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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

JANUARY, 1933

No. 1

## Bulletin Board

DON'T FORGET TO PAY YOUR DUES FOR 1933

AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE CONVENTION, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, FEBRUARY 28, AND MARCH 1, 1933.

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE MEETING, ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY 27.

MEETINGS OF THE APIARY INSPECTORS OF AMERICA, ST. LOUIS, MARCH 1.

**We Wish You A Happy  
And Successful New Year**

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Friends and Customers

A Happy and  
Prosperous  
New Year

August Lotz  
Company  
Boyd, Wisconsin

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have a full line of beekeepers supplies. Write us  
for prices.

We wish all our beekeeping friends a happy  
and prosperous New Year.

## Gus Dittmer Company

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

JANUARY, 1933

No. 1

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## WHAT VALUE COLOR IN HONEY?

H. A. SCHUETTE

(Presented before the 54th convention of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, Madison, December 8, 1932.)

What is the value of color in honey? "Sales appeal" you reply, an answer which is probably correct in view of the rather common preference for colorless foods. For is not such the case with flour which we "refine," and often bleach to the point of whiteness, and of rice whose valuable brown skin, in which are lodged the mineral salts and the vitamins, is polished away in the milling process to suit the whims of practically all consumers but those in the Orient? And do not light honeys usually bring better prices than do the dark ones? Yes, it appears that in certain types of foods lack of color rates a higher score than does an abundance of it. Whole wheat flour and unpolished rice contain much more mineral matter, or inorganic salts, than do their "refined" counterparts. Honey, however, is one food which

reaches the consumer in its natural or "unrefined" state. Cane and beet sugar, the first of which centuries ago replaced honey in man's dietary, are practically free of mineral matter. In fact they can claim to be almost chemically pure because in the manufacturing process of converting the juice of the cane or the beet to sugar, this constituent has been treated as an impurity, and refined out of them.

Honey's chief characteristic is not the quantity of mineral matter which it contains for this constituent does not, indeed, bulk large since it varies in amount from a few hundredths to less than one per cent. Yet there is need for more information on this subject than now is available, and particularly so since students of nutrition have discovered that certain chemical elements play a hitherto unsuspected role in man's well-being. Data on the quantity of mineral matter in honey are plentiful, not so, however, on the quality of that mineral matter.

Another reason why it is desirable to know more about this subject of

mineral matter in honey is because of its relation to the present practice in merchandizing this food. Honey is not usually sold on the basis of floral source, certainly not when it enters interstate commerce. This is a matter left to the discretion of the several States. They may require it if they wish. Rather it must bear a grade in which color, appearance, and freedom from generally recognized disagreeable flavors receive emphasis.

Although those who are conversant with the chemistry of honey may have long suspected that, as between a deeply colored product and one less so, the mineral content of the former will in general exceed that of the latter, yet experimental proof of this was wanting until recently. It is a question made important by the disclosures of our newer knowledge of nutrition, for it would follow from a factual demonstration supporting this suspicion that a deeply colored honey ought to be deemed superior to one of light color from the standpoint of nutritional value if the mineral content of the former should prove to be higher. When such an analysis was made in our laboratory—twenty-two honeys were examined—such was actually found to be the case. It was surprising to find that the elements iron, copper and manganese predominated in the mineral matter of the dark honeys. For our purposes, a clover or alfalfa honey was designated as a light honey, whereas any honey which was amber in color or darker was classified as dark.

Iron is important nutritionally because of its relation to the coloring matter of the blood. That coloring matter is called hemoglobin. It has a certain power of carrying the oxygen to the end that the quantity of this gas which the blood will carry is determined by the quantity of hemoglobin which it contains. We build that hemoglobin out of our food. It is a complex substance consisting of a

protein (globin) and a pigment, or coloring matter. The latter, which is called hemin, is the active constituent which holds the iron in which the oxygen is carried. Hemoglobin has been described as a sort of handle which holds iron and presents it in turn to the air in such a manner as to make possible the absorption of oxygen. Oxygen is necessary in the functioning of our muscles, and the content of hemoglobin of the blood is an index of its ability to furnish this substance. It has been estimated that an adult needs about 15 milligrams (3/5000 oz.) of iron daily.

Copper in minute amounts has recently been found to be of the greatest importance in the nutrition of the higher animals in that it seems to unlock the therapeutic powers of iron in restoring the hemoglobin content of the blood of patients afflicted with anemia. The discovery of this fact was made about three years ago by Professor E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin under circumstances which were near-accidental. Professor Hart's experiments showed that iron, long accepted as beneficial in some cases of anemia, required the addition of copper to promote the action of the iron, but that the "iron" which he had been using so effectively in the treatment of anemias contained traces of copper as an impurity. When this observation was traced to its logical conclusion it was actually found that the curative effect of the iron had indeed been promoted, or catalyzed, by the very small amounts of copper which it contained, one part of copper to sixty of iron.

Manganese, like copper, will be found in the bodies of the higher animals, but to be sure, in only very small amounts. We do not yet fully know the advantages of including manganese in the diet but enough is already known to deem it a valuable adjunct to that diet. Some investigators think that it functions more or less interchangeably with copper, or as a

supplement to it, in assisting the formation of hemoglobin in the blood. While others, on the other hand, are of the opinion that copper alone assists iron in hemoglobin building, yet they find evidence in other connections to make plausible the view that manganese has a specific function of its own in the nutrition of animals.

With the foregoing statements as a background, we may now turn to a discussion of the results of laboratory experiments on the composition of the ash of honey. A fairly large variety of inorganic substances has been reported from time to time by various investigators throughout the world, but as before intimated, apparently few have attempted to correlate these substances with external appearances. From foreign sources it was suggested two decades ago that there might exist a relationship between the albuminous matter of a honey and the quantity of manganese which it contains. This was before the presence of manganese in foods was known to have any significance.

From our own experiments it became evident that the ash content and degree of pigmentation apparently bear some relationship to each other for the dark honeys were found to contain more mineral matter than the light colored ones. Quantitative relationships with respect to these two major color differences cannot be set up, of course, because of the fact that honey is never of exactly the same composition since it is seldom, if ever, gathered exclusively from one species of flower. When the data of a Swedish and Swiss chemist, respectively are re-interpreted along the same lines, this same generalization seems to hold.

In the light group ten clover and alfalfa honeys were found to have an average ash content of 0.06 per cent. The actual values lay between 0.04 and 0.16 per cent. Those in the dark group, which included among their number Spanish needle, tulip poplar,

and buckwheat honeys had an average ash content of 0.17 per cent with a minimum of 0.07 and a maximum of 0.52 per cent. The light honeys contained on the average 4.8 parts per million of iron and the dark ones 4 times as much. The average copper content of the first group was 0.29 parts per million, that of the darker almost twice as much. The situation with respect to manganese was interesting in that the latter ones contained an average of 0.3 parts per million, the darker ones 4.1 parts per million.

It is indeed an interesting observation that buckwheat honey, which in the competition for consumer preference and price is often handicapped by its dark color and a not so delicate flavor, should contain, in comparison with clover and alfalfa honeys, strikingly more manganese and copper or twenty and five times more, respectively.

An explanation for the conditions which are noted above may conceivably be found in the suggestion that the characteristics and flavor of honey are influenced to a marked degree by nectar and pollen. They, in turn, may very well vary in composition and quality according as the plant which produced them is affected by such growth factors as the meteorological conditions prevailing in its habitat and the nature and fertility of the soil, as it possesses some peculiar ability to utilize nutrient materials or thrives because of some unique mineral requirements.

Finally, the results of a later series of experiments dealing with this question of pigmentation relationships will bear summarizing. This time twenty-seven honeys were color-graded. Their content of nitrogeneous matter, or protein, was then determined. When the color values were set down in one column and the nitrogen content of the corresponding honey in the other, it was found that there was a fairly regular progression in the data. In

short, color, or degree of pigmentation, and nitrogenous matter, appeared to be related in some way in so far as the amount of each which is present is concerned.

Does color in honey stand for more than an appeal to the eye? In the light of the foregoing it would appear that it has not only this significance, but probably, too, another one. Exhaustive research will be necessary to establish what is advanced now as an hypothesis, to wit: there apparently exists in honey a relationship between degree of pigmentation and the quantity of mineral matter, notably iron, manganese and copper, which it contains. Dark honeys, like "the forgotten man" are probably due for "a new deal."

#### HONEY IN CHINESE MYTHOLOGY

The Chinese have, among various other house gods, a kitchen god. Each New Year this kitchen god is supposed to travel to heaven to report the mode of living and behavior of the family. Before the time when he is to start his journey, the lips of the statue are moistened with honey to prevent him telling bad things about the family—Clever these Chinese!—E. C. Alfonso.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTY- FOURTH ANNUAL CONVEN- TION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS AS- SOCIATION, INC.

*December 8 and 9, Madison, Wisconsin, Senate Chamber, State Capitol*

The meeting of the Board of Managers was called to order at 7:50 o'clock in the Committee Room of the Simon Hotel, Madison, on the evening of Wednesday, December 7, by President Seefeldt.

A Credential Committee made up of A. L. Kleeber and V. G. Howard

reported the following qualified delegates:

A. L. Kleeber, Sauk County Association.

V. G. Howard, Milwaukee County Association.

Clara G. Jones, Washington County Association.

E. S. Hildemann, Shawano County Association.

A motion was passed to allow R. Benedict to represent the Clark County Association.

Secretary Wilson read the minutes of the last Board of Managers meeting, which were approved as read.

Other present were—C. D. Adams, A. H. Seefeldt, H. F. Wilson, Mrs. Howard, James Gwin, G. Hermann, John Kneser and Miss Weidenkopf.

The following recommendations were passed, to be referred to the convention for action—

1. The Board of Managers recommends that the Label Committee report at the next convention as to any changes considered desirable in the Association Label.

2. The Board of Managers recommends that the President appoint a Committee of three to confer with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets relative to the proposition offered by the Holsum Products Company of Milwaukee to market honey on a commission basis, this committee to report back to the business session on Friday afternoon.

3. The Board of Managers recommends that the question of continuing "Wisconsin Beekeeping" be left to the Executive Committee to make other plans if necessary.

4. The Board of Managers recommends that the Association appropriate \$100. for the season of 1933 to the American Honey Institute, provided there are sufficient funds in the Association treasury; the Executive Committee is to decide whether or not

the finances of the Association will permit the expenditure.

And the Board of Managers further recommends that the State Association approve the securing of an additional quota of at least \$100., this sum to be secured through donations from members.

5. The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association continue its affiliation with the National association.

6. The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association send a delegate to the meeting of the American Honey Producers League in 1933, provided the expenditure is not prohibitive.

7. The Board of Managers recommends that a committee be appointed to meet with the Legislative Committee for the purpose of having the appropriation as made in 1930 again made in 1933 for apiary inspection.

The meeting adjourned subject to call of the President at 10:35 p.m.

#### *Thursday Morning*

The meeting was called to order by President Seefeldt Thursday morning at 10:40 a.m., following registration, payment of dues, and the social meeting.

The Secretary read the minutes of last year's meeting, which were approved as read.

Mr. V. G. Howard then read the Treasurer's report for the year to the convention, and a motion was passed that it be turned over to the Auditing Committee.

The Secretary then presented his report for the past year, and a motion was passed that the report be accepted as read, subject to the approval of the Auditing Committee.

Miss Clara G. Jones, Chairman of the Educational Committee, presented the sixth annual report of her committee. In her report, Miss Jones stated that because of the scarcity of honey and money, the committee's ac-

tivities this past year were confined to a few projects—namely, the Essay Contest for members of the Federated Women's Clubs of the State, the 4-H Clubs and the Fairs. Miss Jones' report shows that she had worked very hard in co-operation with the leaders of these groups, and that she had aligned her efforts for honey publicity with those of the American Honey Institute. We believe that Miss Jones deserves a great deal of credit and commendation for her efforts in behalf of Wisconsin beekeepers.

Mr. James Gwin, Chairman of the Label and Lithograph Pail Committee, reported that due to the fact that a large inventory of labels is still on hand at the printers, no action need be taken in connection with the suggested change of the labels or consideration of having a new stock of labels made up during the coming year. Mr. Gwin will continue with his work in this connection, and if any of our members have any suggestions to make for the betterment of the Association label, now is the time to make them.

Mr. C. D. Adams, Chairman of the World Fair Committee, reported that nothing has been done in connection with plans for a Wisconsin honey exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1933, because the State had made no appropriation and the whole matter has been so uncertain that it has been impossible to accomplish anything.

The reports of these committees were accepted by the convention.

The recommendations of the Board of Managers were read by the Secretary, and it was the decision of the convention to give immediate consideration to Recommendation 2, and to refer the balance of the recommendations to the convention at the regular business session for action.

Recommendation Number 2 read as follows: "The Board of Managers recommends that the President appoint a Committee of three to confer



with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets relative to the proposition offered by the Holsum Products Company of Milwaukee to market honey on a commission basis, this committee to report back to the business session on Friday afternoon."

A motion was passed that Recommendation Number 2 of the Board of Managers be adopted.

The committee appointed by the President to confer with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets on the proposed plan of marketing was as follows:

A. E. Wolkow, Hartford, W. R. Deyoe, Madison, and George Jacobson, Kaukauna.

The following committees were then appointed: Auditing Committee—R. Benedict, A. L. Kleeber, E. S. Hildemann.

Resolutions Committee: Miss Clara Jones, Harry Lathrop and E. C. Alfonsus.

Mr. Wilson then read a communication from Mr. E. W. Puhl, of Chipewewa Falls, Wisconsin, which explained to the convention the importance and desirability of a Comb Honey Grader Scale for weighing and grading Wisconsin Comb Honey, which has been developed by Mr. Puhl, and which is now ready for sale.

The meeting adjourned at 5 minutes to 12.

#### *Thursday Afternoon*

The meeting was called to order by President Seefeldt at 2 p.m., and the first number on the program was the President's Address, which will appear in full in an early issue of Wisconsin Beekeeping."

Mr. C. D. Adams of the Apiary Inspection Department next presented a discussion on "Can Foul Brood Be Eliminated in Wisconsin." Mr. Adams has promised us this paper which will appear in "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

The next number on the program was a paper by Mr. E. L. Chambers,

State Entomologist, on "The Relation of Foul Brood Control to the Beekeeping Industry." Mr. Chamber's paper will appear in an early number of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

Dr. H. A. Schuette, of the Chemistry Department of the University of Wisconsin, next presented a very interesting discussion of "The Value of Color in Honey." A part of Dr. Schuette's paper appears in this issue.

A motion was made that the Chairman appoint other beekeepers to the Committee to consult with the Commissioner of Agriculture appointed Thursday morning, and that the President act as Chairman of this Committee. Also that this Committee act in two capacities, meeting with the Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and also with the Budget Committee in behalf of the apiary inspection work. This motion was passed.

The following members were appointed by the President to act on both committees:

Mr. A. E. Wolkow, Hartford, Chairman, G. M. Ranum, Mr. Horeb, W. R. Deyoe, Madison, Raymond Ericson, Norwalk, A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum, and Mr. Kenneth Hawkins, in the capacity of adviser.

Following announcements by the Secretary, the convention adjourned at 3:50 p.m. with an attendance of 50, to visit the American Honey Institute offices at 417 North Few Street, Madison.

#### *Thursday Evening*

An old-fashioned honey banquet was held Thursday evening, December 8, at the Simons Hotel, Madison. About 60 were in attendance, and everybody seemed to have a good time. Through the kindness of the management of the Hotel, arrangements were made to serve food which had been prepared with honey.

Mr. A. L. Kleeber of Reedsburg was a very competent Toastmaster, and we only wish Mrs. Kleeber might

have been there to see him cut up! Impromptu talks were furnished by Miss Elizabeth Salter, Assistant State Leader of the Boys and Girls Clubs, Mrs. Jensen, Mr. Gwin, Mr. Seefeldt, Mr. Pearsall of the Antes Press, and last, but not the least impromptu, Miss Taylor.

Mr. Harry Lathrop of Bridgeport played several selections on his new flute, and two youngsters, Donald Christensen and Dean Darrow of Reedsburg, who play the violin and accordian, respectively, made such lively music that Mr. Hildemann felt called upon to sing his favorite folk song in German. We are very much indebted to the Sauk County Association for the excellent entertainment arranged for the banquet. Mrs. Burt Seamans of Reedsburg, Mrs. Lee Schultis of Excelsior, and Reverend and Mrs. Riddington of Reedsburg, gave many clever and appropriate readings. These folks, with Donald and Dean, drove to Madison in spite of the cold weather, in order to help entertain our members, and I am sure that we all appreciate their doing so.

The DeHaven vocal trio of Madison added the final touch to the program with its excellent harmony.

The honey-ice cream furnished for the banquet was made through the kindness of Professor Thomsen of the University of Wisconsin Dairy Department; the Pabst-ett used in the French dressing was furnished through the kindness of the Pabst Corporation of Milwaukee; and we are indebted to the American Honey Institute for its interest in helping to plan the menu, and for the excellent honey cookies and honey-butter served at the banquet.

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#### *Friday Morning*

The meeting was called to order at 9:45 a.m. by President Seefeldt.

A talk on "Benefits of National Honey Week" was first on the program. We were very sorry that Mrs.

Jensen was afflicted with acute laryngitis and was unable to speak. Mr. Kenneth Hawkins of the G. B. Lewis Company kindly offered to take her place on the program, and gave an extensive report of the activities of the Institute during National Honey Week. He enumerated the many national broadcasts which were arranged by the Institute in co-operation with large commercial firms, such as the Kellogg Company, General Mills, Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Rumford Baking Powder Company, Ralston Company, as well as those given by the Government over a national hook-up and the various educational and local radio stations. Mr. Hawkins explained that through the kindness of Mr. Stover of Mississippi, a clipping service had been provided the Institute, making it possible to secure the newspaper clippings which appeared throughout the United States in newspapers during National Honey Week, which clearly demonstrates that a wealth of material was published in every state.

Dean C. L. Christensen, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, addressed the members of the Association; his paper will be published in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

Following Dean Christensen's talk, a brief recess was called, in order that the members of the Association might have an opportunity to meet and talk with him.

President Seefeldt then called the meeting to order, and asked Mr. Jacobson, Vice-President, to take the chair.

Mr. Jacobson introduced Professor L. C. Thomsen, of the University of Wisconsin Dairy Department, who presented a paper on "Honey Combined with Dairy Products." Professor Thomsen has done considerable experimental work with honey in connection with ice cream, cream, butter and cheese. Following the interesting account of his work with honey in

combination with dairy products, Professor Thomsen distributed samples of honey ice cream, containing the various percentages of honey, both chocolate flavor and vanilla; some of the ice cream contained no honey, some 25 per cent honey, some 50 per cent and some 75 per cent honey. Professor Thomsen also distributed chocolate milk which contained honey, and samples of honey and cream cheese. (Professor Thomsen's paper will appear in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping.")

We were very sorry indeed that because of illness, Mrs. Mildred Day of the Home Economics Department of the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan was unable to attend the convention, and her place on the program was taken by Mrs. Winifred Logans, also of the Kellogg Company. We appreciate very much having Mrs. Logans present at our meeting.

Mrs. Logans explained that questionnaires had been sent to 150 state and national hospitals, and other institutions on the Kellogg Mailing list, asking all sorts of questions about honey, amount used, favorite recipe, etc. Fifty-one returns were received, of which 27 replied, "Yes, we do use honey"; 20 said, "No, we do not use honey," and 4 said, "We use some." The amounts used per year varied from 1 oz. to 3 pounds per person. When asked if honey was used in cooking, 8 replied "Yes" and 19 said "No". The following inquiry was made—"Do you use honey in place of syrup?"; 13 said "Yes" and 12 said "No". There was considerable variation as to the favorite use for honey—12 said they liked it on biscuits; 2 said they liked it in cookies; 2 said they liked it in preparing salad dressings; others said they liked honey as a spread, in general baking, etc.

Mrs. Logans went on to say, "The members of the Home Economics Department of the Kellogg Company have been busy testing new honey rec-

ipes, with special attention to the honey fruit cakes, and you will find a recipe for fruit cake included in our new pamphlet. We have issued three pamphlets of honey recipes, and the new one has just been issued; it is called 'Eat More Honey'. The members of our Department have been very active in including honey before groups and cooking schools. Last year we estimated that honey recipes were demonstrated before 100,000 people, and it is a step toward making them honey-conscious. The State Fairs which we attended this year were in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, but we made some other good contacts. In the institutes and farmers short courses that we have attended, we have definitely included honey in our program. We have been including honey recipes in the releases of recipes which are sent to 6,000 institutions each month on our mailing list. For National Honey Week, we got out announcement cards and distributed over 15,000 of them.

"The Kellogg Company is very happy to help spread the honey story, and the American Honey Institute has been doing the big job in getting other companies to co-operate in the same way. We hope that this pleasant association may continue indefinitely between the beekeepers and the Kellogg Company."

Professor Thomsen then continued to distribute the samples of honey ice cream to get the reaction of the beekeepers, and the convention adjourned at 12:15 p.m. with an attendance of about 50.

## BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

We regret that, due to a lack of space in the December issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" it was impossible to include all the reports on beekeep-

ing in conditions in Wisconsin which our members had so kindly submitted.

These reports follow:

Mr. Frank Yansky, who is located in the hills of Vernon County, near Yuba, made the following report on Nov. 9—"Beekeeping in this territory is only a side line; there is no wild or waste land around here, and consequently no wild flowers. It is therefore necessary for the bees to fly far distances, so I do not have any success with section honey.

"Our main honey flow comes from clover or basswood, and when one or the other or both fail, that spells a poor year. Last year I did not extract one drop of honey, and it was necessary to feed 1800 pounds of sugar to carry my bees over winter.

"My bees are in the best condition; the hives are all filled with honey for winter stores, except 10 out of the total number of 120 which it was necessary to feed. This year I have extracted only 7,000 pounds of honey which I consider only fair. Honey is selling slowly at \$1.00 per ten pound pail, but some are selling their honey all the way from 68c up to \$1.00. Honey in 60 lb. cans is selling very slowly locally, except where orders are shipped out in wholesale lots.

"Except for the poor honey market, I am satisfied; we have had many good years in the past, and I am in hopes that we will have many good years in the future, so that in the long run we will all come out even."

Mr. F. E. Matzke, Juda, reported the following conditions in Green County on November 10—"Southern Wisconsin experienced the worst drought in many years. While farm crops in general (including honey from basswood) were very good, we had no white clover and the rains began too late this fall to start the clover for next year. So prospects for a crop of honey in 1933 are zero.

"Honey is selling slowly in a retail way and not at all in a wholesale way. Now that the 'war' is

over, perhaps things will begin to move."

"I secured a good crop of alsike white clover and basswood honey—about 100 to 120 pounds surplus per colony," writes Mr. Frank E. Greeler, President of the Clark County Beekeepers' Association on November 10. "I am selling my extracted honey at \$1.10 for the ten pound pail, and 55c for a five pound pail. I am selling my cellophane wrapped white clover and basswood comb honey at 18c per pound. I have sold nearly all of my honey. Bees in Clark County are in good shape for wintering. I had a display of my honey at the Farmers Store at Neillsville, for National Honey Week."

Miss Rosemary Hartwig, of Emerald, St., Croix County, reported the death of her father, Mr. Wm. Hartwig, on September 26; Mr. Hartwig joined the Association in 1927, and we are sorry to learn of his death.

Beekeeping conditions in the vicinity of Emerald, according to Miss Hartwig, are—"Beekeeping is very poor in this locality with about half the general crop, although it was better than last year. Honey now sells for .07c a pound for 60 pounds or more, and 10c a pound for less than 60 pounds. The market is very poor, due I suppose to the depression.

Mr. R. Benedict, of Clark County, who was in Madison at the time of the convention, called at the Association office. Mr. Benedict reported that his honey crop averaged about 31 pounds for each of his 35 colonies of bees.

Mr. Frank J. Hartung, of Elmwood, sent the following report of conditions in Pierce County on November 17—"The honey crop here will average fair, some beekeepers getting a good crop, while others got a poor crop. Sales are slow. Prices range from 75c to \$1.00 for 10 lb. pails. Few beekeepers fed sugar syrup this fall, and due to the fact that there is considerable honey dew this year, there will probably be a heavy winter loss."

# Three-Ply Foundation Sales Increased in 1932



## A WONDERFUL RECORD



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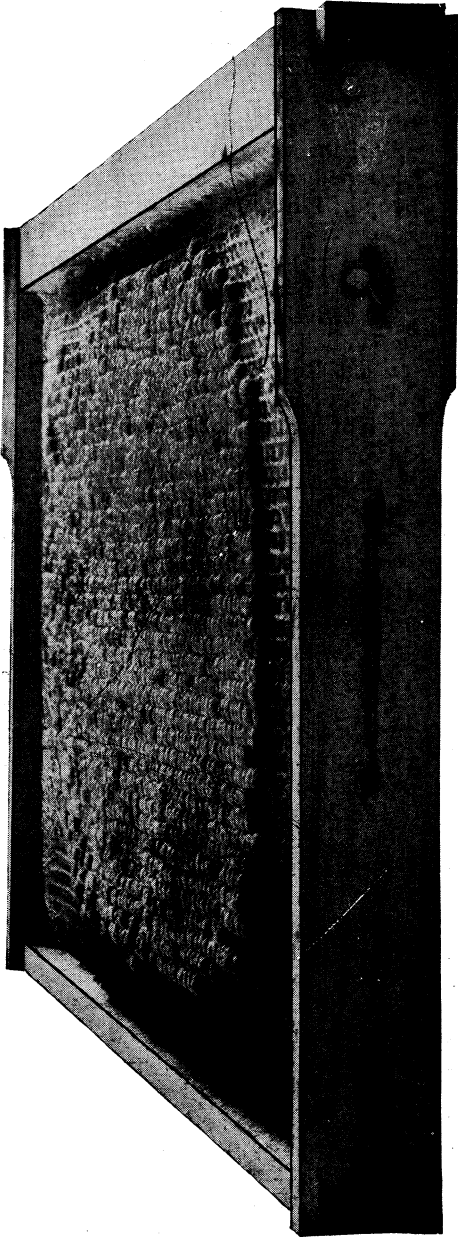
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We are glad to!**



# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

FEBRUARY, 1933

No. 2

## Bulletin Board

1933 MEMBERSHIP CONTEST—See Page 10

DON'T FORGET TO PAY YOUR DUES FOR 1933

AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE CONVENTION

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 28—March 1, 1933

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE MEETING, ST. LOUIS,  
Feb. 27.

MEETINGS OF THE APIARY INSPECTORS OF AMERICA,  
St. Louis, Feb. 27.

Please order your supplies and bees from those who are advertising in "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

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## IN 1933

our policy is unchanged. On the pages of our new catalog you will find listed Bee Supplies of the same fine quality and workmanship as those which we have supplied you with for the past thirty years. 1933 PRICES together with prompt service on all orders make our line of merchandise still more attractive.

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ITALIAN QUEENS 60c  
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**THREE NEW BREEDING QUEENS JUST RECEIVED FROM ITALY**

**W**E wish to thank our friends and customers for the patronage given us in the preceding year, and hope we have merited a continuance of sales for the future.

We are passing through distressing times and beekeeping is no exception. Let us stay at our work and reap the reward when the tide turns for the better.

We will offer special prices for working wax into foundation at the beginning of the year. We have a full line of beekeepers supplies. Write us for prices.

We wish all our beekeeping friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

## Gus Dittmer Company

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

FEBRUARY, 1933

No. 2

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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## OFFICERS

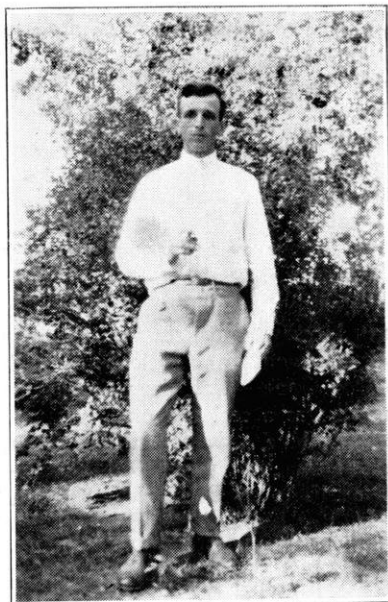
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Annual membership fee, \$1.00, which includes one year's subscription to "Wisconsin Beekeeping"

Please make remittance payable to Secretary



Mr. Jos. Garré

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPER  
HONORED BY FRENCH  
SOCIETY

We have just recently learned that Mr. Jos. Garré, of Aniwa, Shawano

County, has received a Diploma of Honor from the "Société Apiculture d'Alsace et de Lorraine". This Society has a membership of more than 9,000, and its headquarters are located at Strassbourg, France.

Mr. Garré is a native of Alsace Lorraine, born at Hohwald in the Vosges Mountains. Mr. Garré's grandfather and father were straw skep beekeepers and even as a small boy, Mr. Garré learned to hive swarms for his father and the neighbors. In 1912, he came to America with the intention of learning American beekeeping methods and then returning home. But the call of American beekeeping was too strong, and finally Mr. Garré decided to remain permanently in the United States. For 13 years, he worked with commercial beekeepers both in the north and south. In 1925, he moved to Marathon County, where he has since remained, his address from a village just across the line in Shawano County.

From 1914 to 1924, Mr. Garré edited the Bee Department for a German magazine published at Lincoln,



Nebraska, and since 1925 he has continuously contributed articles on bee culture to "Der Deutsche Farmer" at St. Paul, and "Der Gefluigel Zuechter", at Hamburg, Wis.

Since 1926, Mr. Garré has served on the State Apiary Inspection staff, and has worked in several counties in the northern part of the State. He feels that his beekeeping has been successful, and he expects to continue with the bees as long as he is able.

### MEMBERSHIP CONTEST BEGINS FEB. 1

The Executive Committee has authorized a membership contest for 1933 and a number of worthwhile prizes are going to be given to those members who make the greatest effort in securing new members.

*Contest rules*

1. Every paid-up member of the Association may take part in the contest.
2. In order to give proper consideration to new and old members, the measure of the contest will be based on points, rather than single numbers. Three points will be given for each new member; two points for old members delinquent for one year or more; and one point for old members delinquent for at least three months.
3. Only those workers who secure twenty points or more will be considered for the first two prizes. If no worker secures twenty points, only the third, fourth and fifth prizes will be awarded.

#### *The Prizes*

First prize—5-2 lb packages of bees, to be delivered in the spring of 1934.

Second prize—\$10.00 worth of bee supplies.

Third prize—5 tested queens, to be delivered in the spring of 1934.

Fourth prize—1 copy "ABC & XYZ OF BEE CULTURE".

Fifth prize—1 Jumbo Smoker.

*Note—We will be glad to send you a list of the delinquent members in your locality if you wish this information.*

### BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

"It is the first of the New Year. We must think about making a report on the past year's operations so that Uncle Sam can get his share of the honey crop. As we look over the diary and record book, we are very much elated, for it seems to have been a very successful year. Seventy colonies have produced almost 10,000 pounds of very fine honey. The crop is all sold and has averaged 20c per pound. We have had practically no trouble with swarming. No trouble with disease. The work has been a pleasure. The crop has come up to expectations. The price was not quite up to expectations, but even so, it was satisfactory. Now the bees are all packed in two colony cases that have in the past year proved quite satisfactory.

"Yes, indeed, it was a pretty good year. Now we must start on the financial statement for Uncle Sam—Why—Dog Gone—that diary I was looking at was a real old one. I had a feeling there was something wrong. About this past year? Oh! Shucks—let us listen to Baron Munchausen!"  
—H. V. Wilson, 1212 Fairview Ave., South Milwaukee, Wis. Jan. 8, 1933.

The following report was written by Mr. Martin Peterson, Proprietor of the Busy Bee Farm, Clam Falls, on November 12, 1932, and has just come to light—"It is time for the bees to go into the cellar again. Another year has gone by, and a bad one for the beekeeper in the northern part of Polk County—reason: dry

weather, but we have had some rain for the last two weeks, so we are hoping for a better year to come.

"I sold my surplus honey in five pound pails, and for most of it I got 70 cents while some of it sold at 60c; Beekeepers in nearby counties were selling honey in 10 lb pails as low as 85c per pail at the same time. I find that "Light Amber" honey sells the best; blend your honey to that color sometime and try it."

"Beekeeping around here seemed to be a drawback last year, as bees were so weak to begin with because of the poor honey flow the year before," writes Mr. Charley Becker of Stitzer, on Jan. 6. "There were no young bees to begin the winter with. Most of the few bees that survived the winter died early in the spring in my apiary. It was so cold, and the honey flow came on so slowly. There were not many flowers to gather nectar from, and the clover lasted only about two weeks. Out of 40 stands, I had only 13 to put in my cellar this winter."

Mr. John Bentert, Random Lake, Sheboygan County, wrote as follows on Jan. 5. "Honey here does not sell at all. We had 700 pounds of extracted honey, and over half is here yet. Some keepers here did not sell any at all. Can't sell it at 10c a pound. The crop was very light. We have 25 hives."

"At present beekeeping is in a bad way around here", reports Mr. Edward R. Hughes, Columbus, Dane County, on Jan. 6. "But probably no worse than other places. I did not bother to extract what little honey the bees had, leaving that for their winter supply. Only have 8 or 9 colonies now, and some of these are not too strong. Packed them outside this year, as I used my cellar for other things, and the weather is good (so far!) for outside wintering. Bought honey for my customers, and while I got it quite cheap and it is fine honey, it does not sell. The A.

& P. here sold honey at 49c for 5 pounds during Honey Week, and I cannot do it, for after paying for honey in 60 pound cans, containers, and labels, and cost of selling, there is no profit in it at that price. I am asking 18c per pound, 2 pounds—30c, 5 pounds 60c and 10 pounds \$1.00, with comb honey 2 for 25c (dark) and 2 for 35c for light. This is the cheapest I ever sold it, but it does not go, and I still have about half a ton to sell mostly extracted.

"I don't want to seem a pessimist, but I do not see much in beekeeping for some time. There is very little clover around here for the bees to get nectar from, and the stores are none too good, so bees may not be in too good shape for spring. Then if they cannot get any nectar, the prospects for a good crop seem slim. Even if there is one, no one can sell honey at a decent price until people have more money to spend, as they consider honey a luxury and use cheap sugar instead. The little that is sold is at a very low price."

"For these reasons, I have considered quitting the bee business, but dislike being a quitter, and remember that Milum told us if we kept bees for 3 or 4 years, we would never quit! I certainly like to work with them, so may keep a few for my own amusement and to supply ourselves with honey, but won't buy honey again for resale. Under these conditions, I do not feel that my membership in the Wisconsin Beekeepers Assoc. helps me any, and as I have more places to put my money than I can get money to put there, I guess you'll have to cross me off the list. Anyway, I am a poultryman and not a beekeeper!"

Mr. Richard D. Adams, of Reedsburg, Sauk County, in reporting conditions in his vicinity on Jan. 14, wrote "As to conditions in Sauk County, I can say very little as most everything is at a standstill. Very little honey is moving and at so many

different prices it is hard to say what the average really is. Local papers advertised No. 1, White, extracted at 49c per 5 lb pail, and 79c for 10 lb sizes last week. Comb honey is selling all the way from 14c to 18c and 20c per section.

"Sauk County has not had its annual meeting as yet, so I cannot say what business will be transacted, but we will no doubt try and carry on as we have in previous years with the usual summer picnics.

"Not much can be said about next year's honey prospects although due to previous dry years, a bumper crop is not generally expected. Very much clover was killed by dry weather and whether the remaining stands will survive the winter is still doubtful."

On Jan. 10, the following conditions prevailed in Green County, according to Mr. H. H. Moe, of Monroe—"Buzzes About Wisconsin" wants to know about Wisconsin Beekeeping; It's fine! O. K. and all right. As to the market—there is none. Occasionally some honey is moved—some say sold. If 'sold' it is at any and all kinds of prices. (This is not strange, for I often find it hard to know the price on butter.) No possibility of knowing exact price on honey. If any, it is at such a figure as to put a man out of business. The situation is best presented by saying there is some bartering. I, myself, traded honey for potatoes. This is O. K. for no farmer can get rich on potatoes at present prices. With potatoes they cannot starve me out, and I have wood so they cannot freeze me out. Wheat is cheap and pancakes are fine with honey. What more could we wish? With farmers, we can only dig in, like a woodchuck, and wait for better times.

"Personally, I obtained some nice comb honey last summer, mostly basswood and sweet clover. This sold fairly good, mostly at 18c. I could find no market and obtained no bid on extracted. Later the market was abundantly supplied with dark and off

grade honey. Then it became more difficult to sell fine honey, as merchants said it would spoil the sale of the inferior grade honey. I should come around when they were sold out. They would like to buy fine comb honey at the price of cheap stuff. However, by this time, I was pretty well sold out on comb honey. I obtained some dark honey, but this was of good quality. While aphids were abundant, the woods were full of blackberries, raspberries, cherries and the like. I failed to see bees working on honey dew and have noticed no bad effect among the bees. Cherries, plums, wild grapes, hazel nuts and walnuts were more abundant than I have seen them in many years. I have seen some squirrels so stuffed with the finest kind of walnuts, that they have ceased to carry away any more of mine."

Mr. W. J. Finn, Albany, Green County, wrote on Jan. 18—"Bees went into winter quarters in good shape, and seem to be wintering fine. There's not much sale for honey, and a poor show for honey this year."

*Mr. Joseph Kurth Dies as Result of Stroke and Serious Burns*

We have just received word that one of the Association's oldest members, Joe Kurth of Kendalltown, recently died as a result of a stroke, followed by serious burns received from falling on a stove.

Mr. Kurth, whose age was 71, was one of Wisconsin's oldest beekeepers, and for many years was a member of the State Association. Recently when one of his neighbors came to visit him, he found Mr. Kurth lying face downward on his stove and unconscious. It was supposed that he had been overcome by a fainting spell or heart attack and fell forward on the stove. He was immediately removed to St. Joseph's Hospital but lived only two days. We shall miss very much his frequent happy messages and his attendance at the conventions.

REGARDING LOANS FROM THE  
RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE  
CORPORATION AT  
WASHINGTON

We have recently written to Mr. H. S. Clarke, Assistant Chief, of the Agricultural Credit Division, regarding the possibility of beekeepers and honey producers borrowing money through this agency. Mr. Clarke writes as follows:

January 12, 1933

Mr. H. F. Wilson, Secretary,  
Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Assn.,  
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Replying to your letter on January 10, with reference to loans to beekeepers:

Under the provisions governing the operations of the regional agricultural credit corporations, only farmers and stockmen are eligible to borrow money from these corporations, and beekeepers or honey producers are considered apiarists. However, if an applicant is a farmer and that is his means of producing a livelihood, he would be eligible to borrow money on his livestock, equipment and even growing crops, and, of course, could use part of the proceeds of the loan made on that primary security to purchase bees, or could use funds for the expenses incident to beekeeping or honey producing.

