



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **Wisconsin beekeeping. Vol. VII January, 1930/December, 1930**

Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, January, 1930/December, 1930

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/3IXIFYZC5HWFZ8T>

This material may be protected by copyright law (e.g., Title 17, US Code).

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

JANUARY, 1930

No. 1

## BULLETIN BOARD

*Please send in your dues.*

*American Honey Producers League Convention*—Milwaukee, Feb. 5, 6, 7, at the Hotel Schroeder. This is our National Bee Meeting—All Wisconsin Beekeepers should be there.

*Cooperative Honey Marketing*—Read about this matter in this and following issues.

*WE WISH YOU ALL A PROSPEROUS AND  
HAPPY NEW YEAR*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Proceedings of the 51st Convention.

Badger Brand Posters.

Send an Exhibit to the League Convention.

Hotel Headquarters for the League Convention.

# **20% INCREASE**

**in sales of our sections  
this season proves their  
ever increasing popu-  
larity with beekeepers.**

**Let us send you a sam-  
ple and a copy of our  
free illustrated catalog**

---

**August Lotz Co.**  
**Boyd, Wisconsin**

**PATRONIZE**

**OUR**

**ADVERTISERS**

## **Classified Advertisements**

**HONEY WANTED** in all grades; also bakers stock. Send sample and best price delivered in any quantity. **C. W. Aeppler, Box 145, Oconomowoc, Wis.**

## **Gus Dittmer Company Specialties**

**Working Your Wax Into Foundation for Cash For You  
and Dittmer's Non-Sag Brood Foundation**

Our NON-SAG Brood Foundation, has given absolute satisfaction the past season. Not one word of fault, but any number of commendations, and orders for more of the same. Our Foundation business doubled last season, and we are ready to book early orders now. Write us for samples and prices for early orders now, and we will give you prices that will be as satisfactory as the quality of our Foundation. We furnish a full line of Hives, Sections and all other supplies.

---

**GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

**AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN**

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

JANUARY, 1930

No. 1

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.

Address all communications to 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	F. E. Matzke, Juda
Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst.....	Prairie du Chien
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....	Greenville
C. A. Wood.....	South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

*Colonial Room, Hotel Wisconsin  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
December 5 and 6, 1929*

This convention will remain as a prominent event in the history of Wisconsin beekeeping, and particularly for those members of the Association who were present at the convention. The endorsement of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association and the extending to its officers, an invitation to bring this Association into Wisconsin may be considered a most progressive step. And there seems to be no question in the minds of the officers of the Association and those present at the convention that the effect of this organization in Wisconsin will be both stimulating and profitable to the industry.

The men who represented this organization—Mr. A. W. B. Kjosness, General Manager; Mr. Ralph Smith, of Amenia, North Dakota, a Director; Mr. O. A. Lende, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the western representative, and our old friend Professor Francis Jager, of St. Boni-

facious, are strong men and sincere in their desire to help the beekeeping industry.

Those of you who were not present and did not hear these men speak will never know what you missed until you have a chance to meet them personally. Mr. Kjosness' account of the early history of the Mountain States Association was given in a clear, concise manner, and makes one think of the early pioneer days of the United States. A thing accomplished and well started appears rather simple, but often those engaged in the pioneering will never be able to forget the hardships that they have gone through and the number of times that they were on the verge of failure. But this Association has apparently passed its most critical stage, and while the forward road will not be an easy path, yet the experience of the past will make it seem a lot easier. Although Mr. Kjosness makes light of his part in the development of this Association, there is no question but that without him, and without the experience he had previously had as a County Agent and later as Commissioner of Agriculture in Idaho, the Associ-



ation would probably not have developed to its present stage.

We have a transcript of Mr. Kjosness's talk, and have written him for permission to publish the complete story in "Wisconsin Beekeeping", as your editor thinks it would be well for our beekeepers to know of the hardships with which this Association had to deal, and to know to what extent it would be possible for us to benefit therefrom.

Mr. Kjosness estimates that the Association will handle about 300 carloads of honey this year, and already several car loads of Wisconsin honey have been shipped.

The membership fee to the Association is \$2.00 and every member must pay a 10c. fee for each colony of bees. It is not improbable that the amount of honey necessary to be shipped out of Wisconsin will within a few years reach 100 carloads and when we reach this station, it will be quite important that we have a well developed marketing organization.

One of the interesting facts presented by Mr. Kjosness is that of the 300 carloads shipped this year, probably not one single carload will enter into competition with Wisconsin beekeepers in the Chicago market. Mr. Kjosness said that they could not compete in the Chicago market at the present time because Wisconsin beekeepers had spoiled it by shipping honey into Chicago at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound when their price was  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound.

The meeting of the Board of Managers was called to order at 7:15 by Mr. L. T. Bishop.

After an examination of the credentials, the following delegates were reported present—

1. Fox River Valley Ass'n.  
—Edw. Hassinger, Jr.
2. Trempealeau Co. Bee Ass'n.  
—H. A. Schaefer.
3. Ozaukee Co. Bee Ass'n.  
—J. M. Weiss.

4. Rock Co. Bee Ass'n.  
—S. J. Riesterer.
5. North Eastern Wis. Bee Ass'n.  
—L. A. Otto.
6. Green Co. Bee Ass'n.  
—F. E. Matzke.
7. Sheboygan Co. Bee Ass'n.  
—Chas W. Stauss.
8. Crawford Co. Bee Ass'n.  
—G. J. Lengst.
9. Chippewa Co. Bee Ass'n.  
—E. W. Puhl.
10. Milwaukee Co. Bee Ass'n.  
—Vincent Steck.
11. Fond du Lac Co. Bee Ass'n.  
—Wm. Sass.
12. Sauk Co. Bee Ass'n.  
—C. J. Rick.
13. LaFayette Co. Bee Ass'n.  
—C. A. Wood.

The Board of Managers voted that Chas. Pritchard be allowed to represent the Wood County Beekeepers' Association, and that A. H. Seefelt be allowed to represent the Washington County Beekeepers' Ass'n., making a total of fifteen delegates.

Others present were C. W. Aeppler, A. J. Schultz, F. F. Stelling, Geo. Jacobson, C. D. Adams, Mr. Stauss, Jr., Chas. W. Stone, H. M. Schultz, J. Gwin, A. L. Kleeber, Mr. A. C. Otto, L. T. Bishop, President, H. F. Wilson, Secretary, and Miss Weidenkopf.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Board of Managers were then read, and were accepted as read.

The following recommendations were then passed, and ordered referred to the convention at its regular business session on Friday, December 6:

1. The Board of Managers recommends that the time and place of the next convention be left to the Executive Committee to be decided.—In favor of this motion—7; opposed 4. The motion carried.
2. The Board of Managers wishes to go on record as being opposed to the corn sugar legislation, and authorizes the resolution committee to draw up a resolution to this

effect, copies of the resolution to be sent to our senators and representatives in Congress.

3. The Board of Managers recommended that the State Association send a delegate to the convention of the American Honey Producers' League in Milwaukee, February 3, 4 and 5.
  4. The Board of Managers recommends that the Association spend not to exceed \$100.00 in helping to entertain the American Honey Producers' League convention in Milwaukee February 4 to 6, 1930.
  5. The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association go on record as endorsing the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association.
  6. The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association make a donation of \$25.00 to the American Honey Institute this coming year at a time when this amount can be spared from the treasury, this to be determined by the Executive Committee.
  7. The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association be in favor of starting a honey exhibit at the World's Fair.
  8. The Board of Managers recommends that the Association continue the publishing of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".
- The meeting adjourned at ten minutes to twelve.

#### THURSDAY MORNING

The meeting was called to order Thursday morning at 10 o'clock by President Bishop.

