be acceptable so to move this on I need to know who would be interested and discuss with the Committee the finer details of this project.

You can contact me on 01283-545958 or 07970012099 or Email [brian@lorlec.com](mailto:brian@lorlec.com)

**Brian Lord**

## Other winter beekeeping activities.

### Oxalic acid treatment.

Bees are meant to be torpid and inactive during the cold months, so do not disturb them unless absolutely essential.

One valid reason is to apply Oxalic acid, to treat any phoretic Varroa mites. The trickle method is the easiest and safest way to administer what is basically a pretty nasty substance. Choose a cold, dry, day to treat your colony. The procedure is very quick and will hardly disturb the bees at all. Quite simply, 5mls. of the correct strength oxalic acid solution in a sugar syrup base is trickled over every complete seam of bees, and *pro rata*, up to a total of 50mls. per colony. Be sure to trickle directly on to the seams of bees, and not onto the top bars of the frames.

If no bees are visible in the top box of a double brood box hive, lift the top box and put it on the inverted roof, and treat the bees in the lower box. Replace the top box and if enough bees have appeared trickle a little solution over them also, but do not exceed the limit. Oxalic acid seems to do little damage to adult bees, but it can harm brood, which is why it is only used on a broodless colony, or a newly collected swarm.

Once mixed with the sugar syrup, the solution does not have a very long shelf life, so don't keep any remaining for next winter. It will probably be all right to treat a swarm in the spring, especially if it has been stored in the freezer.

### Comb storage.

Wax moth is the enemy of stored comb. New frames with foundation should be alright if wrapped up tightly. Used frames and drawn comb may have wax moth eggs in them, even if no moths or larvae are seen. Old brood comb is the most vulnerable, but even frames of extracted honey may be attacked, especially if there is pollen present. If the combs are left untreated, wax moth will eat them and build fibrous webs all through them, completely ruining them for further use.

Older books (and older beekeepers) may tell you to use PDB crystals (paradichlorbenzine) on the frames before storing. **DO NOT USE THIS SUBSTANCE!!** It is now illegal as it is strongly suspected of being carcinogenic. Do not use moth balls (naphthalene) either, this is just as bad.

There are basically three ways of combating wax moth:

1. You can fumigate the combs with acetic acid, though this is not guaranteed to kill all the eggs and larvae of the wax moth.
2. You can spray with a biological control called 'Certan'. This will kill the larvae as they hatch.
3. You can freeze the frames of comb. This will kill all stages of wax-moth. Leave for 24 hours at -18C. This method is known to cause some domestic strife. A really hard winter will do the job for you, but a crystal ball is needed to predict one.

When the combs have been treated, store them in a moth-tight way, tightly wrapped up.

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### **Fondant Feeding.**

Fondant or candy feeding causes controversy. Some beekeepers eschew it altogether, others wonder if they can feed it entirely, instead of syrup. As usual, a middle course seems sensible.

Fondant is very thick sugar, like icing, and can indeed be bought at some bakers. You can also make your own, though the consistency of home-made fondant seems to be harder and dryer, like candy. (Presumably where its name came from) It can be cut into slabs and placed over the feed hole.

Fondant is an emergency food, and is not suitable as a sole feeding product. It needs water to utilise it, which may not always be readily available. It cannot replace the bees own honey, topped up if necessary, with sugar syrup in the autumn.

However, if for any reason (and we are not beekeeping in Utopia!) stores of honey/ or syrup become too low, a slab of fondant can be the difference between life and death. The winter of 2010/2011 was extremely cold and long, and some colonies did run short of food, even though they went into winter with the required 40lbs.

Occasionally the bees get separated from a section of their stores and are unable to cross the empty frames to access new honey. They can literally starve with in inches of food. A block of fondant over the central feed hole gives a bridge of food, enabling them to cross safely.

Generally, very little honey is used until brood rearing starts in earnest, from March onwards, and this is when fondant may be needed. The very old tradition of giving the bees a candy Christmas present should not be necessary, except for the beekeepers peace of mind. New beekeepers often worry that their bees don't have enough winter stores-well, a block of fondant won't do any harm, and you might sleep better!