However, in cases where honey producing is the applicant's means of livelihood and bees or honey would be the primary security, our Counsel has advised us that the application would not be eligible.

Yours very truly,

H. S. Clarke, Assistant Chief,  
Agricultural Credit Division.

A NEW INVENTION

At the International Apicultural Congress in Paris last summer, Dr. de la Escalera reported that a beekeeper, Rovira, in the province Valencia, Spain, claims to have perfected a procedure for removing honey from a colony without removing or extracting the combs. Depending upon the temperature and air pressure, this method makes it possible with a few manipulations to drain the honey from the hive, and all that remains to be done is to turn on a faucet and provide a container for the honey.

The details of this new process have not yet been published, but Rovira has already been offered 500,000 Pesetas (\$35,000.) for his invention. The Spanish bee journals are very enthusiastic about it, and it has become a sensation in southern and western Europe. The report about this new method caused astonishment at the Congress and the following debate was such an exciting one that the chairman of the meeting had to ask repeatedly for silence.—E. C. Alfonso.

AN EARLY BOOK ON HONEY  
PLANTS

What is probably the first extensive work on honey plants was published in 1769 by D. Johann Gottlieb Gleditch in a book under the title "Betrachtung uber die Beschaffenheit des Bienenstandes in der Mark Brandenburg nebst einem Verzeichnisse von Gewachsen aus Welchen die Bienen ihren Stoff zum Honig und Wachse einsamm!en."

The entire book contains 344 pages of which pages 145 to 344 are devoted to a list of the known honey plants. Both the Latin and common names are given.

## NOTICE TO ALL BEE JOURNALS

A mimeographed list, E-297, giving the names of dealers in bee supplies, queens, package bees, and colonies, was compiled in March, 1932 by the Bee Culture Laboratory, Washington, D. C., in order to give prompt and impartial service to the many requests for information of this sort.

A revision of this list is now being made in order to bring the information up to date. All who desire to be included on the list again this year, or who wish to be entered for the first time, should send their names and addresses together with information as to what they handle, to the Bee Culture Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Queen breeders should state the race of bees.

The list will be made up in March and will be used merely for the information of correspondents; no endorsement as to quality or price will be implied.

Bee Culture Laboratory,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

## BOOKS ON QUEEN-REARING IN THE MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The late fall as well as the winter months is the time for the beekeeper to get acquainted with some of the subject literature. Few of our beekeepers rear their own queens, although the production of queens is the most important line in practical beekeeping. Productiveness, gentleness and all other good characteristics depend on the qualities of the hive-mother. Expert selection and sound breeding methods determine the success of the apiary.

The Miller Memorial Library has numerous texts in various languages on its shelves at the disposal of any beekeeper. In the English language there

are books written by such men as Doolittle, Alley, Sladen, Frank C. Pellett and others. In German we are able to offer you books by W. Wankler, K. Bruennich, E. Zander, A. Alfonsus and many others.

Each of these writers succeeds in presenting all procedures and manipulations in a thorough and clear manner, including all the fine secrets and necessary finenesses. A careful reading of either one of these books should enable any beekeeper to rear his own queens.

Books are loaned to any beekeeper who desires them. They can be secured either by personal call at the Association office or upon writing to the Custodian, H. F. Wilson.

## CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS (Continued from January Issue)

### Friday Afternoon, Dec. 9

The Friday afternoon session was opened with Dr. Miller's "Beekeepers Reunion Song," played by Mr. Harry Lathrop on his flute.

Mr. A. E. Wolkow of Hartford, Wisconsin, gave a brief explanation of the advantages of wired frames, and then demonstrated his new method of fixing each wire separately with eyelets that he has developed. These eyelets can be pressed so that the wire is firmly held in place and will not pull out nor sag.

Miss LaVonne Taylor, of the American Honey Institute, then talked on "What Happened in Wisconsin during National Honey Week". Miss Taylor explained that many contacts were made during National Honey Week by the Institute, and told of the excellent publicity secured. She related what many of the local associations had done to promote publicity during that period.

Mr. E. C. Alfonsus of the Beekeeping Department of the University of Wisconsin, next gave a brief dissertation on the bee louse and the dam-

age it does, and also discussed the matter of painting queen bees.

Professor H. F. Wilson, and Mr. James Gwin discussed the low honey prices which are prevalent at this time. The substance of the talks was that in order to meet the depressed condition of the honey market, it would be necessary for the local associations to again organize and work for the gradual increase of the prices as was done between 1915 and 1925. The general condition among the beekeepers is such that unless this is done, there can be little hope for improvement for many years. The matter of chain store prices and profits was discussed and Professor Wilson said that he believed many beekeepers were at fault because they were selling honey cheap enough that the chain stores could afford to undersell the local markets and until this condition has improved the local competition throughout the State is bound to keep the prices low. He said that there is no immediate possibility for a co-operative marketing organization, and in order to make any improvement it is going to be absolutely necessary for the local organizations to start working individually and collectively for gradual improvement in prices.

Following a general discussion of the question, President Seefeldt declared a brief recess.

A meeting of the Board of Managers was called at 2:45 p.m., and a motion was passed that Mr. Raymond Ericson be allowed to represent the Vernon County Beekeepers Association in the Board of Managers meeting. Those present were: E. S. Hildemann, R. Ericson, Clara Jones, A. L. Kleeber, R. Benedict, V. G. Howard and Miss Weidenkopf as Secretary. After opening the meeting, Mr. Seefeldt retired. Mr. Benedict was elected Chairman of the Nominating Com-

mittee. The following nominations were made:

For President—A. L. Kleeber, A. H. Seefeldt.

For Vice-President—George Jacobson, Raymond Erickson.

Treasurer—V. G. Howard, C. W. Stone.

Secretary—H. F. Wilson, Harry Lathrop.

The following members of the Executive Committee were elected: R. Benedict, A. L. Kleeber and A. E. Wolkow.

The convention was called to order again at 3:15 by President Seefeldt.

Recommendation No. 1 of the Board of Managers was adopted by the convention. Recommendation No. 2 had been adopted the day before, and the following report was given by the Committee appointed to confer with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets: "Your committee has conferred with officials in the Department of Markets, and that Department is willing to work with the Association in outlining a plan for marketing the surplus honey of the Association. The details of that plan have not been worked out, but a representative of Holsum Products Company, a member of the Department of Markets, and a representative of the State Association will work together on the details and then their report will be presented to the beekeepers." (Mr. Seefeldt making the foregoing report.)

A motion was passed that the same committee continue to keep in touch with the Department of Markets.

Recommendations No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 were adopted, recommendation No. 7 having been acted upon the day before.

A motion was passed that the Executive Committee look into the matter of the desirability of the State Association joining the Council of Ag-

riculture, and if found desirable, that arrangements be made for the Association to join.

A motion was made that the next annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association be held just previous to the Illinois meeting, and that is the 16, 17 and 18 of November. However, this motion was withdrawn, and the following motion placed—that the next annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association be held some date in November, the date to be decided upon by the Secretary. This motion was seconded and carried.

The report of the Auditing Committee was then called for, and Mr. R. Benedict reported that the books of the Treasurer and Secretary had been examined and found to be correct. The report was accepted by the convention.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then read. President Seefeldt appointed C. W. Stone and Ivan Whiting tellers.

The nominees for President were—A. L. Kleeber and A. H. Seefeldt. As there were no nominations from the floor, the ballott was closed and the votes cast. Of the total of 19 voting, Mr. Kleeber received 2 votes and Mr. Seefeldt 17.

The nominees for Vice-President were—George Jacobson and R. Ericson. There were no nominations from the floor; the ballot was declared closed and the votes cast. Twenty-two votes were cast; 16 for Mr. Jacobson and 6 for Mr. Ericson.

The nominees for Treasurer were—V. G. Howard and C. W. Stone. There being no further nominations, the ballott was declared closed and the votes cast. Of a total of 22 votes cast, 18 were for Mr. Howard, and 4 were for Mr. Stone.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lathrop had been nominated for Secretary. There being no nominations from the floor, the ballott was closed and the votes cast. A total of 19 votes were cast,

17 for Mr. Wilson and 2 for Mr. Lathrop.

The Report of the Resolutions Committee was read as follows:

1. Resolved that we, the Wisconsin Beekeepers Association, in assembled convention, do commend and approve the work of the American Honey Institute, and we earnestly recommend that individuals as well as associations become regular and liberal contributors to the funds of the Institute, to insure that the work should proceed under the splendid management of Mrs. Malitta F. Jensen and her assistants;

Furthermore, a vote of thanks is to be extended to Mrs. Jensen and Miss Taylor for their various preparations and efforts at the banquet as well as at the convention proceedings.

2. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express to the Management of the Simon Hotel, its appreciation of the help given in connection with the banquet of the 54th annual convention of the Association, December 8.

3. Be it resolved that the organization wishes to express thanks and appreciation to Dean C. L. Christensen for his lively interest in the welfare of the beekeeping industry in Wisconsin.

4. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express to Professor H. A. Schuette of the University of Wisconsin Chemistry Department, the appreciation of its members for the excellent paper presented at the convention; and

Be it further resolved that the Association express its appreciation for the fruitful work on honey studies being carried on by Dr. Schuette and his students.

5. In behalf of the members of the Association present at the banquet as well as at the proceedings of the convention, be it resolved to extend a vote of thanks to Prof. L. C. Thomsen of the University of Wisconsin Dairy Department for his splendid paper on the uses of honey in Dairy products,

and for the generous distribution of samples of such products at the convention.

6. Be it resolved to extend a vote of appreciation to Mr. Bewick, State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and to Miss Salter, Assistant State Leader, for their co-operation with the Association in carrying the story of honey and its uses in cooking to the boys and girls of Wisconsin.

7. Be it resolved that a vote of thanks and appreciation for unselfish and efficient service be extended to Miss Weidenkopf and Miss Mickelson of the Economic Entomology Department of the University.

8. Be it resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to the Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, for its extensive honey propaganda, and the appearance of its representative, Mrs. Winifred Logans, at our convention.

9. Be it resolved that the Association express its deep regret at the loss it has suffered in the death of its faithful member, Mr. Gus Dittmer, and his wife. May they rest in peace.

10. Be it resolved that a vote of thanks is due the Sauk County Beekeepers for the splendid entertainment furnished at the banquet by Mrs. Lee Schultis, Mrs. Burt Seamans, Reverend and Mrs. Riddington, and Donald Christensen and Dean Darrow.

11. Be it resolved to extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Harry Lathrop for the musical entertainment which he furnished at the banquet.

Be it resolved to thank the DeHaven Boys for the fine harmony which added much to the success of the banquet.

12. Be it resolved to give a vote of thanks to Mr. Sam Post for the exhibition of wax models.

13. Be it resolved to give a vote of thanks to Mr. Ranum for the exhibition of honey which he furnished for the convention.

The resolutions were adopted as a whole by the convention.

Mr. Gwin then reported that a meeting of all the honey bottlers is going to be called within the very near future to consider more uniform prices in selling to the jobbers. The results of the conference will come to our members through "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

Mr. Chas. Stone, delegate from the Rock County Beekeepers' Association, who had been delayed in reaching the convention, was then presented and his credentials accepted.

The meeting adjourned at 4:25 p.m.

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We will allow you credit of 2c per name on your order for either bees or queens for all the names of beekeepers in your state, that is, we are laying aside our list and the first list that we get we will give credit for 2c for every name on it. That will be the list that we will take and then we will allow 2c for every name you send us that is not on this list. So the quicker you send them, the more your list will be worth. We will be absolutely honest with the list and pay you for every new name you send.

BETTER BEES AND QUEENS

**THE STOVER APIARIES**  
Tibbee Station, Miss.



# The Guide Book That Saves You Money

## OUR 1933 CATALOG

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**A. I. Root Co. of St. Paul**

290 E. 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

MARCH, 1933

NO. 3

## Bulletin Board

### AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE CONVENTION

We are informed that a very fine meeting was held at St. Louis, Mo., February 28-March 1st. Officers for the ensuing year are—Mr. James Gwin, Madison, Wis., President; Mr. L. E. LeSturgeon, San Antonio, Texas, V-Pres., and Dr. V. G. Milum, Champaign, Illinois, Secretary-Treasurer. The Directors remain the same.

The 1934 convention of the American Honey Producers' League will be held at San Antonio, Texas, or Des Moines, Iowa.

### AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

Mr. E. R. Root, President of the A. I. Root Company, succeeds Mr. Lewis Parks of Watertown, Wis., as President of the American Honey Institute for the coming year; the Vice-President elected at the recent meeting at St. Louis is Mr. D. D. Stover, of Tibbee Station, Mississippi; and Mrs. Jensen continues at Secretary-Treasurer.

A hearing to determine whether or not the beekeepers of the State are interested in the inspection work, was held before a special committee at the State Capitol on Thursday, March 2. A good representation of beekeepers was present and all expressed the feeling that the Apiary Inspection should be continued even if it had to be on a reduced scale. Those present were Messrs. Seefeldt, Jacobson, Wilson, Wolkow, Aeppler, Hassinger, Meyers, Ericson, Ranum, Adams, Chambers and Hawkins.

A hearing on the honey marketing program was also held at the same time and continued until Friday, the 3rd, as Mr. Gwin was attending the League convention.

Just what the Legislature will do with regard to the inspection and marketing program cannot be determined until after the appropriation bills have been passed.

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 Business Report for 1931

# ARE YOU

Looking for best quality  
Bee Supplies?

# Are You

Looking for low prices?

OR

## WOULD YOU CHOOSE A COMBINATION OF BOTH?

We will gamble that our last guess is your choice, so just give LOTZ SECTIONS a trial. One try-out will convince you, and the same is true of our hives, supers, frames, foundation, etc.

Be sure that you get a copy of our 1933 Catalog.

**August Lotz Co.**  
Boyd, Wisconsin

# PREMIUM



We club the B. B. PLIERS and HIVE TOOL COMBINED with ONE YEAR subscription for the Wisconsin Beekeeping for old or new subscribers at \$1.75.

Send your orders to the  
**Wisconsin Beekeeping**  
1532 University Ave.  
Madison, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE--Bradleys Bee Farm. All ready for business. Write for particulars. Cheap for cash. Bradleys Bee Farm, Ashland, Wis.

## MIDDLE TENNESSEE APIARIES

ITALIAN QUEENS 60c

each. Joe B. Tate, 1029 Lischey Ave., Nashville, Tennessee.

THREE NEW BREEDING QUEENS JUST RECEIVED FROM ITALY

# Foundation for 1933

We are offering special prices on working wax into foundation. Wax is cheap, and we are making prices accordingly. This in no way affects the quality of our foundation, as it is being made better every year, to which hundreds of letters from satisfied customers attest. Our Non-Sag brood foundation has given wonderful satisfaction wherever it has been used.

Prices will be furnished at request. Send us a list of supplies needed, and we will quote you lowest possible prices.

**Gus Dittmer Company**

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

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NO. 3

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Annual membership fee, \$1.00, which includes one year's subscription to "Wisconsin Beekeeping"

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## HONEY COMBINED WITH DAIRY PRODUCTS

L. C. THOMSEN

(A paper presented at the Wis. State Beekeepers' Convention, Dec. 9, 1932, Madison, Wis.)

In speaking to a group of beekeepers, I feel a good deal like an outsider. Nevertheless, we have precedent to before the Christian era to indicate a relationship between the dairyman and bee-keeper. Ever since man first heard of the "land of milk and honey" a combination of these two products has held a fascination which deserves more consideration than a mere fancy.

While we, who are primarily interested in the product of the cow, have taught and demonstrated the value of dairy products in the diet, I presume that you have done likewise for honey. The fact that many of us have heard of the splendid results of honey in our bills of fares proves the value of your efforts in this direction.

It is therefore quite natural that we should think of dairy products and honey as a most wonderful combina-

tion. The main objective when a new food product is introduced should be something that will be of increased value to the consumer. Secondly, it is hoped of course that the producer and manufacturer likewise may benefit. Sentiment ought to be taken out of the picture. If, therefore, it is possible for us to produce palatable and desirable compounds of honey and dairy products, both the bee-keeper and dairyman should benefit.

About three years ago I first interested myself in developing dairy-honey products. The results of my efforts never went beyond our own department. During the past several months, mainly at the request of the Department of Economic Entomology, I have again resumed the work which was dropped three years ago.

The invention of a new machine, as well as the development of special attachments for existing cream separators, has enabled us to produce a very rich cream which is much more suitable for mixing with honey without other compounds than was formerly the case. The cream produced by

these machines varies from 65 per cent to 82 per cent in fat content. In the case of the new machine the product is known as "plastic cream" and contains about 80 per cent fat, while that which is produced by using special attachments on existing cream separators is called "home dairy spread" and has a fat content of approximately 65 per cent.

After trying many combinations I have found a combination of 35 per cent honey and 65 per cent "plastic cream" most satisfactory. This results in a mixture which contains about 48 to 54 per cent of milk fat. The honey and cream are mixed while both products are at a temperature of 125° to 135°F. The new product is then placed in jars or waxed containers, and cooled in a refrigerator at 40° to 45°F. Rapid cooling at freezing temperatures tends to result in a syrupy product which is hard to handle, especially when it is to be used as a spread. For those who object to a decided honey flavor, a chocolate syrup may be added. One per cent of a rather heavy syrup seems to be very satisfactory. Salt at the rate of .2 per cent to .5 per cent is preferred by some. The most serious problem is to develop a product which will keep. I have attempted to use sterilization at 12 pounds pressure, but this results in separation to some extent, as well as granulation. This is in spite of the fact that the product was first homogenized at 3,000 pounds pressure. A caramelized flavor also becomes evident, though some people may like this. I shall pass out some of the honeycream products at the close of my talk for your comments.

Several years ago a butter manufacturer in Northern Minnesota developed a honey-butter combination, which, however, never became very popular, largely I feel because it lacked eye appeal. I understand that it has been revived in Chicago with more success.

Honey may be substituted for the

sugar in Chocolate flavored milk with satisfactory results. When this is done, about 1.3 pounds of honey ought to be used for each pound of sugar it replaces. The cost of such milk would be higher, but the advertising value and sales appeal might justify its use. In a sales campaign the honey people should lend vigorous support.

A good chocolate flavored honey syrup for milk may be made as follows: 8 pounds of honey, one pound of cocoa, 1½ to 2 pounds of water. After thorough mixing the product is heated in a double boiler or water bath to 180° or 200°F. It should be stirred occasionally. After holding at this temperature for at least 30 minutes, it is then cooled and used at the rate of one part of syrup to seven parts of 4 per cent milk. This is then not only a healthful, but also nutritious drink. It may, of course, be served either cold or hot.

Some persons like a mixture of cream cheese and honey. A satisfactory mixture is 15 per cent honey and 85 per cent cream cheese.

Honey ice cream has been manufactured at the University of Illinois and is discussed in their bulletin No. 345. I shall quote their conclusions briefly.

1. Honey may replace from 50 to 100 per cent of the sugar in ice cream.

2. A more pronounced honey flavor results when all of the sugar in ice cream is replaced by honey, but from the standpoint of freezing, it is best not to replace more than 75 per cent of the sugar with honey.

3. Since honey has a sweetening value of 70 per cent to 75 per cent that of cane sugar, about 1.3 lbs. of honey must be used for every pound of cane sugar it displaces.

4. Ice creams containing honey melt more rapidly at room temperature, than do those without honey.

5. Vanilla extract does not blend well with honey but most fruits work in satisfactorily.

6. On the basis of ingredient cost, honey ice cream will cost slightly more per gallon.

Here at Wisconsin in the Department of Dairy Industry we have recently likewise undertaken some experiments with the use of honey in ice cream.\* In some respects, at least, our conclusions are very satisfactory. The experiments were carried out in a manner similar to our usual procedures. The control mix contained 13.5 per cent fat, 10.027 per cent milk solids-not-fat, 15.0 per cent sucrose or cane sugar and 0.3 per cent gelatine. In the next mix the composition was essentially the same except that 4.875 per cent honey and 11.25 per cent cane sugar were used. The third mix contained 9.75 per cent honey and 7.5 per cent cane sugar. The fourth mix contained 14.62 per cent honey and 3.75 per cent cane sugar, and the fifth mix contained 19.5 per cent honey and no cane sugar. Due to the fact that it required 1.3 pounds of honey to replace a pound of cane sugar, a slightly smaller quantity of milk products other than cream had to be used. To offset the possible reduction in milk solids-not-fat, it was necessary to increase the amount of condensed milk. All of these mixes with the exception of the first and last were duplicated and frozen with chocolate syrup used at the rate of one quart per one and one-half gallon of mix.

Several of our conclusions aside from those reported by the University of Illinois and verified by us may be of interest.

1. A longer freezing time and a lower temperature are necessary in the mixes, containing honey in order to obtain the desired over-run. As the honey content increases this factor becomes of greater importance.

2. The honey mixes appear more viscous, but under uniform conditions this does not mean that a higher over-run can be obtained.

3. If all of the sugar is replaced by honey, the increase in acidity or the lower hydrogen-ion concentration results in the coagulation of casein, and curd particles are noticeable in the ice cream.

4. The presence of honey in chocolate ice cream seems to bring out a more pleasing and very desirable chocolate flavor.

5. The replacement of 50 per cent of the sugar with honey seems to be most satisfactory. This is true of the chocolate as well as the plain honey ice cream.

6. The cost of the mix in which one half of the sugar was replaced by honey will be about 30 to 40 cents more per one hundred pounds than is true of the plain vanilla mix. This would add about 1.5 cents to the cost of a gallon of frozen ice cream.

As time goes on additional combinations of honey and dairy products will undoubtedly be developed. I would like to pass out some of the samples of ice cream and have your comments.

\*Thanks are due Mr. C. W. Vilbrandt for his help in preparing the ice cream mixes and freezing the ice cream.

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#### THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE HAS BEEN MOVED

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In the future, please address all communications to the Secretary at the University Station, Madison, Wis.

For the information of those members who may wish to call at the office, we are located on the Agricultural Campus about two blocks north of our former quarters, in Room 105, first floor of the building formerly known as the Old Soils Building. We hope many of you will drop in to see us when you are in Madison.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Mr. Ralph A. Irwin, Lancaster, Grant County, sent the following account of conditions in his locality on February 1—"The 1933 situation looks desperate. Not more than one inch of snow at any time, and only the first of February. The dangerous weather for clover is still ahead. Basswood yielded well last year and is not likely to do much this year. Bees are wintering nicely."

Mr. E. M. Johnson, Blue Mounds, Dane County, wrote as follows on January 23—"You say it is going to be nip and tuck to keep Wisconsin Beekeeping going during 1933—and from the present it looks as if it may be more than that to keep the bee work going this year. I did not expect much honey last year, as the white clover does not amount to anything here any more; it either doesn't blossom, or it does not yield honey like it used to, but after about half a yield Basswood came to the rescue and finished up a pretty good crop. It had not given any honey for 15 years before last summer; meanwhile about nine tenths of the trees have been cut for lumber and cheese box stores, and with all the hard freezing with bare ground, it doesn't seem that we shall get any crop this year unless honey dew puts in an appearance. We have not had any honey dew the past three years, and as it usually comes once in four years, it is liable to come this summer—if so, goodbye to the bees, or the sugar barrel as a substitute."

"This has been the worst year to sell my honey to get any money out of it," writes Mr. J. S. Sloniker, Loyal, Clark County, on January 21. "I have some of the nicest basswood honey that I have ever had. So far, this winter has been one of the mild-

est ones that we have had for a long time."

We have just received the following communication from Mr. Frank Benishek, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, dated February 13th. Mr. Benishek has been a member of the State Association for more than ten years, having joined in March, 1922; we are very sorry indeed to lose this faithful member. "After keeping bees for over fifty years, I feel tired of it all. I have been farming all that time and care for about 40-60 colonies. At times it was trying enough to stop one of the two—the bees or the farm. Well, I kept both—learned how to manage bees; I cut the number of hives to suit me, and went on with farm and bees. I must confess that if I should start anew I would not do it again. It would be either farm or bees alone, for four or five colonies for pleasure and honey for home use. Now I have several hundred pounds of honey on hand; the other farm produce sold for prices below cost of production. It is hard to go on, so please take my name from your subscription list."

Mr. Alfonsus responds to our request for a report on conditions around Madison with the following, on February 22nd—"Around Madison, the outlook for next year's honey crop seems favorable. The good stand of clover from last fall has been well protected by a coat of snow during the coldest period. Accumulated moisture is sure to provide a fair start in spring. The colonies in the bee cellar, wintering on sugar, appear healthy and normal, while those on original stores are restless and are beginning to spot the bottomboards. Beekeepers are still sending in samples for honey dew examination, in spite of the far advanced season."

Mr. John Schiess, Spring Green, Sauk County, called on us at our new quarters on February 17; Mr. Schiess reported his bees wintering satisfactorily.

## THE NEW COMB HONEY GRADING SCALE

BY E. W. PUHL

I have looked everywhere for a Scale that would weigh Comb Honey quickly and efficiently and one that had a Dial with graduated marks large enough for easy reading. It occurred to me after reading an ad concerning an egg grader in one of our leading Poultry Journals that a comb honey grader could be made along the same plan. On Sept. 14th 1932 I went to the Proprietors of the Prospectus Mfg. Co., with my idea of what a Comb Honey grading scale should look like and the duties it had to perform. Mr. J. H. Skalstad and Mr. Karl F. Riese, two fine Mechanics and Technical Engineers, agreed to make one and upon making my second visit to them Sept. 20th 1932 they had a model of my idea in full form, and thus the Comb honey grader scale was born.

This scale has only three movable parts of cadmeum plated steel, the frame is of cast aluminum and has a spirit level for alignment.

You will note that this is a high grade pendulum scale, has no springs or loose sliding weights, is automatic, fast and accurate, all working parts visible at all times and nothing to get out of order. This scale with moderate care will last a lifetime. The dial is five and one half inches long, graduated by half ounces, will weigh comb honey sections from seven ounces to sixteen ounces inclusive and has grade markings to conform to Wisconsin State Grading rules. The Wisconsin Grade markings are only a secondary part of the Dial, and when used for U.S.A. Grades this can be ignored and weights tabulated as on any other weighing scale.

This scale will be advertised in all the leading Bee Journals and sales will begin immediately. One of these scales was shown at the Wisconsin meeting and can be seen at the secretary's office.

## "THE ROVIRA-HIVE"

BY JOS. GARRE, ANIWA, WIS.

About 10 years ago the April number "L'Apiculture Alsacien Lorrain" announced the invention of a hive with combs called the "Kolumbus Wabe." With its aid the honey will run out by itself, merely through opening a faucet. No opening of the hive, no extracting, no bee stings or time and expense is necessary.

This April fools joke, for such it was intended to be, brought forth one request from a beekeeper during the "Pasteur Exhibition" in August of the same year. The beekeeper asked where he could buy a supply of the "Kolumbus Wabe." Many smiles and laughs were the answer to his request.

The April fools joke however, changed to earnestness last summer. At the International Beekeepers Congress in Paris, Monsieur de la Escolera told of a newly invented hive, which claimed to have precisely that mentioned in our joke with the "Kolumbus Wabe." The "Gazette Apicole" in October published a long article from the inventor Jose Rovira Mari, with detailed description of the new wonder hive and illustrations of same.

The principle of the hive is as follows: In event of the increasing heaviness of the honey filled hive, knives press forward into the special constructed honey combs between the cells and foundation wall, the honey flows through the self made cut into a receptacle within the lower hive where it can be drawn off by a faucet.

As soon as I am positive that the honey does not only flow at the International Congress but also at the apiaries of practical beekeepers, I will not fail to give you a more detailed description of the Wonder Hive.

Jos. Garre.



**"ARCHIV FUER BIENENKUNDE"  
CHANGES PUBLISHER**

The "Archiv fuer Bienenkunde" is the only purely scientific periodical dealing with apicultural subjects. Although published in the German language, it has readers in nations in every part of the world. It contains mainly material which because of its volume and scientific nature cannot be printed in any of the other bee-journals. It has become a necessity for every apicultural investigator to familiarize himself with the scientific apicultural progress such as published in the "Archiv." It should not be missing from the shelves of any agricultural, entomological or apicultural library.

Until last year the periodical was published by Karl Wachholtz, Neumuenster in Holstein (Germany) from whom the back volumes including 1932 can be secured. In 1933 the magazine will be published by its edi-

tor: Prof. Dr. Ludwig Armbruster, Berlin-Dahlem, Lentze-Allee 86 (Germany). The present subscription price is greatly reduced, (RM 6.00 instead of RM 10.00), but the volume and the character of the magazine remain unchanged. Six deliveries are made per year (8 numbers usually 2 double numbers). The publisher would greatly appreciate securing all addresses of former subscribers and friends of his magazine as well as addresses of people who would be interested in a subscription.

(RM 6.00 or 6 German Marks with added postage corresponds to approximately \$2.00 in U. S. A. currency.)

**FREE TO MEMBERS**

We have on hand, for free distribution to members, granulated honey cartons, Kellogg's new honey-recipe folder, and Badger Brand-Wisconsin Honey recipe folders. Please send postage with your request.

**Secretary's Report for Year of 1931 (as of Dec. 1, 1930 to Dec. 1, 1931)**

**REPORT ON USE OF BADGER BRAND TRADEMARK**

Labels Sold	Number	Estimated Pounds of Honey	
8 oz. size	5,250	2,625	
1 lb. size	23,250	23,250	
5 lb. (small regular size)	16,500	82,500	
5 lb. large size	2,750	13,750	
10 lb. size	6,500	65,000	
Comb honey labels	250	250	
	<u>54,500</u>	<u>187,375</u>	<u>187,375</u>

**Lithographed Badger Brand Pails**

<b>Pails Sold</b>			
5 lb. size	400	2,000	2,000
10 lb. size	none		
	<u>400</u>	<u>2,000</u>	
<b>Plain Pails</b>			
5 lb. size	12,000	60,500	
10 lb. size	7,250	72,500	
2½ lb. cans	50	125	
60 lb. cans	350	21,000	
	<u>19,750</u>	<u>154,125</u>	<u>154,125</u>
			<u>343,500</u>

**ADVERTISING IN "WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING"**

Cost of 12 issues .....	\$480.00
Cost of cuts and envelopes for mailing ..	26.32
	<hr/>
Total cost .....	\$506.32
Amount Rec'd. for advertising in 12 issues	\$533.00
Less Acc'ts. Rec. for 1930, paid in .....	41.95
	<hr/>
	491.05
Plus Acc'ts. Rec. for 1931 .....	91.97
	<hr/>
Total Rec. for 1931 advertising .....	\$583.02
Less cost of 12 issues shown above .....	506.32
	<hr/>
Net profit on 12 issues .....	\$ 76.70

**OTHER SUPPLIES SOLD THROUGH SECRETARY'S OFFICE DURING YEAR**

Pail Commission .....	\$165.98
Glass Jar Commission .....	11.41
Cookbooks .....	1.79
Posters .....	.35
Honey cartons .....	2.50
Stationery .....	12.75

**STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF SECRETARY**

Total number of letters written .....	1,393
Total pages of manuscript typed .....	116
Total stencils cut .....	23
Total form letters sent out .....	3,862

December, 1930	\$ 119.03	\$ 31.31	\$ 87.72
January, 1931	109.60	55.66	53.94
February	100.21	24.60	75.61
March	426.35	245.39	180.96
April	145.67	20.64	125.03
May	180.20	99.09	81.11
June	216.73	85.22	131.51
July	356.55	247.19	109.36
August	557.71	411.91	145.80
September	206.69	97.42	109.27
October	181.74	83.51	98.23
November	173.88	37.60	136.28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,774.36	\$1,439.54	\$1,334.82

**Total Direct Expenditures of Secretary for Supplies—\$1,439.54**

Itemized—

American Can Co.—for pails .....	\$1,288.19
C. W. Aeppler—for glass .....	45.23
Gleanings & Am. Bee Journal subscriptions .....	7.25
League dues .....	3.00
Refunds to Members .....	7.48
American Honey Institute donations of members .....	74.60
American Can Co.—for freight on orders .....	13.24
Dept. Markets—for grading stamps .....	.55
	<hr/>
	\$1,439.54

**Total Amount Sent to Treasurer by Secretary—\$1,334.82**

Itemized—

State Dues .....	\$306.00
Advertising Receipts .....	533.00
Label Receipts .....	301.04
Pail Commission .....	165.98
Stationery Receipts .....	12.75
Cook Book Receipts .....	1.79

Poster Receipts .....	.35	
Carton receipts .....	2.50	
Glass Jar Commission .....	11.41	
		\$1,334.82

**Treasurer's Report for year 1931 (as of Dec. 1, 1930 to Dec. 1, 1931)**  
(Mr. F. E. Matzke, Juda, Treasurer, 1930)

**Receipts**

Dec. 5, 1930—Balance on hand .....	\$ 521.44	
Jan. 17—December receipts .....	87.72	
Mar. 2—January receipts .....	53.94	
Mar. 6—February receipts .....	75.61	
Apr. 14—March receipts .....	180.96	
May 16—April receipts .....	125.03	
June 17—May receipts .....	81.11	
July 6—June receipts .....	131.51	
Aug. 7—July receipts .....	109.36	
Sept. 11—August receipts .....	145.80	
Oct. 6—September receipts .....	109.27	
Nov. 9—October receipts .....	98.23	
Total receipts .....		\$1,719.98
Plus November receipts, paid to Mr. V. G. Howard, new treasurer, on Dec. 11, 1931 .....		136.28
		\$1,856.26
Less Dec. 5, 1930 balance on hand .....		521.44
		\$1,334.82

Total 1039-1931 receipts to Treasurer .....

**Total disbursements for year**

Check 1930		
71 Dec. 5, Geo. Voleski, music at banquet .....	\$ 9.52	
72 Dec. 5, Miss Fischer, convention expenses .....	42.82	
73 Dec. 31, American Honey Institute, literature .....	3.95	
1931		
74 Jan. 2, Park Hotel, Volesky Orchestra lodging ...	7.00	
75 Jan. 28, Western States Envelope Co., 5000 envelopes .....	13.75	
76 Jan. 28, Democrat Printing Co., imprinting labels..	55.50	
77 Jan. 28, Antes Press, labels, badges & programs..	403.00	
78 Jan. 28, Brock Engraving Co., 1 zinc halftone .....	5.39	
79 Jan. 28, Mosely Book Co., 1 ledger .....	2.25	
80 Jan. 28, Photo Art House, convention display picture	4.00	
81 Jan. 28, H. F. Wilson, December salary .....	25.00	
82 Jan. 28, E. Mickelson, sending Wis. Bkpg. for Dec.	7.00	
83 Feb. 13, F. E. Matzke, stamps .....	2.00	
84 Mar. 14, E. Mickelson, sending Wis. Bkpg. for Jan.	7.00	
85 Mar. 14, E. Mickelson, sending Wis. Bkpg. for Feb.	7.00	
86 Mar. 14, H. F. Wilson, Jan. salary .....	25.00	
87 Mar. 14, H. F. Wilson, Feb. salary .....	25.00	
88 Mar. 14, American Honey Inst., half of '31 pledge	50.00	
89 Apr. 21, Democrat Printing Co., imprinting labels .	14.50	
90 Apr. 21, Antes Press, printing .....	147.75	
91 Apr. 21, E. Mickelson, sending Wis. Bkpg. for Mar.	7.00	
92 Apr. 21, Miller Memorial Library, annual pledge .	25.00	
93 Apr. 21, H. F. Wilson, March salary .....	25.00	
94 Apr. 21, Brock Engraving Co., one halftone .....	2.42	
95 May 23, Democrat Printing Co., printing .....	6.50	
96 May 23, A. H. Seefeldt, convention ex. & stamps ..	16.75	
97 May 23, H. F. Wilson, April salary .....	25.00	
98 May 23, H. F. Wilson, stamps .....	10.00	
99 May 23, E. Mickelson, mailing Wis. Bkpg. for Apr.	7.00	
100 May 23, Antes Press, printing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	44.00	
101 May 23, A. H. P. League, affiliation fee .....	12.00	
102 June 19, Antes Press, printing .....	7.25	
103 June 19, Antes Press, printing .....	41.00	

104	June 19, H. F. Wilson, May salary .....	25.00	
105	June 19, E. Mickelson, mailing Wis. Bkpg. for May	7.00	
106	July 25, I. Utzerath, cutting stencils for mailing list	8.61	
107	July 25, E. Mickelson, mailing Wis. Bkpg. for June	7.00	
108	July 25, H. F. Wilson, June salary .....	25.00	
109	July 25, Antes Press, 2000 copies Wis. Bkpg. ....	88.00	
110	Aug. 12, E. Mickelson, mailing Wis. Bkpg. for July	7.00	
111	Aug. 12, H. F. Wilson, July salary .....	25.00	
112	Aug. 12, Antes Press, printing .....	54.50	
113	Aug. 12, Western States Env. Co., envelopes .....	13.35	
114	Sept. 16, Antes Press, printing .....	86.25	
115	Sept. 16, H. F. Wilson, Aug. salary .....	25.00	
116	Sept. 16, E. Mickelson, mailing Wis. Bkpg. for Aug.	7.00	
117	Oct. 9, Dem. Ptg. Co., imprinting labels .....	4.75	
118	Oct. 9, H. F. Wilson, salary for Sept. ....	25.00	
119	Oct. 9, E. Mickelson, mailing Wis. Bkpg. for Sept.	7.00	
120	Oct. 9, H. F. Wilson, stamps .....	15.00	
121	Oct. 9, Am. Honey Inst. 5000 honey week stickers	7.50	
122	Nov. 23, E. Mickelson, mailing Wis. Bkpg. for Oct.	7.00	
123	Nov. 23, H. F. Wilson, Oct. salary .....	25.00	
124	Nov. 23, American Honey Institute, due on stickers	1.12	
125	Nov. 23, Madison Postmaster, post. for Wis. Bkpg.	10.00	
126	Nov. 23, Brock Engraving Co., two halftones .....	5.16	
127	Nov. 23, Antes Press, imprinting .....	81.50	
			\$1,654.09
Total amount sent by secretary to treasurer during year		\$1,344.82	
Plus balance on hand at beginning of year .....		521.44	
			\$1,856.26
Less disbursements (listed above) .....			1,654.09
			\$ 202.15
Balance in Treasury, December, 1931 .....			

## Bright Golden Italians

Again we are offering those beautiful, large, gentle, yellow bees that are such excellent honey gatherers, and the queens that produce them.

We ship only quality queens scientifically raised that must show by size and appearance they are queens of quality and worth buying.

If you want bees and queens that will give you more pleasure and satisfaction in handling, and produce the honey, try our "Golden" quality queens and bees.

Descriptive price list and testimonials from well-known beekeepers furnished.