After the announcements had been made, the minutes of the last convention were read by the secretary, and were approved as read.

The Secretary's report on the past year's finances, amount of supplies sold, etc. was then read. A motion was made and passed that the report be accepted as read, subject to the approval of the Auditing Committee.

Mr. Sass, Treasurer of the Associ-

ation, then read his report, which was approved by the convention and referred to the Auditing Committee.

Mr. C. D. Adams, Chairman of the Lithographed Pail Committee was called on for his report. Mr. Adams said that he had nothing to report more than what was contained in the Secretary's report on the number of pails and labels sold during the year.

As Miss Jones, Chairman of the Educational Committee, was not present, her report was left to be submitted later.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mr. Ferguson of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, welcoming the Wisconsin beekeepers to Milwaukee, and wishing them a successful convention.

The report of the Board of Managers was then read, and the following recommendations were passed by the convention—

1. The Board of Managers recommends that the time and place of the next convention be left to the Executive Committee to be decided.
2. The Board of Managers wishes to go on record as being opposed to the corn sugar legislation, and authorizes the resolution committee to draw up a resolution to this effect, copies of the resolution to be sent to our senators and representatives in Congress.
3. The Board of Managers recommended that the State Association send a delegate to the convention of the American Honey Producers' League in Milwaukee, February 3, 4 and 5.
4. The Board of Managers recommends that the Association spend not to exceed \$100.00 in helping to entertain the American Honey Producers' League convention in Milwaukee, February 4 to 6, 1930.
6. The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association make a donation of \$25.00 to the

American Honey Institute this coming year at a time when this amount can be spared from the treasury, this to be determined by the Executive Committee.

8. The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association continue the publishing of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

Recommendation No. 5, which read as follows—"The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association go on record as endorsing the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association"—was laid upon the table to be acted upon at the regular business session Friday afternoon.

For recommendation No. 7, which read—"The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association be in favor of starting a honey exhibit at the World's Fair"—the following was substituted—"That the President appoint three members as a committee to start plans for the World's Fair exhibit at Chicago". This motion was passed by the convention.

The Secretary then made several announcements, and the President announced the appointment of the following committees—

**THE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE:**

H. A. Schaefer, Chairman.  
S. J. Riesterer.  
G. J. Lengst.

**THE AUDITING COMMITTEE:**

A. H. Seefeldt, Chairman.  
Chas. Pritchard.  
A. J. Schultz.

Mr. C. B. Cadwallader, of the American Can Company, then gave a paper in which he told of the various steps in the manufacture of the friction top honey pails which we use. This paper was followed by a brief discussion.

The morning session adjourned at 11:25, with an attendance of about 55.

**THURSDAY AFTERNOON**

The meeting was called to order by President Bishop at 1:50 o'clock.

Miss Jones, Chairman of the Educational Committee, submitted her report for the year (Miss Jones became Chairman of the Committee in September so that this report included Mrs. Wood's report from January 1, 1929, to September 1, 1929.) This report will be included in a later issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping". In her remarks, Miss Jones suggested a distinctive container for Wisconsin honey.

President Bishop then presented his address which included remarks regarding marketing, the corn sugar question and the affairs and future of the Association. Mr. Bishop's paper will be published in full in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

A paper on "Honey Spoilage" by H. F. Wilson and G. E. Marvin, of the University of Wisconsin Beekeeping Department, was presented by Mr. Marvin, who pointed out the difference in the yeasts found on flowers. Mr. Marvin said, "Incoming bees carry pollen which contains yeasts. Yeasts play some important part in the nutrition of the larvae. Most of the fermented samples of honey have been granulated."

Mr. Marvin said that fermentation of honey could be checked by heating the honey to 160°F., and this should check the fermentation entirely. He said that it has also been discovered that keeping honey at low temperatures prevents fermentation. It has been found that yeasts will not grow and develop at 50°F., according to Mr. Marvin. (This paper will be published in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".)

*(Continued in February issue)*

### BADGER BRAND POSTERS

After a long period of time, we have been able to salvage some Badger Brand honey posters that were slightly smoked during the fire in the Economic Entomology Building in 1927. Those that remain are in fair condition, and can be used by trimming off the edges. These posters are quite satisfactory for use, and the price has been reduced to 5c. each. Five cents additional will be charged for postage, and the least number that will be sold in one lot is ten, as a less number would cost too much to mail. The cost, then, for ten posters would be 55c.

We still have a supply of the Government Honey Posters, also, which we sell for 15c. each.

### SEND AN EXHIBIT TO THE LEAGUE CONVENTION

As we have already indicated, the American Honey Producers' League will meet at Milwaukee on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of February, and space has been secured for a honey exhibit. Our Wisconsin beekeepers are urged to exhibit, and as the State Association is affiliated with the League, every member of the Association is entitled to make an exhibit. The exhibits, county exhibits and individual exhibits. An entrance fee of \$1.00 for state and county exhibits will be charged, and 50c. for individual exhibits. The money thus secured, with an additional sum, will be used for prizes and, in addition, premium ribbons will be provided. We will also try to make arrangements to dispose of this honey to some dealer in Milwaukee so that the honey will not have to be shipped back.

We are quite anxious that Wisconsin beekeepers make a good showing at this exhibit. Prizes will be awarded for the best state and county, and individual, exhibits, and first, second and third prizes

will be awarded for the best quality of comb and extracted honey.

Send the honey for your exhibit prepaid, in care of James Gwin, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

### HOTEL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE LEAGUE CONVENTION

Arrangements have been made with the Hotel Wisconsin and the Hotel Schroeder for accommodations. Rooms can be secured at the Hotel Wisconsin for \$1.50, and up, and at the Hotel Schroeder for \$3.00 and up, but registrations should be made immediately to insure your having a room at the price desired. There are several other conventions which will be held at the Hotel Schroeder at the same time.

### MOUNTAIN STATES HONEY PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. O. A. Lende, a representative of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Ass'n., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, then talked briefly on the subject of the Mountain States organization. Mr. Lende said—"The State of Wisconsin is obligated a great deal to institutions like the G. B. Lewis Company, which does much for the industry and for the beekeepers of the State, and I wish also to pay my respects to the A. I. Root Company and Mr. H. H. Root, because I am convinced they have spent large sums of money in the interest of the beekeepers."

"The work the Roots have done is a national issue, and I want to express my appreciation because I know it is of lasting concern to all the beekeepers of the country."

"The Mountain States organization has been endorsed by the Department of Markets, and the University of Wisconsin economic specialists. Every man must make an application and sign a contract, to agree in that contract to deliver over to the Association all his honey

and to part with the title to that property. When the honey is ready to sell on the hive, that honey belongs to the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association, provided, of course, that you are a member of that Association. It costs 10c. a colony to join, plus \$2.00 membership. There is on foot a proposition of changing it to a permanent annual fee. The \$2.00 will never be returned to the member, but you will have a certificate of indebtedness for the amount paid in in 10c. fees for the colonies. It is proposed to pay back this money at the end of five years. A man of 50 colonies of bees enters the organization, and he does well; he takes an interest in this business and increases to 500 colonies. He gets the same service for the 500 colonies as he did for the 50 colonies."

"When the pool has accumulated enough money to amount to about \$40,000.00 or \$50,000.00, then those dollars will be distributed among its members."

"Work is being done as cheaply as possible in the office, and there will be delays in replies."

"If county associations decide to join with us, I would like to have somebody at the head of each association to attend to the exportable surplus in each county."

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Lende made it clear that beekeepers could retain enough of their honey crop to supply the local trade, but all surplus should be sent to the Association. Mr. Lende said, "Sell all the honey you can locally under ton lots."