To feed fondant, cut a slab that will fit over the feed hole, under the roof, You can use a shallow eke to give more room. A kilogram at a time is adequate. Cover it with foil or cling film to stop it drying out, or use a plastic tub (see through ones are handy)

### **Caretaker visits.**

Don't abandon your bees completely in the winter! Check them fairly regularly if they are out of sight, especially after windy weather. WBC hives, with their attractive gabled roofs, are a bit prone to blowing over, but even Nationals benefit from a hefty boulder on the roof.

Keep an eye out for any serious gnawing, that could be rats-they can trash a hive, and the bees will be too torpid to defend themselves. On a very mild day it is a good sign to see bees taking a cleansing flight. They might even take in some pollen from early flowers-aconites, snowdrops, etc.

Look forward to the spring, it will arrive eventually!

*Judith Rowbottom – ebees*

## **Oxalic acid treatment**

**More information about the solution, safety and use will be included in the next issue of your NewsLetter.**

## **NSBKA – Membership renewal for 2011-12 - FINAL NOTICE**

**Membership renewal fell due on October 1st, if anyone has overlooked this and still intends to renew please forward payment as soon as possible.**

**At the 1st December, any members who have not paid their subscriptions will be deemed as lapsed members.**

**For those members, this will mean that this is the last NewsLetter they will receive and no further BBKA and NSBKA magazines and newsletters will be sent and all other membership benefits which includes your insurance cover will cease in which case we would urge you to check out insurance cover for your bees.**

**If you are not renewing your membership, I would be grateful if you would let me know (in confidence) why you are not renewing your membership.**

**However, we would like to thank you for being a member of our association and hope you will continue with use this year or at some point in the future.**

**Thank you,**

**Linda Day - Membership Secretary.**

## European court rules beekeepers must prove GM pollen is not an ingredient of honey

(EU honey ruling puts beekeepers in jam) From: .The Telegraph 7<sup>th</sup> November 2011 – Found by Ron Clewes

Beekeepers face being driven out of business by a European court ruling that pollen must be listed as an ingredient of honey.

The judgment by the European Court of Justice means that all jars of honey may have to be relabeled to show that they contain pollen, which manufacturers will have to prove is not genetically modified.

Patrick Robinson, the factory manager at Rowse Honey, Britain's biggest supplier of retail honey, said: "Honey has always contained pollen.

"Beekeepers don't put pollen in honey as an ingredient. Bees put it in there because it gets stuck to them when they are foraging.

"To say honey contains pollen is like saying peanuts contain nuts. There is a tiny amount of GM pollen all around the world now. But beekeepers do not tend to put their hives next to cultivated crops.

"I would be surprised if you found significant amounts of GM pollen in anyone's honey in this country."

Honey has always been considered an entirely pure product for the purposes of food labeling laws. But Europe's highest court has now decreed that pollen is an ingredient of honey rather than an intrinsic, natural component.

Rowse estimates that relabeling and testing all its products will cost hundreds of thousands of pounds. Industry experts warned that the "ludicrous" ruling could drive smaller British honey suppliers and beekeepers out of business.

The sticky situation arose after a German amateur beekeeper found small amounts of GM pollen in his honey.

He sued the State of Bavaria, which owned trial GM maize plots near his hives, and the case went all the way to the ECJ.

Suppliers of honey whose pollen is found to be more than 0.9 per cent GM will have to undergo full safety authorization and label their honey accordingly.

### Where will we find new antibacterial drugs?

#### In honey?

Scientists are appealing for jars of honey to help them try to develop new antibacterial drugs

From: The Guardian 25<sup>th</sup> July 2011



Professor Les Baillie and his team at the National Botanic Garden of Wales.  
Photograph: James Davies

Who knows what medicinal secrets lurk in a pot of honey? Scientists in Wales intend finding out and are asking beekeepers throughout the UK to send in their honey for inspection. They're especially keen to know what plants their bees have been feeding on – information that could, in time, help to develop new antibacterial drugs.