### STEVENSON'S APIARIES

WESTWEGO Lock Box 55 LOUISIANA

## 1933 ROY'S SPECIAL PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

Write me what you need. I have a special price for you, with a guarantee.

Address:

**WILLIE ROY**  
Hessmer, La.

## FINE ITALIAN QUEENS

Overweight Packages of Baby Bees

PROMPT SHIPMENT

As broad a guarantee as can be written. Send for Circular.

PRICES

	2 lbs.	3 lbs.
1 to 5 packages with queens .....	\$2.00	\$2.50
5 to 10 packages with queens .....	1.90	2.40
10 to 50 packages with queens .....	1.75	2.25
Italian Queens .....	50c	

For larger lots write for prices.

**THE STOVER APIARIES**  
Tibbee Station, Miss.

# The Guide Book That Saves You Money

## OUR 1933 CATALOG

**THREE-PLY AIRCO FOUNDATION**, the finest and best brood foundation, is made from beeswax refined by a new method,—a new method that produces the lightest and purest beeswax possible. Three-ply combs have the maximum amount of worker cells. **You Save When You Buy Root Quality.**

**ROOT BASSWOOD SECTIONS**, with corners that fold square and with the least amount of breakage. The high percentage of perfect folded sections is what makes the low cost. **You Save When You Buy Root Quality.**

**ROOT LOCK-CORNERED FRAMES** are the greatest development in frames. The triple-notched top-bar, the double notched end-bar are outstanding features of this frame. With fewer nails you have stronger corners. You can assemble them faster than any other frame. **You Save When You Buy Root Quality.**

**IMPROVED HAND-HOLD** is an important feature of Root hives and supers. You handle the heavy hives and supers easier and with no risk of dropping. Considerable time is saved in operating a yard. **You Save When You Buy Root Quality.**

**SIMPLICITY EXTRACTOR**, the latest thing in extracting. More efficient than any other, costs less and takes less help to extract the same amount of honey. **You Save When You Buy Root Quality.**

**A. I. Root Co. of Chicago**

224 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

**A. I. Root Co. of St. Paul**

290 E. 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX.

APRIL, 1933

No. 4

## Bulletin Board

### STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

#### Prizes

- 1st—5-2 lb. packages of bees, to be delivered in 1934
- 2nd—\$10.00 worth of bee supplies
- 3rd—5 tested queens, to be delivered in 1934
- 4th—1 copy "ABC & XYZ of Bee Culture"
- 5th—1 Jumbo Smoker

#### Rules

- 1.—Every paid-up member of the Association may take part in the contest.
- 2.—In order to give proper consideration to new and old members, the measure of the contest will be based on points, rather than single numbers. 3 points will be given for each new member; 2 points for old members delinquent 1 year or more; 1 point for old members delinquent for at least three months.
- 3.—Only those workers who secure 20 points or more will be considered for the first 2 prizes. If no worker secures 20 points, only the 3rd, 4th, and 5th prizes will be awarded.

THE STATE ASSOCIATION PRICE LIST FOR 1933 WILL BE SENT  
TO MEMBERS EARLY IN APRIL

—Buy your supplies through the Secretary's office at reduced prices—

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS IN "WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING"—  
THEY ARE RELIABLE

BE SURE TO SEND YOUR RENEWAL IN TO THE SECRETARY WHEN  
YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION EXPIRES

## Table of Contents

- Presidents Address—A. H. Seefeldt
- American Honey Producers' League Convention
- Artificial Foods for the Honey Bee—Mykola H. Haydak
- Secretary's and Treasurer's Reports for 1932

## Spring Coming In! BEES and DEPRESSION Going Out!

Will you beekeepers who already have your bees out of their winter quarters, or those of you who will soon find it safe to take your bees out be ready for the honey flow when it comes?

**Be a Spring Buyer.** Take our 1933 Bee Supplies Catalog right now and look through it carefully; make your selections and let us fill your order! Don't wait! Get your supplies where you can depend on the quality, and have them ready when you want them.

For those who have not received a copy of our catalog, write today and let us enter your name on our mailing list. Copies are free.

**August Lotz Co.**  
Boyd, Wisconsin

## PREMIUM



We club the **B. B. PLIERS** and **HIVE TOOL COMBINED** with **ONE YEAR** subscription for the **Wisconsin Beekeeping** for old or new subscribers at \$1.75.

Send your orders to the  
**Wisconsin Beekeeping**  
1532 University Ave.  
Madison, Wisconsin.

### MIDDLE TENNESSEE APIARIES

ITALIAN QUEENS 60c

each. Joe B. Tate, 1029 Lischey Ave., Nashville, Tennessee.

**THREE NEW BREEDING QUEENS JUST RECEIVED FROM ITALY**

SEASON  
MAY 15 TO OCT 15  
1 TO 5 QUEENS  
60¢ EACH  
6 OR MORE  
50¢ EACH

"SHE-SUITS-ME"  
ITALIAN  
QUEENS

Allen Latham  
NORWICH TOWN  
CONN.

LINE-BRED  
THREE-BANDERS

## Foundation for 1933

We are offering special prices on working wax into foundation. Wax is cheap, and we are making prices accordingly. This in no way affects the quality of our foundation, as it is being made better every year, to which hundreds of letters from satisfied customers attest. Our Non-Sag brood foundation has given wonderful satisfaction wherever it has been used.

Prices will be furnished at request. Send us a list of supplies needed, and we will quote you lowest possible prices.

**Gus Dittmer Company**

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX.

APRIL, 1933

No. 4

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

Published the First of Each Month

Entered as second class matter January 1, 1928 at the Post Office at Madison, Wisconsin, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	V. G. Howard, Milwaukee
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A. L. Kleeber.....	Reedsburg
A. E. Wolkow.....	Hartford

Annual membership fee, \$1.00, which includes one year's subscription to "Wisconsin Beekeeping"

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

A. H. SEEFELDT

Dec. 8, 1932 at Madison, Wis.

It is with much satisfaction that I welcome you today to the Annual Convention of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association. Because we have faith and hope for a better day in beekeeping.

Two years of meager crops and demoralized markets have not prevented us from assembling again to discuss and formulate plans that will be of benefit to the bee industry. In these days when every attempt at improvement seems to end in failure, the need of leadership in every industry becomes of greater importance. We are intrusted with the leadership of one branch of agriculture in Wisconsin upon which more than 15,000 people are depending for a living either in part or entirely. Our deliberations today and tomorrow will affect not only the producers of honey, but also the consumers of honey.

I fully realize that the future looks hopeless in comparison with the past.

We must not forget that we found much to complain about with conditions even when we had so-called prosperity. In one of the leading Agricultural papers in this State of July 1919 appeared this comment, "The cost of living seems to have reached a point where it is almost beyond the reach of the average pocketbook." If we recall that the past has not been perfect, we can more assuringly face the future with a hope that it will bring even greater returns than has the past for an enjoyable living.

Present indications fail to point to any sign of a speedy recovery of commodity prices. It is therefore obvious that for the immediate future at least, we cannot expect to be reimbursed financially for all of the labor and equipment needed to properly produce honey. Hence, if we are to continue as producers of honey, let us, like our fathers, enjoy our work with the bees. Let us study the habits, characteristics, and peculiarities of the bee. If we do this thoroughly, we will, like our fathers, be eager to attend state and



county meetings to discuss our observations and our findings with our fellow associates. Renewed interest in beekeeper's meetings is necessary for progress in bee work, and for genuine cooperation in the marketing of honey.

The profitable marketing of honey has been uppermost in the minds of beekeepers for many years past. It has become the chief topic of discussion at meetings. During this time production methods were almost forgotten. May I remind you that there can be no intelligent marketing of any article without intelligent production. Those two problems are so closely allied that they cannot be separated without one affecting the other. Many beekeepers think that we are already producing honey in greater quantities than the trade is demanding, and, therefore the dissemination of intelligent production methods will further increase that over supply. That may be true, but every beekeeper is endeavoring to produce more at the same cost, or in other words to reduce the cost of production.

Dr. E. F. Phillips who has recently returned from Europe has promised to write a series of articles which will be published in "Gleanings" regarding the wholesale methods of beekeeping to be tried out by the Russian Government during their second five year plan. This we are told is the most gigantic scheme for large scale beekeeping ever proposed. Wisconsin beekeepers should look with eagerness to these articles in order that they may know how European experts expect to solve the problem of production costs.

Our State Association has given out much information on production and marketing methods through its annual meetings and through the affiliated county associations. Our county organizations have been neglected of late. They must be brought back to life. If arrangements could be made whereby speakers well informed in the latest

methods of bee culture, including the production, care, and marketing of honey, could be made more available than at present and without cost to county organizations, and their meetings be made more educational as well as social, it would help to revive the usefulness as well as the frequency of the meetings of the county organizations. When that is accomplished, our state association will have an opportunity to become stronger and therefore better able to represent the beekeeper, and to provide him with the information and help that he needs.

In the marketing of honey, the state with its affiliated local associations can be of immeasurable help. We have come to regard the marketing of honey as being such a big problem that we are almost afraid to tackle it. If we keep in mind that intelligent production and intelligent marketing must work together, the marketing problem is not as serious as it seems. Then again we must not forget that supply and demand still governs commodity prices. Any attempt to violate this fundamental law results in a demoralized market for the product concerned. Just recently we had a good example of this when the Federal Farm Board tried to create an artificial market for wheat. Did it succeed in raising the price of wheat? The Mountain States Honey Producer's Association also tried to create an artificial market for honey. The results of this movement are also known to you. We should keep in mind that co-operatives can only be successful if they give service that is superior and less costly than that of the agencies they intend to displace.

Is there anything the beekeeper can do to improve market conditions? The first requirement would naturally be to increase the production of a high quality honey, properly graded, and carefully stored. Another requirement would be to recognize trade channels.

One cannot sell to the retailer at the same price one sells to the wholesaler, or to the consumer at the same price one sells to the retailer, and hope to better market conditions. Each of these two agencies performs a specific duty. If the merchant can give better, and cheaper service than the beekeeper in the marketing operation, he must give up selling direct to the consumer. There is usually no danger but what the beekeeper who has given good services and has quality honey, will be able to sell a large part of it direct to the consumer at a fair margin of profit for his extra care and labor.

At present the public is buying solely on a price basis. The beekeeper is tempted to cut costs of production so low that the quality of the honey will be affected. Several months ago one of the trade journals stated that the merchant who refused to carry low priced merchandise would lose a large portion of his trade. Today the shelves of many merchants are stocked with inferior merchandise. The public is beginning to realize that low prices too often mean cheap merchandise. Recent trends seem to indicate that the public is again beginning to demand quality in the goods they buy.

What is there that our association can do to improve market conditions? The retail price of honey is not uniform in this and most other states. Many beekeepers who are selling honey at a low price apparently appear to be doing what is usually regarded as price cutting. In most cases it is not a willful intention to cut prices. The willingness to sell at prices below the actual production and marketing costs is due to an insufficient knowledge of these costs. Nobody cares to do business at a loss whether it is a beekeeper, independent grocer, or a chain store. When they realize that they are doing business at a loss, they will cooperate with others in maintaining a price that will not be deter-

mental to the industry. The retail price of honey is largely established by beekeepers themselves with the aid of their active local and state organizations.

Our wholesale prices are governed entirely by supply and demand, and the duty of the association is to stimulate the demand. Producers can accomplish much by keeping their customers supplied with honey at all times, by keeping displays in stores and roadside stands attractive, by advertising through demonstrations and at fairs. The efforts of one individual will not do much to increase the wholesale price, but the efforts of all beekeepers of America working collectively through their state organizations, will have a wholesome effect upon the market.

Better than the efforts of groups of individual beekeepers is the work that is being done by the American Honey Institute. We shall have an opportunity this afternoon to visit the Institute which is considered as the foremost agency for advancing the interests of beekeepers. Those who are familiar with the work of the institute and what it is doing to raise honey to a higher plane among the foods of the nation, cannot fail to give it their moral, and what is more important this year, their financial support. Wisconsin beekeepers should feel especially happy that the Institute has located in this state. This gives us a better opportunity to observe the work it does for the betterment of the bee industry. The Institute receives its support entirely from donations from the bee industries and from beekeepers, and their organizations. Due to the curtailment of all donations because of prevailing economic conditions, can we not put forth a special effort to insure the institute the much needed financial assistance.

There is one other problem that must be considered by the Association

and that is the problem of disease control and eradication. The enforcement of the Apiary Inspection Law in Wisconsin has been under capable leadership and for the amount of money expended splendid progress has been made in the cleanup work. Most beekeepers have been glad to co-operate with the inspectors and have been uniformly successful in eradicating the disease from their bee yards. Beekeepers cannot expect to reduce the production costs appreciably as long as bee diseases are present in the apiary or withing contracting range. Even after the visible disease in a yard has been destroyed, there is the constant danger of reinfection. If there is any possible danger of reinfection, it is necessary that we use additional precautions in the care of our apiaries.

Under present conditions, when Legislators are besieged with requests and threats to reduce all appropriations, it becomes the duty of this Association to use all legitimate means to retain the inspection service for the beekeepers. If for the sake of economy in government, the appropriations would be refused, the money that has already been spent, would to a large extent, be wasted. It would not take many years for the disease to spread over a large area. Rather than to reduce the appropriation for apiary inspection it should be increased so that counties could be given more extended and detailed inspectional service. We should be reasonable in our demands at this time, and cooperate in any attempt to reduce the tax burden. In considering an appropriation for apiary inspection, neither we nor the Legislature should consider it as just another expenditure that should be curtailed or even eliminated. Before any appropriations are reduced or eliminated it is always well to have a knowledge of the amount of wealth added by that industry to the State. Honey holds a unique position in the

products produced in the Badger State. Every dollar's worth of honey and wax is produced without any sacrifice of any other crop. Not only does honey stand alone in this respect but our bees help materially in increasing the total income derived from horticulture and from clover seed.

The past year has, indeed, been a critical one for the beekeeper. In many sections of the state individual crops have been only a fraction of the normal crop. Other beekeepers have found the going plenty difficult because of low honey prices. These factors and others that I might mention have reduced the profits of the beekeeping industry and have taken much of the usual joy and pleasure out of bee work. But we must retain our faith in the future. We must carry on. We can and we will.

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#### AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE CONVENTION

*St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28-Mar. 1, 1933*

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The fourteenth annual meeting of the American Honey Producers' League was held at the Hotel Statler, St. Louis, with President Gwin presiding. Reports from those who attended the meeting indicate that it was harmonious in every way, and that those present had a most agreeable time, both during the business sessions and committee sessions. Apparently, the beekeepers around St. Louis know how to put on a convention, for this convention seems quite likely to be one that will not soon be forgotten by a number of those who were present. There seems to be a certain amount of mystery connected with certain events that took place at the convention, and we have not yet been able to get a connected story. Mr. Parks, Mr. Gwin and Mr. Milum are more or less reticent about the particular roles they played in a special committee meeting held on the 17th floor after the

banquet. If any of our readers are able to gather the full details of this business session, we would appreciate some additional information.

A complete report of the proceedings of the convention will no doubt appear in several of the bee journals. The officers elected for the coming year are—James Gwin, President, Madison, Wis.; E. G. LeStourgeon, San Antonio, Texas, Vice-President; Directors—C. A. Reese, Columbus, Ohio; H. C. Short, Fitzpatrick, Alabama; T. W. Burleson, Waxahachie, Texas; H. D. Raufhus, Worland, Wyoming; Wm. A. Weir, Toronto, Canada. Mr. V. G. Milum, of Champaign, Ill. was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The Warning Poster which has been in service for a number of years came up for discussion, and the sale of Warning Posters is to be continued at the price of \$1.00 each with the reward for prosecuting anyone who disturbs an apiary set at \$25. All funds from the sale of posters are to be put in a reserve fund for the payment of claims.

The following standing committees were appointed—

Legislation: Geo. S. Demuth; E. G. LeStourgeon; and Dr. M. C. Tanquary.

Traffic: Kenneth Hawkins; T. W. Burleson; and E. G. Brown.

Constitution: Thos. Atchison; H. F. Wilson; and Cary W. Hartman.

American Honey Institute Key Men:  
(To be announced).

Warning Poster: Wm. Mosteller; H. J. Clay; and L. C. Dadant.

The meeting place for next year has not yet been decided upon, but it seems likely to be held at San Antonio, Texas or Des Moines, Iowa.

## ARTIFICIAL FOODS FOR THE HONEY BEE

by

*Mykola Haydak, Graduate Student in Apiculture, University of Wis.*

In the past many attempts have been made to feed bees with various substitutes for pollen. However, an exact method for the determination of the suitability of different pollen substitutes for the development of bees and bee larvae has been lacking. During the past year such a method was developed and used to determine the relative value of various food materials which have been suggested as pollen substitutes for the food of honey bees. This work was done by the writer in the Departments of Economic Entomology and Agricultural Chemistry of the University of Wisconsin.

Among the changes in the growth of young animals is an increase in the percentage of nitrogen in their bodies. The same was proved to be true of young bees. While working in the U. S. D. A. Bee Culture Laboratory at Washington, D. C., the writer found that the nitrogen content of the bee body is lower at the time of emergence than at any other time in the life of the adult bee. Later the nitrogen content of the principal parts of the bee body is gradually increased. Thus when the colonies are being built up in early spring, large amounts of nitrogen are necessary for perfect development of the young bees, and for feeding of the larvae. Normally, bees obtained their required nitrogen almost entirely from the pollen they eat. However, the latter is sometimes lacking in early spring and a food which may serve as a pollen substitute is thus highly desirable.

In this experiment, colonies of newly emerged bees which had never eaten pollen were kept in strict confinement and fed with various food materials which it was expected might serve as

pollen substitutes to supply the required amount of nitrogen. As pollen is largely a protein material and all proteins contain nitrogen, several common food materials containing proteins were selected for these trials. Those tried were dried yeast, fresh whole milk, skim milk powder, egg white, egg yolk, whole egg, and rye flour. The suitability of each of these as a pollen substitute was checked by determining the changes in the nitrogen content of the bodies of the adult bees, the death rate or mortality of the experimental bees, the nitrogen content of emerging bees, the quantity of brood fed, and the building of foundation by the experimental bees.

The following results were obtained:

1. Newly emerged bees developed normally when fed with all the pollen substitutes tried, except rye flour.

2. The largest mortality of bees occurred among those fed with rye flour and egg white.

3. Emerging bees reared by the colonies fed with all the above mentioned pollen substitutes were normal. Bees fed with rye flour did not rear brood.

4. The largest quantity of brood was reared by bees in the colonies fed with dried yeast, fresh whole milk, and skim milk powder, but in each case was less than in the control colony. The smallest quantity of brood was reared by the colony fed with egg white.

5. Bees built foundation when fed well all the food materials mentioned.

REPORT OF THE 1932 CONVENTION

Secretary's Report for the year of 1932 (as of Dec. 1-1931 to Dec. 1, 1932).

REPORT ON USE OF BADGER BRAND TRADEMARK

Labels Sold	Number	Estimated Pounds	of Honey
8 oz. size .....	4,250	2,125	
1 lb. size .....	24,000	24,000	
5 lb. small size .....	16,750	83,750	
5 lb. large size .....	1,250	6,250	
10 lb. size .....	7,000	70,000	
Comb honey labels .....	500	500	
	53,750	186,625	186,625
<i>Lithographed Badger Brand Pails</i>			
Pails Sold			
5 lb. lithographed size .....	100	500	
10 lb. lithographed .....	100	1,000	
	200	1,500	1,500
Plain Pails Sold			
5 lb. Plain .....	10,250	51,250	
10 lb. plain .....	5,800	58,000	
60 lb. cans .....	451	27,060	
	16,501	136,310	136,310

324,435

ADVERTISING IN "WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING"

Printing cost of 12 issues .....	\$433.50
Cost of cut for August issue .....	6.75
Total cost of 12 issues, Dec. 1931 issues thru Nov. '32 issue .....	\$440.25
Amount Rec'd. for advertising in 12 issues .....	\$365.91
Less Acc. Rec. for 1931, paid in .....	23.33
	\$342.58
Plus Accounts Receivable, <i>considered good</i> .....	\$ 54.10
Total advertising receipts for 1931 .....	\$396.68

(Explanation: In addition to the Accounts Receivable considered good, as shown above, there is an amount of \$47.65 outstanding in accounts receivable of questionable value, which amount is not considered in our calculations of the cost of imprinting the magazine, because it is doubtful if this amount can be collected.)

Cost of 12 issues—shown above .....\$440.25  
 Advertising receipts for 1931 ..... 396.68

\$ 43.57

Less amount paid by American Honey Institute for extra 1000  
 copies of Oct. issue ordered by Institute, and included in our  
 cost of Oct. issue .....\$ 7.50

Actual total cost of 12 issues to Ass'n. .... \$ 36.07  
 or the cost per issue \$3.005.

OTHER SUPPLIES SOLD THROUGH SECRETARY'S OFFICE DURING YEAR

Pail Commission .....\$169.74  
 Stationery Receipts ..... 8.05  
 Cook book receipts ..... .13  
 Poster Receipts ..... .60  
 Glass Jar Commission ..... 7.17\*  
 (\$1.82 from C. W. Aeppler Co.; \$5.35 from Holsum Prod.)

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT BY SECRETARY

Total pages manuscript typed ..... 142 Total number of letters written .....1,217  
 Total form letters sent to members .....3,901 Total stencils cut ..... 37  
 Also, about 8000 copies of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" sent out for the year.

SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT

Month	Total Amount Received by Secretary	PAID out direct by Sec'y. for pails, glass, refunds to members, Journal subscriptions, etc.	
			Amount sent to Treasurer
December, 1931	\$ 170.29	\$ 74.74	\$ 95.55
January, 1932	81.68	17.55	64.13
February	103.63	54.41	49.22
March	73.01	13.38	59.63
April	89.45	28.45	61.00
May	140.85	29.95	110.90
June	81.84	34.27	47.57
July	327.65	204.34	123.31
August	524.70	358.60	166.10
September	297.75	189.99	107.76
October	177.33	70.64	106.69
November	171.48	54.44	117.04
	<u>\$2,239.66</u>	<u>\$1,130.76</u>	<u>\$2,239.66</u>

Total Direct Expenditures of Secretary for Supplies .....\$1,130.76

Itemized:

American Can Co., for pails and cans .....\$1,033.80  
 Holsum Products, for glass jars ..... 54.40  
 C. W. Aeppler Co., for glass jars ..... 16.90  
 Dept. Markets—grading stamps for members ..... .65  
 To Members, refunds on orders ..... 1.52  
 American Bee Journal & Gleanings—subscriptions ..... 8.20  
 American Honey Prod. League—dues ..... 1.00  
 American Honey Institute—members' donations ..... 2.00  
 Root & Lewis Cos.—special purchases for members ..... 9.04  
 C. W. Aeppler Co., special pail order ..... 3.25

Total Amount Sent to Treasurer by Secretary .....\$1,108.90

Itemized:

State Dues .....\$ 242.80  
 Advertising Receipts ..... 365.91  
 Label Receipts ..... 314.50

Pail Commission .....	169.74	
Stationery Receipts .....	8.05	
Cookbook Receipts .....	.13	
Poster Receipts .....	.60	
Glass Jar Commission .....	7.17	\$1,108.90

## TREASURER'S REPORT

1932

*Disbursements:*

Checks	Date	Item	Amount
1	Jan. 8	Antes Press, Printing .....	\$ 72.00
2	Jan. 8	Dr. Chas. C. Miller Library-Sec. Salary for Dec. ....	25.00
3	Jan. 8	Edith Mickelson—mailing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	7.00
4	Jan. 8	F. E. Matzke—convention expenses .....	16.60
5	Jan. 8	V. G. Milum, convention expenses .....	12.47
6	Jan. 8	Arlene Weidenkopf, 1931 convention expenses .....	14.55
7	Feb. 2	Moely Book Co.—Columnar book .....	2.25
8	Feb. 2	Antes Press—printing .....	7.25
9	Feb. 2	Antes Press—printing .....	27.50
10	Feb. 2	American Honey Institute—for receipts .....	2.42
11	Feb. 2	American Honey Producers League—dues .....	12.00
12	Feb. 2	Edith Mickelson—mailing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	7.00
13	Feb. 16	H. F. Wilson—expense attending A.H.P.L. convention .....	30.00
14	Mar. 9	Antes Press—printing .....	47.50
15	Mar. 9	Edith Mickelson—mailing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	7.00
16	Apr. 16	Edith Mickelson—mailing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	7.00
17	Apr. 16	Antes Press—printing .....	37.25
18	May 2	H. F. Wilson—stamps & miscellaneous office expenses .....	10.00
19	May 2	Edith Mickelson—mailing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	7.00
20	May 2	Antes Press—printing .....	43.75
21	June 13	Edith Mickelson—mailing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	7.00
22	June 13	H. F. Wilson—miscellaneous office expenses .....	2.55
23	June 13	Antes Press—printing .....	39.25
24	July 2	Antes Press—printing .....	40.25
25	July 2	Edith Mickelson—mailing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	7.00
26	July 2	Irene Utzerath—office work, cutting stencils for mailing list, 7-30-31—6-14-32 .....	6.63
27	July 2	Antes Press—printing .....	44.00
28	July 2	Edith Mickelson—inv. dated June 8, mailing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	7.00
29	July 2	Miller Memorial Library—Jan. & Feb. Sec'y. salary ....	50.00
30	Aug. 16	The Brock Engravers—two half tones .....	6.75
31	Aug. 16	Miller Memorial Library—Mar. & Apr. Sec'y. salary .....	50.00
32	Aug. 16	H. F. Wilson—stamps & office expenses .....	10.00
33	Aug. 16	Antes Press—printing .....	50.00
34	Aug. 16	American Honey Institute—on Ass'n. 1932 pledge .....	25.00
35	Aug. 16	Edith Mickelson—mailing Wis. Bkpg. ....	7.00
36	Oct. 20	H. F. Wilson—Secretary's salary for May and June ....	50.00
37	Oct. 20	Antes Press—printing .....	36.00
38	Oct. 20	American Honey Institute—on Ass'n. 1932 pledge .....	38.00
39	Oct. 20	Edith Mickelson—Mailing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	7.00
40	Nov. 4	American Honey Institute—5,000 Honey Week stickers .....	8.25
41	Nov. 4	Antes Press—printing .....	74.25
42	Nov. 4	Brock Engraving Co.—2 halftone & postage .....	5.85
43	Nov. 4	Democrat Printing Co.—printing .....	1.50
44	Nov. 4	H. F. Wilson—miscellaneous .....	2.90
45	Nov. 4	E. Mickelson—mailing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	7.00
46	Dec. 1	V. G. Howard, Stamps and Envelopes .....	1.36
47	Dec. 1	E. Mickelson—mailing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	7.00
48	Dec. 1	H. F. Wilson—miscellaneous office expenses .....	2.66
49	Dec. 1	Antes Press—printing .....	21.25
50	Dec. 1	Antes Press—printing .....	54.50
51	Dec. 6	Antes Press—printing .....	67.50

52	Dec. 6	Antes Press printing .....	33.00	
53	Dec. 6	E. Mickelson mailing "Wis. Bkpg." .....	7.00	\$1,172.99
				<hr/>
		Tax on checks .....		.34
		Dec. 6 '32 Bal. on hand .....		137.74
				<hr/>
		Total .....		\$1,311.07

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1932 (AS OF DEC. 4, 1931 to DEC. 6, 1932)

RECEIPTS

Dec. 4, 1931	Balance on Hand*	.....	\$	65.89
Dec 12	Nov. 1931 Receipts*	.....		136.28
Jan. 26	Dec. 1931 Receipts from Sec'y.	.....		95.55
Feb. 19	Jan. 1932 Receipts from Sec'y.	.....		64.13
Mar. 23	Feb. 1932 Receipts from Sec'y.	.....		49.22
Apr. 20	Mar. 1932 Receipts from Sec'y.	.....		59.63
May 20	Apr. 1932 Receipts from Sec'y.	.....		61.00
June 9	May 1932 Receipts from Sec'y.	.....		110.90
July 9	June 1932 Receipts from Sec'y.	.....		47.57
Aug. 9	July 1932 Receipts from Sec'y.	.....		123.31
Sept. 12	Aug. 1932 Receipts from Sec'y.	.....		166.10
Oct. 27	Sept. 1932 Receipts from Sec'y.	.....		107.76
Nov 7	Oct. 1932 Receipts from Sec'y.	.....		106.69
Dec. 6	Nov. 1932 Receipts from Sec'y.	.....		117.04
				<hr/>
				\$1,311.07

*Less balance on hand at beginning of year .....	\$ 65.89	
and less Nov. 1931 receipts, included in 1931 report .....	136.28	202.17
		<hr/>
Net Receipts to Treasurer for Year .....		\$1,108.90

## Bright Golden Italians

Again we are offering those beautiful, large, gentle, yellow bees that are such excellent honey gatherers, and the queens that produce them.

We ship only quality queens scientifically raised that must show by size and appearance they are queens of quality and worth buying.

If you want bees and queens that will give you more pleasure and satisfaction in handling, and produce the honey, try our "Golden" quality queens and bees.

Descriptive price list and testimonials from well-known beekeepers furnished.

### STEVENSON'S APIARIES

WESTWEGO Lock Box 55 LOUISIANA

## 1933 ROY'S SPECIAL PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

Write me what you need. I have a special price for you, with a guarantee.

Address:

## WILLIE ROY

Hessmer, La.

## FINE ITALIAN QUEENS

Overweight Packages of Baby Bees

PROMPT SHIPMENT

As broad a guarantee as can be written. Send for Circular.

PRICES

	2 lbs.	3 lbs.
1 to 5 packages with queens .....	\$2.00	\$2.50
5 to 10 packages with queens .....	1.90	2.40
10 to 50 packages with queens .....	1.75	2.25

Italian Queens ..... 50c

For larger lots write for prices.

## THE STOVER APIARIES

Tibbee Station, Miss.



# 3-PLY FOUNDATION

## Sales Volume Increased In 1932

Any foundation at first will produce good combs in the supers during a honey flow

—But a season's testing in the brood chamber tells the story.

The center of 3-Ply combs remain straight. Three-ply combs resist stretching year after year.

Test your combs. Is the mid-rib in the center?

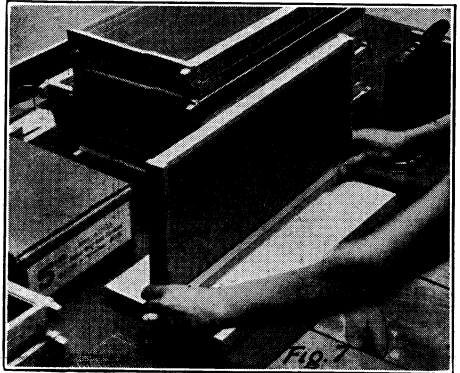
COMB TESTER FREE

**50 SHEETS**  
**\$3 50**

**At Any Root Dealer**

**Root**  
QUALITY  
BEE SUPPLIES

- Slip in Wired Frames.
- Turn on the Current
- And It Is Done
- No Nails to Drive



**Buy 3-Ply for  
Speed  
and bigger profits**

"I received your comb tester the other day, and it is a useful article. I find that combs built on 3-ply are perfect, but combs built on poorer grade foundation cannot be used by the queen. Three-Ply forever for me." A. M., Nebraska.

**The A. I. Root Company**  
Medina, Ohio

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

May, 1933

No. 5

## Bulletin Board

### STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

#### Prizes

- 1st—5-2 lb. packages of bees, to be delivered in 1934
- 2nd—\$10.00 worth of bee supplies
- 3rd—5 tested queens, to be delivered in 1934
- 4th—1 copy "ABC & XYZ of Bee Culture"
- 5th—1 Jumbo Smoker

#### Rules

- 1.—Every paid-up member of the Association may take part in the contest.
- 2.—In order to give proper consideration to new and old members, the measure of the contest will be based on points, rather than single numbers. 3 points will be given for each new member; 2 points for old members delinquent 1 year or more; 1 point for old members delinquent for at least three months.
- 3.—Only those workers who secure 20 points or more will be considered for the first 2 prizes. If no worker secures 20 points, only the 3rd, 4th, and 5th prizes will be awarded.

THE STATE ASSOCIATION PRICE LIST FOR 1933 WILL BE SENT  
TO MEMBERS EARLY IN APRIL

—Buy your supplies through the Secretary's office at reduced prices—

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS IN "WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING"—  
THEY ARE RELIABLE

BE SURE TO SEND YOUR RENEWAL IN TO THE SECRETARY WHEN  
YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION EXPIRES

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—E. L. Chambers

**SECTIONS SECTION S**

**GOOD  
BETTER  
BEST**

never let it rest 'till the good is better and the better best.  
This very old proverb is more truth than poetry when it is connected with LOTZ SECTIONS. They have been perfected by keeping this adage in mind.

1. Perfect fitting dovetail.
2. Correctly cut v-grooves that fold square without breaking.
3. Smooth, glossy finish.

What more can anyone ask for in a SECTION? Place your orders now. Prompt service guaranteed.

**AUGUST LOTZ CO.  
BOYD, WIS.**

**SECTIONSSCTIONS**

# PREMIUM



We club the **B. B. PLIERS** and **HIVE TOOL COMBINED** with **ONE YEAR** subscription for the **Wisconsin Beekeeping** for old or new subscribers at \$1.75.

Send your orders to the  
**Wisconsin Beekeeping**  
1532 University Ave.  
Madison, Wisconsin.

## MIDDLE TENNESSEE APIARIES

**ITALIAN QUEENS 60c**  
each. Joe B. Tate, 1029 Lischey Ave., Nashville, Tennessee.  
**THREE NEW BREEDING QUEENS JUST RECEIVED FROM ITALY**

"SHE-SUITS-ME"  
ITALIAN  
QUEENS

*Allen Latham*  
NORWICH TOWN  
CONN

SEASON  
MAY 15 TO OCT 15  
1 TO 5 QUEENS  
60¢ EACH  
6 OR MORE  
50¢ EACH

LINE-BRED  
THREE-BANDERS

# Foundation and Supplies

We manufacture the famous Non-Sag and non-buckle brood foundation, at the lowest prices in years. Developed after years of study and experimenting in our own apiaries. Beekeepers everywhere are using it in preference to other makes. The kind the bees like best.

Our thin super foundation is made from the whitest and purest wax obtainable. Do the bees like it? "Oh boy" watch them work. We carry a full line of bee supplies. Write for price list.

## Gus Dittmer Company

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX.

May, 1933

No. 5

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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"Wisconsin Beekeeping"

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## ADDRESS TO WIS. STATE BEE CONVENTION, MADISON, DECEMBER 9, 1932

*By Chris L. Christensen, Dean of the  
College of Agriculture, University  
of Wisconsin*

The beekeepers of Wisconsin are doing at least three things which clearly entitle them to highest commendation.

In the first place, unless I am wrongly informed, you are seeking to diversify your production. Instead of placing all of your eggs in one basket, you have sought to distribute your efforts so that if for any reason one of the baskets should be spilled you would not be in as unfortunate a position or condition as though you had but one basket and all of your eggs in it.

As I have gone about the state during the last year and a half, I have repeatedly noted that your apiaries were combined with other projects and that in most instances you were not depending alone upon the returns from your bees for your livelihood.

This, it seems to me, is as it should be, for as I look out into the future I see greater and greater need for wide diversification and even for the finding of new main and by-product uses for the products of our efforts.

In the second place, and not distantly related to what I have already called your attention, is my understanding that you are well aware of the need for careful attention to the marketing end of your business. I am told that at the present time between 12,000 and 15,000 people are keeping bees in Wisconsin. Harley F. Wilson, secretary of your association, and a member of our staff, advises me that in five years you have produced the following amounts of honey: In 1928, 11,573,000 pounds, or 79 pounds per colony; in 1929, 18,582,000 pounds, or 114 pounds per colony; in 1930, 12,877,000 pounds or 71 pounds per colony; in 1931, 4,000,000 pounds, or 25 pounds per colony; and in 1932, 8,000,000 pounds, or 50 pounds per colony.

Of course, if your product of the last season were to be divided equally among the 2,939,000 residents of the

state, it would not be a very unpleasant task for us to completely wipe out not only surplus but the entire production. Such distribution, however, does not happen to be in line with the facts, and so we, of course, are confronted with the necessity of finding desirable markets for this product.

I am told that the annual per capita consumption of honey in the United States is from one and one-half to two and three-tenths pounds per person, with consumption in Wisconsin at about this same level. In contrast to this Germany has a per capita consumption of about 18 pounds per person, about ten pounds of which is used for cooking purposes. In the United States our greatest consumption of honey is in our large centers of foreign population, such as New York City.

I shall not take more of your time today to go deeply into this subject, but instead shall content myself with the statement of a fact that I am sure you all realize, namely that the job of marketing is one which calls for joint effort of the most intelligent sort. We need to know the market and to appreciate fully all of the factors involved in consumer demand and then seek in every way possible to meet this demand in an orderly manner, feeding the market what it wants when it wants it.

In the third place, you are entitled to congratulation upon the manner in which you have used to advantage the results of scientific inquiry. Mr. Wilson tells me that from 1900 to 1915 the number of colonies of bees in the state decreased from more than 100,000 colonies to about 45,000 colonies. These losses were caused by a bacteria disease of bees known as American foul brood. Since 1915, because of an efficient system of apiary inspection and the adoption of modern methods of bee disease eradication, the number of colonies of bees has increased to an estimated figure of 163,-

000 in 1930. In fact, I am told that at the present time there is no state in which it is as safe to start beekeeping as in Wisconsin.

We of the University of Wisconsin greatly appreciate the co-operation which you have given us and are looking forward to a continuance of these relationships. Through the efforts of your organization there is at the University one of the finest collections of bee literature anywhere in the world. Incidentally, we are giving your sons enrolled in our long and short courses the benefits of what we hope and believe is exceedingly helpful instruction. We would appreciate your suggestions at any time, for your interests are our interests and we want to help you produce a quality product to be marketed efficiently and in the end to give you the best possible assistance in getting the greatest satisfaction out of rural living.

### BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

We have been told that the "Buzzes" column of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" is read with interest—we hope that our members will continue to help us make the column newsy and entertaining. When you send in your membership dues and orders to the Secretary's office, include a statement of the conditions in your own bee yard and general locality. We will appreciate receiving news notes and items of general interest from our members in all sections of the State.

This month, we are including several reports sent in by members:

Mr. Frank Hartung, Elmwood, Pierce County, wrote on February 6—"So far, the bees seem to be wintering fine. They have had several flights with no signs of uneasiness nor dysentery." Mr. Hartung states that he has recently been elected Manager of

the Pierce County Maple Syrup Producers' Association, and he is having his troubles planning a label for the maple syrup containers.

On March 13, Mr. Ivan Whiting, formerly of Plymouth, and now of Roscoe, Illinois, sent Mr. Alfonsus a report of the wintering of his bees on soft candy. Mr. Whiting's report follows: "Since I obtained the process of making soft candy for wintering bees from you at the convention in Madison last December, I feel that you would be interested in a report of the wintering.