### MARKETING CONTRACT

THIS AGREEMENT, Made between MOUNTAIN STATES HONEY PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, a Corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Idaho and particularly the Cooperative Marketing Act of said State, for the purpose of the cooperative marketing of honey and other apicultural products, hereinafter called the "Buyer," and the

undersigned, a producer of extracted honey, hereinafter called the "Seller,"  
WITNESSETH THAT:

For and in consideration of the mutual benefits to accrue to each of the parties hereto and the mutual promises and agreements hereinafter contained, the parties hereto mutually, covenant, promise and agree as follows, to-wit:

1. Wherever the word "honey" is used in this contract it shall be deemed to refer to extracted honey as distinguished from comb honey and other honey.

2. The Buyer agrees to purchase from the Seller and the Seller agrees to deliver and sell to the Buyer all the extracted honey produced by or for him for market during the life of this agreement; provided, however, that the Seller may, with the consent of the President or General Manager of the Buyer, sell extracted honey to the local trade or to consumers in less than ton lots. Stocks of honey now on hand may be handled under this contract by mutual agreement.

3. The Buyer agrees to resell said honey, together with similar products from other sellers, directly or otherwise to brokers, wholesalers, retailers or others, at the best prices obtainable by it under market conditions, but the time of sale and the price at which the same shall be sold shall rest in the sole discretion of the Buyer, whose determination shall be final.

4. This agreement shall continue in full force and effect for ten years from date, provided that the same may be terminated on July 1st of any year by either party in the event that notice in writing of such termination shall be given by the party desiring such termination by registered letter to the other party not less than thirty days prior to said date. It is expressly agreed that such termination shall not affect any uncompleted sale or transaction or any uncompleted obligation on current commitments or release either from any indebtedness then unpaid or thereafter accruing under this contract.

5. From time to time, upon the reasonable request of the Buyer, the Seller shall furnish information as to his stocks of honey on hand, the grade of such honey, the size of the containers, his probable yield for the season, and any other information desired by the Buyer which would assist it in pursuing a consistent policy in the interests of all its members. The Seller agrees not to furnish such information or any production or marketing information to persons not connected with the Buyer.

6. The Buyer shall have power to determine when deliveries and shipments shall be made and shall have full super-

visory powers over the same. It shall have power to establish grades and classifications and to pool the honey delivered to it by such grades or classifications, and shall exercise the right to inspect shipments at any time. Its rulings as to the grade or classification placed upon the Seller's honey shall be final.

7. (a) All honey delivered by the Seller hereunder shall become the absolute property of the Buyer and shall be pooled and sold with other honey of like grade and like quality purchased by the Buyer under contracts generally similar to this contract.

(b) The Buyer may, in its discretion, store, or warehouse honey for the non-productive season or for a better market or otherwise, and may, in its discretion, ship any of the honey delivered hereunder to any market where, in its discretion, fair prices may be obtained.

(c) The Seller agrees that the Buyer may handle and market such honey, some in one way and some in another, all in its sole and exclusive discretion; and further agrees that the Buyer shall have absolute title to, and the power to borrow money for any corporate purpose, upon the honey delivered to it, and to exercise all rights of ownership thereof without limitation, and to sell or pledge for its own account or as security for its own debts or otherwise all or any such honey, or bills of lading, or warehouse receipts, or sale accounts, or other commercial paper covering or received on account of said honey.

8. (a) All honey delivered under this and similar contracts shall be pooled in one yearly pool, and shall be considered in said pool only as the same is cased and ready for shipment and so reported to the Buyer. The Board of Directors of the Buyer shall determine in its discretion which honey in any of said pools shall be first sold.

(b) The amount to be paid to the Seller shall be based upon the proportional value in honey delivered by him to the Buyer during the period of such yearly pool to the total receipts of moneys from the sale of all the honey in such pool, less the deductions hereinafter mentioned, and the total price per pound received by the Seller from honey delivered to such pool shall be the same as that received by other members of such pool for honey of the same grade, classification and quality, provision being made for differences in freight charges and other equitable differentials.

(c) The Buyer may from time to time, as funds from the sale of honey accumulate, make such advances as in the discretion of the Board of Directors may be warranted by sales, market conditions

or otherwise, but any amount so advanced shall be considered as partial payment only, pending final accounting and settlement, and a final accounting and settlement for all honey delivered during each fiscal year shall be made as near the close of such fiscal year as is practicable. The Buyer may also borrow money to make advances, and may in its discretion make advances from money so borrowed.

9. The Buyer shall retain from all proceeds from the sale of honey marketed hereunder, such amounts as shall be deemed necessary by its Board of Directors in order to provide for all necessary selling, overhead and other costs and expenses, including interest. In addition, a further deduction shall be made for the purpose of establishing a reserve and sinking fund for the purpose of providing additional working capital or retiring any outstanding indebtedness if thought necessary by the Board of Directors, which deduction shall not exceed five per cent of the net receipts which would otherwise be payable to the Seller from the business of such Seller conducted by or through the Buyer during any fiscal year thereafter, but may be a lesser percentage in the discretion of the Buyer as determined by its Board of Directors.

10. That any and all deductions for any purpose made pursuant to this agreement shall be prorated as between the members of the Buyer in accordance with the value and volume of the products delivered by each member during each fiscal year, and the Seller agrees to pay his share of all expenses and deductions as the same may be apportioned by the Board of Directors of the Buyer in the exercise of its discretion. All deduction for reserve, sinking fund, additional working capital and retiring indebtedness shall be evidenced by the issuance of deduction certificates to the Seller as provided in the By-Laws of the Buyer as now in force or as the same may be subsequently changed, amended or adopted.

11. Inasmuch as the failure of the Seller to deliver his products to the Buyer in accordance with the terms of this agreement would reduce the volume of business done by the Buyer, impair its efficiency and the obligations or contracts with wholesalers or others to which it is a party, and increase its expense and liability to damage, all of which it is impracticable and extremely difficult to fix with precision; therefore, if the Seller shall fail to deliver on the instructions of the Buyer, or refuse to market with or to sell to or through the Buyer, any honey covered by this agree-

ment, the said Seller agrees to pay and the said Buyer agrees to accept the sum of five cents (5c) per pound for all honey covered by this agreement which is sold, marketed or withheld by or for the Seller other than in accordance with the terms hereof, as liquidated damages for the breach of this agreement and not as a penalty.

12. In the event of any breach or threatened breach or violation of any term or provision of this contract by the Seller, the Buyer shall be entitled to an injunction to prevent such or any further breach of contract and (or) to a decree of specific performance and (or) to a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction and any other relief to which such Buyer may be entitled under the laws of the State of Idaho, and in any such suit or action and in any action for damages by the Buyer under this contract, the Seller shall pay all costs, premiums for bonds, expenses and fees in connection with investigation and collection, including reasonable attorney's fees.

13. It is expressly understood and agreed that each breach of this agreement shall give rise to a separate and independent claim and cause of action for the liquidated damages herein fixed and (or) the other relief herein provided for, and no action or failure to act upon the part of the Buyer shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of its claim for liquidated damages; it being also understood that in no event shall any amount or any part thereof paid by the Seller as liquidated damages under this agreement be returned to such Seller in the way of dividends on final distribution or liquidation or the annual accounting or otherwise.

14. It is agreed that this contract may be amended, modified, altered or changed upon the written consent of a majority of the members of the Buyer; provided, however, that such amendment, modification, alteration or change is first submitted by resolution proposed by the Board of Directors to the members of the Buyer, and such change, modification, alteration or amendment shall only affect the members consenting thereto. It is further agreed that changes may be made in succeeding marketing contracts of the Buyer, provided that members signing this contract shall be given the opportunity of securing the benefits of such changes by adopting the same.