Researchers at Cardiff University and the National Botanic Garden of Wales (NBGW) plan to construct a detailed profile of the nation's honey. By analysing each sample, they aim to identify plants that can help to fight antibiotic-resistant bacteria such as MRSA, scourge of many a hospital ward; and also diseases ravaging the bee population.

At the university's Welsh School of Pharmacy, work has just begun on screening samples of honey collected from different locations across the UK. The first stage is to see if the honey can conquer MRSA and *Clostridium difficile*. There's a straightforward test: honey is mixed with the bacteria and if these are killed off by antimicrobial activity within the honey, this indicates the medicinal potential of the bees' plant food.

The second key piece of work is to identify the plants that show up in the most potent antibacterial honeys. This will be done using a DNA-based identification method developed by the National Botanic Garden.

Long-term, the research aims to point a way towards creating drugs through the plants rather than the honey itself. Les Baillie, professor of microbiology at Cardiff University, sees tackling bugs such as MRSA with new plant-based products as an urgent matter. "We're running out of ways of treating them," he says. "We're living with the legacy of the past – the inappropriate use of antibiotics through buying them on the internet and using them in animal feed."

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Honey has been used as a medicine since time immemorial, yet the science of its therapeutic properties is little understood. So far, Baillie's team has acquired more than 50 jars to work on, mainly from supermarkets and Welsh beekeepers, along with a handful from England.

Samples have been passed on to the NBGW. There, plants contained in the most powerful honeys will be identified by a DNA profiling process that has already "barcoded" Wales's 1,143 species of flowering plants.

The usual pattern of drug development entails an expensive laboratory screening of many plant products, often without success. "We're hoping to cut out the middle man and let the bees do a lot of the hard work, guiding to us those plants which work," says Baillie.

Another focus of the research is to try to find honeys with plant constituents that could help bees to resist pests such as the Varroa mite, which has ravaged the UK bee population, and American foulbrood, a destructive infectious disease that attacks bee larvae throughout the world.

"Honey at its most basic is concentrated sugar, but even that can do nasty things to bugs, sucking the water out of them," says Baillie. Antibacterial activity is linked to factors such as the presence of phytochemicals, which derive from plants visited by bees. These include chemicals that are produced by plants as protection against pathogens (organisms that cause disease). "We hope to identify compounds that will also target pathogens of humans and bees," says Baillie.

In the past, honey has been used as a medicine on a "try it and see" basis. Baillie believes most of the science is unknown: "we've only scratched the surface of the biology". The research is currently being financed by the Society for Applied Microbiology and will, from October, be supported by the European Social Fund and the Welsh government.

Baillie is now on the hunt for a PhD student to work on the project full-time. Meanwhile, his early screening of samples has already yielded honeys with antimicrobial properties that can kill MRSA.

Who knows what chance the Welsh research project has of isolating a plant with similar properties to Manuka, celebrated for its antibacterial potency and used in medication to treat wounds? "If you don't look, you don't find," says Dr Natasha de Vere, head of conservation and research at NBGW. "While some plants are closely related, their chemical properties are quite different, so there's all to play for."

Around half of Wales's flowering plant varieties are insect-pollinated and de Vere is keen to get samples of honey from the same hive at different times of the year. DNA extraction is likely to begin in the next couple of weeks after samples have been through the bar-coding process.

NBGW has a detailed biological record of every Welsh flowering plant on its database. This has been built up by using sections of DNA that enable any species to be identified from the tiniest fragment of leaf, seed or pollen grain; and also at different life stages, or from a mixture of samples.

Aside from the latest research, Wales has long focused on studying the value of honey for use in dressing wounds. Professor Rose Cooper, of the University of Wales Institute, Cardiff's microbiology and infection group, has focused on Manuka honey, but also examined other honeys from Britain and abroad.