"I had quite a little difficulty in making the candy until I thought of the bread mixer. Then I got along fine. I mixed 25 pounds of sugar and 10 pounds of honey. The bees were packed in pairs in paper cases with leaves, after the first cold spell and hardly had in flight after being moved 75 miles. They have all survived the winter and flew heavy today. One colony having seemingly no stores was given about ten pounds of candy and it appeared in the best of condition with absolutely no evidence of dysentery. The bees flew on Feb. 22nd when a hard west wind caused drifting, but the west hives appeared strong today.

"By mistake I cut one entrance in the paper below the bottom board. Puzzled because there was no indication of flight from that entrance and no dead bees removed, I discovered today my error and made the entrance hole. The bees flew profusely and appeared to have wintered fine, although shut in tight all winter. I was surprised they hadn't discovered their plight on former flight days and smothered to death. I do not know how any other bees around here (10 miles south of Beloit) have wintered. Most of them are without any protection; a few have straw and boards on back and top. I want to thank you for your reliable information by

which I was able to feed in the cold weather and winter perfectly."

Mr. Wm. Michaelsen, of Arkansaw, Pepin County, reported the following conditions on March 1—"Weather conditions have not been very favorable for honey plants. Much of the ground is and has been covered with ice, and it is possible that many honey plants will be winterkilled. Bees have had a number of flights this winter, and I expect mine to winter quite well. No one around here fed sugar syrup last fall. It is too early to say very much as to how bees in general are wintering. Honey is moving slowly. I expect it to be all cleaned up before the new crop comes on."

On April 19 we received the following letter from Mr. N. H. Merrill, formerly of Alma Center, Jackson County, who is now located at Wright, Ford County, Kansas. "I came here last November for an indefinite stay; gave all my bees (about 80 colonies) away before I left Alma Center. Have plenty of time to take care of bees here, but what chance would a bee have here—no clover or other blossoms except on the river bottoms where they raise alfalfa and the wind blows so hard a bee would have hard work getting out.

"Beekeeper like, I found one apiary west of Dodge City, about 10 miles away near the Arkansas River; stopped and talked awhile. They leave the bees out all winter without protection. They have plenty of trouble with the dust that blows in the hives. I hope to get back to Wisconsin some day with nothing to do but tend bees."

The following letter was received from Mr. W. J. Barlow, Waupaca, Waupaca County, on April 5—"We beekeepers in this section haven't been very prosperous the past two seasons. However, I guess we are on a par with other agricultural lines. Our foul brood eradication has been well handled and much accomplished. Honey prices are not so satisfactory. A large

percentage of the honey in part of the county was sold at five cents per pound with the buyers furnishing the containers. That is a rather low price considering the crop. Our honey prospects are none too good for this season. However, we can secure a fair crop in a favorable season without much clover.

"Our County Association is rather decrepit. However, we still have about five dollars in the treasury, and I thought we could perhaps circulate it by furnishing gas and oil to a car of delegates to the state beekeepers' convention.

"Perhaps we will have a better season as to crops and prices. I do hope we can have a uniform price, but I suppose we may have to drop to 5c per pound net. Our local market here takes the honey, and I think we all must retail locally as much as possible."

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### THE HONEY POT

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This intriguing title is being used by Mrs. Olive Sherman Watson for her candy shop in Alfred, New York. Mrs. Watson is the wife of Dr. Lloyd R. Watson, who a few years ago developed a method for artificial fertilization of queens.

Mrs. Watson has for a number of years been working on honey candies with a great deal of success, and we have recently had the pleasure of sampling some of the candy from one of her special packages. Not only was the product inside the package very satisfactory, but the package itself was very pleasing to the eye.

The package was made of thin cardboard, covered inside and out with gold paper. Then the top and bottom were covered with thin pieces of gold and silver cardboard impressed like foundation. The cover was held in place by strips of gold paper, making the package extremely attractive.

Mrs. Watson is making these candy packages in various sizes containing from one-half to one pound of candy, and she had made them more alluring to the buying public by giving each type of package a different name. One of these is known as "the theatre package," and another as "the gift package." This added appeal has a decided effect in separating her packages from ordinary boxes of candy.

By continued effort, new and delightful products containing honey are being brought to public attention, and our beekeepers can help a great deal by giving publicity to these different products.

Mrs. Watson is to be complimented on her efforts.

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### THE RELATION OF FOUL BROOD CONTROL TO THE BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY

---

*E. L. Chambers*

Speaking in the terms of ratio and proportion, which we learned way back in the seventh grade, we may say of our subject that prosperity is to the beekeeping industry as the attitude of the beekeeper is to bee disease control. Some keepers of bees have never taken the time to figure out this problem in proportion but have followed the method so often followed in seventh grade arithmetic—just looked up the answer and then tried to work the problem backwards. Instead of facing the facts and burning up the infected colony when it was discovered they have experimented with "sure cure" treatments and learned to their sorrow that it didn't work out that way.

The word relation, like the word kinship, works both ways. If you are some one's brother then somebody is your brother or sister, and the subject therefore reads. "The Relation of the Beekeeping Industry to Foul Brood Control." The success of American fowl brood control in any county or

any state depends entirely upon the beekeepers in that county or that state. As soon as they are ready to work out the problem without any regard to what the answer may be, then only will the area clean up problem be solved.

There are many factors concerned in reducing profits to the beekeepers including low prices, unfavorable honey flow seasons, bad wintering conditions, disease, etc. Of these the first three are temporary and seasonable and in time will adjust themselves, but the fourth, disease, is permanent unless some effort is made to eliminate it. With ideal wintering conditions there may occur a bumper nectar crop. We may have ideal weather for its collection, the prevailing market price may approach that of 1919, but if American foul brood is allowed to exist there may be very little left for the beekeeper after dividing the spoils with this enemy. One is lead to believe at times that some of our beekeepers feel towards disease about the same as some folks feel toward fleas on a dog. They believe that a few fleas are good for a dog, making him forget that he is a dog. This situation would not be so bad if there were no neighboring beekeepers to suffer from the result of such a center of infection. Too frequently we hear it said that bee diseases are a blessing in disguise, just as San Jose scale has been mentioned as instrumental in bringing about better fruit growing methods by forcing the adoption of spray schedules which made it possible to grow sound fruit, and the cotton boll weevil in the south to put cotton growing on a more profitable basis. Those who hold to this belief say that bee disease will eliminate many of our careless beekeepers whose carelessness is detrimental to the profession. Our observations have, however, not borne this out. We find that it has taken some of the better beekeepers along with the poorer ones because of the fact that when a

beekeeper is put out of business, it does not necessarily mean that the disease is wiped out. The fact of the case is that the disease usually remains about the deserted bee yard for many years and some of these old infected hives and equipment may be scattered over the premises in such a way as not to be recognized but still capable of spreading the disease. Strange as it may seem, our greatest problem in area clean up work lies in those areas where disease has been present over a long period of time and among the larger beekeepers. Here the beekeepers are confident that they can handle the situation themselves and are reluctant, in many cases, to adopt the drastic measures recommended by the department. In the newer areas and among the smaller beekeepers, as soon as we are able to demonstrate that American foul brood is responsible for their losses they are ready to clean up even if they are compelled to burn most of their equipment. Just as soon as they have gotten rid of the disease and are beginning to have success in producing honey again without these losses, they are eager to increase the size of their yards and prove to be very desirable beekeepers. Having had the experience of starting over again once, they do not take any further chances of infection getting into their yard and any doubtful cases are immediately destroyed when brought to their attention by the inspector. While most of our large commercial beekeepers follow this same procedure, having had similar experience, we still have difficulty with some of the beekeepers of the old school who constantly remind us that their grandfathers kept bees successfully without the assistance of bee journals, extension beekeepers or inspectors and that they probably will be able to continue having success following the same methods that their grandfathers used. We should like to add that the bees even took care of themselves without the aid of man for



fifty million years before he arrived on the scene. While we have never questioned but what just as much honey could be produced in box hives without modern movable frames and that some of the old methods of beekeeping were not just as successful as some of the modern methods, it must be admitted that there have been things happening to the beekeeping industry during the past sixty years which have made it necessary to use some of the so-called modern methods. These same grandfathers of ours went to the little red school house on the hill and never heard of the foolish fire drills in our schools of today. If the stove got over-heated and set the school house roof on fire, there were enough windows in the one-room, ground floor building so that when the school master hollered "Fire" and jumped out one of the windows, the kids still had enough windows left to jump out of. In those days it was everybody for himself. Imagine how this system would work now with our centralized schools and city schools with several hundred and even thousands of children in a building from three to twelve stories. It took the Collenwood School fire at Cleveland, Ohio, which occurred only about twenty years ago to impress this need of some modern method of getting the children out of a school house in an orderly manner, to replace the old method of jumping out of the windows. Parents demanded that their children be safeguarded by ample fire protection which necessitated that inspectors be assigned to check fire equipment, fire escapes and to direct fire drills. This so reduced school fires that our larger cities realized that a fire inspector was a good investment and added them to their fire fighting staffs. Here in Madison we have one inspector who makes it his business to check buildings all over the city for faulty wiring, stove pipes and other fire hazards. The sav-

ings in the reduction of the number of fires and losses therefrom by preventing them, has paid the cost of the inspector more than a hundred fold. Savings of \$285,000 in insurance principle was saved to the people of Madison during the past two years. In 1918 the average cost per \$100.00 insurance was \$1.01, in 1931 it was reduced to 74 cents per \$100.00, a saving of 27 cents. The insurance dropped 20 per cent in Madison during the past three years as a result of changing Madison from a fifth class fire city to the fourth class. You say, "Why not everyone be his own inspector and save his salary too," but why don't we—we could eliminate our police, fireman, traffic office and even the judge if we would, but we won't. In the same manner our apiary inspectors are reducing losses by detecting early stages of disease development, removing the disease hazards by eliminating infected equipment, immovable framed hives and preventing the distribution of un-inspected bees and used bee equipment. They look over the bee tight honey houses and find holes in the screen door, big cracks around the window frame, rat holes in the floor, squirrel holes in the roof, openings around the chimney and call attention to the danger of giving the neighbor children great hunks of honey to be partly eaten and then thrown down for the bees.

The inspection service is just what the beekeepers make it. They drafted the present law and they are at liberty to modify it at any time, and we believe that if it were to be modified, the State Beekeepers Association would be in favor of putting more teeth into the law rather than making it more lenient. Without cooperative community effort most of the energy is wasted. At the present time there is a feeling among many of our beekeepers that the inspector should not allow ten days for the beekeeper to com-

ply with the recommended control measures. It would represent an immense saving to the department if the clean up could be done while the inspector was on the premises and before the infection had an opportunity to make any further spread besides saving the cost of a return trip. Our experience, however, has been that where we find it necessary to require immediate transfer of bees into immovable framed hives, that the beekeeper has difficulty in finding a source of bee supplies and that there is some delay necessary in giving him an opportunity to locate a supply of new equipment or satisfactory inspected used equipment. We are of the opinion that if there was more bee equipment available to the public or that it could be purchased as easily as many articles can be, that there would be a great reduction in the cost of the inspection work since there would be more incentive for the small beekeeper to equip himself with new material at more frequent intervals and eliminate a lot of questionable equipment. We hesitate to mention matters of this kind for fear of being criticized for trying to sell bee equipment but this is an observation of fact and it at least bears out the statement that our inspectors are not around selling bee supplies, as they are sometimes accused of. The question of whether the inspection service is of sufficient value to the beekeeping industry to warrant the beekeepers paying a registration fee to directly carry a portion of the load is one that must be given consideration. Since the policy of the Department of Agriculture and Markets is to have the agricultural groups directly benefitting from its service, carry a portion of the burden of expense through a fee. The question arising from such a consideration is how this registration could be worked out. Many states have adopted this method and some are reporting satisfactory results. In one eastern state that we have in mind, a

registration fee of twenty five cents is required of each person owning one or more hives of bees. The law requires that he shall annually, on or before the first day of October, make application to the town clerk of the town in which the bees are kept for the registration of such bees. The purpose of this registration was to simplify the finding of the bees by the inspectors but since the fine for failure to comply with the registration requirement, carried with it a maximum fine of \$5.00, this did not have enough teeth in it to be effective. When the town clerk failed to turn in the lists as required by the law, a fine of \$10.00 was added to the law as a punishment for this misdemeanor. While this type of registration fee would have considerable value in assisting in locating bee yards, it would bring in less than \$4,000 revenue here in Wisconsin, providing the fifteen thousand beekeepers all registered. Since \$3,000 of our \$8,500 now available for apiary inspection from the state funds is expended in inspecting and issuing permits for moving bees, we are of the opinion that some inspection fee should be worked out to help take care of this cost. In our nursery inspection work we have a requirement that all applications must be filed prior to June 1 to avoid the possibility of the applicant having to pay the traveling expenses of an inspector from Madison and return in addition to the initial license fee of \$5.00 covering the first acre or fraction thereof. Additional fees are charged for larger acreage, based on the number of acres inspected, some of our nurserymen paying as much as \$80.00 for their license fee. While we are not ready to propose any license fee for apiary inspection work, we would like to suggest to our State Beekeepers Association, that a committee be appointed to work with the Department of Agriculture and Markets on such a proposal in case it seems necessary to enact such a regulation

during the coming session of the Legislature. Naturally the Department of Agriculture and Markets takes the attitude that if a service rendered an organization is not of sufficient value to that organization that they feel that they want to carry a portion of that burden, it should be discontinued and the funds appropriated be used entirely for the enforcement of the present apiary inspection regulations as they now stand without attempting to carry any extensive area clean up work.

In the carrying out of the enforcement of any regulation there is always a sentiment being expressed by the smaller beekeepers that the law was made to put them out of business. In our attempts to avoid any such criticism, we have always insisted that our inspectors, when called into a territory to make an inspection, inspect every yard in that neighborhood regardless of its size. This, at times, has resulted in some ill feeling on the part of some of our larger beekeepers who feel that they are capable of taking care of their own yards and that it is only a waste of time and money to send an inspector into their yard. While it is true that in most instances the beekeeper is just as anxious to eliminate the disease as the inspector is, we have found that frequently one beekeeper can find traces of infection that another might over-look and that it is well to have several inspectors look at the bees in a large yard in order that any infection that may be present there might not be over-looked. Furthermore, the first question that the little beekeeper asks when the inspector comes into his yard is, "Have you inspected my neighbor over here?" If the inspector cannot answer in the affirmative, he naturally is going to be subject to criticism. We believe that the attitude of most of our large beekeepers in this matter is correct. They don't want their neighbors to feel that they are receiving any different treatment than anyone else and that they

welcome an inspector to come on their premises any time. The role of an inspector in any line of regulatory work, is not a pleasant one and if he carries out his duties as prescribed by the law, he is frequently called upon to carry out provisions which seem unjust but which the law is clear in outlining as his duties.

In these days when folks are having difficulty in making a living, it seems criminal to require the destruction of a few colonies of bees which may bring in a little honey. If an exception is going to be made because of the economic conditions, however, the entire inspection work should be discontinued for the same reason. The fact of the matter is that in days like these when profits are small, every effort should be bent towards reducing losses and perhaps over-looking a few infected colonies here and there would result in extremely heavy losses to commercial beekeepers in the neighborhood, who depend upon their bees entirely for their livelihood. Our inspectors are instructed to use good common horse sense in carrying out their duties but that the law must be followed in cases of this kind even though it does seem to work a hardship on the owner of the bees. During the past two seasons the honey flow has been so poor throughout the entire state, generally speaking, that all of the old honey has been consumed and a lot of the new infection uncovered in many sections where heretofore it has not shown up. Because of very little honey and ideal inspection weather, the inspectors have found the past two seasons ideal for inspection work and have met with less complaint when burning up infected bees and equipment, than in the past when there seemed to be a possibility of a bumper honey crop coming in. Under conditions like these, it is impossible to rely on any method of control except burning, and while this has been ac-

cepted as the only satisfactory method, we have found many fewer beekeepers wanting to attempt using any other method. Believing that now is the time to eliminate as much of the infection as possible, we have put every dollar available to work and we believe that when the bumper honey crop arrives next summer, we will be ready for it and it is our aim to reduce the number of disappointments to a minimum. For what could be more disappointing than to discover in the midst of prospects for a good honey crop that a heavy infection of American foulbrood was present and the entire yard must be destroyed? In 1920 the honey crop, you will recall, ran over five million pounds and was valued at more than one million and a quarter dollars, and we believe that

the cost of the inspection has paid for itself many times over in every township in which it has been carried on. While the work has not been complete in many counties, it has approached completeness in several, and in many sections of the state where beekeeping had been given up as impossible a few years ago as a result of the disease, are again producing honey profitably and with the coming of a favorable season will be able to make a very good showing. Wisconsin's production per colony has exceeded that of any other state east of the Rocky mountains and was fifty per cent greater than that of the United States as a whole during the last census, after having fallen far behind its neighbors for a period of some ten years, while the disease was at its height.

*(To be continued in the June Issue)*

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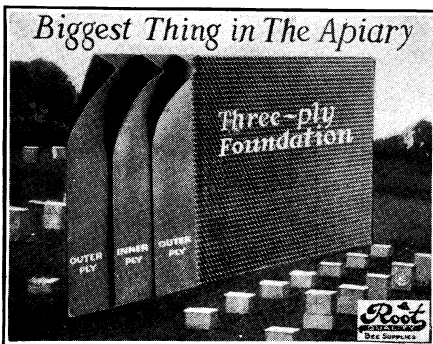
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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

June, 1933

No. 6

## Bulletin Board

### STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

#### Prizes

- 1st—5-2 lb. packages of bees, to be delivered in 1934
- 2nd—\$10.00 worth of bee supplies
- 3rd—5 tested queens, to be delivered in 1934
- 4th—1 copy "ABC & XYZ of Bee Culture"
- 5th—1 Jumbo Smoker

#### Rules

- 1.—Every paid-up member of the Association may take part in the contest.
- 2.—In order to give proper consideration to new and old members, the measure of the contest will be based on points, rather than single numbers. 3 points will be given for each new member; 2 points for old members delinquent 1 year or more; 1 point for old members delinquent for at least three months.
- 3.—Only those workers who secure 20 points or more will be considered for the first 2 prizes. If no worker secures 20 points, only the 3rd, 4th, and 5th prizes will be awarded.

### NATIONAL HONEY WEEK

November 13-18

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS IN "WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING"—  
THEY ARE RELIABLE

BE SURE TO SEND YOUR RENEWAL IN TO THE SECRETARY WHEN  
YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION EXPIRES

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## Gus Dittmer Company

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX.

June, 1933

No. 6

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## THE DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

I am happy so say that the Dr. Miller Memorial Library has continued to grow during the past year with additions of old volumes of bee journals and books, and the continuation of the current bee journals. Whether or not continued additions can be made of the older journals is problematical because there are no funds available with which to secure such material. The current journals will be continued as in the past, and with the endowment fund available, the Library should continue to increase in size through an indefinite period.

Considerable use has been made of the Library during the past year by students who are able to read the foreign languages, particularly Mr. Alfonsus and Mr. Haydak.

Some effort is being made to gather reliable information on the uses of honey in medicine, and quite a few recipes have been translated from the Czechoslovakian works for the American Honey Institute. We hope to be even more helpful in the future as time permits.

## THE STATE ASSOCIATION

Every effort is being made to maintain the membership in the Association and we have arranged one of the best membership contests ever proposed in this State, but up to this time the returns have been too small to warrant carrying on the contest. If the Association is to live, the beekeepers must support it, and the present members must get out and do some intensive work in securing new members.

The importance of the Association cannot be minimized. There are continually new developments that are of great importance to the beekeeping industry in Wisconsin. Just recently, your Secretary has learned that there is a bill in the Legislature that proposes to tax each beekeeper on the basis of 25c for the first colony and 10c per colony for additional colonies. If the money to be secured from this tax should all be diverted to apiary inspection, it might prove quite satisfactory, but according to the Finance Committee, this money will go directly into the General Fund, and we will still have to go to the Legis-



lature for our appropriations for apimary inspection work. Is this just another plan to raise the general taxes?

The beekeeping industry is at a very low ebb just at this time, because of low prices for honey, and the inability to move all the crop. This is, however, no more serious than it is with other agricultural products, mainly because industry is also at a low ebb, and thousands of workers who ordinarily buy honey do not have the money with which to buy at this time.

If it becomes necessary for the Association to take a stand against this method of taxation, then it is important that our membership be as strong as possible.

It has also been suggested that the beekeeping work at the University be curtailed, with a possibility that the research be eliminated. During the coming season, there will be no money available for any member of the Department to attend beekeepers' meetings in this State. This same condition is developing in all the states where beekeeping work has been carried on, and unless the beekeepers throughout the country become aroused and insist on the work being carried on, both extension and research in beekeeping are going to slowly but surely disappear throughout the United States.

It is interesting to note that beekeeping is not given a great deal of consideration by Entomologists in general and therefore does not receive a great deal of consideration in most of our experiment stations. An attempt is also being made in the Federal work to reduce research in general, and if this happens, the Bee Culture Laboratory in Washington is going to suffer to such an extent that it may not be able to do anything that would help the advance of the beekeeping industry.

The economic situation is, of course, very bad, and taxes seem to be unreasonably high. But the beekeeping industry is as deserving of state and federal aid as any other enterprise. With 12,000 or 15,000 people in Wisconsin keeping bees, and possibly 800,000 people in the United States engaged in the industry, a large number of people are interested, so that beekeeping should be given adequate support. It is through our state and national associations that the beekeeping work is to be maintained. If the Associations do not support the work, not only will our research and extension disappear, but also the inspection work.

It is extremely unfortunate that the general farm groups are not familiar with the importance of bees in pollinating the various field and orchard crops. This point needs to be stressed at greater length, and more publicity given so that our farmers will appreciate the importance of the honey bee.

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*OBITUARIES OF MRS. C. C.  
MILLER AND MISS  
EMMA WILSON*

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Mrs. C. C. Miller, widow of Dr. C. C. Miller, died at her home at Marengo, Illinois, on March 20, 1933, at the age of 87 years and 7 months. Her sister, Miss Emma Wilson, followed her shortly afterward on April 1, and was nearly 81 years old. Our Wisconsin beekeepers who have been with us at the various chautauquas will remember that Dr. Miller died on June 10, 1920, at the age of 89 years.

With the passing of these two ladies there comes to an end one of the active families in beekeeping known far and wide throughout the world of beekeeping. Dr. Miller's contributions to beekeeping were numerous, and to me it hardly seems

thirteen years since he passed away. His memory will be retained in Wisconsin indefinitely through the Dr. Miller Memorial Library.

It has been the Editor's pleasure to visit Mrs. Miller and Miss Wilson at least once every year since the death of Dr. Miller. It was always a pleasure to visit with them, because they retained their vitality and strong personalities up to the time of my last visit in the fall of 1932. They were always full of good humor, and wanted to know about their old friends. Miss Wilson, because of her close association with Dr. Miller in the bee work, was for a long time well known to beekeepers throughout America. She was an active beekeeper and many times freely criticized Dr. Miller's doing things of which she did not approve. She knew bees perhaps as well as Dr. Miller himself, although she made no effort to maintain the apiary after Dr. Miller's death.

I am sure that all of our Wisconsin beekeepers regret the passing of this wonderful family and its influence on beekeeping.

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### COTTON HONEY PRODUCTION

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In the United States of America all cotton honey production is from the varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum*. Cotton is raised throughout the southern part of the United States. The honey production is from the cotton growing on river bottom lands, and on black upland soils. Cotton raised on sandy or brown soils seemingly does not produce nectar.

In the cotton flower a ring nectary is located at the base of the petals between the petals and the sepals; four or five nectaries are located at the base of the sepals, on the outside and below their junction; and four or five nectaries on the cotton "square". There is also a nectary about the center of the mid-rib of each leaf. Bees

seldom collect honey from the inside of a cotton flower. They generally obtain the nectar by working between the edges of the sepals and under the nectaries on the lower part of the boll.

Cotton is very erratic in nectar production. The honey flow commences about the time the first flower opens and continues until the time that the first bolls open. On hot dry days there will be no flow. On hot cloudy days there will be a heavy flow. Almost every day during the nectar-bearing season there is a honey flow which commences just at daylight and continues for about an hour and in Texas the bulk of the cotton honey is obtained at this time of the day. After the first picking of the cotton crop, should there come a fall rain, the cotton plants very often show an abundance of flowers, known locally as the top crop or flower garden. Should conditions be right a heavy flow is obtained.

In Texas an average cotton yield of 75 pounds to the colony can be relied upon on the black lands and in the river bottoms. About one year in ten a fall crop of from 50 to 75 pounds is harvested, the remaining years from 0 to 15 pounds.

Cotton honey is light amber in color and mild in flavor. By many people it is considered the finest flavored honey produced in the United States. It granulates very quickly but upon heating will assume a liquid form in which it remains for three or four months before granulation. This honey has the peculiar habit of foaming shortly after the honey is extracted. It becomes filled with bubbles and acts as if it were fermenting. With no treatment whatever these bubbles will rise to the top along with a small amount of pollen and wax and the honey is just as good as ever. The cause of this foaming is not known. However, it is the cause of many letters of inquiry from beginners in beekeeping

who think that their honey is souring.

On account of the white wax and the light colored liquid, cotton honey is looked upon as being the very best for the filling of bulk comb packages. By bulk comb honey is meant a can or jar filled with squares of cut comb honey and the remaining space in the container filled with extracted honey. This is a very common package in Texas and is popular in the East and North because of cheapness.

Because of the peculiarity of the cotton honey flow coming at the hottest part of the year it is next to impossible to produce good looking section honey. The supers containing the sections are so hot that not only the comb but also the foundation will melt down.

On the black uplands, cotton is about the only source of nectar, as the area is so thoroughly cultivated that there is practically no other source of nectar. This creates the greatest problem of the beekeeper in the section. He must provide stores for a period from the end of the fall honey flow, mid October until mid June the beginning of the cotton flow and this store must be sufficiently heavy to have a large force of field bees ready for the honey flow. This problem is solved in the following way by various beekeepers. Those living near the boundaries of the cotton districts move their entire apiaries into some other section where the bees may pick up a living and even a small surplus. This involves considerable expense and is somewhat dangerous owing to the breaking down of new combs in transit. It is, however, the practice of the greater number of beekeepers living in the cotton district.

The other solution which is practiced by many of the well known beekeepers is the feeding of large amounts of sugar syrup during the first half of the year. This keeps the

bees raising brood in great quantities and to meet the expense of the large amounts of sugar, live bees are sold in combless packages to replenish the depleted colonies of the beekeepers of the far north. If one has built such a trade, the selling of package bees and harvesting of the cotton honey makes a combination which is very profitable.

To sum up, it can be said that cotton is a honey producing plant in proportion to the size of the extra floral nectaries and is nectar producing only on black alluvial or prairie soils and is not so on sandy or brown soils. Beekeepers in cotton districts must provide for spring food for the bees because of the time of the cotton nectar flow. The raising of live bees for sale and production of cotton honey makes a paying combination.

Cotton honey is among the very best produced. Where wax is one of the objects of beekeeping the wax from cotton honey is extremely light in color and easily worked.

H. B. Parks  
Division of Apiculture  
Texas Agricultural Experiment  
Station

This article is a re-writing of a letter to Mr. H. Kabuloff, of Galivanjan, Tiflis, Olguinskaia, 31, U. S. S. R., in answer to his request for some information relative to the production of cotton honey in the United States of America.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Mr. Raymond Ericson, Norwalk, Monroe County, has sent the following interesting report of conditions in his bee yard on May 1—"Following is an outline of how I managed my apiaries during the season of 1932. All colonies were run with single brood nests and the queen was confined therein with a queen ex-

cluder, throughout the entire season. Most of my colonies were quite strong during May and June and gathered considerable honeydew. The strongest colonies placed most of this honey above the queen excluder and during the process of extracting removed all of this honey. The weaker colonies, of course, filled their brood nests more or less, with this honeydew and during the Basswood flow probably covered this honey with the Basswood. I believe that the latter group were the only colonies that had much honeydew in their hives by fall.

"While feeding the colonies last fall, each hive was weighed. Those weighing less than 60 pounds were fed to weigh 75 pounds. Counting sugar syrup as weighing 10 pounds to a 10 pound honey pail. The bees would, of course, evaporate considerable water from their feed. So they probably weighed from 60 to 70 pounds after feeding. Colonies weighing 60 pounds or more were treated as follows. One-half of the total number were fed as above and the remainder were fed nothing.

"I noticed this spring that the colonies not fed were the only group that were bothered with dysentery to any noticeable degree. Approximately one-half of those not fed came through in fairly good condition. Had a few very bad cases. However, it did not kill any of them outright. The weaker ones I am doubling up while clipping.

"My bees are the strongest at this date that they have ever been so early in the season. They were set out from cellars April 7. Some fifty hives packed quite heavily and wintered out doors on various stores. These came through in excellent condition, no loss, no dysentery.

"Prospects here for a honey crop are rather poor. We generally do not have a Basswood flow excepting every other year. Clover has not pro-

duced since 1929 in this locality and as we had a very open winter, with little moisture until recently, it appears that a crop from this source is doubtful. Of course, we are mistaken at times and hope to obtain some surplus, at least."

On May 6, Mr. L. M. Knutson, of Cumberland, wrote, "Last winter was hard on Barron County bees—60% loss due to honey dew and no fall flow. Conditions in Rusk County are also very bad."

#### *Visitors to the University Beekeeping Laboratory*

Mr. E. R. Root, President of the A. I. Root Company, and also President of the American Honey Institute, was at Madison on May 9 and 10 to arrange plans for the work of the Institute for the coming year.

Mr. Root also visited the Laboratory, and he has lost none of his old enthusiasm for beekeeping. As usual, he was able to tell of many interesting things that have been happening, and he looks forward to an improvement in the beekeeping situation as soon as industrial workers are able to buy.

Mr. Lewis W. Parks was also in Madison on May 10 to confer with Mr. Root, Mrs. Jensen and Miss Taylor.

Mr. A. H. Rusch of Reedsville recently paid a visit to the Laboratory and expressed a keen interest in the work that is being done.

Newton Boggs, of Viroqua, dropped into see us on May 11, and told us that a large beekeepers' meeting is to be held at Ericson's bee yard at Norwalk sometime in July or August. An invitation will be sent to beekeepers in the adjoining counties.

Mr. Boggs said that his bees wintered very well, and he also said that the clover was in the best condition that it had been since 1929, and in that section of the State the beekeepers might expect a good nectar flow from clover.

## AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

The American Honey Institute continues its excellent work, and a continued increase in honey publicity can be noticed. This most important of all efforts to help the bee industry must be maintained. And again we come to our beekeepers with a request for help during the coming year.

All of the states have been assigned a quota for financial support, and Wisconsin's share is \$200. The association itself is giving \$5.00 per month, and so far our beekeepers have responded in a splendid way. At a meeting of the Washington County Association held the 8th of April, the Association itself agreed to give \$10 from the Treasury, and \$6.30 was collected from the members present.

### *Wisconsin Honey Receivers For the Institute*

During the past year a considerable amount of honey has been sent in by beekeepers in Wisconsin, and some of the beekeepers have been disappointed because the honey was not sold and credited to their account. Every possible effort has been made to dispose of this honey, and it could have been sold at a price below what Mr. Gwin thought it was worth. Because of Mr. Gwin's duties with the Department of Agriculture and Markets, it is impossible for him to give as much time to the selling work as he would like to give. Mr. Gwin tells me that donations have come to his office without the owner's name, and it has therefore been impossible to give proper credit. We will appreciate your help in this matter.

Our Wisconsin beekeepers should do their part in maintaining the Institute and to fill our quota we need to raise \$200. In order to handle the situation in a better manner, it is desirable that an increased number of

honey receivers be secured for Wisconsin. It has been suggested that one receiver be appointed for each county, someone to collect the honey locally to save freight charges. In the fall when the honey has been collected it can then be shipped all together to some Milwaukee dealer and perhaps be sold as one lot.

Your Secretary would appreciate offers of help and anyone who is willing to serve as a receiver for the Institute. If it were possible to secure one helper in each county, we could build up an organization that would operate fairly well, and this would make it possible to keep a better check on donations to the Institute than it has been possible to do in the past.

### HONEY DEMONSTRATIONS AT TWO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AT MILWAUKEE

The American Medical Association will hold its annual convention in Milwaukee, June 12-16, and exhibits will be shown at the Auditorium. Through the courtesy of the Kellogg Company, Mrs. Jensen will help Mrs. Logans in serving the doctors Kaffee Hag and honey cookies, in the Kellogg booth.

The American Home Economics Association will also meet in Milwaukee June 26-30, and here again the Kellogg Company has made it possible for the Institute to have a honey exhibit in space in the Kellogg booth, and Institute representatives will contact teachers, extension workers, home demonstration agents and research workers in nutrition. Cookies, cakes, marmalades and many types of honey products will be shown and served at this meeting by Mrs. Jensen and Miss Taylor.

Through the cooperation of Mr. Hambleton of the Bee Culture Labor-

atory, the American Honey Institute has six pages of interesting references on the use of honey as a food and for medicinal purposes.

#### HONEY DEMONSTRATED AT BELOIT COOKING SCHOOL

As a result of the newspaper cooking school held at Beloit April 20 and 21, through the courtesy of Mrs. Day of the Kellogg Company, Mrs. Jensen was able to help in showing how honey dishes can be quickly and economically made. Immediate reports from stores showed that two of them had sold out all the honey at the end of two days, and another at the end of the third day.

#### NATIONAL HONEY WEEK DATES SET

National Honey Week will be held from November 13 to 18. We suggest that our Wisconsin beekeepers keep this in mind, and begin to make preparations now for a great honey publicity campaign.

#### LEGISLATURE PROPOSES TO TAX BEEKEEPERS

Since the last issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping", the Joint Finance Committee has proposed the following occupation tax on beekeepers. The proposed law as revised at a recent hearing of the Finance Committee is given in full as follows:

"Section 5. A new section is added to the statutes to read: 70.423 *OCCUPATION TAX ON BEEKEEPERS*. (1) There is imposed an annual occupation tax on every person, firm or corporation owning one or more hives of bees of twenty-five cents for the first hive and ten cents for each hive in excess of one. Bees on which such occupation tax shall have been paid shall be exempt

from all property taxes, either state or municipal.

(2) The occupation tax herein provided for shall be separately assessed to the person, firm or corporation chargeable therewith by the assessor, and shall be included in the assessment roll submitted by such assessor to the town, city or village clerk, and shall be entered by said clerk on the tax roll. Such tax shall be paid and collected in the same manner as taxes on personal property are paid and collected in the taxing district where such bees are kept. Taxes collected under the provisions of this section shall be divided as follows: Twenty per cent to the town, city or village in which the bees or bee equipment are kept, and the balance to the state. The portion of such taxes payable to the state shall be remitted and accounted for in the same manner as state taxes on property are remitted and paid.

"(3) Each town, city or village clerk shall enter in a separate book to be kept by him the names of all persons, firms and corporations in his municipality who have any hives of bees or bee equipment, together with the number of such hives, as reported by the assessor. Such record shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours, and at the request of the department of agriculture and markets, such clerk shall advise said department of the names and addresses of the beekeepers in this town, city or village.

"(4) All laws not in conflict with the provisions of this section relating to the assessment, collection and payment of personal property taxes, the correction of errors in assessment and tax rolls, shall apply to the tax herein imposed.

"Section 6. Subsection (10) of section 96.49 of the statutes is amended to read: (9649) (10) No person shall sell, barter, offer for sale or barter, move, transport, deliv-

er, ship, or offer for shipment, any apiary, bees, comb, or used beekeeping appliances without a permit from the inspector of apiaries; or in lieu thereof, if shipped or transported from without the state, a certificate fully issued by an official state inspector showing that said apiary, bees, comb or appliances have been inspected and found not infected with any communicable disease of bees. Such permit, or a copy of such certificate, shall be affixed to the outside of every package, box, crate, or bundle containing bees, comb, or used beekeeping appliances. The inspector may refuse such permit whenever such refusal is necessary, in his judgment, to prevent the dissemination of any communicable disease of bees, or until after he finds by inspection that the said apiary, bees, comb or appliances are not infected with any such disease. *Applications for such permits shall be made before the first day of June of each year. Unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the state entomologist that it was impracticable to make application for such a permit to such date, the state entomologist may charge the applicant the traveling expenses of the inspector and may refuse such permit until such expenses are paid."*

\* \* \* \*

At this writing, the law has not yet been passed, and may not go through, but if it does, it will be an interesting experiment as a similar plan has previously been tried out unsuccessfully in several other states. Whether this version of a tax plan can be made to work successfully in Wisconsin will remain to be seen. The law was proposed for the purpose of producing sufficient funds for apiary inspection work, but the apiary inspection work will still be handled through the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and if the Governor's veto holds on the State Budget Bill, there should be as

much for apiary inspection work next year as in 1932-1933.

There undoubtedly will be some beekeepers who will not approve of this proposed tax, and the operation of this plan should be watched very closely during the next two years to determine whether or not sufficient revenue is going to be secured by this means to adequately finance the apiary inspection work.

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### THE RELATION OF FOUL BROOD CONTROL TO THE BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY

E. L. Chambers

(Continued from page 41 of  
May issue)

A half century ago a swarm of bees in a box yielding a sufficient return to satisfy the owner using methods which descended from father to son almost as folklore, constituted the applied science of apiary management. The American foul brood made its appearance in Jefferson county in 1870 and by 1900 twelve counties showed disease to be well established and by 1918 it was known to occur in every county from Barron to Langlade counties on the north, to the southern boundary of the state; then as you will recall, when beekeeping was almost given up as a bad job, the concerted movement for legal protection began to assert itself and in 1897 the Legislature passed its first apiary inspection law. This law was working quite satisfactorily but the movement of uninspected bees was undoing much of the work, and so the statute was revised in 1919 requiring a permit from the state inspector to move and sell bees and used bee supplies. When it was seen possible to control the disease under the area clean up plan, so successful in controlling tuberculosis of cattle, the county beekeepers associations being unable to secure greater state appro-

priations, asked for aid from the counties. A statute was placed on the books in 1921, enabling the county board to make appropriations for this purpose, and as you will remember, Fond du Lac county was the first to take advantage of it, in 1922, and by 1928 fifteen counties were working under this plan, the state meeting their funds on a two for one dollar basis. In 1928, the number of requests for the work was so great that it was necessary to change the proportion to the present dollar per dollar basis. At the present time 27 counties have taken advantage of this cooperative work. Recently in two counties, Brown and Rusk, the Beekeepers Association made an appropriation of \$50.00 of their own funds for this work.

No one questions the fact that beekeeping can not prosper as long as bee diseases are allowed to go on spreading and destroying colony after colony of bees. Equally as significant is the fact that your inspectors can't solve this problem without the help of every beekeeper. Let us unite our efforts and put beekeeping back on a paying basis.