15. The Articles of Incorporation, the By-Laws of the Association and all rules and regulations made thereunder by the Board of Directors of the Buyer shall be

deemed and construed as a part of this agreement, and the parties hereto agree that said Articles of Incorporation, said By-Laws and such rules and regulations as the same now exist or as they may hereafter from time to time be changed, amended or adopted, shall be incorporated in and are hereby referred to as a part of this agreement and are hereby adopted as a part hereof as fully and with the same force and effects as if set out in full herein.

16. No party, his agent or other representative, has the right to vary the terms of this written instrument, and it is expressly understood that this agreement is generally similar in all particulars to the agreements signed by other members of the Buyer for extracted honey.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Buyer has hereunto caused its corporate name to be subscribed and its corporate seal affixed by its officers and agents thereunto duly authorized and the Seller has hereunto set his hand, all in duplicate, this.....day of .....193.....

**MOUNTAIN STATES HONEY PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION**

By.....

Seller.

Countersigned:

**MOUNTAIN STATES HONEY PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION**

By.....  
Witness:.....

"This contract is printed at this time for the benefit of our Association members so that they will know exactly what to expect in connection with the new cooperative association. This contract will have to be changed in one or two minor points for Wisconsin, and these changes will be included when the contract blanks are made up for our Wisconsin beekeepers. In the meantime, if you wish any detailed information as to how you can join the marketing association, write to Mr. A. W. B. Kjosness, Boise, Idaho, or to Mr. O. A. Lende, No. 80 Spruce St., Minneapolis, Minnesota."

---

You are within the Fourth Postal Zone of Lewis anywhere east of the Rocky Mountains

---

## THE NEW REVELATION WRAPPER FOR SECTION COMB HONEY

*The latest food wrapper is now available for honey---the Lewis Revelation honey wrapper---now at 30 per cent lower price than the old style.*



*It is made with a Cellophane front attached by automatic machines in Glassine, a very beautiful and attractive combination to intrigue buyers.*

*Exclusive sale east of the Rockies through Lewis, a sign the makers recognize Lewis service to honey producers.*

Revelation wrappers are much easier to handle and the Glassine is transparent enough so producer's name, net weight or other requirements may be stamped on the section and show through. An attractive border runs all the way around on each outer edge and the pretty new color combination of blue and yellow was selected for beauty and visibility upon advice of housewives and high-class grocers.

The wrapper is printed on the back, setting forth the values of honey and its storage care. Simple directions are included with each package and the new prices will be \$4.40 per 500, or \$1.10 per 100 for the 4¼ size; \$5.75 per 500, and \$1.30 per 100 for the 4 x 5 size. Postage extra. Shipping weight: 500, 4 lbs.; 100, 1 lb. Sample wrapper sent postpaid for 5c anywhere in the U. S. A.

# LEWIS BEEWARE

## G. B. LEWIS COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1874

Home Office and Works—Watertown, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

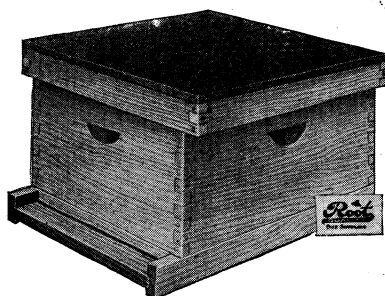
---

Branches: Albany, N. Y. Lynchburg, Va. Texarkana, Arkansas, Sioux City, Iowa

---



# Root Hives for 1930



Root Standard Hive with Metal Cover

All Root Quality Hives are made of the best-quality material throughout, every part accurately cut and finely finished. With the exception of the bottom-board, which is of full-thickness "ever-lasting" cypress, all the wood parts are of select clear pine, air-dried. Root hives are made with such exact accuracy that all parts are closest fitting and interchangeable. It is only hives with dovetailed corners that will not warp, and will hold together so that robber bees and cold and wet can not enter.

## POINTS OF SUPERIORITY IN ROOT HIVES

**Hive Bodies**—made of select clear pine, dovetailed with great accuracy to fit tight and give greatest strength.

**Hand-Holds**—on all four sides of hive body, hollowed below and cut under above to give a far better grasp and more finger room. Only Root hives have these greatly improved hand-holes.

**Frames**—made of choice lumber, carefully selected, standard Hoffman self-spacing, end-bars pierced for wiring, strongest frame made because of all four corners being notch-fitted and locked.

**Metal Hive Cover**—matched roof-board rabbeted into rim of full thickness pine, covered with best galvanized steel, non-leaking corners pressed to add strength and tightness and no sharp edges left exposed.

**Inner Cover**—rim of full-thickness pine, dovetailed corners, matched center boards rabbeted into rim all around—strongest constructed inner cover made.

**Frame Supports**—extra heavy tin pierced for nailing into rabbet cut in upper inside of the hive ends.

**Bottom-board**—made of best cypress, full thickness, resists rotting for years.

## A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT

You will lift and carry Root Hives and Supers far easier than any others made just because of the new hand-hold being hollowed out below and cut up under above. It gives more room for the fingers and twice as good a grip. Easier to paint. Never holds water. It is a little **GREAT BIG** improvement. You will never want to buy a hive or super without this new hand-hold, once you have tried it.

A. I. ROOT CO. of Chicago  
224-230 W. Huron St.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

A. I. ROOT CO. of St. Paul  
290 E. Sixth St.  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

FEBRUARY, 1930

No. 2

*Souvenir Number*

THE AMERICAN  
HONEY PRODUCERS'  
LEAGUE

AMERICAN  
HONEY INSTITUTE

APIARY INSPECTORS  
OF AMERICA

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Convention Program.

National Conventions

Proceedings of the 51st Convention of the Wisconsin Bee-keepers' Association.

## **Your Requirements Promptly Filled by August Lotz Co.**

Good products backed by the right kind of service win for you and for us. Let us work together for our mutual benefit. Try us on that next order for SECTIONS, Hives, Supers, Frames, Foundation, etc.

Cost no more in the beginning } **LOTZ SECTIONS** { Are cheaper in the end

*Write us for our 1930  
Catalog*

**August Lotz Company**  
Boyd, Wisconsin

## **Queens Queens Queens**

Three Banded Italian Queens  
All orders filled by return mail

Our Queens are bred from  
the best stock

Only select drones are  
allowed to fly

No disease—Apiaries under  
state inspection

*Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed or your money will be refunded*

Select Untested, One Grade Only

1 to 100, 75 cents each

100 or more, \$70.00

Select Tested, \$1.50 each

## **Middle Tennessee Apiaries**

LEO C. PARKS, Mgr.

Columbia, R. 9, Tennessee

## **Gus Dittmer Company Specialties**

**Working Your Wax Into Foundation for Cash For You  
and Dittmer's Non-Sag Brood Foundation**

Our NON-SAG Brood Foundation, has given absolute satisfaction the past season. Not one word of fault, but any number of commendations, and orders for more of the same. Our Foundation business doubled last season, and we are ready to book early orders now. Write us for samples and prices for early orders now, and we will give you prices that will be as satisfactory as the quality of our Foundation. We furnish a full line of Hives, Sections and all other supplies.

---

## **GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

**AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN**

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

FEBRUARY, 1930

No. 2

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.