Although people have been tempted into home experiments with cheap honey, Cooper's team found that more than half – 10 out of 18 – samples examined failed to display any antibacterial activity because they lacked the necessary constituent plants. And while the quality of honey used in the manufacture of licensed wound-care products is regulated, supermarket honey is not regulated for medical use. The possibility of infecting vulnerable patients exists, Cooper warns.

Soon the fog over what works – and why – may be lifted, though understanding the potential of what's under your nose can take time. "It wasn't until the 1950s that the medical properties of daffodils were fully appreciated," says de Vere. "Research has since developed a chemical, galantamine, that's important in treating Alzheimer's.

"There's an awful lot we don't know. This is one aim of the project – looking at the medicinal properties of the plants to see if there's anything like Manuka. We might even be able to make a superhoney."

**Beekeepers please contribute to the research project by sending 200g pot samples of your honey together with their address, postcode and (if possible) details of the plants their bees feed on to: Jenny Hawkins, Welsh School of Pharmacy, Redwood Building, King Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff, CF10 3NB**

## HELP!!

In previous editions of your NewsLetter, I have used the odd spare inch of space to appeal for all members to get involved by providing articles, information or help in the production work and I have also asked for some feedback from members to help me ensure that the NewsLetter is doing what you want you want but it is fair to say that with a few notable exceptions, my appeals have fallen on deaf ears. I do not feel that it is unreasonable to ask for help and feedback so now is the time, especially with the AGM occurring in January that I have to be a little more forthright and ask the questions:

- Do you read the NewsLetter?
- Do you find it useful and interesting?
- Should it be continued in this form?
- What could we do better?

Your Committee places great importance upon communicating with you (the members) and whilst it would be excellent if all members attended meetings, the fact is that (for what ever reasons) only a proportion of the members actually attend meetings and therefore, the medium of the NewsLetter is the main way that we can keep in touch with you to maintain your involvement in your Association and keep you updated on activities and things to do with beekeeping.

The task of producing a multiple plus page NewsLetter every month is rather hard work and demands time! It takes a lot of material and although I like to have some out-sourced articles, I would prefer a good proportion of 'home grown' copy.

There are a few excellent occasional contributors to whom I am extremely grateful, but I feel that there is an untapped source of talent out there, waiting to get into print.

I am certainly not asking for a huge commitment from anyone, but if every member sent in one snippet a year, I would have so much material I would be in editors' paradise. It is very disheartening to meet with a flat refusal to contribute, (which has happened) so I hope that if I do ask for something specific, you will be able to help. This is, after all, the Association members' magazine, I'm only the editor!

Below are some ways in which members could contribute to the NewsLetter, most of them not needing any expertise:

- Meetings reports - If regular meetings attendees could pen a short résumé of meetings they go to, it would provide more information for all and it would not take too many people to do it.
- Book reviews NSBKA has a very good library and some comments about particular books would be useful for others.
- Newspaper cuttings. Articles about bees and honey appear quite regularly in the press, so an extract or précis would be welcome to draw other members' attention to it.
- Recipes - always welcome. If I had enough I could run a regular honey cookery page.
- Internet articles - Summaries and extracts of bee articles in science magazines are available on the net. Eager surfers could find them for me.
- Jokes, cartoons and anecdotes - vital as light relief and space fillers. Can't get enough.
- Specialist and General Articles - these require contributors with some specialist knowledge or experience to broaden the knowledge of all members. I know there are plenty of gardeners, experienced beekeepers and entomologists in the association, but don't know you all personally, so please, volunteer your services for one or more article. It would be greatly appreciated.
- Photographs. Photos liven up the magazine, so if you take any at events, shows, meetings etc, as well as beekeeping activities, I would greatly appreciate having a copy

Thank you for your time and I look forward to hearing from you

**David T**

**If you have any articles, anecdotes , photographs or advice you would like to share with other members of NSBKA, or you have equipment you would like to offer for sale through the newsletter please drop me a line either by email or by post to:- NewsLetter Editor: Dave Teasdale. 01782 502495 or 07971 013787 or Email [teasdale.david@btinternet.com](mailto:teasdale.david@btinternet.com)**