### RECOVERING WAXES DETERIORATED THROUGH CONTACT WITH IRON

Dr. Jar. Svoboda  
(*Cesky Vcelar*, 67:9-11)

The experiments were performed at the Bee Culture Institute at Dol, Czechoslovakia.

According to the author, waxes spoiled through boiling in iron vessels have a muddy-grayish color, which is due mainly to the presence of the ferric salts of the cerotic acid.

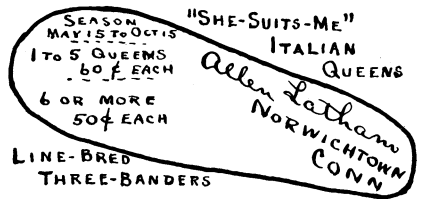
The best method for recovering such waxes is to boil them with phosphoric acid. The procedure is as follows:

Pour a measured quantity of water into an uninjured enamelled vessel. Add the deteriorated wax, cut in pieces. Bring the contents of the container to boiling and after all the wax is melted, add phosphoric acid—one tenth of the

quantity of water used. Boil for 10 minutes while stirring constantly with a piece of a glass rod or a wooden stick. In case of bumping or over-boiling, set the vessel aside for a while, but do not stop stirring. Then warm again.

After ten minutes of boiling, let the container stand in a warm place to keep the mixture liquid but not boiling! (This is done to enable a separation of the emulsified particles of the wax from the water). Cool. Boil the separated wax once or twice with clean soft water to remove traces of the phosphoric acid.

By such a procedure, the typical qualities of the natural beeswax are not changed.



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# Three-Ply Airco Foundation

## Sales Still Climbing Up

“On March 1st (this year) our stocks of Airco Foundation were normal. Twice within the last month our stock of Three-ply has been entirely exhausted, due to the large number of orders. However, our capacity to refine, sheet and mill foundation in a big way has enabled us to give prompt service on all orders.”

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290 E. 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.

**THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY, MEDINA, OHIO**

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

July, 1933

No. 7

## Bulletin Board

### STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

#### Prizes

- 1st—5-2 lb. packages of bees, to be delivered in 1934
- 2nd—\$10.00 worth of bee supplies
- 3rd—5 tested queens, to be delivered in 1934
- 4th—1 copy "ABC & XYZ of Bee Culture"
- 5th—1 Jumbo Smoker

#### Rules

- 1.—Every paid-up member of the Association may take part in the contest.
- 2.—In order to give proper consideration to new and old members, the measure of the contest will be based on points, rather than single numbers. 3 points will be given for each new member; 2 points for old members delinquent 1 year or more; 1 point for old members delinquent for at least three months.
- 3.—Only those workers who secure 20 points or more will be considered for the first 2 prizes. If no worker secures 20 points, only the 3rd, 4th, and 5th prizes will be awarded.

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NATIONAL HONEY WEEK  
November 13-18

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PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS IN "WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING"—  
THEY ARE RELIABLE

---

BE SURE TO SEND YOUR RENEWAL IN TO THE SECRETARY WHEN  
YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION EXPIRES

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SECTIONS SECTIONS SECTIONS

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BEST**

never let it rest 'till the good is better and the better best.

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**Marshfield Mfg. Co.**  
MARSHFIELD, WIS.  
Established 1896

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX.

July, 1933

No. 7

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Annual membership fee, \$1.00, which includes one year's subscription to "Wisconsin Beekeeping"

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## WISCONSIN HONEY RECEIVERS

The following persons have agreed to act as honey receivers for the Institute, and those beekeepers in the counties named can deliver whatever donations they wish to make to the Institute, to these men—

*Outagamie County*—George Jacobson, Kaukauna; Edward Hassinger, Jr., Greenville.

*Washington County*—A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum; Ed Byrns, County Agent, West Bend.

## HONEY PUBLICITY FOR THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

Through the work of the Institute, Mrs. Lois Johnson Hurley, Home and Household Editor for the "Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer," has a very interesting article with recipes in the June 10 issue of the "Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer." In a separate page, she also includes some tested recipes, one of which is a honey gingerbread.

We wish, indeed, that it were possible for every beekeeper in Wisconsin

to know what the American Honey Institute is doing in providing publicity for honey. More articles on honey have appeared in the various women's magazines during the past year than during any 25 years previous to the beginning of the Institute. Home economics women connected with big industrial food concerns have found honey extremely desirable in making up recipes with the different food products with which they are dealing, and as a result, many new recipes have been developed.

The Institute has become so well known throughout the United States that people are writing to the Institute, asking not only for recipes and ways of using honey, but they are also requesting information on the bottling and care of honey, and any number of requests have come in, asking for help on the disposal of lots of honey. Many fine letters from those engaged in selling honey have come to the Institute because of the honey publicity developed through the Institute. We should like very much to reproduce some of these articles, but as they are all copy-righted, we can only call your attention to them.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Mr. E. M. Johnson, of Blue Mounds, Dane County, sent us the following interesting letter on June 6—"I have heretofore paid less than \$2.00 taxes on my bees, but on what they are now talking it will come to over \$10.00; if they were letting it go on foul brood control, it would not be so bad, but if it goes into the general fund it will not help the bees a bit. I have just received a report from Washington on 18 samples which Boggs sent in for examination, and the report is that the whole lot is American Foul Brood. When we extracted last there were two hives which had not done much but which had a lot of honey which had been put on them from other hives which were crowded for room, and which had foul brood. Nobody knows where it came from, but these combs were put out in the yard with the cappings to be cleaned up by the bees, and about 18 hives got their dose from that lot from those two hives, and as a result there has been a lot of burning combs this year, and it is not all done yet. We are going to take some off to another location away from other bees and shake them in hopes to save them. I would much rather do it right here if I could do it after dark but am not able to do it, as I cannot do it alone and Ranum cannot very well be there that late. I had A. F. B. in two or three hives several years ago and never let it get beyond two hives, but cannot work it alone, now. The bees are not working much yet; dandelion which gave a good yield last year was nearly a failure this year."

"My bees wintered 100 per cent", writes Mr. George Jacobson, of Kaukauna, Outagamie County on May 14. "I wintered them mostly on fall

honey, sweet clover and alfalfa; they did not show any signs of dysentery. A few colonies drifted in their early flights. Outside of that, they are strong; some fill two supers now, and some of the strong colonies are drawing queen cells and well advanced. They have plenty of feed, and I have been giving them some food outside and they have been busy.

"I find bees weak in my inspection work, and lots of dead colonies—some starved and some died on honey dew. I recently inspected one yard of 100 colonies; 20 colonies had starved, and the other 80 would not make more than 20 or 25 fair colonies.

"We have no flowers yet, for the weather has been too cold; have had heavy frosts of late, but the past two days have been fine growing weather. We have had lots of rain and the ground is well soaked, so we had ought to get a clover flow this season. Some clover fields are coming fine and some alfalfa fields are looking good.

"Honey was moving fairly well, but for the past two weeks sales have been very slow."

Mr. Hugo G. Klumb, Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture at Rochester, in Racine County, wrote as follows on May 18—"I have only one colony of bees, and until foul brood gets cleared up in this section, I have no intentions of keeping any more. However, I am interested in the association and will keep up the membership more from the educational standpoint than for any benefit I might get out of it personally."

According to Mr. D. P. Hughes, Menomonie, Dunn County, on May 17, "Some bees wintered fine, and others did not. One yard I saw had no live bees."

The following report was sent by Mr. R. F. Clifford, 3501 No. 60th St., Milwaukee, on May 21st; Mr. Clifford operates an apiary of 53 colonies this year—"Prospects look very

good at present. The bees wintered 100 per cent perfect in two story hives packed in drop siding cases, four inches on the sides and back and bottom, two inches on the front (south face) and six inches on top; two colonies in each case.

"Honey is moving slowly at present," writes Mr. Charles Patterson of Franksville (Racine County) on May 26. "I have about 500 pounds left. The bees worked well in fruit bloom this season. The colonies are weak this spring—too much crystallized honey from alfalfa."

816 Dover St.,  
Chippewa Falls, Wis.

June 12, 1933.

Mr. H. F. Wilson, Editor,  
"Wisconsin Beekeeping",  
Madison, Wisconsin  
Dear Mr. Wilson:

Note in the June issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" that legislature proposes to pass a law whereby taxing beekeepers.

The writer has interviewed several of the large commercial and smaller beekeepers and they are opposed to such a law. For reasons too numerous to mention here, they suggested that I write you, to keep tab on this. And think maybe it would be a good plan to get out and circulate a petition opposing any such law.

Trusting you will take care of this matter, we remain,

Yours very truly,  
Chippewa County Bee Assoc.  
E. A. Duax, Sec'y.

The proposed tax on bees mentioned in the last issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" is a part of the so-called "omnibus bill" which is still in the hands of the committee; this bill contains so many different items that no one can tell what is going to be left in it. The changes made back and forth in the attempt to secure finances for running the State are so numer-

ous that it is difficult to keep track of them unless one is on hand at all times. Sometimes the hearings come up within a few days, and it is impossible to get the information to our beekeepers in time for them to be here. If this matter has not been settled by the time this issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" is out, those who are interested in preventing the passage of this measure should immediately take the matter up with their assemblymen and Senators. The proposed tax would be an assessment of 25c on the first colony and ten cents on each additional colony for each beekeeper.

#### Visitors

Dr. M. C. Tanquary, in charge of beekeeping at the University of Minnesota visited the Department on June 5, and Professor and Mrs. J. A. Munro, of Fargo, North Dakota, called at the Secretary's office on June 20, en route for the World's Fair at Chicago. Professor Munro is in charge of beekeeping at the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Mr. George Marvin, formerly with the University of Wisconsin Beekeeping Department, and now with the United States Bee Culture Laboratory at Washington, D. C., visited us on June 18 and 19. Mr. Marvin told us some interesting things about the work that is being done by the Bee Culture Laboratory at Washington, and inquired about his friends in Wisconsin; he asked that he be remembered to them.

We are grateful to Mr. Thomas Cashman, of De Pere, Wisconsin, Mr. Myron Frisque and George Muller, of Green Bay, and Mr. George Jacobson, of Kaukauna, who at the request of the American Honey Institute, cooperated in furnishing Miss Zella Patterson of the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation at Green Bay honey to be used in connection with a Bus-

iness and Professional Woman's Club meeting—Mr. Cahsman's letter follows:

De Pere, Wis.,  
May 24, 1933.

Prof. H. F. Wilson  
University of Wis.  
Madison, Wis.

Dear Sir:

I certainly want to thank you for referring the case of Miss Zella Patterson of the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation asking for Donations of honey.

We are supplying her with 50 samples in 8 oz. bottles and around ten to fifteen pounds to use in cooking purpose as she sees fit. I informed Miss Patterson that we will cooperate with her in supplying her with honey at all times. Mr. George Jacobson, Mr. Myron Frisque and George Muller of Green Bay and I are making the donation. We couldn't very well let such a thing pass up with telling George Jacobson about it.

Thomas Cashman

We're proud to have members in the Association who respond with so much enthusiasm to the Institute's request for assistance.

### NOTICE

A beekeepers' meeting and noon picnic will be held Saturday, July 22, at the apiary of Mr. Raymond Ericson, at Rockton, Wis., located between Ontario and LaFarge. The beekeepers of Richland, Monroe and Juneau Counties, and all other beekeepers who can come, are invited to attend.

Mr. H. F. Wilson, of the University of Wisconsin Beekeeping Department, will be present.

### FOREIGN NOTES

By MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

*New Zealand News* (The Australasian Beekeeper 34: 183-184, 1933).

At a meeting of the Honey Control Board it was decided to take absolute control over all honey exported to Great Britain, Irish Free State, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. This means that all honey exported to these countries will be shipped by the Board and pooled, payment being made proportionately, according to grade. An advance will be made when applied for after the honey is graded and interest charged at bank rates. The amount of the advance will be approximately 60 per cent of the estimated net returns.

Professor T. H. Easterfield, Director of the Cawthron Institute, reported to the annual conference of the National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand that experiments had been carried out at the institute in treating inferior honey in order to remove colour and unpleasant flavour. It was found that such honies were amenable to dilution with water, treatment with charcoal, filtration and vacuum evaporation. On a large scale the cost would be small.

*Italian Apiculture* (L'Alveare, 6: 35-36, 1933).

According to the statistics of 1928, there were 114,251 beekeepers in Italy with a total number of 632,325 hives. Total production amounted to 23,155 quintals (a quintal is equal to approximately 220 lbs.) of honey and 2,065 quintals of wax. The export of honey from Italy was: in 1929—107 quintals, 1930—89 quintals, and in 1931—126 quintals mainly to Germany. The import—in 1929—4,119 quintals, 1930—1,087 quintals, and in

1931—369 quintals mainly from the U. S. A. and the Soviet Union.

There is an old proverb: "All remedies are in plants—all plants are in honey." (L'Ab. Bourg., 49: 18, 1933).

An improvement in the general condition of health of 20 feeble school girls was observed after they were given regularly in the course of about three weeks 50 grams of honey with the evening meals. (L'Ab. Bourg. 49: 15, 1933).

Kalabuchov (The Bee World, 14: 20-23, 1933) found that bees kept together in groups use less food and live longer than those which were kept alone. This is due to the fact that bees when in cluster warm each other and in such a way diminish the loss of heat from their bodies.

From this experiment one can conclude that wintering strong colonies is more profitable for a beekeeper, since the colonies use less honey and have less dead bees.

### SHIPPING BEES BY EXPRESS

(The Railway Express Agency has recently published a two page sheet on interesting facts about bees. The information included is primarily for the agencies and tells how bees should be handled. They also include some suggestions for the shipper, and I think this is of sufficient interest so that we can include it in "Wisconsin Beekeeping" for the benefit of our members.—Editor)

In handling this unusual but important traffic, every effort should be extended to prevent damage to these live insects, many shipments of which are now moving by Railway Express Service.

An odd but important traffic handled by the Company, especially during the springtime, is live bees.

There is a heavy movement of bees from Southern to Northern points. Apiaries operating in the Northern States for bee breeding and honey production find it difficult to carry bees over from one season to the other, because of cold weather during the winter. As a consequence, they buy new stocks of bees each season, many of which are shipped by express. The season for shipping live bees from Louisiana points, for instance, commences in April and continues sometimes throughout the month of June. In fact, the "bee season" is generally calculated as extending from April 1 to July 1.

Most of the claims we pay are for damage to shipments of live bees, and in our investigations to determine who was at fault, whether the shipper in his packing, or our employes in their handling, we have found that in most instances the shippers are putting up their shipments in accord with our classification requirements, therefore, with proper handling, they should reach destination in good condition. Let us see to it that they do.

We must make a determined effort to prevent such claims and, in order to do so, it is necessary to know how such shipments should be handled. These shipments should be prepared in accordance with the provisions of our Classification and then we should do our part in handling them with the utmost care. As a general rule, bees should not be accepted which cannot reach destination in six days or less. Shippers should notify consignee by Government mail date shipment is forwarded and the approximate date of arrival at destination. Information regarding arrival can be procured from agent at shipping point. We do not guarantee time, but the agent can give the approximate time of arrival. Shippers should also send consignee instructions for handling bees at destination.



Bees forwarded from points where the climate is warm form themselves into a very close ball; when they reach a colder climate they mat themselves together very closely. While in this condition they will deceive an inexperienced person as to the number in the box.

Employes must be extremely careful in issuing Exception reports as regards the condition or number of bees dead, as it is almost impossible to examine a package of bees and determine what the mortality actually is. If possible the dead bees should be counted or weighed and this information shown on Exception report. Don't quote any weight unless they have been weighed. If unable to count or weigh say "just a few" or "about a handful," as the case may be. Show whether food containers are empty or clogged.

Upon arrival at destination of the shipment, regardless of its condition, consignee should accept it. If there are any presumably dead bees, consignee should make every effort to revive them by spreading them out on a cloth and allow them plenty of air and a little sunshine, then wait a few days to determine how many are actually dead before filing claim.

#### *Some General Suggestions on Packing Bees*

These insects are generally packed in wooden boxes or cages with wire cloth top and bottom to prevent escape, protected by an extra cover of wood with proper space for ventilation. Some of the boxes contain wooden frames, on which bees build their combs. This style of box is designed to enable the bees to start building combs en route, thereby keeping them contented and in better condition. This is also a better box for long-distance shipping.

When shipped in ordinary hives, the following classification rules should be observed:

Bees must not be accepted for shipment in ordinary hives unless they are closed so that no bees can escape. Such openings as are necessary for ventilation at the entrance, bottom or top of the hives must be securely covered with fine wire cloth.

Bottoms, covers and other parts must be fastened securely by strong staples or cleats. In case the cover is used as a shade board, it must be fastened securely above cleats. The frames must be fastened so that they cannot vibrate. During hot weather, either the bottom or cover, or both, must be removed for ventilation; during colder or changeable weather the amount of ventilation may be reduced, but in all cases an opening of five square inches must be left.

When wire cloth is used there should be a protecting cover of wood about an inch over the wire cloth, and about the same space under the wire cloth when bottom screen is used.

It is advisable to space the boards one inch apart; this will give the bees all the ventilation they need, but the idea is to prevent sharp instruments from puncturing the wire cloth, and also to enable agents to see if any dead bees lie at bottom of cage; if so, shipments must be refused.

When more than one package is sent, they should be crated together about four inches apart. A crate of six or a dozen packages will go through better than a single package.

It has been suggested that shippers use a strip of wood on the four sides allowing ends to extend 2 to 4 inches beyond the side. This will allow for ventilation when stacked close to sides of car or other freight.

In addition to marking requirements provided for in Rule 26 of the Official Express Classification, it is suggested that bee shippers be requested to make use of the caution label, "Live Bees—Rush," Form No. 789, which the

Company has issued to help safeguard this traffic.

Supplies of these labels can be obtained from the Chicago or Chattanooga supply depots.

#### *Gross Weight to be Shown on Shipment*

The Official Express Classification provides that the charge for the transportation of live bees will be based upon the gross weight of the crate and contents at time of shipment. Therefore, agents at points of origin should show the gross weight in some conspicuous place on the outside container by label or otherwise. This information will then be available for agent at destination in case original waybill and delivery sheet become detached from the shipment while in transit, thus allowing agent to assess proper charges.

#### *Suggestions on Handling*

In regard to handling, the first thing that should be kept in mind is that a jolt will loosen the comb from the hive, breaking the cells and causing the honey to run over the bees and smother them. Sometimes the Queen Bee is suffocated in this manner and this is just as bad as smothering all the bees in the hive, for without the Queen Bee the hive is rendered worthless.

Exposure to sun is often responsible for the extinction of many bees. Ten or fifteen minutes of such exposure would be sufficient to wipe out an entire colony of them. All employes should remember that they positively must keep bee shipments from exposure to the sun.

Live bees also require a sufficient amount of air to preserve them for their journey. They should be handled in messenger cars where proper ventilation can be maintained and necessary attention given.

Loss and Damage supervisors in the Southwest, who have studied the subject, have come to the conclusion that

much of the trouble in the handling of live bee shipments is brought about through the employes' fear of being stung by handling them.

As a matter of fact, supervisors point out, these bees will not sting unless considerably disturbed. If you fight, the bees will fight back; otherwise you need not fear. You can pick them up, handle them gently without fear of being stung. Go ahead and handle the shipment disregarding the loose bees. Don't fight them!

Another and important fact to be kept in mind is that bee shipping is subject in various States and Provinces of Canada, to certain regulations promulgated by Apiaries conducted and controlled by the State and Province Government, whose duty, among others, is to see that shipments of bees are free from bee diseases.

A resume of regulations now in effect will be found in General Circular 7-D issued by the Traffic Department. It is essential that shippers be made acquainted with these rules before we accept a shipment of live bees for transportation so that we may be sure that the regulations of the Apiary of the State or Province to which it has been destined have been complied with.

When shipments are destined to Canada, they must be accompanied by a declaration signed by the shipper that the food supplied to the bees and carried in the package is free from disease, two copies of shippers certified invoices and two copies of shippers Export Declarations.

To avoid delay at border and through customs, shippers food declaration and two copies of shippers invoice should be enclosed in envelope, Form No. 6032, marked "For Canadian Customs Only" and attached to shipment, then place two copies of Shippers Export Declaration in a separate envelope marked "For U. S. Customs Only," directly against the other envelope, this will help expe-

dite the handling of shipment and avoid delay in delivery at destination.

The well-being of our live bee traffic depends upon the following simple rules being remembered by express employes:

*How to Protect Live Bees in Transit*

Keep them in cool place.

Do not expose to sun or rain.

Never shut up in a tight room on a hot day.

Keep them away from hot stoves and steam pipes.

Do not cover up with other packages.

Place where bees can get fresh air.

Keep right side up.

Messengers should place bee shipments in car so that they will not be subjected to smoke from the engine.

Precaution should be taken against exposing them to tobacco smoke, as this is injurious to them.

On arrival deliver at once. If no delivery service, give immediate notice to consignee, using telephone when possible.

If, for any reason, shipment is not accepted, notify shippers and closely follow any proper instructions on shipment or later received from shipper.

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## AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

### *Use of Honey in Jelly Making*

It is not advisable to use honey in any jelly or jam combination which requires cooking over a period of time. The carmelization point of honey is very low due to its levulose content; therefore, any jam or jelly containing honey that is cooked over a long period of time discolors so that the original fruit in many cases is not recognized due to the dark color. This is particularly true of a strawberry jam tried. Sugar checks were run against the honey strawberry jam, same method, same process, etc., and the jam made with sugar came out bright and red,

whereas the honey jam was very dark and thru the glass one would never have known that the fruit used was strawberry. The flavor in this particular item was very good—the sugar combination seemed more of a flat sweet whereas the honey one had a richness—more intensity of flavor.—Mary I. Barber, Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Because of rapid carmelization, it has been found advisable to use commercial pectins in making honey fruit jellies. Certo was used at Institute Kitchen with very good success. Many persons have complained of a leathery development in jellies made with sugar and commercial pectins. This was not apparent in jellies made with honey and commercial pectins. This summer Institute will run thru jellies with citrus pectins, powdered and liquid if possible both with honey and sugar.—Bess M. Rowe, Farmer's Wife, St Paul, Minn.

Where one does not wish to use a commercial pectin, it is better to use half honey and half sugar with the fruit juice for jelly.—Mrs. Luella Mortensen, University of Wis., Home Economics, Madison, Wis.

Tart flavors give more satisfactory flavor blends with honey than do milder flavor blends. For instance, the honey jelly made with cherry and plum juice and Certo secured many more votes of approval than did the apple and berry juice combinations. The apple and cherry made a fine combination with the all honey too.—Helen Cretney, Wis. State Journal, Foods Editor, Madison, Wis.

In fruit sauces, the following were found very fine with all honey cold pack method the most satisfactory; red raspberries, cherries, both sour and Oregon black, peaches, plums and tart apple sauce. Pears were not so satisfactory for sauce when honey was used. Honey seemed to mask the

pear flavor.—Annete M. Snapper, Pabst Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.

The combinations that received unanimous favor over sugar combinations were honey apple pickles, honey peach pickles and honey pear pickles. 3 cups honey to 3 cups vinegar to 2 cups water was most satisfactory pickling combination according to votes cast. The fruit to be pickled was added to this mixture after it had come to a boil and was cooked until fruit was tender. In case of apple pickles the spices were tied in cheese cloth and allowed to boil in juice, for pears and pickles just the cloves were stuck in the whole fruit and stick cinnamon allowed to cook in liquid. Of course a small amount of salt was added.—Mrs. Lois Hurley, Foods Editor Wis. Agriculturist, Racine, Wis.

Experiments using honey were also carried on with tin, the pressure cooker method. Carmelization was very great with corn—1 tablespoon honey added to quart of corn. Flavor was fine, but the average person unless they were extremely determined to use honey would not sacrifice the color of finished item to this extent. Honey was fine for the following combinations canned the tin can way: Tomatoes, Beets, Carrots, Peaches and Apple Sauce.

Persons outstanding in home economics work sampling these items at Institute are listed above. These women all favored the Oregon black cherry canned with honey, too.

#### A COMB OF CLOVER HONEY

The other day at breakfast, I was feeling sad and blue;  
The weather had turned gloomy, it was awful chilly, too.  
I wished I lived in Florida or on some southern isle,  
Where every prospect pleases and who cares if man is vile?  
I grumbled at my coffee with its gob of muddy dregs;  
I kicked about my orange and I groused about my eggs.

And then—I changed my tune so quick that it was really funny—  
I found we had hot biscuits and a comb of clover honey.

I pushed a large-sized tablespoon down thru the golden mass,  
And, as I dipped, a reminiscent vision came to pass.  
I thought I heard the hum of bees—I dreamed of early June,  
And all the still, sweet blessings of a summer afternoon.  
The odor of the honey rushed me straight back to the farm,  
And all its ugliness had gone and only left its charm,  
The rail fence with a riot of wild roses covered over.  
And clover in the meadow, and the bees were in the clover.  
It wasn't winter any more, so far as I could see—  
Summer had walked into my room to take my meal with me!

The essence of the summer time, the soul of all the flowers,  
The fragrance of the gardens in the lazy summer hours;  
These things the bees have brought to you from out their golden hoard,  
And in the dead of winter it is spread upon your board!  
Is just a drop of lifeblood from the very heart of June.  
And every luscious drop that drips so slowly from your spoon  
The flowers that spread across the field, or nodded by your door—  
They live in all their fragrance in the bees' unrivaled store.  
It isn't food you're eating, it's a dream that still is young.  
It is concentrated summer that you're rolling on your tongue.  
You couldn't work this magic spell with learning or with money—  
The only way it comes is with a comb of clover honey!  
—Ted Robinson in the Cleveland Plain Dealer

# AGAIN:-

## Three-Ply Leads

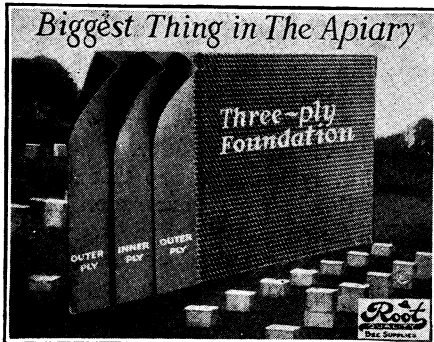
The month of May is always a big month so far as the sale of foundation is concerned.

### May (1933) Sales Are Larger

than for any May since Three-ply Aircro foundation was introduced in 1923. Three-ply foundation has always been a big seller but our new refining process introduced this year after six years of research has placed this wonderful foundation far in the lead of all previous sales.

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THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY, MEDINA, OHIO

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

August, 1933

No. 8

## Bulletin Board

### BEE MEETINGS FOR AUGUST

August 12—Rusk County—Mrs. A. D. Calkins, Ladysmith, in charge of arrangements

August 13—Clark County—picnic at Mr. J. S. Sloniker's bee yard at Loyal

### LITHOGRAPHED PAILS

Members may order Badger Brand five and ten pound *lithographed* pails at *plain* pail prices—while they last.

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK NOVEMBER 13-18

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

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## A NEW RESPECT FOR AN OLD SWEET

*A Lecture Delivered July 24, 1933,  
on the Homemakers' Radio Program,  
State Stations WHA and WLBL*

H. A. SCHUETTE

*Department of Chemistry, University  
of Wisconsin*

If it be not out of order to preface a lecture by radio with a dedication, then I should like to make mine in the language of an anonymous writer in whose "Essay on Bees" (circa 1772) is found the following:

"The Bees (that nation of chymists to whom Nature has communicated the rare and valuable secret of enriching themselves, without impoverishing others; who extract the most delicious syrups from every fragrant herb, without wounding its substance, or diminishing its odours—)."

Every housewife knows the importance of sugar in the home dietary, and probably most of us will admit a certain degree of fondness for sweets. Each one of us consumes, so the rec-

ords show, more than one hundred pounds of commercial sugar every year. This figure by no means, however, represents the total sugar consumption because many of our foods, and this is particularly true of our fruits, are fairly rich in this ingredient. For example, the citrus fruits oranges, grapefruit and lemons, although sour, that is acid to the taste, contain in their edible portions, approximately eight to twelve per cent of sugar; grapes, whose chief acid ingredient is tartaric acid, contain as much as twenty per cent of sugar in the edible portion; whereas the so-called malic fruits, apples, pears and peaches, have nine to fourteen per cent of sugar. The total per capita sugar consumption is obviously larger than that which we buy as such. From these facts someone, evidently possessed of a flare for "believe-it-or-nots" has concluded that the strongest dental characteristic of the American public is a sweet tooth.

In order to complete the record, it might be well to state also, that, in addition to this impressive quantity of sugar, we consume large quantities of starch, like sugar itself a carbohydrate, and that starch in some form or other



makes up over one-half of the food which we use. Our bodies cannot utilize it in this form and so by certain digestive processes, it is converted into a certain kind of a very simple sugar—it is not the sort which we buy—and in this form it becomes available for our nutritional needs. Ordinary sugar suffers a like fate in our bodies before it is assimilated, but in this instance it is not one simple sugar that is formed, but two, each of the same percentage composition as to constituent chemical elements, yet structurally different.

Ordinary sugar is not our oldest sweetening agent. That honor belongs to honey. When, and under what circumstances, man first took to honey as a food has been lost in antiquity. There is evidence, carved on cavern walls in Spain, that the gathering of wild honey was practiced in the Stone Age. The ancients had no sugar. They made use of honey almost in everything that we today put sugar into. If slogans had been in vogue then, as now, as a merchandizing aid, then history would probably record the fact that the copy writer of that period had dipped into the classics to find such attractive phrases as "divine nectar" and the "gift of heaven"; that a certain philosopher of the day was advising all those who would live long, and free from sickness, to feed on the same things he did, bread and honey; and that a certain bard had ascribed his longevity to the use of "honey inwardly and oil outwardly".

Honey is a natural, unrefined syrup from which nothing having nutritive value, I have particularly in mind its mineral matter, has been removed. Its major constituents are the sugars dextrose and levulose, both of which are directly absorbed by the blood stream without any previous tax upon the digestive system in so far as bringing about any necessary chemical changes

to the end that they meet the body's requirements.

Among the mineral matter will be found practically all of those chemical elements which are part of the human skeleton. Future research may perhaps contradict such a sweeping statement as this, yet at the present writing and speaking in the light of the current knowledge on the subject, it is probably correct. Particularly would I like to call attention to the presence of those newer essentials copper, iron and manganese, of which there seems to be a larger quantity in dark honeys than in light ones. Iron is important from a nutritional standpoint because of its relation to the coloring matter of the blood, or hemoglobin. This hemoglobin, we build it out of our food, has a certain power of carrying that all-important oxygen to the tissues of our bodies. If it were not for its iron content, hemoglobin would not have this property of holding oxygen. Copper seems to unlock the therapeutic powers of iron in restoring the hemoglobin content of the blood of patients afflicted with ~~anemia~~ anemia. In other words, copper promotes the action of iron. We do not yet fully know the advantages of including manganese in the diet, but we do now know enough about the subject to appreciate that it is a valuable adjunct to the diet. Some are of the opinion that it functions more or less interchangeably with copper, or as a supplement to it, in aiding the formation of hemoglobin in the blood. On the other hand, others hold that copper alone helps iron in this business of building hemoglobin, yet they find evidence in other connections to support their opinions that manganese has a very specific function of its own in human nutrition.

Everybody knows that honey is sweeter than sugar. But why this is true is perhaps not such general knowledge. Here is the answer: as I stated before the predominating sugars in honey are dextrose and levulose. There

is also usually a small, but far lesser amount of ordinary sugar, or sucrose. Levulose is relatively much sweeter than sucrose, but dextrose is not as sweet. In the first case the ratio is approximately seventeen to ten, in the latter it is seven to ten. Since honey consists, in a sense, of an equal mixture of these sugars, it follows that the greater sweetness of the levulose is somewhat reduced by that of the less sweet dextrose, yet the average of the two is above one-hundred, the figure arbitrarily chosen for our yardstick, or ordinary sugar.

Glucose is without question our most widely distributed sugar. All of our common food sugars, sucrose (cane or beet sugar), lactose (milk sugar) and maltose (malt sugar), and the carbohydrates, starch and dextrin, are converted to simple sugars during the process of digestion. One of these simple sugars is always dextrose. Does it not seem logical to deduce from this fact that dextrose is the universal fuel sugar? It occurs abundantly in fruits and some vegetables. The brown powder on the surface of prunes and raisins consists of glucose crystals, whence its common name grape sugar. When honey "sugars" it is the glucose that has separated.

Levulose, known also by its popular name of fruit sugar, tops the list of sugars in the scale of sweetness. In this respect it exceeds sucrose by more than the latter exceeds dextrose. Like dextrose, it occurs very widely in the plant world, especially in fruits. Some years ago the prediction was made that, if one could only prepare this sugar in commercial quantities, it would compete rather successfully with ordinary sugar in popularity. Its manufacture at that time had not passed beyond the syrup stage. Recent advances in the art, however, have brought about a successful manner in which this syrup can be made to deposit crystals of pure levulose. Since the Jerusalem artichoke is now used

as the starting point in its manufacture, it is quite probable that popular fancy will christen this sweet "artichoke sugar", and for the same reason that dextrose is "corn sugar". Neither one is the direct product of the sap or juice of the plant in question. Rather both are products resulting from the chemical treatment of starch, or a starch-like substance which is characteristic of the plant. For this reason it would not be illogical to speak of the first as "potato sugar", providing that it had been made from potato starch, and to name the second "dahlia sugar" for the dahlia plant which delights one's eye with its showy blooms in late summer stores up in its tubers the same substance, inulin, for which we value the artichoke. For that matter the lowly dandelion and the wild chicory have good claims also for the addition of the word sugar to their names as synonyms for this prized sweet.

The ancients appreciated honey for its health-giving qualities as well as its flavor. Early Grecian and Roman physicians smeared honey on the rim of the cup containing the medicine in order to soften the bad taste of their drugs. And who is not familiar with that passage from the Scriptures in which King Solomon says, "My son, eat thou honey because it is good, sweet to the taste and health to the bones"?

What do modern physicians say on this subject? Harken to them. Dr. R. G. Flood (*Archives of Pediatrics*, 42: 1925, 50) reporting his observations in a western hospital on the subject of the selection of sugars in infant feeding says, "—Honey owes its ease of absorption to the free available dextrose in the mixture, and its laxative action to the levulose fraction, which is absorbed slowly, so it eventually reaches the large intestine. These properties make honey a very valuable sugar in the treatment of constipated bottle fed infants, and in our hands

have profited these children a great deal."

He explains, also, in his report that the common sugars which are used in infant feeding fall into two main groups, with honey occupying an intermediate position. In the first group are those sugars which are broken down exclusively to dextrose in the digestive processes. Besides dextrose itself, which as stated before needs no modification, this group includes malt sugar and commercial or syrupy glucose, our so-called corn syrup. In the second group are those sugars like milk sugar and ordinary sugar which yield under similar conditions only dextrose in part.

In discussing the therapeutic effects of various food articles, Dr. A. M. Liebstein (*American Medicine*, 33: 1927, 33) from the other side of the continent writes:

"Honey is a very concentrated and nutritious food article, and easily digested and assimilated. It is a good emollient, soothing, vitalizing and energizing agent. It has a good many therapeutic indications. It is very beneficial in diseases of the pharynx, larynx, kidneys and bladder. It is laxative and sedative in its therapeutic actions."

From the culinary point of view honey has also its advantages for it adds much in the way of flavor and aroma to foods since it has more than the flat sweetness of sugar. Why is cane sugar used in such greater quantities in cooking? Not because of any superior qualities which it has, but rather because of modern methods of manufacture it can be refined, shipped and distributed in such a way as to bring its cost well below that of honey. Honey is difficult to handle. It is a sensitive product, susceptible to changes in temperature and atmosphere. But all of this is as naught when one considers it from the standpoint of delicacy of flavor. Herein as a sweet it has no equals.

Honey is a food of almost the same energy value as cane sugar. A honey of eighty-one per cent sugar content has an energy value of 1481 calories per pound. To get one-hundred calories of this sweet it requires a thirty-one gram portion (or approximately a tablespoon full); of sugar slightly less, or twenty-five grams, is required.

We Americans have been accused of eating too much sugar, far more than our actual needs. Because honey passes into the blood stream more rapidly than does sugar, it satisfies the appetite quicker. And because of this greater speed of action there is little danger that one will over eat of honey. Might not a wider use of honey reduce our per capita consumption of sugar to within that range which physiologists say is best for us?

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#### THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

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In our pleas to the beekeepers for financial assistance in maintaining the Institute, we hope that you will not feel that we are bringing the matter before you too frequently, but those who have had an opportunity to visit the Institute and gained some idea of what is being done, cannot help but feel that the Institute is doing a great piece of work in providing publicity for honey.

There has just come to my attention two items that I think may help to give our beekeepers an increased understanding of the efforts being made by the Institute. The American Medical Association held its annual convention in Milwaukee from June 12 to 16 this year. More than 400 honey cookies and small honey fudge cakes were served to the doctors and their families, with cups of Kaffee Hag which the Kellogg Assistants were serving. Mrs. Jensen reports that this supply was exhausted at the end of the second day, and from then on she served Kaffee Hag sweetened with

honey. Doctors who had tried Kaffee Hag, sweetened and flavored with honey, came back during the remaining days with other doctors whom they wished to have try this drink sweetened with honey. In some cases the doctors brought their wives back to sample the honey cakes and to register for honey recipes. Exhibitors in surrounding booths said that the honey sweetened Kaffee Hag service was more talked about than any other exhibit. Ordinarily, if any exhibitor gets 10% of the total office registration, he has done exceedingly well, but in the case of the Institute and the Kellogg booth, the registration was approximately 35% of the total. 1,602 doctors were registered at the convention, which means that approximately 600 of them visited the Kellogg booth and received some information concerning honey. Mr. Hambleton, of the Bee Cultural Laboratory, loaned the Institute a special honey exhibit which showed honey with all the different parts separated out in correct proportions. A chart which accompanied the exhibit showed the percentages of these materials. We do not believe that such an exhibit has previously been presented, and naturally it created a great deal of interest among those doctors that were interested in using honey for infant feeding. One of the important factors brought out at this time was that the doctors are perfectly willing to recommend honey as a food, but few of them are interested in its medicinal value. Beekeepers and salesmen have antagonized the medical men to a certain degree by unusual claims for the medicinal value of honey. The objection from the doctors being that there is not sufficient definite proof as to the medicinal value of honey.

The Institute has prepared some bibliography sheets regarding the use of honey in infant feeding and food values, and this bibliography is being passed around to these doctors.