Address all communications to 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	F. E. Matzke, Juda
Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst.....	Prairie du Chien
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....	Greenville
C. A. Wood.....	South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## PROGRAM OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' CONVENTION And THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION Of The AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE February 4, 5 and 6, 1930

Dr. M. C. Tanquary, President.....	St. Paul, Minnesota
Frank Rauchfuss, Vice-President.....	Denver, Colorado
J. A. Munro, Secretary-Treasurer.....	Fargo, North Dakota
H. F. Wilson, Chairman of Committee on Local Arrangements.....	Madison, Wisconsin

## Official Headquarters

## HOTEL SCHROEDER—MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

With the assistance of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association  
Cooperating through the Convention Bureau  
of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce

## MONDAY

February 3, 1930

American Honey Institute

Dr. H. E. Barnard, President  
Indianapolis, Indiana  
L. C. Dadant, Secretary  
Hamilton, Illinois

Apiary Inspectors of America

Dr. R. L. Parker, President  
Manhattan, Kansas  
C. D. Adams, Secretary  
Madison, Wisconsin

Arranging of Third National Honey Exhibit

James Gwin, in Charge  
Madison, Wisconsin  
Rev. Francis Jager, Judge of Exhibits  
St. Bonifacius, Minnesota

**TUESDAY****February 4, 1930**

- 8:00 Registration Begins.  
 9:00 President's Address by  
       Dr. M. C. Tanquary, President.  
       American Honey Producers' League.  
       St. Paul, Minnesota.  
       Report of Secretary-Treasurer by  
       Mr. J. A. Munro, Secretary-Treasurer.  
       American Honey Producers' League.  
       Fargo, North Dakota.  
       Report of Committees.  
 10:30 Support of the American Honey Institute by  
       Mr. L. C. Dadant, Secretary-Treasurer.  
       American Honey Institute.  
       Hamilton, Illinois.  
 11:00 Trade Association and The American Honey Institute by  
       Mr. Lewis Parks, President.  
       Bee Industries Association of America.  
       Watertown, Wisconsin.

**Noonday Luncheon**

A Special Honey Menu Luncheon, \$1.00

- 1:30 The Beekeepers Need of a National Organization by  
       Reverend Francis Jager.  
       St. Bonifacius, Minnesota.  
 1:45 Organizing a Food Industry by  
       Dr. H. E. Barnard, President.  
       American Honey Institute  
       Indianapolis, Indiana.  
 2:55 The Latest Information in Regard to the Nutrition of Honey by  
       Miss Mary I. Barber, Director  
       Home Economics Division, Kellogg Company  
       Battle Creek, Michigan.  
 3:20 The relation of the extracting period to changes in honey and the process of  
       fermentation by  
       Mr. H. F. Wilson and Mr. G. E. Marvin.  
       University of Wisconsin  
       Madison, Wisconsin.  
 4:15 Increasing the Distribution of Honey by  
       Mr. Harold J. Clay  
       Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
       Washington, D. C.  
 8:00 Meeting open to Public.  
       White House Conference Relating to New Ideas on Nutrition and Child  
       Feeding by  
       Dr. H. E. Barnard.  
       The Possibilities of Honey in the Field of Nutrition by  
       Dr. F. W. Schultz, Professor and Chief  
       Department of Pediatrics  
       University of Minnesota.

**WEDNESDAY****February 5, 1930**

- 9:00 Working with Beekeepers by  
       Mr. O. A. Lende  
       Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
 9:10 Relationship between the Beekeeper and the Bottler by  
       Mr. J. P. Thomy, President  
       Preserves and Honey  
       Brooklyn, New York.  
 10:00 The Point of View of the Buyer, Bottler and Jobber of Honey by  
       Mr. C. W. Aeppler  
       Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.  
 10:30 The Use of United States Standard Grades by  
       Mr. James I. Hambleton  
       Bee Laboratory  
       Washington, D. C.

- 10:50 How Ontario Markets Its Honey by  
Mr. Wm. A. Weir, Secretary  
Ontario Honey Producers' Association.  
Discussion led by  
Mr. F. W. Krouse, President  
Ontario Honey Producers' Association  
Guelph, Ontario.
- 11:20 Cooperative Marketing in the South by  
Mr. J. V. Ormond  
Little Rock, Arkansas.
- 11:40 Grading and packaging Honey by  
Mr. H. A. Mark, Manager  
Nebraska Honey Producers' Association  
North Platte, Nebraska.

#### Noonday Luncheon

- 1:30 How the Pool System Works in Cooperative Marketing by  
Mr. A. W. B. Kjosness, General Manager  
Mountain States Honey Producers' Association  
Boise, Idaho.
- 2:45 Retailing and Consumer's Demand for Honey by  
Dr. M. P. Rasmussen  
Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York.
- 3:45 Honey Helpings by  
Malitta D. Fischer  
of the American Honey Institute Staff  
Indianapolis, Indiana.
- 6:30 Beekeepers' Banquet and Program of Entertainment,  
Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

#### THURSDAY, February 6, 1930

- 9:00 Registration of Beekeepers by  
Mr. F. E. Millen  
Ontario Agricultural College  
Guelph, Ontario.
- 9:30 The Package Bee Business by  
Mr. T. W. Burleson  
Waxahachie, Texas.
- 10:00 The Relation of Beekeeping to Horticulture in Michigan by  
Mr. Russell H. Kely  
Michigan Agricultural College  
East Lansing, Michigan.
- 10:30 Honey House Inspection by  
Floyd Buck  
Walla Walla, Washington.
- 11:00 Meetings of Committees.

#### Noonday Luncheon

- 1:30 New Business.  
Election and Installation of Officers.  
Adjournment.

#### "HONEY WAY LUNCHEON"

Parlor A, 4th Floor, Hotel Schroeder, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 12:30 Noon

#### MENU

Pickles	Cream of Celery Soup	Olives
Honey Baked Ham with Honey Raisin Sauce		
Rissolee Potatoes		
Stringbeans in butter		
Honey Fruit Salad		
Green Apple Pie		
Coffee		
Honey—Rolls—Butter		

## AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE BANQUET

Pere Marquette Room, Hotel Schroeder, Wednesday February 5, 6:30 P. M.

J. M. Barr, Toastmaster

Music for the Program, by the James R. Barr Orchestra.

Dinner Music by Instrumental Trio, Gertrude Loos, Pianist, Roberta Best, Violinist.  
Emil Brandenburg, Cellist.

Invocation by Father Jager.

Concert Number, by James R. Barr.

### BANQUET MENU

Celery	Honied Grapefruit Cocktail	Mixed Olives
	Roast Chicken, Dressing, Sauce	
Au Gratin Potatoes		Wisconsin Peas
Head Lettuce with Honey French Dressing		
Honey Rolls		Butter
	Honey Pineapple Sundae	
	Assorted Cakes	
	Coffee	

Song, by James R. Barr.

### SPEAKERS

Dr. M. C. Tanquary, President, American Honey Producers' League  
St. Paul, Minnesota.  
Mr. Lewis Parks, President, Bee Industries Association of America,  
Watertown, Wisconsin.  
Dr. H. E. Barnard, President, American Honey Institute,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.  
Dr. R. L. Parker, President, Apiary Inspectors of America,  
Manhattan, Kansas.  
Mr. A. W. B. Kjosness, General Manager, Mountain States Honey Producers' Ass'n.  
Boise, Idaho.  
Miss Malitta D. Fischer, American Honey Institute,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.  
Mr. J. P. Thomy, President, Preserves and Honey,  
Brooklyn, New York.  
Miss Mary I. Barber, In Charge, Home Economics Department, Kellogg Company,  
Battle Creek, Michigan.  
Mr. J. I. Hambleton, In Charge, U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory,  
Washington, D. C.  
Mr. Harold J. Clay, U. S. Bureau Agricultural Economics,  
Washington, D. C.