Some way must be found to send each doctor a set of honey recipes for his home. It costs 4½ cents a sheet to send them out. The Institute has no way of providing funds for this except through the donations of our beekeepers. 521 of those registered at the convention were from Wisconsin. The remainder represented the other 47 states, Canada, Holland, Scotland and Porto Rico. The only state from which there was no doctor registered at the honey booth was Nevada. Can you visualize what this means in the way of publicity? Medical men from every state had honey brought to their attention, and if the leaflets can be sent out to the complete list, it will mean that 1,602 persons, interested in medicine and foods, will be reached directly with an appeal for the use of honey.

Again, our beekeepers are indebted to the Kellogg Company for its splendid cooperation in permitting the Institute to work out of its booth.

---

The next important meeting was the American Home Economics Association which met in Milwaukee June 26-30. Here, again, the American Honey Institute had a similar exhibit in the Kellogg booth, and the Institute was at this time represented by both Mrs. Jensen and Miss Taylor. The exhibit of the Institute consisted of the Bee Culture Laboratory honey exhibit with chart. Samples of honey from our own honey laboratory showed the various phases of granulation and its relation to the process of fermentation. Samples of honey fudge cakes from the Institute kitchen and pure beeswax candles donated by the A. I. Root Company were used for demonstration. Four hundred eighty-five honey fudge cakes were distributed at this meeting. Here, again, we find a very interesting factor in relation to the number of Home Economics women registered at the Kellogg Booth. The total registration for the meeting was

1,411. 590 of these women registered at the Kellogg booth; 220 of them were from Wisconsin and the remaining 370 came from 38 states, Canada, Alaska and Porto Rico. Six representatives from Nebraska showed a great deal of interest in the exhibit and expressed their appreciation of the cooperation extended to them by the American Honey Institute during the past two years. Teachers were very enthusiastic regarding the honey lessons that they had given their students when studying carbohydrate foods. After seeing the exhibit, the requested additional notes for the purpose of giving more detailed lessons on honey this coming year. Quite a few of the nutrition specialists and home demonstration agents inquired about National Honey Week material and wished to use it again because they found that the women whom they contacted had taken so much interest in the program last year. A number of the important editors of food pages in our national magazines asked for material to run in their magazines. Many directors of home service departments of gas and electric companies said that they were planning demonstrations for their cooking classes during the fall and particularly during National Honey Week.

Through the efforts of the Institute, honey drizzles were given to each of the women in attendance at a luncheon attended by the women connected with business firms. To a part of this group a set of pure beeswax candles were given as special favors. A special prize of two five pound pails of honey was given at this luncheon. Honey cakes were served at the Kellogg booth and five ounce complimentary jars of honey were given to those especially interested.

There is no possible way of estimating the value of the publicity thus secured, but any business firm would be more than willing to spend from \$500 to \$1,000 for similar publicity,

and it is through these contacts and the help of the other food companies that the Institute has been so successful in securing wide spread publicity. Let us all join in doing what little we can to improve the situation for all of our beekeepers by helping in this publicity program.

H. F. Wilson, Editor.

### COUNTY INSTITUTE RECEIVERS

In the June issue we sent out a call for beekeepers in various parts of the State to act as honey receivers for the American Honey Institute. Up to date, we have received no word from any of you. Will not some of you please respond by agreeing to accept and hold honey donations in your county, this honey to be collected later in the fall and disposed of, and the proceeds turned over to the Institute?

### BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Mr. C. D. Adams called at the office the other day and told us an interesting story on Mr. Lewis Parks. The Straub Laboratories, Inc., of Chicago, bottlers and distributors of honey, volunteered to give space to the American Honey Institute in their exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition. Mr. Parks secured the cooperation of Mr. Gwin, Mr. Adams and Professor Wilson, and after considerable effort, Mr. Adams was able to get some skeps from Mr. Helmut Krueger, of Algoma, Kewaunee County, who has been keeping bees in skeps for many years. Mr. Parks had insisted on skeps containing comb, and Mr. Adams had secured a skep in which a late swarm had built some nice, white combs, and had died during the following winter. Mr. Adams purchased this nice new skep with white new comb, and also

an empty skep. This was to be a proud exhibit, indeed, because the skep with the nice, white combs would show people how clean everything was about the bee hive.

Mr. Parks had in mind shipping the skep by express, but Mr. Adams said he was sure it would be crushed, so Mr. Parks carefully packed the material in his car and drove to Chicago. But arriving safely in Chicago with anything does not mean that the goods is delivered, as Mr. Parks found to his chagrin. He parked his car on a street, and left it for a little while. When he returned not only had the skeps disappeared, but also the car. Later the police located the car with the empty skep, but the skep with the combs of honey was gone, and it became necessary for the exhibit to be made up without the skep containing the comb.

Mr. Adams also stated that a bee tour is to be held in LaFayette and Green Counties on July 26 and 27. Some of the bee yards which are scheduled for a visit include those of John Blumer, Herman Feenje, with the first day's tour ending at F. E. Matzke's place at Juda. The tour is to start on the second day at H. H. Moe's, at Monroe, and calls will be made at the bee yards of Chas. Patterson, C. A. Wood, and Wm. E. Prisk, of Mineral Point. Mr. Adams expects to conduct the tour.

Mr. Adams told us that the tallest hives he has seen for a long time (probably about 40 in all) belong to Mr. Merton Fulcer, at Hortonville. Mr. Adams stated that apparently every hive in the yard had five to seven supers on it, and he said it seemed fine to see that kind of a yard. Mr. Fulcer is a farmer beekeeper.

We are also informed by Mr. Adams that Brown County has appropriated \$200, and the Brown County Bee-

keeper's Association had pledged \$50 toward inspection in that county. This is the first instance that Mr. Adams knows of where the County organization has offered financial assistance in the inspection work. Brown County has never had inspection service up to this time, and Mr. George Jacobson, of Kaukauna, is doing the inspection work.

Mr. L. F. Stark, of Tigerton, Shawano County, wrote as follows on June 26—"Prospects for a honey crop are very poor here. The clover, alsike and white, was killed by the dry weather the past two years, and the past winter finished what was left. It is coming back fine due to having plenty of rain to date. This will not help the honey crop this year. Some basswood trees have buds on, so our bees may get enough for winter. Bees are getting a small surplus now from some source, perhaps sweet clover."

Mr. A. H. Seefeldt, of Kewaskum, Washington Co., described conditions in his locality on July 7, as follows—"Just finished checking over my yard and the colonies vary greatly in strength and in the amount of honey stored. Basswood is blooming, so it won't be long and the flow will be over. I have a few colonies that have stored three supers full of honey. Some colonies have stored none. In my yard swarming has not been bad, but every day some one reports swarms flying over their farms. Wolkow's yards that I inspected were not very strong. There were lots of 'crawlers' on the ground. It was the only yard this year in which I noticed so many bees crawling on the ground."

A rather interesting condition was reported by Mr. Herbert H. Reim, of Watertown, Jefferson County, on June 26—Mr. Reim wrote—"I am wondering what is the matter with my bees. There are thousands crawling

on the ground in the bee yard and garden and are unable to fly or reach the hives. I have them all at home in town here. Have you had any similar reports from other beekeepers? There is a honeyflow now. It can hardly be that the bees are suffering from spray poison. I have noticed this trouble for about ten days. It seriously affects the population of the colonies."

Similar reports came from several other beekeepers in the southwestern part of the State and Prof. Wilson visited several apiaries where this trouble was reported. In some cases complete colonies were being lost, due to this trouble. On examination no indication could be found that there were any parasitic organisms present, but in almost every individual bee, the abdomen was unusually transparent, and the body liquid appeared watery. Professor Wilson was unable to express any opinion as to the cause of the trouble, except that possibly there was some nutritional disturbance which in part may have been due to dysentery. The trouble has now disappeared and the infected colonies seem to have completely recovered, although some of them have not yet built up to normal strength.

Mr. Hugo Skwor, Mishicot, Manitowoc County, reports an excellent crop of honey. Mr. Skwor wrote as follows on July 16—"I now have fifty colonies of bees, and a wonderful flow of honey. Am planning to make up a stand in one of our stores, and would like to have you furnish me with material to make it attractive." The Association has sent Mr. Skwor Badger Brand Honey Posters, a Government Honey Poster, a large supply of the Kellogg Leaflets, and a supply of "Wisconsin Honey Helpings". The American Honey Institute has agreed to furnish Mr. Skwor with suggestions and outlines of honey exhibits for stores. We will be interested to learn

how Mr. Skwor's exhibit is received by the public.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Greeler, Neillsville, Mr. Wm. Lowry, Granton, and Mr. J. S. Sloniker, of Loyal, visited the Secretary's office on July 19. They reported that the honey crop was not very heavy. They had secured a part crop of mixed honey which included some basswood. A beekeepers' picnic will be held at Mr. Sloniker's bee yard at Loyal on August 13. Professor Wilson has been asked to attend the meeting.

#### WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH OUR MEMBERSHIP CONTEST?

We have made the most liberal offer arranged for in a good many years, but up to date no member has turned in a sufficient number of new or old members to warrant the effort made in getting the prizes for this contest. Can some of our beekeepers make suggestions?

#### HONEY PRICES

Many inquiries have come into the office regarding the prices to be asked for honey this season. Before making any suggestions in this connection, it would probably be well to give a resume of the last marketing report from the Market News Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Buckwheat and lima beans were reported in Southern California as doing well, but the sage crop was considered a near failure, and not much surplus was expected. Distress selling has weakened the orange market slightly. In ton lots orange water white honey was bringing 5 to 5½ cents per pound; amber 3½ to 3¾ cents and white comb honey was selling at \$2.85 per case.

In central California, the third cutting of alfalfa had been made, and a fair flow was expected from alfalfa

where the grasshoppers had not seriously injured the crop. Some buckwheat honey and a good flow from spikeweed in certain sections was reported. White and water white orange were selling at from 4 $\frac{1}{8}$  to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and light amber at 3 cents per pound.

In northern California the weather was reported as extremely hot and dry and the thistle flow was spotted with the outlook generally poor. Many colonies were light in stores and some had starved completely. Star thistle was reported as sold at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 cents and mixed flowers at 3 cents per pound.

In the Pacific North West, spotted yields had been secured west of the Cascades from raspberry, blackberry and sand vetch. Sixty pound cans were selling at 5 cents per pound, and small pails at 7 cents per pound. East of the Cascades, 50 pounds had been secured by some colonies from alfalfa which had saved many bees from starvation. The prospects for future surplus from sweet clover and alfalfa were encouraging. A few sales of light amber alfalfa had been made at 6 cents per pound.

In the Inter-Mountain Region, prospects for a crop were fair. Stocks of honey were reported very short with prices holding firm, but with the demand light. White sweet clover and alfalfa water white had been sold at 4 and 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound. Sixties were bringing from 4 to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound, and small pails 6 to 7 cents. No. 1 white comb honey was reported sold as low as \$1.60 per case.

In Colorado the alfalfa and yellow sweet clover were in bloom and yielding well in the eastern part of the State, although some colonies were too weak to take advantage of the flow. In some regions the drought had reduced the sweet clover acreage and alfalfa was being cut short by grub worms, dry weather and winter-killing.

In Montana, hot winds and extreme heat have burned and wilted many

crops. The honey flow was uncertain.

In Idaho and Wyoming, prospects pointed toward an average crop.

In Utah and Nevada, the prospects were not advantageous for a normal crop. In Arizona a good crop was being secured from mewart and cats-claw.

In Texas very little old honey was still on hand, and the spring crop was practically a failure everywhere. Sales in small pails had been made at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. In northern Texas the conditions were somewhat bad.

In Arkansas no honey had been produced by June, due to the backward season and the drought. The 1932 crop was reported as being all sold.

In the plains area, where Wisconsin meets most of her competition, extremely hot weather, with hot dry winds, was reported as having caused considerable damage to the nectar bearing plants, and in many localities the bees were barely making a living. The prospects for a large surplus were not encouraging. Large lots of white extracted honey were reported from 4 to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound. Small pails were selling at 7 cents per pound.

In South Dakota hot dry winds had prevented the bees from gathering any surplus, and many colonies were in poor condition. In Iowa, sweet clover was yielding well in spite of hot dry weather, but unless an early rain came, it was expected that the flow would be short. Previous drought had prevented an average crop. However, in some favorable locations surplus was coming in heavy; one beekeeper reported 20 pounds per day gain in weight.

In Kansas and Nebraska, the yield was light from white clover, and basswood, but some honey had been secured which was of good quality and color. Large lots of white extracted honey were being sold at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound; small pails at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 8 cents per pound. Some fancy comb honey sold at \$2.70 per case.

(Continued In Next Issue)



# HONEY CONTAINERS



WRITE FOR PRICES



GLASS CONTAINERS  
WINDOW CARTONS  
CANS AND PAILS  
CELLOPHANE  
SHIPPING CASES, ETC.

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—30 DESIGNS

WRITE FOR CATALOG

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

September, 1933

No. 9

## Bulletin Board

*NATIONAL HONEY WEEK—November 13-18*

It's not too early to start making plans for National Honey Week activities—Take advantage of national advertising to stimulate your honey sales—The American Honey Institute can furnish you with suggestions for exhibits, demonstrations, etc., and your Association offers you free of charge—Badger Brand Posters; Badger Brand Recipe Leaflets; "Wisconsin Honey Helpings"; Kellogg's honey recipe leaflets; Badger Brand Cartons for Granulated Honey.

*Lithographed Pails*—Badger Brand Lithographed Pails—at Plain pail prices.

*American Honey Institute Donations*—Please leave your donation for the Institute with the Receiver in your locality.

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American Honey Institute News Notes

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## LOWER PRICES! PROMPT SERVICE!

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5 lb. Pails  
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60 lb. Cans

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Comb Honey Wrappers

Write For Prices

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

September, 1933

No. 9

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## NATIONAL HONEY WEEK,

November 13-18, is not far away, and this is the one time of the year when every commercial beekeeper should put forth his best efforts for honey publicity. All of our County Associations should arrange demonstrations in grocery store windows and individual beekeepers will find this an excellent time to advertise their product, because there will be a number of talks included in the State and National radio programs.

If any of our members are interested in having special material listed below for National Honey Week this year, they should get in touch with the Secretary's office or write to the American Honey Institute, 417 N. Few St., Madison, Wis., direct.

American Honey Institute will furnish at cost (providing enough orders are received to place required initial order) to its members.

National Honey Week Stickers.

Recipe cards which beekeepers can give to their customers to fill out and return to Institute office and if they

include 10c in postage stamps they can get a full set of Honey Recipes in return.

(This plan will be tried out at the Century of Progress and if it works out cards printed on the same plan will be available for members to use)

Recipe leaflets—printed USING HONEY—gives necessary information for

Measuring honey

Calculating amount to use in mix

Oven temperatures

Care

Discussion of flavors

## NEW USES FOR OUR OLDEST SWEET

(Basic suggestions)

If beekeepers will make their wants known early, American Honey Institute can give them the service they want and need. Please remember that the Institute staff is too small to handle a volume of orders at the last minute.

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE  
RECEIVERS FOR WISCONSIN

- Following is a complete list of Institute honey receivers for Wisconsin:
- W. W. Lawton, Ft. Atkinson, (Jefferson Co.)
  - A. R. Lawton, Viola, (Richland Co.)
  - Chas. N. Roy, Sparta, (Monroe Co.)
  - Ed. Hassinger, Jr., Greenville, (Outagamie Co.)
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  - J. Willard Hall, Readstown, (Vernon Co.)
  - Chas. Heisel, Rockton, (Vernon Co.)
  - F. B. Kelsey, Delavan, (Walworth Co.)
  - Ed. Byrns, West Bend, (Washington Co.)
  - A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum, (Washington Co.)

Beekeepers in the vicinity of the counties named are requested to leave their donations with the receivers indicated in their localities.

Can't we have some volunteers for the localities which do not have receivers as yet?

\* \* \* \*

BEEKEEPERS' MEETINGS

A fine meeting was held at the beeyard of Raymond Ericson in Vernon County, July 22nd. About 50 beekeepers and their families were present, several coming from Crawford, Richland and Juneau Counties. More colonies of bees were represented at this meeting than any other meeting held for a long time, over 1,500 colonies being recorded. This is certainly beautiful country to visit, and from the sloping hill on which Mr. Ericson's beeyard is located, it was possible to look into many little wooded valleys in the full prime of summer foliage.

\* \* \* \*

A meeting was held in Sauk County July 27 at the home of Ludwig Schultz, southwest of Reedsburg. The Sauk County beekeepers have devel-

oped the entertainment feature with their meetings to a point where one cannot help but enjoy them thoroughly. City people would hardly appreciate that there is so much talent around in small towns and out in the country. Youngsters that play all sorts of musical instruments, sing, give readings and even do tap dancing.

In this particular program, however, we just wonder a little bit if Mr. Kleeber didn't take advantage of his position as President, to steal the main events, because if you notice, the Kleeber family is represented quite a few times, and as I sat and listened to these people and noticed how well they did their various parts, I couldn't help but feel that Mr. Kleeber should be proud of his family, because here we find Mr. Kleeber the presiding officers, one of his daughters giving a reading, a daughter-in-law and two of her daughters on the program. I believe I enjoyed the program much more than many performances given in city theaters. The program follows.

Song—America

Prayer—Rev. Riddington

Minutes of Last Meeting

Duet—Glenette and Margaret Kleeber

Reading—Mrs. G. Kleeber

Piano Solo—Charlotte Kleeber

Reading—Mrs. B. Seamans

Piano Solo—George Perry

Tap Dance—Helen Bates

Reading—Pearl Kleeber

Talk—Prof. Wilson

Discussion

Remarks—Rev. Riddington

\* \* \* \*

Two of the best meetings held during the summer occurred with the Rusk County and Clark County Beekeepers' Associations. A meeting was held in the 4-H Club Park near Bruce, on August 12. The attendance was not as great as it might have been, but those present were very much interested, and it was necessary

to hold a second session with the remains of the picnic lunch at the Yancey home in Ladysmith. The second meeting finally ended through the necessity of the Editor's attendance at a meeting in Clark County on the 13th.

The Clark County meeting was undoubtedly the largest and most interesting meeting held this summer. About 75 people were present and there was something going on from 11 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Landry, the County Agent, certainly knows how to get attendance at meetings. The meeting was held at the apiary of J. S. Sloniker, 3 miles northwest of Loyal, and it is quite evident that if some kind of a demonstration is put on with bees, the meetings in an apiary are much more attractive to the beekeepers than when they are held at some park or picnic ground. We suggest that all of our beekeepers hereafter arrange their meetings at some beekeeper's yard. Another meeting will probably be held with the Clark County Association on October 1.—Editor

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### BEE TOUR

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A splendid bee tour was held in LaFayette and Green Counties on July 26 and 27. The beekeepers seemed to enjoy the tour very much indeed. It started at the yard of Paul Blumer at Monticello, then to the apiary of Herman Feenje in Monticello, and then to the yard of Mr. W. J. Finn, near Albany. Mr. Finn has been ill recently, and he was unable to meet us at the yard; however, he joined the tour in the city and continued to the yard of Mr. Mike Carroll, near Albany. A picnic dinner was held in the City Park at Brodhead. Following the dinner, the tour continued to the yard of Mr. Frank Montfelt, and we finally finished at the home of Mr. F. E. Matzke, at Juda.

It has been a long time since we have had a tour in Wisconsin, and it certainly seemed like old times. One of these tours is worthwhile to any beekeeper because the spirit of the occasion is splendid, and one has an opportunity to see the many useful devices developed through the ingenuity of individual beekeepers. By the way, Mr. Matzke has a truck for handling 60 lb. cases that is the best of its kind. Any of you who are interested in keeping your back muscles from being sore would do well to get Mr. Matzke to send you a sketch of his truck. (But don't tell him that I told you about this because he would probably be scolding me for causing him so much trouble.)

Mrs. Blumer, Mr. Gwin and Mr. Adams were the fun-makers of the party and did a lot to keep us all in gay spirits. It wouldn't do to say the only good cooks in the country are in that section, but we doubt if there are any better ones anywhere else—and particularly with regard to the cakes (and Prof. Wilson didn't miss any of them; in fact, he even stole four pieces at dinner, so as to be sure to have some for supper).

Mr. Adams has been kind enough to send us the following account of the bee tour on the second day, which Prof. Wilson was unable to attend:

On Thursday the Bee Tour met at the yard of H. H. Moe, Monroe, where we looked over the home yard of about 30 colonies of bees.

We then drove to one of the yards belonging to Edgar Patterson & Son and found 160 colonies. The outstanding thing here was the unevenness of the yard. Many had four or more full supers on while a large number were only one or two stories high. Mr. Patterson told us that he had made a large number of nuclei last fall which wintered in fair shape but very few of them built up this spring. Everything in the yard, including the honey house, indicated careful attention to details.

Our next stop was at the home of C. A. Wood of South Wayne. Mr. Wood is the only beekeeper in the southern part of the state who has a permit for selling queens. In addition to being one of the best comb honey producers in the state, he is a mechanical genius. The beekeepers spent about as much time in his shop looking at his various contrivances as they did in the bee yard. We ate our picnic lunch at this place and drove to the newly established Erosion Camp of the U. S. Government. There are about 180 men working in the camp and on the surrounding farms. We inspected the camp kitchen but apparently their rules about feeding outsiders are pretty strict.

At F. L. Murry's yard at Calamine we inspected his home yard of about 50 colonies and found several things of interest. The last visit of the tour was at the bee and fruit farm of William Prisk located on the outskirts of Mineral Point. Mr. Prisk is an old timer in the bee work but anything but an old timer in his methods. We all agreed that he was the most active and enthusiastic beekeeper that we visited on the tour. He wanted us to inspect almost every one of his 174 colonies in his home yard, but we had to quit to go to the Soldier's Park for our final picnic lunch.

There were ten automobiles in the last day's tour and 29 people. Most of these people had not been on a bee tour before but signified their intention of attending every one they can.

Mr. Mykola Haydak, who has been with the Beekeeping Department at the University of Wisconsin for the past three years, has gone to Minnesota to become Assistant in the Apinary Department of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Haydak did some fine research work on substitutes for pollen, and his paper has been published in the May issue of "Archiv für Bienenkunde" under the title of—"Der Nährwert von Pollenersatzstof-

fen bei Bienen". An abstract of this paper will appear in one of the later issues of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

## BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Recent callers at the Secretary's office include—Dr. Warren Whitcomb, of the Southern States Bee Culture Field Laboratory, Baton Rouge, La. Dr. Whitcomb stopped to call on Professor Wilson on July 5, enroute to the World's Fair and home after having visited relatives in Wisconsin.

Dr. V. G. Milum, and Bobby, called at our office on August 9. Dr. Milum had spent several days at his old home at Viola, and was on his way back to Urbana.

Mr. John Schiess, of Spring Green, Sauk County, called on us August 8th. Mr. Schiess reported that he had secured a medium crop of honey.

Mr. V. G. Howard, of Milwaukee, sent us the following information on July 19—"Weather is ideal for a bumper honey crop, but I don't think I am going to have one. The basswood trees bloomed heavy around here, but saw very few bees in them at any time. The bees are working well, and if we have plenty of rain, we will get quite a bit of sweet clover honey yet."

On August 6, we were notified by Mr. E. A. Duax of Chippewa Falls, that Mr. E. W. Puhl, President of the Chippewa County Beekeepers' Association is ill at the Soldier's Hospital, at Maywood, Illinois. We are sorry to hear this, and hope that he will soon be well again.

Mr. Albert Peglow, of Brillion, Calumet County, reported on August 8 that he secured a very good honey flow this year. He stated that the past three years he did not secure much of a crop.

The following communication was received from Mr. E. M. Johnson.

Blue Mounds, Dane County, on August 3—"I notice that some beekeepers are having trouble with the bees crawling on the ground, and unable to fly around. It describes exactly what we used to call Bee Paralysis years ago. I used to have that several years ago, but have not seen any of it for many years. I do not know what caused it; some of the hives would be greatly hurt by it, but most of them would get over it after some days and be all right.

"The honey crop is going to be short this year—too hot and dry and the mowing machines cut the second crop of alfalfa too soon, and much sweet clover was cut while the bees were busy on it. Also, it was cut so low that it does not sprout again, which it would have done if cut a little higher."

Following is an interesting account of Mr. H. A. Schaefer's experience with the queen paint which many of our beekeepers are using. Mr. Schaefer is located at Osseo, Wisconsin, in Trempealeau County, and his letter of July 28 to Mr. Alfonsus reads: "I wish to thank you for the queen paint sent to me some time ago. The paint you now have, the last I received, is the best that I have used. It does not evaporate so readily from the bottle, still it dries quickly on the queen. The body of the paint is heavier so that only one dip of the pin head is necessary to get enough for painting the queen, while the other paint is a little too thin, requiring more time to paint the queen, in that more dips were required to get enough paint on the pin head.

"Now that I have used the paint several seasons, I would not be without it. The queens are painted in the spring when I am not so pressed for time as later. Then in the harvest time when time is very short for the work to be done, finding the queens is now very much easier than when no paint was used. I try to get my queens all painted before De-

mareeing in June, then the Demareeing is not such a time consuming job as formerly. It takes just half the time now to Demaree that it did before I painted the queens.

"Visiting beemen, when shown how easy it is to spot the queen that is painted, inquire where they can get this paint and how.

"With three different colors a person can tell at a glance just what the age of the queen is. I also clip the queens' wings so as to tell the age, left, right and both wings give me the three years also, so I have a check-up system to know the age of the queens. I have 300 hives and all queens, except those raised this year, are painted and clipped. I do not see how I could get along without the paint.

"We received a fair crop this year—nearly 100 lb. average, extra white clover honey. Will have about 20,000 to 25,000 pounds."

*We would be interested in a report from other beekeepers who have bees using the paint in their apiaries.*

#### *Should Requeening be Done Each Year?*

We are including parts of a letter received from Mr. Walter F. A. Lemke, Crandon, Wis., on July 18, with Professor Wilson's reply which may be of interest to our readers. Mr. Lemke wrote—"The question of requeening every year or every two years is still bothering me. I think it was in Dadant's book that I read a queen is never doing her best until the second year. I wonder if he means, that a queen introduced in the late summer is at her best the year following the summer of introduction? Others say to requeen every year. Which to you recommend for Northern Wisconsin?

"All my colonies were requeened late last summer. This spring I lost a queen out of hive No. 3 in May; and out of hive No. 2 in June, so that each had a young queen intro-



duced in May and June respectively. If you were requeening every year, would you requeen these two this summer?

"I just examined all colonies, five in number, and found from 8 to 9 frames filled with eggs and brood in each hive. Would you requeen all this summer in spite of the good showing made by the queens in these hives? Remember, that with the exception of No. 2 and 3, all the other queens were introduced last year in the late summer.

"What is the latest time for requeening in Northern Wisconsin? Would you consider the first week in August too late? Golden rod will be blooming within a week or so."

Professor Wilson's reply—"I do not believe that I would requeen this year. There has been considerable agitation about the matter of requeening colonies each year, and also about requeening them every other year. This, in my opinion, depends to a large extent on whether or not a queen laid very heavily the first year. If your queens were put in last year after the honey flow, then this would likely to be the first season of heavy egg-laying, and they should be in excellent shape for next season. I do not believe that August would be at all late to requeen. In fact, I think it could be done as late as September 1st with perfect safety, although it would not be as easy to do at that time because of robbing, but young queens will naturally rear some brood in September, if they have abundant stores for so-doing."

Mr. E. L. Badger, of Janesville, Rock County, called at the Secretary's office on August 17. Mr. Badger said that the honey crop for Rock County would be very small this year; he stated that 43 colonies which he ran on comb honey this season produced only 1,400 pounds of comb honey. He said that the honey is generally dark in color, and

stated that the bees may yet gather some surplus from buckwheat.

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*QUICK FROZEN HONEY  
MAKES TOOTH SOME  
DESSERT*

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A seasonable discovery of how to make a new quick frozen dessert from honey has just been announced by two U. S. Department of Agriculture chemists. In announcing frozen honey as a new delicacy, R. E. Lothrop and S. I. Gertler of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils explain that their discovery was accidental in the course of studies of carbohydrates.

A solution of honey—about one part honey to two parts water—can be frozen quickly, right at the table if you prefer. All that is required is a small glass container, such as a jelly glass or heavy tumbler, the solution of honey, and a small quantity of solid carbon dioxide which has been pounded to a powder in a small sack. Wrap the glass container in a towel or napkin, and add a part of a spoonful of the carbon dioxide. Stir the mixture vigorously and add small quantities of carbon dioxide until the consistency of the mixture is satisfactory. Then let it stand for a few moments to allow any surplus of carbon dioxide to evaporate. The result, according to the chemists, is "a product of very smooth texture resembling sherbet in appearance and texture."

It is easy to make a similar dessert in larger quantities either in an ice cream freezer, using salt and ice or by rapid stirring of a honey solution in a can set into a pail of solid carbon dioxide. With an ice cream freezer and the salt and ice mix, it is necessary, they say, to turn the handle rapidly and freeze the mixture as rapidly as possible. Slow freezing causes formation of ice crystals that injure the texture of the dessert. In quick frozen honey, all the flavor is retained and seems to be intensified. "The ad-

dition of small amounts of lemon juice before freezing tends to tone down sweetness, and adds tartness to the frozen product.

Since in recent years many soda water and ice cream dealers have been carrying solid carbon dioxide in stock to use in packing ice cream, it is now more available than formerly for use in freezing honey. The chemists advise caution in handling it, and warn that children should not be permitted to play with it, and certainly not to put the substance in their mouths since the extreme coldness is likely to cause serious injury.

THEY'RE TRYING YET

Washington—Aug. 2—Here's a new one, or rather a rejuvenated old one; for you bald headed men to try.

An almanac dated 1782, just donated to the museum at Wakefield, Va., George Washington's birthplace, contains the following advice.

"Take ye heed, those among ye who may be bald and rub that part morning and evening with onions till it is red, then rub with HONEY,"—(Milwaukee Sentinel of Aug. 3, 1933)

THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

—The greatest publicity organization ever developed for the honey industry—

News Notes

State Associations Respond to President Root's Letter

A special S. O. S. letter was sent out by President Root. The response to these letters from Presidents and Secretaries of State Beekeepers' Association is very encouraging. In many cases the replies had checks attached.

States that responded with subscriptions follow:

New Jersey Bee. Assn. ....	\$31.60
Cortland Co. (N. H.) Bee Assn. ....	3.00
N. Carolina State Assn. ....	10.35
Wis. State Bee. Assn. ....	5.00
Texas State Bee. Assn. ....	2 50
Virginia State Bee. Assn. ....	10.00
Conn. State Bee Assn. ....	25.00

Institute Receivers who made a special effort to send in funds to date are:

James Gwin (Wis.) ....	\$30.30
H. M. Krebs (Calif.) ....	46.51
S. D. Williams (Oregon) ..	12.00
James E. Starkey, (Ind.) ..	2.00
Dr. R. L. Parker (Kansas) ..	8.28
Geo. L. Emerson (Calif.) ..	26.00

Many individuals responded with from \$1. to \$5., personal subscriptions making definite reference to Mr. Root's Editorial, "Let George Do it."

There is enough on hand to carry the Institute through the month of August and it is hoped sufficient subscriptions will come in during August to take care of September so that the staff will not have to put so much time in soliciting funds but can devote that time to development of contacts for National Honey Week Program.

EDITORS OF FOOD SECTIONS —AGRICULTURAL PAPERS, —COOPERATE

Honey is being suggested by Food Writers as especially fine for the summer menu. This is particularly helpful. Not more than three years ago most food writers felt the use of honey was limited to fall and winter and early spring months. In other words honey was a food to be recommended during cool and cold weather. The Institute always maintained that HONEY was an all-round-year food and it is very much encouraged in its work to have the following three articles appear during the three hot summer months:

June 10, 1933—WISCONSIN AGRICULTURIST & FARMER— "Cooking the Honey Way for Econ-

omy". 6 Honey Recipes and Basic Suggestions for its Use—Sum Total Amount of Honey Required in these recipes—2 and 3-4 lbs. Circulation of this paper 191,831.

July 8, 1933—PACIFIC RURAL PRESS—"Moons and Recipes of Honey." 5 Honey Recipes and association of honey with honeymoons—Sum Total Amount of Honey Required in these recipes—3 lbs. Circulation of this paper over 200,000.

AUGUST, 1933—THE FARMER'S WIFE—"Try It With Honey"—6 recipes—suggestions for care of honey and its use. Recipes use sum total amount of 5 lbs. of honey. Over million circulation each month.

In other words, three leading farm magazines all recommend honey as a good *summer* food. And because these papers featured honey suggestions other farm papers are becoming interested.

HOME SERVICE DIRECTORS  
FOR GAS AND LIGHT  
COMPANIES ALWAYS  
RESPONSIVE

American Honey Institute has in its list file the names of about 300 home service directors for gas and light companies in the various states. The past three months the Institute has tried to send to 25 of such women each month a set of our latest Honey Helpings. By sending just to 25 or 30 each month, we could keep within our postage budget.

Two of them cooperated in an unusual way this month. One of them devoted her entire ad in two daily papers to Honey. The ad carried the title, "Do You Like to Use Honey?" and one column had captions, A NATURAL FLAVOR with one paragraph following and then HAS MANY USES with another paragraph following. Then followed recipes for Honey Fruit Salad Dressing, Spiced Honey Cookies, Fresh Peach Mousse and Canning Aids. The use of more than 2 pounds of honey was recommended in these four recipes and

the two papers she ran this ad in had a good circulation. Many women called her on the telephone for the honey recipes she offered and she gave them the material they wished and if she didn't have it, she referred the request to this office.

The other response came from a Home Service Director who last year put on a special Honey Cooking School during National Honey Week last year. She said she was planning a special feature this year, passing on the seasonal honey recipes to her homemakers at this time, that she was again going to observe National Honey Week, November 13 to 18, this year.

Many Other Magazines

Using Honey Recipes

Modern Living—August issue article "COOK AND BE COOL" page 27 recommends a *milk and honey sherbet*, page 35 a *pure chocolate and honey syrup*—a jar of which should *always be handy*, page 37—"The August carbohydrates (starches and sugars) are largely camouflage. Most of the sugars will find their way into desserts and beverages. Be sure this is chiefly HONEY and molasses."

BAKERS' HELPER—July 29 issue—page 112—"HANDLING OF WHOLE WHEAT BREADS," three formulas—1 calls for 1 pint of honey, 1 calls for 1 pound of honey, 1 calls for 3 ounces of honey.

Another formula on page 113 calls for 8 ounces of honey. On page 114 is an article under title of "New Deal" Bread and tells of the fine success of the Davidson Baking Company of Portland, Oregon is having with a specialty bread. A description follows and the reference to honey is as follows:

"The sugar is omitted from the formula and replaced with honey."

Wrapper carries the following advertising copy, "Try Davidson's New Deal Bread. It's Different. A new flavor and taste. 11% less starch, therefore less fattening. Wonderful

for toast. Alkaline, None-acidic, because made with Soya Bean and Carob Pod Flours. Honey used instead of sugar.

*Requests from Foreign Countries shows that the Institute has become known throughout the world.*

The past few weeks have brought a very marked increase in number of requests from foreign countries. These included:

Portia Geach, Homemakers Radio Service, Box 1322, J. G. P. O., Sydney, Australia.

W. Dance (a baker), Kaitaia North Auckland, New Zealand.

H. Willoughby Lance, Apiculturist, Dept. of Agr., Perth, Australia.

J. C. Coetzee, P. O. Box 164, Bethal, Transvaal, South Africa.

Florence E. Hildinger, R. N. Manager, Health Service Dept., Alexander Young Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii.

H. E. Coffey, Sandwich Islands Honey Co. Ltd., Office Alexander Young Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
*Assistant Secretary Attends Vernon County Beekeepers Meeting*

On July 22, Miss Lavonne Taylor, Assistant Secretary, attended one of the county beekeepers' summer field meets in Wisconsin. The meeting was held at the Raymond Ericson Farm, Rockton, Wis. About fifty persons were in attendance and Miss Taylor reported a great deal of interest was shown by the beekeepers. Miss Taylor gave a talk on the Institute program presenting printed evidence of the cooperation the Institute had secured from Wisconsin food specialists. Special attention was given to the National Honey Week Program.

### HONEY PRICES

(Continued from page 65 of the August Issue)

The indications in the eastern states were that the crop would be quite a bit below normal. Telegraphic reports from important markets showed the following prices—

*Boston*—white clover comb selling at 3¼ to 3½ cents. White clover 8¼ cents for the better grades, and 5½ to 6 cents per pound for the poorer grades. Some honey was reported being shipped in from the Intermountain region, North Dakota, California and Porto Rico.

*Chicago*—The demand was slow with the market about steady. No. 1 white clover, unwrapped, was selling in small lots at \$2.50. Prices varied at from 4½ to 5 cents for white, and 4 to 4½ cents for light amber.

*Detroit*—Michigan white clover No. 1 comb, cellophane-wrapped sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Extracted honey selling at from 5 to 6 cents. Five pound pails, light amber honey, sold at 32½ to 35 cents, and a few as low as 30 cents.

*Los Angeles*—Honey was being shipped in from Colorado points and Arizona, but the bulk of the honey was sweet clover and alfalfa mixed from Utah and Idaho. The prices in this market varied from 5 to 5¾ to 7 cents, with fancy comb honey selling mostly at \$2.75, with choice \$2.25.

What our beekeepers can gather from this is that the honey crop is not going to be abnormally large for the United States, and with the great part of the 1932 crop out of the way, there will be more opportunity for beekeepers who have secured a surplus crop. In Wisconsin, the crop is going to be short and much of the crop will be inferior in quality. The entire situation might be much more encouraging if it were not for the fact that local prices are to a large extent influenced by chain store prices. The prices at the chain stores will undoubtedly govern the prices which our local beekeepers can ask, and in many sections the price will be based upon general store prices, and the beekeepers will not be in a position to advance their prices unless they can put up an unusually good sales talk.

—Editor.

# *Higher Prices*

A number of commodity prices have already risen and indications are that there will be a great many others. We do not know how long we will be able to continue our

**SPECIAL OFFER OF TWO YEARS  
FOR \$1.00**

## **Gleanings In Bee Culture**

**OVER 100 FEATURE ARTICLES AP-  
PEAR DURING TWO YEARS BESIDES  
OTHER HELPFUL MATERIAL**

**Send Your Subscription to**

<b>A. I. ROOT CO. OF CHICAGO</b>	<b>A. I. ROOT CO. OF ST. PAUL</b>
<b>224 W. Huron St.</b>	<b>290 E. Sixth St.</b>
<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>	<b>St. Paul, Minn.</b>

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

October, 1933

No. 10

## Bulletin Board

### PROPOSED MARKETING AGREEMENT FOR QUEEN BREEDERS

An attempt is being made to develop a code for dealers in package bees and queens. This code reached our office too late for us to make an abstract for the October issue. If any of our Wisconsin beekeepers are interested, write to Mr. J. I. Hambleton, U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

*State Convention Dates*—The Association convention will be held in Milwaukee on November 23 and 24 at the Hotel Plankington. The Board of Managers Meeting will be held at 7 o'clock the evening of November 22.

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK —November 13-18

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## LOWER PRICES! PROMPT SERVICE!

When combined with  
QUALITY are just what  
you have been looking for in

### HONEY CONTAINERS

2½ lb. Cans  
5 lb. Pails  
10 lb. Pails  
60 lb. Cans

Glass Jars—Shipping Cases  
Comb Honey Wrappers

Write For Prices

**August Lotz Co.**  
Boyd, Wis.

## Classified Ad

CARLOAD or less comb and extracted  
honey. Mail samples and delivered  
price. C. W. Aeppler Company,  
Oconomowoc, Wis.

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northern Italy.

1 to 6 queens, 45c ea.; 7 to  
25 queens, 40c ea.; 26 to  
50 queens, 35c ea.; 51 to  
75 or more, 30c ea.

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Nashville, Tennessee

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We manufacture foundation,  
and meet the needs of beekeep-  
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us for prices.

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have not received a copy of our  
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Sections, hives, shipping cases  
and all supplies used by bee-  
keepers shipped promptly.

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. IX

October, 1933

No. 10

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## WILL HONEY BE AN IMPORTANT SUGAR OF THE FUTURE?

The August, 1933 issue of the "Journal of Chemical Education" contains an article under the following title, "Levulose, the Sugar of the Future", written by James H. McGlumphy and Jack W. Eichinger, Jr.

This article is a more or less popular article of the manner in which the levulose sugar is prepared from the Jerusalem artichoke, but in the general discussion of the topic the authors bring up some very interesting questions which will or may become extremely important to the honey industry. They say that cane and beet sugar have become so generally known that the general public does not have any familiarity with many other sugars, all possessing in different degrees the properties which have made sucrose and dextrose important in world commerce. They ask the question—why are only two of them in common use? And they answer this question by saying that most of the sugars are either inaccessible in large

quantities or possess desirable qualities to a limited extent. They call attention to the fact that levulose is widely distributed and most important that it has many attractive qualities. They say that it is the sweetest and the most soluble of all sugars—further that it has a unique and delightful flavor distinguishing it from other sugars and it possesses certain physiological properties which cause it to be more quickly and easily assimilated to supply the necessary energy for the human system.

They further say that most beverages, pastries, cakes, candies, and other confectionery are of the type that would be undoubtedly improved by correct blending with levulose sugar. They indicate that many additional uses of levulose are possible in improving the quality of jams, jellies, marmalades, and similar products. Sandiness in ice cream may be prevented by including the proper amount of levulose. They have found that the granulation of honey can be absolutely prevented by increasing the levulose content. Preliminary experiments which they have carried on indicate that the character-



istic flavor of levulose makes it desirable for improving the flavor of many canned fruits.

They suggest its use in carbonated beverages. And lo and behold, they conclude that even corn sugar could be increased in its use by mixing it with crystalline levulose thus raising its sweetening power. *Levulose and dextrose sirups may be mixed to produce "invert" sirup or imitation honey.*

Now the point to this is that why mix levulose and dextrose to produce invert sirup or imitation honey when they already exist in a natural state with enzymes and other biological factors which would be extremely difficult to introduce into imitation honey.

If as these men say, levulose is the sugar of the future, then may we not expect that honey containing more than 50% levulose with its dextrose in an invert form is not the ideal sugar of the future?

In the above article some discussion is given to the consideration of diabetes and the experimental evidence that would tend to show that levulose sugar can be used for diabetic patients. Here is experimental evidence, which if true, provides an excellent talking point in favor of honey—"Levulose is an excellent glycogen (animal fat) producer and yet does not cause a rise in hyperglycemia (blood sugar). This characteristic of levulose, distinguishing it above other sugars, is no doubt due to its slow rate of absorption and high rate of conversion into glycogen; in four hours time, 16% of the glucose absorbed in the human system is deposited in the liver as glycogen, whereas with levulose likewise absorbed, 40% is so converted and deposited".

These writers are of the opinion that the sweetness of levulose places it in a unique position with the carbohydrate-restricted because pleasure and benefit can be derived from small amounts, and they feel that the study

of metabolism of the three major sugars provides a challenge to the medical profession. If this is true, then honey is even more a challenge to the Medical Profession. Then some day soon they must accept that challenge and carry on some definite research with honey.

Now that the time has come when a special effort is being made to cultivate plants for the production of levulose sugar in order that it may be used in the preparation of foods, the beekeepers can without hesitation expound upon the goodness and dietetic value of honey. While the chemists are searching for sources of levulose, we have already available what may prove to be the finest and most desirable combination of sugars known to science.

H. F. WILSON.

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SPECIAL MEETING TO ESTABLISH A CODE FOR BEEKEEPERS  
IS BEING CALLED  
ST. CLAIR HOTEL

---

To all Beekeeping Journals:

I hereby call a meeting of all the beekeeping interest of the United States for the purpose of formulating a code of ethics in accordance with the Federal Administration Agricultural Act. This meeting will be held at Chicago, *October 13 and 14*. Those planning to attend should write me so that further information meeting place can be sent.

Leaders in particular sections will of course want to consider those items that will best meet their own conditions and have them ready for the round table discussion at the special Chicago meeting. In making up such an agreement may I suggest that you keep in mind the following: first, a code for fair trade practices; second a marketing agreement which would pertain to wholesale and retail prices. A brief outline of points to be care-

fully considered in a code of trade practices is attached.

I will appreciate all journal space you can give this important meeting.

JAMES GWIN, *President*  
American Honey Pro-  
ducers' League.

Madison, Wisconsin  
September 8, 1933

#### *Outline*

The code for fair trade practices should be uppermost in our minds.

The marketing code could be handled later.

In formulating the items that best meet your own section, please consider solicitors, special routes, buying leads, hiring employees, territories, giving goods away, paying employees, bottles, standardization, premiums, discounts, exclusive devices, advertising, special deliveries.

#### BEEES AND HONEY AT THE WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

There was a time during the past year when it looked as though there would be no State Fair this year. The Legislature was at a time decidedly of the opinion that no effort should be made to hold the Fair this year, and finally the Fair was practically put on its own resources—in other words, it must pay for itself out of the receipts. But a Fair was held and for the first time in a number of years, paid all expenses out of gate receipts. Everyone came home with an enthusiastic report of the Fair and all its parts.

Due to the initiative and energy displayed by Mr. Gwin, the Bee and Honey Exhibit was a grand success, and in order that the members of our association may have some idea of what really took place, I have asked Mr. Gwin for a complete list of the prizes and asked Miss Taylor of the Institute to furnish an account of what took place in the Bee and Honey Exhibit.

#### NATIONAL HONEY WEEK NOVEMBER 13-18

We need to demonstrate our product before the public and this year should be particularly desirable because there is a short crop throughout the United States, and the honey prices are making an appreciable advance. We need to build up our prices in Wisconsin, and here is an opportunity to do so.

New developments concerning levulose, the principal sugar found in honey give us a chance for better sales talks—see the article in this issue.

The Kellogg Co. is working out a new design for a Honey Poster and a Honey Leaflet, both of which will be available for beekeepers to use during National Honey Week. We suggest that our beekeepers who are interested make an immediate request to the Kellogg Co. at Battle Creek, Mich. for honey posters and honey leaflets to use during National Honey Week.

The Du Pont Co. will have a special feature exhibit at their Empire Building Salon, New York City and Experimental Store at Jersey City.

The Pabst Corporation are trying to bring something concerning honey into their national radio hour, and may have some special recipe sheets available for beekeepers.

The Minneapolis division of the General Mills, which in previous years has through Betty Crocker, presented honey broadcasts, may also have something in their later program.

The Institute is making an attempt to get the railway dining cars to feature honey combinations during the week.

The Institute is also soliciting help from numerous trade publications like *Bakers' Helper*, *The Confectioner*, *Grocery Trade News*, etc.

The Institute has some special cards in which they offer over 200 tested recipes for 10 cents. The 10 cents is

to cover the cost of postage in sending out the recipes to those who may reply. The purpose of this card is to interest consumers in securing recipes for the use of honey. They can be handed out by beekeepers to interested persons and the Institute will furnish recipes on application from the consumers. Cards can be secured from the Institute at the rate of 40 cents per 100, \$1.60 per 500, and \$3.00 for 1,000.

The Institute is also trying to put out a new leaflet of the folder type that will lend itself well to distribute with jars or pails of honey—the prices will be reasonable so that the beekeepers can afford to buy them. Send in your request early so that the request may give you quotations and also decide whether or not they can afford to have them printed.

#### *National Honey Week Material*

Changes:

Radio Broadcasts Available this year are:

1. New uses for Our Oldest Sweet 7 to 10 minutes to give broadcast. Can be given in 5 minutes if recipes are not repeated.
2. Honey, An Important Flavor Food—5 to 7 minutes.
3. Honey Helpings for our Parties—7 to 10 minutes.
4. A New Respect for an Old Sweet—15 minutes. (This is a copy of broadcast given by Dr. Schuette).

Each broadcast ten cents (10c) or set of 4—30c.

Broadcasts given during 1932 National Honey Week by Government officials and Food Companies are in Mimeograph Form. Any one of these will give you excellent Talking Points in Honey Sales Promotion. You may order one or more of these.

REVIVING OLD-TIME SIMPLICITY—(Mentions honey 45 times in 15 minute broadcast). Given by

M. Betty Crocker, General Mills, Inc. (6 pages)—15c.

HONEY NEWS FOR MODERN HOMEMAKERS — (Mentions honey 56 times in 15 minutes broadcast). Given by Miss Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Radio School of Cookery (5 pages)—15c.

THE HOUSEHOLD CALENDAR—An interview between Miss Ruth Van Deman, Bureau of Home Economics and James I. Hambleton, Bureau of Entomology (Mentions honey 41 times in 15 minute broadcast). (2 pages)—5c.

CHEMISTS SERVE PRODUCER AND USERS OF HONEY—Given by Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils—(mentions honey 41 times in 15 minute broadcast) (2 pages)—5c.

OUR DAILY FOOD—(Mentions honey 65 times in 15 minute broadcast). Given by Colonel Goodbody and Judge (8 pages)—15c.

Story of Honey—Kellogg's Supper Song by Singing Lady—for Children—4 pages—5c.

Full Set—50c

Watch all beekeeping journals for Announcements of Radio Broadcasts to be given this year. Special Cards and Recipe Leaflets furnished members at Cost. MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN EARLY so American Honey Institute can give you the service you want and need.

#### THROUGH THE SPY GLASS AT THE STATE FAIR

MISS LAVONNE TAYLOR

August 27 to September 1—What a Week!

The Wisconsin State Fair this year was a great success, but not as important to us as the success of the re-organized Bee and Honey Building and exhibits in which a number of the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association had a part.

The building itself was so much more attractive than in years previous. Some very noticeable remodeling had been done under the direction of Mr. Gwin. There is now but one front entrance and that is in the center of the building; thus enabling visitors to see the beautiful exhibits as they enter. (You will remember that before this remodeling a large partition in the center obstructed this view). The displays were even prettier than ever; Sauk County took all honors this year with Washington County second.\* A very popular place was the glass case in which the prize honey items were displayed. There never was a time when there wasn't some one copying these recipes and more often several ladies were doing so.

The demonstration booth was equipped with a modernistic gas stove, Electrolux refrigerator and kitchen table. Hot honey gingerbread topped with honey meringue, butter wafers with honey meringue and Rice Krispies, were served to visitors who stopped at the booth.

The exhibit which appeared on the wall (and which formed a very nice background for the booth) was prepared by Professor H. F. Wilson of the Department of Economic Entomology at the University of Wisconsin. It actually showed the sixteen constituents taken from a two pound jar of Wisconsin honey. The charts above this exhibit were in large print and could easily be read fifty feet from the booth.

The following chart was particularly showy—"Honey is produced by honey bees from the nectar of flowers. Its flavor and color are derived from the nectar. Both vary with the flowers from which the nectar is taken. Nearly all Wisconsin honey is made from the blossoms of clover, basswood

and buckwheat. Small amounts are secured from Wild Raspberry, Goldenrod and a variety of wild flowers. Natural Wisconsin honey contains about 76% sugar, 17% water, 1.15% dextrin and 0.2% ash (mineral matter, phosphorus, manganese, magnesium, etc.)

Another chart showed the chemical analysis of a typical Wisconsin honey as follows:\*

1. Original sample of honey—		
2 pounds.		
Substances that can be measured	%	Ozs.
2. Water	17	5.44
3. Levulose	40	12.80
4. Dextrose	35	11.20
5. Sucrose	2	.64
6. Dextrins & Gums	1.5	.47
7. Ash (mineral matter: phosphorus, manganese, magnesium, etc.)	.2	.06
Total	95.7	30.61

Substances difficult to measure		
8. Pollen grains		
9. Beeswax		
10. Albuminoids (proteins)		
11. Chlorophyll (decomposition products)		
12. Yellow pigments		
13. Carotin (a plant pigment)		
14. Xanthophyll (a plant pigment)		
15. Dark pigments (of unknown composition)		
16. Formic Acid		
17. Malic Acid		
Total	4.30%	1.39 oz.

*Substances known to be present in honey but difficult to demonstrate*

- Enzymes:
- Invertase Converts sucrose to dextrose and levulose.
  - Diastase Converts starch to maltose

\* Now you tell me what is lovelier than row upon row of glass jars of honey?

\* Revised for Wisconsin honey from a chart and samples prepared by Mr. J. I. Hambleton of the United States Bee Culture Laboratory.

Catalase Decomposes hydrogen peroxide

Inulase Converts inulin to levulose

Aromatic bodies—terpenes, aldehydes

Higher alcohols—mannitol, dulcitol

Rare sugars, melezitose, etc.

The food display caused a great deal of favorable comment. These items were displayed on the counter in the center of the exhibit. The most popular dish seemed to be the large Honey Baked Ham. The next favorite was Honey Fruit Cake. This counter also boasted of Honey Peach Pickles, Honey Cherry Sauce, Honey Apricot Spread, Pabst-ett Straws, Nut Bread, White Cake with Honey Meringue frosting, Apricot Tea Biscuits, Filled Date Bisquick Ring and three varieties of honey cookies. All of these items were prepared by Mrs. M. F. Jensen in the testing kitchen of A. H. I.

*Women and recipes!* Women are funny that way—no matter how many they have they always seem to want more. And as a general rule we find they do try them,—maybe not more than once but they always try out a new recipe. It's our job to make honey recipes so attractive and appealing that these housewives will be delighted with their first result and will make honey combinations over and over again. We want them to consider honey as a staple ingredient in their pantry the same as milk, butter, eggs, etc.

The recipe sheets distributed at the demonstration booth consisted of—

10,000 copies of Pabst-ett Honey Recipes

10,000 copies of Kellogg's Honey leaflets

5,000 sheets of recipes especially prepared for this week

200 special cards from American Honey Institute

All of this material was completely exhausted by Thursday noon. After that time the best we could do was to

tell these interested persons to write to A. H. I. for a set of "honey helpings". To date 27 requests have been received indicating they were not able to get recipes at the booth and that they were told if they requested these sheets from A. H. I. they would be sent.

Some of the ladies said their friends had been to the Fair the previous day and had told them to be sure to get the honey recipes in the Bee and Honey Building, so they made a special effort to stop and get them. Very often they would say, "If you have an extra copy I would love to take one to my daughter," etc.

We were very proud of the two 4-H Club girls from Washington County, Miss Una Gruhle and Miss Jeane Foote, who demonstrated, "A Breakfast With Honey" on Monday Tuesday and Thursday. Their demonstration lasted an hour and they repeated it twice each day the three days they were able to be there. I'm sure you will be interested in their menu and here it is—

Honey Baked Apple

Oatmeal drizzled with Honey

Honey Raisin Whole Wheat Bread

Butter and Milk

They actually prepared these items before their audience and after the demonstration gave a sample of their bread to each visitor.

Twice each day Mr. duBois of the duBoise Honey Candy Company at Milwaukee gave a demonstration of his honey candies. His honey candies are delicious and a great deal of interest was shown in his demonstration.

The questions asked of a demonstrator are too numerous to mention. But to give you a little idea of what some of them are like here are a few I was asked during the Fair last week: Oh, can you cook with honey? Oh, are there so many colors in honey? Well, I don't like honey—every time I've had honey it's spoiled,—gone to sugar—don't you know,—why does

it do that? Honey is so sticky I wouldn't think of messing up my kitchen with it. Is honey any better to eat than sugar so far as food value is concerned? Does cooking honey destroy its food value? What is the best honey to buy? I never buy honey only in the comb because I never know if bottled honey is pure, and on and on they go.

I wish a record could have been kept of the homemakers who stopped at the demonstration booth. The figure would amaze you. We not only talked to housewives but home demonstration agents, home economics teachers and 4-H Club leaders. Among the celebrities who visited the demonstration booth were—Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones (Univ. of Wis.), Mrs. Lois Hurley (homepage editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer—and by the way how many of you read her honey article on pages 8-11 in the June 10 issue of that publication?), and Eleanor Brown, Marquette Radio Hour. During our conversation Eleanor Brown stated she would be very happy to include honey in her broadcasts. And to prove she meant just that, on Friday, September 1 she gave a honey broadcast over Station WHAD, 9:30 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. This is the Marquette Radio Hour. Tune in on Eleanor Brown's chats every Friday morning at that time.

And I must not forget to tell you about the banquet Thursday night. The doors of the honey building were closed at 10 o'clock and all the exhibitors and some of the fair officials were invited to attend. The delicious Bisquick biscuits were prepared by Mrs. Shultis, Miss Pearl Kleeber and Mrs. V. G. Howard. You can imagine how many biscuits it took to satisfy three large tables of hungry people. We had honey and hot biscuits, and soy beans if you please, honey cakes and cookies, ice-cold sugar melons and coffee. Some very excellent talks were given after-

wards and everyone enjoyed the evening a great deal. In fact, the party didn't break up until after one a.m. Those of you who couldn't attend can imagine what a good time must have been had by all! Now I ask you, is that the hours beekeepers keep. Somehow I feel as though you producers are giving me the wrong start in life and not only that but a different impression of beekeepers than I had before,—yes, very very different! But I think we'd better end this epistle right here. Unless I let you in on some of the gossip that traveled about the Bee and Honey Building that week;—for instance,

Someone attempted to bake a cake in the broiler instead of the oven!

Someone who made gingerbread batter so rich it fell!

Of a loaf of bread that stayed in the oven just an hour longer than the recipe called for.

And someone so clumsy they sat in fly paper . . .

#### AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE RECEIVERS FOR WISCONSIN

Following is a complete list of Institute honey receivers for Wisconsin—  
W. W. Lawton, Ft. Atkinson (Jefferson Co.)

A. R. Lawton, Viola (Richland Co.)

Chas. N. Roy, Sparta (Monroe Co.)

Ed. Hassinger, Jr., Greenville (Outagamie Co.)

Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna (Outagamie Co.)

J. Willard Hall, Readstown (Vernon Co.)

Chas. Heisel, Rockton (Vernon Co.)

F. B. Kelsey, Delavan (Walworth Co.)

Ed. Byrns, West Bend (Washington Co.)

A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum (Washington Co.)

Albert Peglow, Brillion (Calumet Co.)

\*Mrs. C. A. Wood, South Wayne (LaFayette Co.)

\*Mrs. Herman Feenje, Monticello (Green Co.)

\*Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Feenje were appointed in July. We are sorry, but we can't blame the printer.

Beekeepers in the vicinity of the counties named are requested to leave their donations with the receivers indicated in their localities.

Can't we have some volunteers for the localities which do not have receivers as yet?

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WISCONSIN STATE FAIR  
LIST OF PRIZES  
BEE AND HONEY DEPARTMENT

---

*Class I*

Most attractive display of comb honey:

- 1, John Kneser, Hales Corners;
- 2, Jos. M. Barr, 2189 So. 81st St., West Allis;
- 3, A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.

Most attractive display of liquid honey: 1, Gilbert Schultz, Reedsburg; 2, Jos. M. Barr; 3, John Kneser.

Most attractive display of granulated extracted honey: 1, Jos. M. Barr; 2, John Kneser; 3, A. L. Kleeber;

*Class II*

Individual General Exhibit: 1, A. L. Kleeber; 2, Jos. M. Barr; 3, Gilbert Schultz.

*Quality Goods—Class III*

White Comb Honey: 1, C. A. Wood, South Wayne; 2, Jos. M. Barr; 3, V. G. Howard, 4152 So. Howell Ave., Milwaukee.

Light Amber Comb Honey: 1, A. L. Kleeber; 2, Chas. Pritchard, Wisconsin Rapids.

Buckwheat Comb Honey: 1, V. G. Howard; 2, A. L. Kleeber; 3, Mrs. L. Shultis.

Extracted White Clover Honey: 1, Albert Peglow, Brillion; 2, Mrs. L. Shultis, Reedsburg; 3, A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum.

Extracted Basswood Honey: 1, A. L. Kleeber; 2, A. H. Seefeldt; 3, Mrs. L. Shultis.

Extracted Sweet Clover Honey: 1, John Kneser; 2, V. G. Howard; 3, Albert Peglow;

Extracted Light Amber Honey: 1, A. L. Kleeber; 2, Walter Diehnelt; 3, Chas. Pritchard.

Extracted Amber Honey: 1, A. L. Kleeber; 2, Chas. Pritchard; 3, Gilbert Schultz.

Extracted Buckwheat Honey: 1, A. L. Kleeber; 2, v. G. Howard; 3, Gilbert Schultz.

Extracted Granulated Honey: 1, Chas. Pritchard; 2, A. L. Kleeber; 3, A. H. Seefeldt;

Three Extracting Combs, Hoffman Size: 1, Jos. M. Barr; 2, Paul J. Cypher; 3, A. H. Seefeldt.

Three Extracting Combs, Shallow Size: 1, John Kneser; 2, Jos. M. Barr; 3, Walter Diehnelt.

One Cake of Beeswax: 1, A. H. Seefeldt; 2, John Kneser; 3, A. L. Kleeber.

Attractive Display of Beeswax: 1, Jos. M. Barr; 2, A. H. Seefeldt; 3, Paul J. Cypher.

One Apple Pie, Honey Sweetened: 1, V. G. Howard; 2, Ralph Irwin, Lancaster; 3, Jos. M. Barr.

One Fruit Cake: 1, Jos. M. Barr; 2, Mrs. L. Shultis; 3, Ralph Irwin;

One Layer Cake: 1, Ralph Irwin; 2, Walter Diehnelt; 3, Jos. M. Barr.

Honey Candy: 1, Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls; 2, Jos. M. Barr; 3, Ralph Irwin.

Twelve Rolled Cookies: 1, Walter Diehnelt; 2, Chas. Pritchard; 3, Jos. M. Barr.

Twelve Drop Cookies: 1, Ralph Irwin; 2, V. G. Howard; 3, Mrs. L. Shultis.

Assortment of canned fruit, jelly, etc., with honey only: 1, Chas. Pritchard; 2, Jos. M. Barr; 3, Ralph Irwin.

Golden Italian Bees: 1, John Kneser; 2, A. L. Kleeber; 3, Walter Diehnelt.

Three Banded Bees with Queen in Hive: 1, C. A. Wood; 2, V. G. Howard; 3, John Kneser.

Carnolian Bees with Queens in Hive: 1, A. H. Seefeldt; 2, John Kneser.

Display of Graded Comb Honey: 1, C. A. Wood; 2, John Kneser; 3, A. L. Kleeber.

Display of Graded Extracted Honey: 1, Jos. M. Barr; 2, Gilbert Schultz; 3, Chas. Pritchard.

#### Class IV

County Association Exhibits: 1, Sauk County Beekeepers' Ass'n.; 2, Washington County Beekeepers' Ass'n.; 3, Milwaukee County Beekeepers' Ass'n.

Milwaukee—First prize awards in the largest honey and bee show in the Mississippi Valley, being held this week at the Wisconsin State Fair, are announced as follows:

Most Attractive Display of Comb Honey: John Kneser, Hales Corners.

Most Attractive Display of Liquid Honey: Gilbert Schultz, Reedsburg.

Most Attractive Display of Granulated Extracted Honey: Jos. M. Barr, 2189 So. 81st St., West Allis.

Individual General Exhibit: A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.

White Comb Honey: Clifford A. Wood, South Wayne.

Light Amber Comb Honey: A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.

Buckwheat Comb Honey: V. G. Howard, 4152 So. Howell Ave., Milwaukee.

Extracted White Clover Honey: Albert Peglow, Brillion.

Extracted Basswood Honey: A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.

Extracted Sweet Clover Honey: John Kneser, Hales Corners.

Extracted Light Amber Honey: A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.

Extracted Amber Honey: A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.

Extracted Buckwheat Honey: A. L. Kleeber.

Extracted Granulated Honey: Charlie Pritchard, Wisconsin Rapids.

Three Extracting Combs, Hoffman Size: Jos. M. Barr, 2189 So. 81st St., West Allis.

Three Extracting Combs, Shallow Size: John Kneser, Hales Corners.

One Cake of Beeswax: A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum.

Attractive Display of Beeswax: Jos. M. Barr, 2189 So. 81st St., West Allis.

One Apple Pie, Honey Sweetened: V. G. Howard, 4152 So. Howell Ave., Milwaukee.

One Fruit Cake: Jos. M. Barr, 2189 So. 81st St., West Allis.

One Layer Cake: Ralph Irwin, Lancaster.

Honey Cake: Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls.

Twelve Rolled Cookies: Walter Diehnelt, Menomonee Falls.

Twelve Drop Cookies: Ralph Irwin, Lancaster.

Assortment of Canned Fruit, Jelly, etc., with Honey only: Charlie Pritchard, Wisconsin Rapids.

Golden Italian Bees: John Kneser, Hales Corners.

Three Banded Bees with Queen in Hive: Clifford A. Wood, South Wayne.

Carnolian Bees with Queens in Hive: A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum.

Display of Graded Comb Honey: Clifford A. Wood, South Wayne.

Display of Graded Extracted Honey: Jos. M. Barr, 2189 So. 81st St., West Allis.

County Association Exhibits:  
1. Sauk County Beekeepers Ass'n.  
2. Washington County Beekeepers Ass'n.  
3. Milwaukee County Beekeepers Ass'n.





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# December 1, 1933

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—An important date to every beekeeper who expects to get the most out of his bees, because Gleanings in Bee Culture helps him do that. We have been making a special offer of Gleanings in Bee Culture for 2 years for \$1.00. We are forced now to withdraw this special offer on December 1, 1933. Our new rate will be 2 years for \$1.50; 3 years for \$2.00.



NEW PRICE

## 2 Years, \$1.50

3 Years, \$2.00; Foreign, 2 years, \$2.00  
Effective Dec. 1, 1933.

### Save Money!

Send your subscriptions to  
Gleanings in Bee Culture  
Until December 1, 1933

## 2 YEARS for \$1.00

Tell your friends.

**The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio, Publishers**

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. IX

NOVEMBER, 1933

NO. 11

## Bulletin Board

How much honey, with a slight basswood tinge, have you for sale?  
Large lots are in demand at 61½c per pound.

### NATIONAL HONEY WEEK—NOVEMBER 13-18

You can secure National Honey Week posters and special honey recipe leaflets from the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, free of charge. The Secretary's office can furnish Badger Brand honey posters, "Wisconsin Honey Helpings", free of charge.

### ANNUAL CONVENTION OF WIS. STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASS'N.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 23 & 24, Hotel Plankinton

### NATIONAL MEETING AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE AND ANNUAL MEETING AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

Feb. 19, 20, 21, Minneapolis, Minn.

### Proposed Marketing Agreement for Commercial Honey Producers

A meeting was held at Chicago, Oct. 13 & 14, at which a marketing code was agreed upon, and an attempt will be made to put this into operation through the National Agricultural Adjustment Association. A full report of the advancement of this code will be presented at the annual convention.

## Table of Contents

Annual Convention Program.

Proposed Marketing Agreement.

A Code for Commercial Honey Producers.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. France Observe 53rd Wedding Anniversary.

Honey Prices.

National Honey Week.

Buzzes About Wisconsin.

## LOWER PRICES! PROMPT SERVICE!

When combined with  
QUALITY are just what  
you have been looking for in

### HONEY CONTAINERS

2½ lb. Cans  
5 lb. Pails  
10 lb. Pails  
60 lb. Cans

Glass Jars—Shipping Cases  
Comb Honey Wrappers

Write For Prices

**August Lotz Co.**  
Boyd, Wis.

## Foundation and Supplies

We manufacture foundation,  
and meet the needs of beekeep-  
ers in sections, shipping cases,  
and a full line of supplies. Write  
us for prices.

**Gus Dittmer Co.**  
Augusta, Wis.

## Classified Ad

CARLOAD or less comb and extracted  
honey. Mail samples and delivered  
price. C. W. Aeppler Company,  
Oconomowoc, Wis.

### MIDDLE TENNESSEE Apiaries

Offer leather colored Ital-  
ian Queens bred from  
mothers imported from  
northern Italy.

1 to 6 queens, 45c ea.; 7 to  
25 queens, 40c ea.; 26 to  
50 queens, 35c ea.; 51 to  
75 or more, 30c ea.

JOE B. TATE & SON  
1029 Lischey Ave.  
Nashville, Tennessee

### NATIONAL HONEY WEEK BROADCASTS

Be sure and listen to these pro-  
grams, and tell your friends about  
them—we are listing the ones which  
will be of most interest to our Wis-  
consin beekeepers and friends.

*Honey, Molasses & Maple Syrup—*  
by Miss Baker, Rumford Baking  
Powder Broadcast

WBBM, Chicago.—Mon. & Thurs.

Nov. 13 & 16, 10:15 A.M.

WLW, Cincinnati.—Mon. & Thurs.

Nov. 13 & 16, 11:00 A.M.

KFTP, Minneapolis.—Mon. & Thurs.

Nov. 13 & 16, 11:00 A.M.

*Chemists Seek New Uses for Honey—*  
by Dr. C. A. Brown

Farm & Home Hour Program, U. S. Dept. of  
Agriculture, National Net Work—Tuesday,  
Nov. 14, 12:54 noon to 12:59 noon.

*Honey in Christmas Cooking—*by Mrs.  
Malitta F. Jensen

WHA—Home Makers' Program, University Sta-  
tion, Madison, Thurs., Nov. 16, 10:00 A.M.

Statement of the Ownership, Management,  
Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Con-  
gress of August 24, 1912, of Wisconsin Bee-  
keeping Magazine published monthly at Mad-  
ison, Wisconsin, for October 1, 1933.

1. Publisher, Wisconsin State Beekeepers'  
Ass'n., Madison, Wis. Editor, Managing Edi-  
tor, and Business Manager—H. F. Wilson,  
Madison, Wis.

2. Owners, Wisconsin State Beekeepers'  
Ass'n., Madison, Wis.

3. Bondholders, Mortgages, and other se-  
curities—None.

H. F. Wilson, Managing Editor.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th  
day of October, 1933.

Viola Wood, Notary Public.  
My commission expires May 17, 1936.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. IX

NOVEMBER, 1933

NO. 11

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

Published the First of Each Month

Entered as second class matter January 1, 1928 at the Post Office at Madison, Wisconsin, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	V. G. Howard, Milwaukee
Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

R. Benedict.....	Greenwood
A. L. Kleeber.....	Reedsburg
A. E. Wolkow.....	Hartford

Annual membership fee, \$1.00, which includes one year's subscription to "Wisconsin Beekeeping"

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## ANNUAL CONVENTION PROGRAM, MILWAUKEE,

NOV. 23 & 24

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22

Board of Managers' Meeting ..... 7:30 P.M. Hotel Plankinton

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23

9:00 A.M. Registration—Paying of Dues—Social Meeting

10:00 A.M. Announcements & Reading of Minutes of Last Meeting—by Secretary

Secretary's Report—H. F. Wilson

Treasurer's Report—V. C. Howard

Report of Standing Committees—Label & Lithograph Pail Committee—Mr. Gwin

Appointment of Committees

Report of the Board of Managers

1:30 P.M. President's Address—A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum

2:00 P.M. The National Recovery Act as It Applies to the Beekeeping Industry—Kennith Hawkins, G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis.

2:30 P.M. Report on the American Honey Producers' League Code Meeting at Chicago, Oct. 13 & 14—James Gwin, Dept. of Markets, Madison, Wis.

3:00 P.M. Open Discussion and Questions

6:30 P.M. Honey Banquet Mezzanine Floor, Hotel Plankinton—E. L. Chambers, Toastmaster

Entertainment sponsored by Milwaukee beekeepers

## FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24

- 9:00 A.M. Social Meeting and Payment of Dues
- 9:15 A.M. Nutrition of the Honey Bee—H.F. Wilson, Beekeeping Department, University of Wis., Madison
- 9:30 A.M. Does the Quality of Brood-Combs Influence the Size of the Crop?—A. E. Wolkow, Hartford, Wis.
- 9:45 A.M. The Use of Honey in Candy Making—W. L. DuBois, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 10:05 A.M. American Honey Institute Report on National Honey Week—Miss Lavonne Taylor, American Honey Institute, Madison, Wis.
- 10:30 A.M. Developing the Honey Market Through Publicity—Lewis Parks, Chairman, American Honey Institute Finance Committee, Watertown, Wis.
- 11:00 A.M. What Effect Will the Occupation Tax Have on the Beekeeping Industry in Wisconsin?—E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison, Wis.
- 11:30 A.M. Immovable Frames and Movable Beekeepers—C. D. Adams, Chief Apiary Inspector, Madison, Wis.
- 2:00 P.M. Business Session, Election of Officers, and Final Discussion of the Beekeepers' Code.

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PROPOSED MARKETING  
AGREEMENT

*Relating to the Marketing of Package  
Bees and Queens Produced in the  
United States*

ABSTRACT

We wish it were possible to publish the proposed code in its entirety, but space does not permit.

\* \* \*

Article I defines package bees, queen and nucleus.

Articles II deals with the Control Committee which would have full power in directing the operations of the code through a Managing Director. The Committee would consist of five members to be selected one from Alabama, one from California, one from Louisiana, one from Texas, and the fifth would be selected by the four other members, and he should not be a resident of the states included in this agreement. The members of the

Committee would be selected annually prior to March 1. No salary was to be paid to any members of the Committee, but travelling expenses were to be allowed. This Committee was to appoint the Managing Director.

One of the more important items of this code is the prices which, if put into effect, would have to be followed by every seller of package bees and queens. Both wholesale and retail prices are to be set under this code, and any breeder who sells at less than a minimum price set by the code would be subject to a fine under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

One entire article containing 11 provisions deals with trade practices which if put into effect would immediately stabilize this part of the beekeeping industry as no other proceeding would.

In the administration of the code, the Managing Director would have complete control, and it would be required of each shipper that he make

regular reports to the Managing Director as to his sales and with regard to any irregular transactions in which he disposed of bees at prices less than those set by the code. The management of the code would be financed through assessments paid by the shippers under the agreement, the Governing Committee having the power to levy and collect all fees and assessments necessary to meet the costs of administration.

Each shipper would be required to apply for a license from the United States Secretary of Agriculture and under the Agricultural Adjustment Act it would be possible to stop any individual shipper from disposing of his bees in the event that he was found to have violated the provisions of the agreement.

This agreement, if approved by the Federal authorities, will go into effect as soon as it has been signed by shippers controlling the majority of the queen and package bee business in the United States, and under those conditions they will have powers that will extend out to even the smaller breeders and shippers who have not signed the code.

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#### A CODE FOR COMMERCIAL HONEY PRODUCERS

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Quite a few of our Wisconsin beekeepers have been wondering why the Association has not done something in relation to a code for beekeepers, having an idea that this comes under the National Recovery Act. Mr. Gwin and your Secretary have been active in this matter, and on September 21, your Secretary personally went to Milwaukee to consult with the national officers. At that time, the matter of possible loans to our beekeepers through the Refinance Corporation was also taken up, and the information secured that because the beekeepers did not have fixed property hold-

ings, there was some doubt as to whether or not they could secure loans.

A meeting of national scope, called by Mr. Gwin, was held at the St. Clair Hotel at Chicago, October 13 and 14, for the purpose of drawing up a code for the honey industry. Representatives from practically every section of the United States were there, including men from Oregon, Utah, California, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and New York. A very fine code has been drawn up, and will be submitted to the beekeepers at an early date. This code calls for a minimum price in both the wholesale and retail trades, based on regional differences. If the beekeepers throughout the United States will get together in helping to carry out this code, it will help the industry tremendously. It will, of course, be necessary to raise sufficient funds for the carrying out of this code, and that is likely to be the only draw-back. When your Editor left the meeting, it had not yet been decided what the charge would be, but it will probably run from 1-5 to 1-10 of a cent per pound for membership.

This code will come under the National Agricultural Adjustment Act, and if it goes into effect, will be backed by the powers of the Federal Government. We hope to have a copy of this Act ready to be put into the next issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeper", along with an abstract of the code for the queen breeders and dealers in package bees.

The question of loans to beekeepers was brought up at the Chicago meeting, and the following resolution was drawn up and will be sent to the Refinance Corporation:

Whereas, it is the opinion of the commercial honey producers at this convention that commercial honey production is an important agricultur-

al industry in the United States because it is known that in addition to great quantities of honey sold locally, thousands of carloads of honey enter the wholesale market annually;

Therefore, those persons, or groups of persons, engaged in and dependent upon commercial honey production for a livelihood, should be entitled to the same consideration under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as are any and all other agricultural industries;

Therefore, be it resolved that this convention held under the auspices of the American Honey Producers League, October 13 and 14, 1933, go on record as requesting a careful consideration of the honey industry and a reclassification of the same as a strictly agricultural pursuit;

And, be it further resolved, that this convention assembled, specially requests the Agricultural Adjustment Act Board to grant loans based upon the actual value of holdings to commercial honey producers on the same basis as for all other agricultural industries.

H. F. Wilson, Editor.

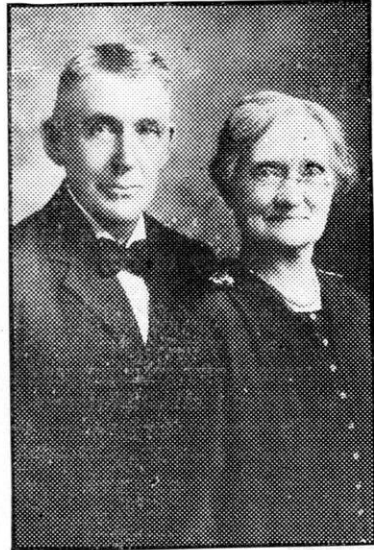
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MR. AND MRS. N. E. FRANCE  
OBSERVE 53RD WEDDING  
ANNIVERSARY

---

The members of the Wis. State Beekeepers' Association extend hearty congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Newell E. France, of Platteville, who celebrated their 53rd wedding anniversary recently at the home of their son, Walter, Madison, where members of the family gathered for a dinner and to celebrate the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. France, who are 76 and 75 years old respectively, drove their own car to Madison for the gathering. They still do all the work about their home in Platteville.