### 9 P. M. SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT\*

#### —Program—

- |     |                             |           |                                  |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 1.  | Silvertone Trio             | - - - - - | Ruth Mathison and Liska Brothers |
| 2.  | Toe Strut Dance             | - - - - - | Beatrice Luebke                  |
| 3.  | Soubrette Number            | - - - - - | Madeline Mierswa                 |
| 4.  | Argentine Tango             | - - - - - | May and Belanger                 |
| 5.  | Harmony Hits (Comic)        | - - - - - | Ruth Mathison                    |
| 6.  | Tap Dance                   | - - - - - | Beatrice Luebke                  |
| 7.  | Pagan Love Song             | - - - - - | Lois James                       |
| 8.  | Breakaway Dance             | - - - - - | Alyce May                        |
| 9.  | Vocal Selection             | - - - - - | Madeline Mierswa                 |
| 10. | Specialty Selections        | - - - - - | Herb Schroeder                   |
| 11. | Songs in Harmony            | - - - - - | Liska Brothers                   |
| 12. | Andagio Dance               | - - - - - | May and Belanger                 |
| 13. | Song Hit                    | - - - - - | Madeline Mierswa                 |
| 14. | Novelty Dance               | - - - - - | Beatrice Luebke                  |
| 15. | Novelty Song                | - - - - - | Lois James                       |
| 16. | Apache Dance                | - - - - - | May and Belanger                 |
| 17. | Silvertone Trio             | - - - - - | Ruth Mathison and Liska Brothers |
| 18. | Finale "For Auld Lang Syne" | - - - - - | Entire Cast                      |

\*Produced and directed by the "Alyce May" Company of  
Clever Entertainers. Entertainment for all occasions.

## NATIONAL CONVENTIONS OF UNITED STATES BEEKEEPERS

From the information available, it appears that the first national convention of beekeepers was held at Cleveland, Ohio in 1860. Space is too limited to give a complete discussion of all the conventions, but a total of sixty-three or sixty-four conventions may be listed, including the 1930 convention of the American Honey Producers' League. Although the national association has changed name rather frequently, the personnel has been continuous, and we may definitely say that this is a continuation of the society which had its beginning in 1860. The conventions were discontinued with the Civil War and were not renewed until 1870.

Only the beginning date of each convention is given.

1. Cleveland, Ohio—1860.
2. Cleveland, Ohio—Mar. 14, 1861.
3. Cleveland, Ohio—Nov. 21, 1861.
4. Lansing, Michigan—March 21, 1870. A call by Dr. A. J. Cook to make preliminary plans for a National Beekeepers Association.

## NORTH AMERICAN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

4. a. Indianapolis, Indiana—December 21, 1870. Formation of North American Bee-Association. Presumably another group of beekeepers met at Cincinnati, Ohio, about the same time and formed the "American Beekeepers Association." No date is given and time was too limited to get further information.
5. Cleveland, Ohio—December 6, 1871. Officers of the two Associations called a joint meeting and the two societies were consolidated under the name of the "North American Beekeepers Association."

6. Indianapolis, Indiana—Dec. 14, 1872.
7. Louisville, Ky.—Dec., 1873.
8. Pittsburg, Pennsylvania—Nov. 11, 1874.
9. Toledo, Ohio—Dec. 1, 1875.
10. Philadelphia, Penn.—Oct. 25, 1876. On the Centennial Grounds.
11. New York City—Oct. 16, 1877.
12. New York City—Oct. 8, 1878.
13. Chicago, Illinois—Oct. 21, 1879.
14. Cincinnati, Ohio—Sept. 28, 1880.
15. Lexington, Ky.—Oct. 5, 1881.
16. Cincinnati, Ohio—Oct. 3, 1882.
17. Toronto, Canada—Sept. 18, 1883.
18. Rochester, N. Y.—Oct. 28, 1884.
19. Detroit, Mich.—Dec. 8, 1885.
20. Indianapolis, Ind.—Oct. 12, 1886.
21. Chicago, Ill.—Nov. 16, 1887. At this meeting a new constitution was proposed to change the name to "International American Bee-Association, to include all territories in the United States and Canada.

## INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN BEE ASSOCIATION

22. Columbus, Ohio—Oct. 3, 1888. At this convention the new name was adopted, only to be changed again in 1890.
23. Brantford, Canada—Dec. 4, 1889

## NORTH AMERICAN BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

24. Keokuk, Iowa—Oct. 29, 1890. Name changed to North American Beekeepers Association.
25. Albany, N. Y.—Dec. 8, 1891.
26. Washington, D. C.—Dec. 27, 1892
27. Chicago, Ill.—Oct. 11, 1893.
28. St. Joseph, Mo.—Oct. 10, 1894.
29. Toronto, Canada—Sept. 4, 1895.

## UNITED STATES BEEKEEPERS UNION

30. Lincoln, Neb.—Oct. 7, 1896. Name changed to "United States Beekeepers Union." As a result of what had been accomplished by the National Beekeepers



Union formed in 1885 to fight for the rights of beekeepers, and a new demand to fight the adulteration of honey with glucose, which the National Beekeepers Union did not wish to undertake, a new society was proposed under the name of the United States Beekeepers Union. This proposal was objected to by some members and officers of the North American Beekeepers Association, so a conference was held, a new constitution formed and the name changed.

31. Buffalo, N. Y. — July 5, 1897.

#### UNITED STATES BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

32. Omaha, Neb.—Sept. 13, 1898—Name changed to "United States Beekeepers' Association."

#### NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

33. Philadelphia, Penn.—Sept. 5, 1899. Name changed to "National Beekeepers Association."
34. Chicago, Ill. — Aug. 28, 1900.
35. Buffalo, N. Y.—Sept. 10, 1901.
36. Denver, Colo. — Sept. 3, 1902.
37. Los Angeles, Cal.—Aug. 18, 1903.
38. St. Louis, Mo.—Sept. 27, 1904.
39. Chicago, Ill. — Dec. 19, 1905.
40. San Antonio, Tex.—Nov. 8, 1906.
41. Harrisburg, Pa.—Oct. 30, 1907.
42. Detroit, Mich.—Oct. 13, 1908.
43. Sioux City, Iowa—Sept. 22, 1909.
44. Albany, N. Y.—Oct. 12, 1910.
45. Minneapolis, Minnesota—Aug. 30, 1911.
46. Detroit, Mich.—Jan. 23, 1912. Only the Board of Managers were supposed to be in attendance at this meeting.
47. Cincinnati, Ohio—Feb. 12, 1913.
48. St. Louis, Mo.—Feb. 17, 1914.
49. Denver, Colo.—Feb. 16, 1915.
50. Chicago, Ill. — Feb. 22, 1916.
51. Madison, Wis. — Feb. 6, 1917.
52. Burlington, Iowa—Feb. 19, 1918.
53. Chicago, Ill.—Feb. 18, 1919.

At this convention a call was issued for representative delegates to meet at the call of the President to prepare a new constitution or revise the old constitution and reorganize for the development of an association which would be able to help in marketing honey.

#### AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS LEAGUE

54. Pursuant to the call issued by the National Beekeepers Association, President B. F. Kindig called a delegate meeting at Kansas City—January 6, 1920. At this meeting a new constitution was adopted and the National Association became the American Honey Producers' League. E. G. LeSturgeon was elected President and Geo. H. Rea, Vice President. Three directors were elected to serve with the President and Vice President as an executive committee:

Mr. Frank Rauchfuss of Colorado—for a 3-year term.

Mr. F. B. Paddock, Iowa—for a 2-year term.

Mr. E. S. Miller, Indiana—for a 1-year term.

Mr. H. B. Parks of Texas was selected acting secretary at a meeting of the executive committee held in Chicago, Dec. 6 and 7, 1920. Mr. Geo. Rea, having resigned, as Vice President, Mr. B. F. Kindig was elected to fill the vacancy.