They are the parents of four sons and one daughter. Walter, Frank, and Mrs. J. L. Davidson live in Madison, Lloyd lives at Minneapolis, and Lawrence at Wisconsin Rapids. There are seven grandchildren.

Mr. France, who is state apiary inspector, is well known throughout Wisconsin, and received signal honors from the university college of agriculture several years ago as one of the Master Agriculturists of that year.

In more than 50 years that Mr. and Mrs. France have lived in this community, they have acquired many interesting and valuable relics, and their home is frequently the gathering place for their many friends.

—Cut and Article Courtesy Wis. State Journal

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HONEY PRICES

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There is a very definite trend toward an improvement in the wholesale price of honey. Some of our beekeepers sold early at 41½ cents per pound, but a good many others re-

fused to sell that low and some honey has been sold at 5c per pound.

Offers are now being made by dealers at 5 and 5½c and quotations from the Chicago market are 6c, so that at the present time our beekeepers should hold for at least 6c. Some honey has been sold at 7c, so that there is a great chance for improvement.

—Editor.

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### NATIONAL HONEY WEEK

November 13 to 18, 1933

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#### TO DO:

1. Read at once and better twice the attached suggested program for beekeepers. While this program was used in 1931, its plan still covers the present situation.

#### SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR BEEKEEPERS

*Arrange Honey Displays and Exhibits Everywhere—*

Displays should be:

- Neat
- Clean
- Attractive
- Educational
- Well labeled

Displays may consist of:

- Jars of Honey
- Combs of Honey
- Dishes or jars of food made with honey
- Fresh Salads dressed with honey (changed often enough to be always fresh and appealing)
- Sandwiches, Cakes and Cookies, Breads, Candies, Sundaes
- Miscellaneous — Jellies, Popcorn balls, etc.

Displays may be placed in:

- Grocery Stores
- Drug Stores
- Department Stores
- Hardware Stores
- Ice Cream Parlors
- Restaurants
- Hotels
- Banks

- Theaters
- Floral Stores
- Bakery Stores
- Schools
- Candy Shops

Include also:

- Observation Hive of Bees
- Educational Posters and Signs

The Institute will mail a special sheet of instructions for each type of store exhibit as well as instructions concerning best method of approach in securing cooperation of that type of store owner or manager. Each set of instructions, 10 cents. If you wanted instructions for drug store, grocery store, bakery shop and bank, the set would cost 40 cents. Instructions will include recipes for honey items any of these stores could feature.

#### *Honey Demonstrations*

Get the cooperation of your "women folks", and give them the Institute Outline for Honey Demonstrations. Let them study this and then give them all the honey they need to "put on" the demonstration. Here's a list of some of the "women folks" who may be willing to demonstrate honey to you:

Wives, Mothers, Sisters, Aunts, Nurses, Teachers, Cousins, Daughters, Cooking School Experts, Home Service Directors, Radio Household Chat Directors.

The Institute will furnish The Outline for Honey Demonstrators, which includes points on display arrangement, how to dress for such demonstrations, complete list of honey dishes to include in demonstration as well as exhibits—15 cents per copy.

#### *Bee and Honey Talks*

These are really educational lectures, and do a great deal to stimulate public interest as well as good-will. Five Talks—25 cents.

These talks are suitable for club meetings, school groups, luncheons, health groups and the like.



*Newspaper Publicity*

If your newspaper has a home page section, immediately contact the food editor. Give her a jar or comb of honey and recipes, and ask her to include one or more in her home pages. Tell her it is National Honey Week, and her readers are anxious to learn through her columns all about honey, and that this is the time to give them such copy. Each story—10 cents.

"Thanksgiving Dinner with Honey"

"The School Lunch"

"Honey Fruit Cakes"

"Football Flavor Flairs"—good candy to take to the game—The Autumn Hike—The Week End Auto Trip.

*Post Announcement in Public Places*

Place notices of National Honey Week everywhere you can: Post Office, Depots, Club Bulletin Boards, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.

All numbers of honey helpings will be sold to beekeepers at cost. Distribute these to every woman in your neighborhood. "Honey Way Menus" with 200 recipes by Miss Fischer—50 cents per copy; \$5.00 per dozen.

*Remember*

That the national success of Honey Week depends on how much you do locally.

That thousands of pounds of honey can be moved during this week and thousands of persons can be taught how to correctly use honey, all of which means Repeat Orders!

Please Don't Delay. Start right this minute on the program for concentrated effort on honey sales promotion for November 9th to 14th.

Beekeepers in each locality should get together, adopt uniform prices and cooperate to the last degree for National Honey Week program.

In addition American Honey Institute without charge will

1. Send a special announcement to educational directors for commercial companies.

2. Suggest a radio talk to household chat directors.
3. Send a special letter to all utility home service directors.
4. Ask U. S. Bureau of Home Economics to cooperate.
5. Print a special leaflet.
6. Ask hospital dietitians to cooperate.
7. Ask restaurateurs to cooperate.

2. Decide which of the suggestions are best adapted to your local needs.

3. Get your order or request in early for the outlines that will assist you in carrying out those suggestions.

4. Proceed to start your Local Program just as soon as possible (now) so you will be "all set" when November 13 to 18 arrives.

## CHANGES:

*Radio Broadcasts Available this year*

1. "New uses for Our Oldest Sweet"—7 to 10 minutes to give broadcast. Can be given in 5 minutes if recipes are not repeated.

2. "Honey, An Important Flavor Food"—5 to 7 minutes.

3. "Honey Helpings for our Parties"—7 to 10 minutes.

4. "A New Respect for an Old Sweet"—15 minutes (This is a copy of broadcast given by Dr. Schuette).

Each broadcast 10 cents or set of 4—30c.

Broadcasts given during 1932 National Honey Week by Government Officials and Food Companies are in mimeograph form. Any one of these will give you excellent talking points in honey sales promotion. You may order one or more of these.

"Reviving Old-Time Simplicity"—

(Mentions honey 45 times in 15 minute broadcast) Given by M. Betty Crocker, General Mills, Inc. (6 pages)—15c.

"Honey News for Modern Homemakers"—(Mentions honey 56 times in 15 minute broadcast). Given by Miss Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rum-

ford Radio School of Cookery. (5 pages)—15c.

"The Household Calendar"—An Interview between Miss Ruth Van Deman, Bureau of Home Economics and James I. Hambleton, Bureau of Entomology (Mentions honey 41 times in 15 minute broadcast) (2 pages)—5c.

"Chemists Serve Producers and Users of Honey"—Given by Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils—(Mentions honey 41 times in 15 minute broadcast) (2 pages)—5c.

"Our Daily Food"—(Mentions honey 65 times in 15 minute broadcast) Given by Colonel Goodbody and Judge (8 pages)—15c.

"Story of Honey"—Kellogg's Supper Song by Singing Lady—for Children—4 pages—5c.  
Full Set—50c.

Watch all beekeeping journals for Announcements of Radio Broadcasts to be given this year. National Honey Week stickers, Special Cards and Recipe Leaflets furnished members at cost. Make your wants known early so American Honey Institute can give you the Service you Want and Need.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN  
BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

We've a lot of news for you this time—and now that you have taken off the honey crop and the bees are taking care of themselves, there will probably be more leisure these frosty evenings for reading and writing—and we hope that many of you will be inclined to send us a report of your season's activities for this column.

In August, Mr. J. S. Sloniker, of Loyal, Clark County, reported that a lack of rain in his vicinity had resulted in there being no fall honey flow this year. He predicted an early frost.

Mr. George Jacobson, Kaukauna, Outagamie County, reported on August 20 that he had a good crop of honey, of good body and color and flavor. He stated—"It has been a long time since honey moved like it has the past few days, and may be a long time before it will move like this again."

Mr. Herman Wolff, of Mazomanie, Dane County, called at the Secretary's office early in September. Mr. Wolff said that he has 10 or 12 sixty pound cans of last year's honey for sale.

In a letter of August 23, Mr. G. M. Ranum, of Mt. Horeb, Dane County, wrote the honey flow in his locality was much heavier than he had expected it would be.

Mr. Jos. Legner, of Knowlton, Marathon County, wrote us optimistically on Sept. 1, in spite of adverse conditions he had experienced—"I have 20 stands of bees, and they couldn't do much. It was too dry here all summer. The crops were very small, and the potatoes will be still smaller unless we get rain soon to help the late ones. I hope that others are faring better than I."

"I have two parties peddling for me," writes C. W. Giauqua, Stanley, Chippewa County, on Sept. 15. "And they are selling honey faster than I can get it ready. I think these two men will dispose of my crop of extracted honey. Comb honey sells slowly, and I am afraid I will have a hard time getting rid of it."

*Do any of our members have buckwheat honey for sale?* We have had several inquiries as to where buckwheat honey might be procured, and we will be glad to refer these to our members who have it for sale.

You will remember that in the August "Buzzes" we included a report of Mr. Herbert Reim of Watertown about a peculiar condition of his bees which caused them to crawl about on the ground in great numbers. Mr. Peter C. Heinz, of West Allis,

Milwaukee County, wrote on September 11 that he has noticed the same trouble in his apiary for a number of years. I am including Mr. Heinz's letter in full—"I have an interesting observation to make which will be of interest to all Wisconsin beekeepers. I read about the trouble of Mr. Herbert H. Reim of Watertown with his bees, and I have had the same trouble for some years. It took me a long time to find out what the trouble was. To make a long story short, I discovered the cause by accident. I had a nice patch of poison Ivy on my line fence in full bloom. I had noticed my bees lying in front of their hives as if in a stupor unable to move, some running about nervously. That set me thinking that I have tumbled on the cause. I went and took a scythe and mowed the Ivy down, and I have had no more trouble since. It would not be safe for everyone to mow the stuff off, for he would be worse off than the bees!" (Mr. Heinz may be correct in this idea, but further evidence is necessary—Editor.)

Mr. Frank P. Reith, of Stratford, Marathon County, who is a new member of the Association, sent us a nice letter on September 26, with the following interesting information—"I have 80 colonies of bees, clean and free from disease, and have just finished extracting. We had a very good flow here on basswood, fireweed and goldenrod, and as a result, I have a nice lot of honey. I requeneed the 8th day of September, and all queens are laying and the bees are carrying pollen today. It surely is a pleasure to look through the hives and see brood in all of them. Last year I had to feed on the 20th of August. Honey is not selling very well as yet."

Mr. Albert Peglow, of Brillion (Calumet Co.), now located at Milwaukee for the winter months, has informed us that he is putting window displays of his honey in several Mil-

waukee Stores. He has promised us a picture of one of his displays and if they are of the same fine quality as the honey sausage he makes, they must be very good indeed. (And Professor Wilson will verify this statement). Mr. Peglow writes as follows in his letter of Sept. 13—"I received first premium on clover honey at the State Fair. In 'Buzzes', Miss Weidenkopf writes that I received a good flow of honey—but it isn't over yet. I can't get the supers empty when I extract—when I extracted supers and put them back on the hive for the bees to dry up, they said 'Thank you' and in 3 to 4 days they had them filled up again. I extracted some supers 3 times. The bees are working yet." (Uns gefällt Ihr "Gekritzel", Herr Peglow, chicken sie uns mehr davon.)

"The honey crop is about as good as I expected," Mr. E. M. Johnson of Blue Mounds, Dane County, wrote on Sept. 4. "And it is without any honey-dew, which I was dreading this year. Some of my relatives from Ohio were at Mauston last week, and report honeydew dripping on the sidewalks, so that it will make wintering difficult for bees in that vicinity." (What have our beekeepers in Juneau County to say about this? How about it, Mr. Price?)

Every so often, someone writes and tells us something nice, and it makes us feel good for days—This time it was Mr. Roland Klessig of Cleveland, Manitowoc County, and Mr. George Jacobson, of Kaukauna, both of whom complimented us on our "Wisconsin Honey Helpings." Both Mr. Glessig and Mr. Jacobson said that these honey recipes helped them a great deal in selling their honey. And they are *free* to all our members, but we are sorry to say our supply is getting small, and as a result, we are able to send only a limited number of copies to any one member.

Remember

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November 13 to 18

The Institute hopes to make

## HONEY WEEK THIS YEAR

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## American Honey Institute

417 N. FEW Street, Madison, Wisconsin



# GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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This Magazine

St. Catherines, Ont., Dec. 20, 1932.  
"I feel compelled at this time to say I still enjoy your journal but there is one unpleasant reaction and that is, I grab it and read it from cover to cover, and then have to wait a whole month for the next."—Chas. E. Phillips.

Hartford City, Ind., August 2, 1932.  
"I would hate to do without Gleanings, as I feel it has been a great help to me. Am more anxious for the Gleanings to arrive than I am for the daily paper."—Theo. C. Kirkpatrick.

La Porte City, Iowa, November 18, 1932  
"I certainly think you have a wonderful magazine as it has greatly helped me in beekeeping and I hope it has done likewise for a good many others."—Orville F. N. Loveless.

Ehrhardt, S. C., Jan. 16, 1932.  
"Personally. I have learned the essentials in beekeeping from experience and from Gleanings. However, I have two younger brothers whom I want to interest in bees, and Gleanings should help greatly."—T. L. B. Dannelly.

Batesville, Texas, Sept. 1, 1932.  
"We have been taking Gleanings since 1889, and would miss it coming every month."—J. and M. Harris.

Cresco, Iowa, Feb. 13, 1933.  
"Gleanings is worth more to me than the subscription price. I wouldn't get along without it."—Clement R. Kapler.

Ft. Pierce, Fla., June 24, 1932.  
"Just couldn't miss Gleanings at five times the Price."—Howard A. Stowe.

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. IX

DECEMBER, 1933

No. 12

## Bulletin Board

American Honey Producers' League convention

&

Annual Meeting American Honey Institute

FEB. 19, 20, 21—Hotel Nicklet, Minneapolis, Minn.

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—WE WISH OUR MEMBERS A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND A PROSPEROUS SEASON IN 1934—

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# THANKS

At the close of this, our 36th year, we wish to extend our sincere thanks to each and every beekeeper who has helped to make our success possible, and to extend to him the

SEASON'S GREETINGS

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## Classified Ad

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### QUEENBEEES BY AIR

The Zeppelin on its last trip to the Century of Progress Exhibition, carried 18 queenbees. They were taken to Rio de Janeiro, and from there by airship to Santos, their point of destination. (Bienenvater)—E. C. Alfonsus.

### BEE JOURNALS IN TWO LANGUAGES

In order to provide a larger circulation, Russian Arabian, Japanese and Hungarian bee journals appear now with abstracts in a second language. The Russian use Egyptian abstract in English; the Hungarians in German and the Japanese in Esperanto. (Bienenvater)—E. C. Alfonsus.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. IX

DECEMBER, 1933

No. 12

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

Published the First of Each Month

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Annual membership fee, \$1.00, which includes one year's subscription to "Wisconsin Beekeeping"

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## PUBLICATION OF WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING TO BE CHANGED

This will be the last issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" in its present form, and the January, 1934, issue will appear as a supplement in "Wisconsin Horticulture" if the Executive Committee approves a proposed plan of affiliation between the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association and the State Horticultural Society. Through reduced prices for containers by competing companies and a change in the contract for pails, the Association during the past year was unable to maintain its source of revenue from pail orders, and the Association treasury has been depleted to such an extent that it seemed unwise to attempt continuing "Wisconsin Beekeeping" in its present form. Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, has accepted the Editorship and we all hope that our beekeepers will continue their cooperation in helping Mr. Rahmlow to make "Wisconsin Beekeeping" newsy and satis-

factory to the members of the Association.

I believe that it will be much easier to carry on the Association work with two secretaries instead of one. All matters relating to the finances of the Association should be referred to Miss Weidenkopf, Box 2020, Univ. Station, Madison; Other matters connected with the work of the Association should be sent to Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, Secretary, State Horticultural Society, 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wis.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

November 23 & 24, 1933, Hotel Plankinton, Milwaukee, Wis.

The meeting of the Board of Managers was called to order at 7:50 P.M. by President Seefeldt. Mr. Wilson read the minutes of the last Board of Managers' meeting, which were approved as read.

A Credential Committee made up of Mr. C. W. Stauss and Mr. John



Kneser reported the following qualified delegates:

Miss Clara Jones, Washington

County Beekeepers' Association

Mr. E. W. Puhl, Chippewa County  
Beekeepers' Association

Mr. C. W. Stauss, Sheboygan  
County Beekeepers' Association

Mr. John Kneser, Milwaukee  
County Beekeepers' Association

Qualified delegates whose credentials had been received, but who were not present at the meeting were—A. L. Kleeber, Sauk, Co., E. L. Badger, Rock Co., and Mr. Hildemann, Shawano County. Mr. Hildemann was in the city, but unable to attend this session of the Board of Managers' meeting, and he so notified the Secretary.

Others present at the meeting were—V. G. Howard, Mr. Wm. Sass, Mr. A. E. Wolkow, Mr. Rahmlow, Mr. Aeppler, Mr. Jacobson, President Seefeldt, Mr. Wilson and Miss Weidenkopf.

Prof Wilson expressed his desire to be relieved of the position of Secretary of the Association, and explained a plan whereby Mr. Rahmlow, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society was willing to act in the capacity of Corresponding Secretary, providing Miss Weidenkopf would act as Recording and financial Secretary. He explained that because of the financial conditions and the loss in pail revenue due to the cut in prices by various dealers that there was little hope of revenue from this source during the coming year, and that he thought it much better to discontinue "Wisconsin Beekeeping" with the December issue than carry it on for two or three months and then have to let it die. A new scheme which if approved by the Association would make it possible to affiliate with the State Horticultural Society and have "Wisconsin Beekeeping" items carried in a four page section of that journal for \$14.00 or less per month. He felt that this

could be done and if conditions improved in a few years, "Wisconsin Beekeeping" might again be undertaken by the Association.

The following recommendations were adopted, to be referred to the convention for action—

1. The Board of Managers recommends that the matter of affiliating the State Association with the State Horticultural Society be turned over to the Executive Committee and Secretary Wilson, to be decided whether the Association affiliate with this Society.

2. The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association continue its affiliation with the American Honey Producers' League.

3. The Board of Managers recommends that \$100 be pledged to the support of the American Honey Institute, provided there are sufficient funds in the Treasury; the Executive Committee will decide whether the finances of the Association will permit the expenditure.

4. The Board of Managers recommends that the Association approve the plan of the Executive Committee to recognize and honor Mr. Kleeber and Mr. Hildemann by giving them Honorary Life Membership in the Association.

5. The Board of Managers recommends that the Chairman appoint a special committee of two or three members to draw up rules for a standard to determine who is fit to receive Honorary Membership in the Association in the future.

6. The Board of Managers recommends that the selection of a delegate to the 1934 American Honey Producers' League be left to the Executive Committee.

7. The Board of Managers recommends that the time and place of the next state meeting be left to the Executive Committee.

The Board of Managers meeting adjourned at 10 P.M., subject to the call of President Seefeldt.

*Thursday Morning—Nov. 23*

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Jacobson, Vice-President, at 10:30 A.M.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, and made several announcements. The minutes were approved as read.

Professor Wilson then extended to the convention the good wishes of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce for the success of the meeting. He also passed on to the convention the greetings and good wishes of Dr. S. B. Fracker, former State Entomologist of Wisconsin—Dr. Fracker wrote—"For the last two or three years, I have intended each year to ask that my greetings to the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association be extended at the annual meeting, but each time I have happened to learn the date of the Association meeting too late to be able to reach you. I now understand that the convention will be held this year on November 23 and 24, and am accordingly passing on my best wishes. This applies not only to the Association as an organization but also to the individual members whose friendship I remember with great pleasure. While, as you know, my present work is not connected in any way with beekeeping, I enjoy keeping up with the industry by reading 'Gleanings' each month. I also see Mr. Hambleton and Mr. Marvin from time to time here. The fact that the beekeepers have been interested in working out a code in the same manner as other American industries has been of especial interest recently.—Sincerely yours, S. B. Fracker."

Mr. V. G. Howard then read the Treasurer's report for the year to the convention, and a motion was passed that it be turned over to the Auditing Committee.

The Secretary then presented his report for 1933, and a motion was passed that the report be accepted as read, subject to the approval of the Auditing Committee.

Mr. James Gwin, Chairman of the Label and Lithographed Pail Committee, reported that judging from the inventory of the stock of labels on hand at the printer's, there would be no need to consider having a new stock of labels made up at this time. Mr. Gwin also reported to the convention that slightly over 100-5 lb. lithographed pails were now in stock, and about 1200-10 lb. lithographed pails. Mr. Gwin's report was accepted as read.

The following committees were then appointed by Mr. Jacobson—

*Auditing Committee*—Mr. Ivan Whiting, Mr. Raymond Ericson.

*Resolutions Committee*—Mr. James Gwin, Mr. E. W. Puhl and Mr. V. G. Howard.

The report of the Board of Managers meeting was then read by the Secretary.

A report of the State Association membership contest was then given by Miss Weidenkopf. She reported the following members had participated in the contest, with the indicated number of points to their credit—

R. Benedict, Greenwood	3 points
F. Hartung, Elmwood	3 points
Newton Boggs, Viroqua	9 points
A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum	3 points
Claude Moll—Ashland	3 points
H. W. Knight, Dalton	3 points
Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna	3 points

Mr. C. W. Aeppler who had indicated that he had a plan which he wished to submit to the Association for action, was then called upon to explain to the convention his proposal. Mr. Aeppler stated that two important things should be done without delay to put the beekeeping industry back on its feet in Wisconsin—

First, To establish a minimum price for a 5 pound pail of honey in Wisconsin;

Second, No dark honey should be placed in retail packages and sold on the retail market.

Mr. Aeppler suggested that the President appoint a committee of 7 men to confer with the Department of Markets to get this plan accomplished.

Mr. Aeppler stated that as honey is now retailing in 5 pound pails in chain stores at 59c, he would think that 65c would be a good price to set for the 5 pound pail, considering the fact that the cost of pails, labels and bee supplies will probably advance 10% the first of the year.

Mr. Gwin then stated that it was impossible for the Department of Agriculture and Markets to set a price on any product, except in cities of a certain class, and then only after the Legislature has passed a law empowering the Department of Markets to do so with any designated product.

Mr. Adams explained in detail that there had been considerable agitation about the term "ungraded" in the Wisconsin Grading Rules and Regulations for several years, but that the only way it could be remedied would be to change the law. There was also considerable discussion as to whether or not No. 1 dark honey was as deserving of the title of No. 1 honey, as No. 1 white honey, and also if it was not pure No. 1 honey.

A motion was made for adjournment at 12:15.

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 P.M. by Vice-President Jacobson. Mr. Kenneth Hawkins, of the G. B. Lewis Company, Watertown, discussed the applicability of the proposed beekeepers' code to the beekeeping industry. Mr. Gwin reported the action taken at the Chicago meeting called Nov. 13 and 14 to formulate plans for a code for the beekeeping industry of the United States.

After considerable discussion a motion was made, seconded and carried to the effect that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to investigate the advisability of having the Association endorse the code. The following members were appointed to this committee—V. G. Howard, F. E. Matzke, and A. E. Wolkow.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 P. M.—Attendance—about 43.

A honey banquet was held at 7 P.M. Thursday evening in the Sky Room of the Hotel Plankinton.

Miss Annette Snapper, Director of the Educational Department of the Premier-Pabst Corporation of Milwaukee, in a brief talk to those present at the banquet, stated that the way to increase the per capita consumption of honey in the United States is by educating the public to use small amounts of honey in flavoring everyday foods. She also said that honey might be used with new drink combinations that are sure to develop with the return of various liquors.

Mr. E. S. Hildemann, of Bell Plain, Shawano County, and Mr. A. L. Kleeber, of Reedsburg, Sauk County, were then made Honorary Life Members of the State Association, in recognition of their faithful efforts in behalf of the Association. In honoring Mr. Hildemann, Professor Wilson stated that Mr. Hildemann has been a loyal and faithful member of the State Association for many years, and in appreciation of his interest and help in maintaining the Association, the members of the State Association wished to give him the stated recognition. Mr. Hildemann replied, stating that he appreciated the honor and had always tried to do his best for the Association.

We were very sorry that Mr. Kleeber was not at the meeting to receive the honor conferred upon him.

The Milwaukee beekeepers presented a program of music by the Harmonica Rangers, Radio and Stage Artists, who

provided the musical entertainment for the evening. An expression of appreciation was extended by a rising vote of thanks to the Harmonica Rangers and the Milwaukee beekeepers for their efforts.

Mr. Chambers more than filled the requirements as Toastmaster and embarrassed a number of those present with his knowledge of their misguided steps from the straight and narrow path. Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Gwin, Mr. Adams, Miss Taylor, Mr. Aeppler and Prof. Wilson were called upon to give proper explanations for some of these events. Thanks to the Premier-Pabst Corporation and Miss Snapper, an abundant supply of Blue Ribbon was available which helped very much in producing an atmosphere of fun and merrymaking. There was no evidence that anyone over-indulged, although the from 40 to 50 empty bottles surrounding Mr. Gwin would have indicated at least that he ought to have been feeling happy. Mr. Greeler of Clark County might have been the most expert indulger present, although it was impossible to keep track of the number of bottles he emptied because he saw to it that they were taken away as fast as they were emptied.

A great deal of credit for the success of a fine banquet supper is due to Mr. Hoffman, Manager of the Hotel Plankinton and his Assistants.

*Friday Morning, Nov. 24*

Due to the illness of Mr. Seefeldt who was suffering a great deal from an eye infection, the meeting was called to order at 10:20 A.M. by Vice-President Jacobson. The first paper on the program was the "Nutrition of the Honey Bee" by Professor Wilson who reviewed the recent literature on this subject and explained to the beekeepers how they might use pollen substitutes in case of necessity.

Mr. A. E. Wolkow, of Hartford, then discussed the subject, "Does the

Quality of Brood-Combs Influence the Size of the Crop?" Mr. Wolkow has promised us a copy of his paper and it is hoped that it may be published in full in "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

Miss Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the American Honey Institute, gave a report on the American Honey Institute Activities during National Honey Week, Nov. 13-18, 1933. Miss Taylor's paper will be published in "Wisconsin Beekeeping" at a later date.

Mr. Lewis Parks, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Honey Institute, Watertown, Wis., was next on the program. The title of Mr. Park's paper was "Developing the Honey Market through Publicity"; Mr. Parks said—"National Honey Week has been responsible for numerous valuable new contacts each year, and at the rate that the demand on the Institute for information on honey recipes, etc., has increased, it will be impossible to function efficiently with the present limited staff . . ." "You can all look upon the American Honey Institute as a permanent institution, and I predict that it will continue indefinitely as the publicity agency of an industry that must let its product be known but which cannot afford space advertising. All the Institute wants is one good year when business of all kinds, including the farmer's business, is thriving and you, beekeepers, will have to go some to supply the demand for honey. The Institute is doing for you what you cannot do for yourselves, and I feel certain that you appreciate its value and will continue to support it." (Mr. Parks' paper will appear in full in a later issue.)

Mr. Chambers, State Entomologist, next addressed the convention on the subject of "What Effect will the Occupation Tax Have on the Beekeeping Industry in Wisconsin?"—Mr. Chambers' paper will appear in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 P.M., with an attendance of approximately 45.

Friday Afternoon, President Seefeldt, feeling somewhat better, was able to open the meeting at 2 P.M.

Mr. James Gwin of the Department of Markets then presented his report in connection with Recommendation No. 2, passed at the 1932 convention, which read—"The Board of Managers recommends that the President appoint a Committee of three to confer with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets relative to the proposition offered by the Holsum Products Company of Milwaukee to market honey on a commission basis, this committee to report back to the business session on Friday afternoon." (This recommendation was adopted at that time, and the following men were appointed as a committee at that time to confer with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets on the proposed plan of marketing—A. E. Wolkow; W. R. Deyoe, & Geo. Jacobson.—At the business session on Friday, Dec. 9, 1932, the following report was submitted by the committee named above—"Your committee has conferred with officials in the Department of Markets, and that Department is willing to work with the Association in outlining a plan for marketing the surplus honey of the Association. The details of that plan have not been worked out, but a representative of Holsum Products Company, a member of the Department of Markets, and a representative of the State Association will work together on the details and then their report will be presented to the beekeepers."

The report which Mr. Gwin offered to the convention at this time was in accordance with the above plan, and Mr. Sherman of Holsum Products told the beekeepers that Holsum Products was ready and willing to act as agent

for disposing of surplus honey for members of the Association according to the contract approved by the Department of Markets.

Mr. C. D. Adams then discussed the following subject, "Immovable Frames and Movable Beekeepers." Mr. Adams told of various interesting experiences in inspecting bees, and of interesting beekeepers whom he had met throughout the State.

At the Business Session the Board of Managers' recommendations were first considered. Recommendation No. 1, was read as follows, "The Board of Managers recommends that the matter of affiliating the State Association with the State Horticultural Society be turned over to the Executive Committee and Secretary Wilson, to be decided whether the Association affiliate with this Society."

After considerable discussion for and against affiliating with the Horticultural Society, the following motion was made—"It is the sense of this meeting that the Beekeepers' Association affiliate with the Horticultural Society on the terms laid down at the meeting, if the Executive Committee can work out a satisfactory scheme for so doing." This motion was seconded, and voted on by ballot. A total of 21 voted, of which 18 were in favor of the affiliation, and 3 against, and so the motion was adopted.

The Board of Managers' recommendations were interrupted at this time to secure a report from the committee which had been appointed Thursday afternoon to study the proposed beekeeper's code, and the advisability of the Association endorsing the Code—Mr. V. G. Howard, Chairman of the Committee, reported that the Committee had studied the matter diligently, but had not come to a satisfactory decision, and therefore the committee had no recommendation to make to the convention.

Mr. Stauss then made the following motion—"That the State Beekeepers Association, in annual convention assembled, endorse the Code adopted at the Chicago Convention held November 13 and 14". This motion was seconded and carried.

President Seefeldt then announced to the convention that he had received a telephone call from Mr. C. W. Aeppler that morning, in which Mr. Aeppler requested that the convention consider the matter of having the Department of Markets set a minimum price for the 5 pound honey package, and that a committee be appointed by the convention to go to the Department of Markets and ask that a minimum price be set on honey.

Mr. Gwin again explained to the Convention that it was impossible for the Department of Markets to do this, and after considerable discussion, the following motion was made, and passed unanimously by the convention—"Motion that Mr. Aeppler be made a committee of one to go to the Department of Markets and ask to have a minimum price set on honey."

A motion was then made and passed that Election of officers be held.

Mr. E. W. Puhl, Secretary of the Nominating Committee, then made the following report—"The Board of Managers met as a Nominating Committee at 5 o'clock the afternoon of Nov. 23, with the following delegates present—

Mr. E. W. Puhl, Chippewa Co.

Mr. C. W. Stauss, Sheboygan Co.

Mr. John Kneser, Milwaukee Co.

Mr. Paul F. Blumer, Green Co.

Mr. E. S. Hildemann, Shawano Co.

Others present were Mr. Rahmlow, Mr. Sass, Mr. Frank E. Greeler.

Mr. Hildemann was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Puhl, Secretary.

The following nominations were made to be referred to the convention at its regular business session—

*For President*—Mr. Seefeldt, Mr. Sass.

*For V-President*—Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Ericson.

*For Secretary*—Miss Weidenkopf to act as Recording Secretary, Mr. Rahmlow to act as Corresponding Secretary.

*For Treasurer*—Mr. V. G. Howard, Mr. A. E. Wolkow.

The following members were then elected to the Executive Committee for the ensuing year—Mr. John Kneser, Mr. Wm. Sass, Mr. E. W. Puhl.

The meeting adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The nominees for President were—Mr. Seefeldt and Mr. Sass; there being no nominations from the floor, the ballott was declared closed, and the votes cast. Of the 20 votes cast, 15 were for Mr. Seefeldt, and 5 for Mr. Sass. Mr. Seefeldt was then declared duly elected president.

The nominees for Vice-President were—Mr. Ericson and Mr. Jacobson. Nominations were asked for from the floor, and as none were made, President Seefeldt declared the ballots closed. Of the 20 votes cast 14 were for Mr. Jacobson, and 6 for Mr. Ericson. Mr. Jacobson was then declared duly elected to the office of Vice-President.

In the election of Corresponding Secretary, a motion was made that rules be suspended and that a unanimous ballot be cast for Mr. Rahmlow as Corresponding Secretary. The motion was lost by one dissenting vote.

A vote for Corresponding Secretary was then taken by ballott, and of the 13 votes cast, 12 were for Mr. Rahmlow, and 1 for Miss Weidenkopf.

The nominee for Recording Secretary was Miss Weidenkopf. A motion was made that rules be suspended and a vote be taken by acclamation for Miss Weidenkopf as Recording Sec-

retary; this motion was seconded and passed.

The nominees for Treasurer were as follows—V. G. Howard, Mr. A. E. Wolkow. There being no further nominations from the floor, the ballott was declared closed. Of the 18 votes cast, 14 were for Mr. Howard, and 4 for Mr. Wolkow.

Mr. Puhl then moved that Article 4 of the constitution be changed to read—"The Officers of this Association shall consist of a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary and a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer. Officers' duties shall be those usually assigned to such officers and their terms of office shall be one year, or until their successors are elected."

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously by a standing vote.

A motion was then made that Article 11 be changed to read, "The President and Secretaries of the State Association with three members of the Board of Managers shall compose an Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall discharge such duties as are regulated to it by the constitution and by-laws or by act of any convention.—No money shall be paid out of the Treasury of this Association without the approval of the Executive Committee."

This motion was seconded and carried unanimously by a standing vote.

A motion was made to insert the word "Recording" before the word Secretary in Article 4 of the By-Laws of the Constitution, outlining the duties of the Secretary. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously by a standing vote of the convention.

(Continued in January Issue)

#### REPORT OF THE 1933 CONVENTION

Secretary's Report for the year 1933 (as of Dec. 1-1932 through Nov. 20-1933)

##### REPORT ON USE OF BADGER BRAND TRADEMARK

Labels Sold	Number	Estimated Pounds of Honey	
8 oz. size .....	3,250	1,067	
1 lb. size .....	14,000	14,000	
5 lb. small size .....	23,000	115,000	
5 lb. large size .....	3,750	18,750	
10 lbs. size .....	7,750	70,750	
Comb honey labels .....	1,250	1,250	
	53,000	220,817	220,817

##### *Lithographed Badger Brand Pails*

Pails Sold			
5 lb. lithographed size .....	300	1,500	
10 lb. lithographed .....	100	1,000	
	400	2,500	2,500

##### Plain Pails Sold

5 lb. Plain .....	11,150	55,750	
10 lb. plain .....	4,500	45,000	
60 lb. cans .....	506	30,360	
2½ lb. pails .....	100	250	
	16,256	131,360	131,360

354,677

##### ADVERTISING IN "WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING"

Printing cost of 12 issues .....	\$386.00
Cost of cut for Feb. issue .....	2.73

Total cost of 12 issues, Dec. 1932 issues thru Nov. '33 issue .....

\$388.73

Amount Rec'd. for advertising in 12 issues ..... 224.28  
 Less Acc. Rec. for 1932 paid in ..... 11.55

Plus 1933 Accounts Receivable, *considered good* ..... 212.73  
 85.18

Total advertising receipts for 1933 ..... \$297.91

(Explanation: In addition to the 1933 Accounts Receivable considered *good*, as shown above, there is an amount of \$69.95 old outstanding in accounts receivable of questionable value, *which amount is not considered in our calculations* of the cost of imprinting the magazine, because it is doubtful if this amount can be collected.)

Cost of 12 issues—shown above ..... \$388.73  
 Advertising receipts for 1933 ..... 297.91

Actual total cost of 12 issues to Ass'n ..... \$ 90.82  
 or the *cost per issue* ..... \$7.56

**STENOGRAPHIC REPORT BY SECRETARY**

Total pages manuscript typed ..... 163  
 Total form letters sent to members ..... 1,737  
 Total number of letters written ..... 1,224  
 Total stencils cut ..... 23

Also, about 5,000 copies of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" sent out for the year and 1,500 copies "Wis. Honey Helpings."

**SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT**

Month	Total Amount Received by Secretary	PAID out direct by Sec'y. for pails, glass, refunds to members, Journal subscriptions, etc.	Amount sent to Treasurer
December, 1932	\$ 111.10	\$ 44.06	\$ 67.04
January, 1933	57.45	9.26	48.19
February	48.80	12.45	36.35
March	115.29	42.11	73.18
April	82.35	20.18	62.17
May	33.74		33.74
June	147.54	98.13	49.41
July	343.21	206.23	82.98
August	419.77	273.57	146.20
September	276.27	144.14	132.13
October	185.84	60.24	125.60
November	82.92	24.31	58.61
	<u>\$1,904.28</u>	<u>\$988.68</u>	<u>\$915.60</u>

\$1,904.28

Total Direct Expenditures of Secretary for Supplies ..... \$988.68

Itemized:

American Can Co., for pails and cans ..... \$947.61  
 Holsum Products for glass jars ..... 12.90  
 C. W. Aeppler Co., for glass jars ..... 7.90  
 To Members, refunds on orders ..... 6.75  
 American Bee Journal & Gleanings—subscriptions ..... 7.50  
 American Honey Prod. League—dues ..... 2.00  
 American Honey Institute—members' donations ..... 2.00  
 Miscellaneous expenses ..... 2.02

\$988.68

Total Amount Sent to Treasurer by Secretary ..... \$915.60

Itemized:

State Dues ..... \$196.00  
 Advertising Receipts ..... 224.28  
 Label Receipts ..... 317.10  
 Pail Commission ..... 147.90  
 Stationery Receipts ..... 8.00  
 Miscellaneous receipts ..... 7.80  
 Glass Jar Commission ..... 14.52

\$915.60



**30 SALES-PRODUCING**

# **LABELS**

## **Our Head Printer Says:**

“I do not know when we have had such a big rush for honey labels as we have had this year, and orders are still rolling in.”

## **There Is a Reason**

- DESIGNS ARE RIGHT.
- SERVICE IS THE BEST.
- PRICE SAVES YOU MONEY.

**LABEL CATALOG FREE**

### **GIVEN AWAY FREE**

On all orders for 1000 labels or more (Labels No. 122 and 124 exempt) received during the month of December, 1933, we will send free either one-half pound of Dextrine for labeling on glass or one 10-oz. package of glue for labeling on tin.

## **The A. I. Root Co.**

**Medina, Ohio**

WE ALSO HAVE SOME NEW LABELS FOR SYRUP AND SORGHUM. (SAME DESIGN AS HONEY LABEL NO. 104.) WRITE FOR PRICES