55. Indianapolis, Ind.—Feb. 15, 1921  
President—E. G. LeSturgeon  
Vice-President—B. F. Kindig.  
Members of Executive Committee—  
Frank Rauchfuss.  
F. B. Paddock.  
E. S. Miller.

56. Salt Lake City, Utah—Jan. 30, 1922. Due to a very small attendance at the meeting—the

new officers were elected by mail vote as follows:

President—H. F. Wilson.

Vice-Pres.—Colin P. Campbell

Sec.-Treas.—S. B. Fracker.

Members of Executive Committee—

E. S. Miller.

F. B. Paddock.

Frank Rauchfuss.

57. St. Louis, Mo.—Feb. 6, 1923.

Pres.—H. F. Wilson.

Vice-Pres.—Colin P. Campbell

Sec.-Treas.—S. B. Fracker.

Executive Committee—

E. S. Miller, F. B. Paddock and Frank Rauchfuss.

58. Chicago, Illinois—Jan. 24, 1924.

President—B. F. Kindig

Vice-Pres. Colin P. Campbell.

Sec.-Treas. S. B. Fracker.

Executive Committee—

E. S. Miller, F. B. Paddock and Frank Rauchfuss.

59. Chicago, Illinois—Jan. 22, 1925.

B. F. Kindig—President.

Colin P. Campbell—Vice-Pres.

S. B. Fracker resigned and R.

G. Richmond of Colorado was selected as Secretary-Treasurer.

Executive Committee—

Dr. Ernest Kohn, Ohio.

E. S. Miller

Frank Rauchfuss.

60. Cincinnati, Ohio—Feb. 2, 1926.

E. S. Miller—elected Pres.

L. C. Spencer, La.—Vice-Pres.

R. G. Richmond—Sec.-Treas.

Colin P. Campbell—General Counsel.

Executive Committee—

Frank Rauchfuss, Dr. E. Kohn

T. W. Burleson, Texas.

61. New Orleans, La.—Jan. 25, 1927

H. F. Wilson—elected Pres.

C. W. Hartman—Vice-Pres.

J. A. Munro—Election Commission.

C. L. Corkins—Sec.-Treas.

Executive Committee—

Frank Rauchfuss.

T. W. Burleson

E. S. Miller.

62. San Francisco, Cal.—Jan. 28, 1928

C. L. Corkins—Elected Pres.

E. G. LeSturgeon—Vice-Pres.

J. V. Ormond—Secy.-Treas.

Board of Directors—

C. L. Corkins, J. H. Merrill,

E. G. Carr, C. L. Sams, R. E.

Foster, R. H. Kelty, James

Gwin, F. B. Paddock, E. G.

LeSturgeon, F. Rauchfuss

and G. G. Schweis.

63. Sioux City Iowa—Feb. 7, 1929.

M. C. Tanquary—Elected Pres.

Frank Rauchfuss—Vice-Pres.

J. A. Munro—Secy.-Treas.

Board of Directors—

M. C. Tanquary, Jas. Gwin,

M. C. Berry, Frank Rauchfuss

and T. W. Burleson.

64. Milwaukee, Wis.—Feb. 4, 1930.

The League has stood 11 years of turmoil without a change of name. We hope IT can stand for 11 years more.

## THE NATIONAL BEEKEEPERS UNION

This Association which started in 1885 and continued until 1900, carried on its business without conventions and elected its officers by mail.

The association really grew out of a suit started against S. I. Freeborn at Ithica, Wis., in which a farmer brought suit for \$500 against Mr. Freeborn for supposed damage to some sheep. Mr. Freeborn wrote to the American Bee Journal about the matter—they published his letter in the June 3rd issue, and by the time of the June 17 issue a new organization had been born. The purpose of this association as given in the constitution on page 372 in Article II, of the Journal for 1885, was as follows"—

"Its object shall be to protect the interests of beekeepers, and to defend their rights".

Beekeepers from all parts of the country joined the association and, needless to say that with the help of the association, Mr. Freeborn

quickly won his case, by having it thrown out of court. Reading of the many cases which this association won for beekeepers will raise your enthusiasm several degrees. You can find the records in the Bee Journals from 1885 to 1900.

# FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

*Colonial Room, Hotel Wisconsin*

*Milwaukee, Wisconsin*

*December 5 and 6, 1929*

*(Continued from January issue)*

Mr. C. D. Adams, of the State Department of Agriculture, Madison, in his remarks on "The Results of Modern Honey Grading", said—"During nine years, there has been no move at any meeting to modify the grading rules, except to make them more stringent, so we are taking it for granted that you are satisfied with the grading rules. Perhaps there are some reasons for grading that you have not considered—Wisconsin is the only state that has compulsory grading of honey; quite a number of the States are working on it and agitating it. So far as I know, no state has made the first step in getting this. Illinois has been working on it several years. This past week, I attended the Ontario beekeepers Association annual meeting at Toronto, Canada, to tell about honey grading and how they could use it in their province. They told me that they expect to develop propaganda for three years and then hope to be able to have a grading law put into effect. The cooperative association is not functioning 100%, but it is going ahead, and is making progress. After talking with those men three days, I feel sure they are going to be able to do as well as can be expected. The officers of that association are very much interested in the honey

grading, as they have to do their own honey grading at present. If it could be graded by the beekeeper beforehand, they think it would be a great help to the industry in Canada."

Mr. Thal went on to tell of his work in carrying on a "high speed educational program" at the State Fair. "The good accomplished by the Bunte Candy Company at the State Fair this year cannot yet be evaluated, but our efforts are the beginning of unquestioning results. You are lining your product up with a nationally known company. Creating an intense demand for honey appears to be a matter of persistent advertising. You must tell people that honey is a food superior to other sweets; that it contains minerals invert sugar, and protein; that it is good especially in the diet of infants, children, and adults. Everybody likes candies, and if they will choose honey candy, they will be benefited. For example, at the State Fair, we placed our product in the hands of several thousand people. As a first year's experience, we feel very gratified over our results. If given the opportunity to participate again, we feel we will be much benefited. There has been no organized advertising in the past; honey producers have advertised their product, as they saw fit, rather advertising themselves as honey producers. I believe that there is a new era of advertising around the corner. Very soon you will be advertising honey primarily, and perhaps adding your names as producers."

"There are two ways to increase the sale of honey—

1. By selling the present customers more merchandise.
2. By soliciting new customers."

"By direct contact, you can increase your sales by showing the customers how to put out more honey by suggesting new uses. Have at hand recipes for special

occasions. Then agree to use more honey. Honey is a food which is more easily digested; is one which is especially valuable in cases of weak digestive organs, and it serves, so to speak, those organs which are not effective."

"How to use more honey—by suggesting the uses as if they were using it; spread information regarding the value of honey; induce the public to use it for sweetening and baking."

"Another form of advertising which seems good in your case would be essay contests. Compel children and adults to dig up facts and opinions concerning honey. Compel them to write the essays out. You are attempting something then which newspapers and magazines are very apt to use."

"Put your product in the home and create a need for it. You cannot expect to reach all people by direct contact and essay papers; newspapers and magazines must be used. And if you decide to go into that, you should have expert help. A definite program should be arranged which would carry you over a definite length of time, so you may merit the full return of your expenditures. Don't you think a plan can be arranged covering a period of a few years which would bring increased sales in honey candy and other products? If we folks in Wisconsin call ourselves a unit, working for bigger results, and if we are encouraged in our work for increased sales, we would of course benefit accordingly. What would be the benefit if all the local associations were similar units working in cooperation with the state unit?"

Assisted by Mrs. Thal, Mr. Thal distributed samples of the delicious honey candy manufactured by the Bunte Company.

Mr. E. W. Brown, of Willow Springs, Illinois, appeared next on the program with a detailed dis-

cussion of the top entrance hive. Mr. Brown has done a great deal of work along this line, and uses the top entrance hives exclusively. We have a copy of Mr. Brown's paper, and this will appear in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

The report of the Nominating Committee was then called for, and Mr. Seefeldt, Vice President, took the chair at the request of President Bishop, who gave a brief address, saying he would not accept the office of President for the coming year, even though he were re-elected.

Mr. Seefeldt then appointed Edward Hassinger, Jr., and Mr. Geo. Jacobson, tellers.

The report of the Nominating Committee, composed of the members of the Board of Managers, without the President and Secretary, was then read by Mr. Hassinger, Secretary of the Nominating Committee, as follows—

"The meeting of the Board of Managers as a Nominating Committee for the purpose of Nominating officers for the coming year was held in the Hotel Wisconsin on the evening of December 5, 1929. On motions made, duly seconded and voted upon, the following officers were nominated—

Mr. S. J. Riesterer, Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Edw. Hassinger, Jr., Secretary of the Nominating Committee.

The following nominations were made—

For President—	Mr. Bishop
	Mr. Seefeldt
For V. President—	Mr. Riesterer
	Mr. Jacobson
For Secretary—	Mr. Wilson
	Mr. Lathrop
For Treasurer—	Mr. Sass
	Mr. Matzke

Mr. James Gwin and Mr. C. D. Adams were nominated as delegates to the American Honey Producers' League convention, Feb. 3, 4, 5, and 6, in Milwaukee, the candidate receiving the least number of votes

at the time of election to act as alternate.

The Board of Managers elected the following members to act on the Executive Committee—

G. J. Lengst, Prairie du Chien.

C. A. Wood, South Wayne.

Edw. Hassinger, Jr., Greenville.”

In the nominations for President, a motion was made that the name of Mr. S. J. Riesterer be added as a candidate for the office. However, before this motion could be seconded, Mr. Riesterer declined the nomination, saying that it would be impossible for him to accept the office if elected.

A motion was made and seconded and carried that nominations for President be closed.

Of the 55 votes cast in the election Mr. Bishop received 16, Mr. Seefeldt received 34, Mr. Marvin received 3, Mr. Riesterer received 1, and the ballot contained 1 blank vote.

A motion was passed that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Seefeldt as President.

In the election of Vice-President, 52 votes were cast, 28 for Mr. Jacobson, 22 for Mr. Riesterer, and 2 blank.

Previous to the election of the Secretary, Professor Wilson asked the beekeepers to have the secretaryship removed from his office. Mr. Harry Lathrop, one of the nominees for the position of Secretary stated that he was unable to accept the office, if elected, as he had neither the facilities or the time to give the office the proper care.

A motion was made that the rules be suspended, and that the President cast a unanimous ballot for H. F. Wilson, as Secretary. This motion was seconded, but because of two dissenting votes, the motion was lost.

The ballot for Secretary was closed, and of the 48 ballots cast, Prof. Wilson received 35, Mr. Lathrop received 8 votes, Mr. Pritchard

1 vote, and 4 blank votes were included.

In the election of a Treasurer, the nominations were closed, and of the 53 votes cast, 30 were for Mr. Matzke, and 23 for Mr. Sass.

The meeting adjourned at 12:10.

Present at this session—73.

### FRIDAY AFTERNOON

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 P. M. by our new President, Mr. Seefeldt, as Mr. Bishop was suffering from a bad cold.

We were very fortunate in having with us Mrs. Ida H. Cornforth, of the Home Economics Department of the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mrs. Cornforth described the work being done by the Kellogg Company in cooperation with the beekeepers. Mrs. Cornforth said that more than one million packages per day of corn flakes alone are manufactured, and each package carried the word “honey” on the outside. She said the Kellogg Company has received many letters from beekeepers, and that they are always glad to hear from them. They are also glad to send out to the beekeepers any number of the pamphlets prepared by the Kellogg Company, containing honey recipes, and they are also glad to furnish stickers to the beekeepers for window trims, etc.

Mrs. Cornforth said—“I have had a wonderful time with honey this last year. I have talked with over forty thousand women this past year, and in each talk and each demonstration I have used and told about honey in its various uses. I attended the Minnesota and Illinois State Fairs, where we gave out thousands of honey booklets. I attended the National Dairy Show, in St. Louis, the meeting of the National Retail Grocers Association, a cooking school at Elgin, Illinois, which had an attendance of about 3,700 women, and at all these meetings I demonstrated the

use of honey in combination with other foods in cooking. It is surprising how few women know about using honey other than as a spread. We have just put out a new honey booklet, 'Do You Use Honey?'"

Mrs. Cornforth told of having demonstrated before the cooking classes at the Stevens Point Normal. She also told of having served all-bran waffles and honey at the meeting of the National Restaurant Association at Louisville.

Following Mrs. Cornforth's address, Mr. Seefeldt said—"I wish to assure Mrs. Cornforth, on behalf of the Wisconsin beekeepers, that we appreciate all that you and the Kellogg Company are doing for us, and we will more than be willing to do what we can to help you."

Professor Francis Jager gave a short address, telling of the progress made during the last 50 or 75 years in the butter and milk industry. He said that this industry, which is our brother industry, 30 years ago was in the stage where everyone churned his cream, made his butter, and marketing the butter individually in almost any manner. He told of the advancement to creameries in various parts of the state, then of the pooling of the creameries within the state, and then of the organization of interstate creameries. "Beekeeping, however, is still in the child stage, and I wonder if it is ever going to grow up. The time has come when we must get to the next step in marketing—the next higher stage. There were four stages in butter manufacturing. And we beekeepers are still in the first stage, and are just ready to enter the second stage. We must grow."

(A motion passed Thursday evening provided that the meeting on Friday start at 9 o'clock in the morning so that the business session might be taken up in the forenoon.)

Mr. H. H. Root, of the A. I. Root Co., Mecina, Ohio, in his talk "What About Honey Now?", said

—"Let us work at the beekeeping industry as a man's industry. While we have been casting off childish ways, the country has been doing likewise. Four or five years ago, the chain stores of the United States sold less than 20% of the groceries sold in this country. You and I have seen figures all the way from 40 to 60%, depending upon where we read the different view being maintained, as to the amount of groceries being sold by chain stores today. At any rate, judging from this figure, the chain stores must be selling about half the groceries sold in this country. If this is true, there are some important deductions to be made—

1. That telephone buying of groceries on the part of the housewife is on the wane, and store visitation is on the increase. And, however convenient it is for our wives to call up the grocer and order whatever he wants to send them, that practice is on the decrease. And maybe it is a good thing, and we may have cleaner and healthier foods on that account.

Two years ago here in Milwaukee, I made the statement that my company, having originally gone into package honey business in order to save what seemed to be the day at that time, would be willing to go out of it when we could turn the job over to a wiser, larger concern. One man in particular inferred that I ought to debunk that statement. And we did do that very thing. We did try three different large concerns before we found one that wanted to be married to us, and we sold out because we felt that the honey business of the country would receive a great impetus if larger capital, better equipped organizations, took hold of honey and went at it in a larger way. Preserves and Honey, a subsidiary of Gold Dust, back of which is probably \$200,000,000.00, bought out three

other co-called large packers. It makes me smile when I use that term, 'large packers'. Those four packers together packed less than 5% of the total figure. We reserved the right to sell bulk honey; we reserved the right to sell bulk honey; we reserved the right to sell comb honey when we found, greatly to our disappointment, the new concern was not interested, so we said we would sell comb honey. And the first year, confining our sales mainly to packers in the large towns or small cities immediately around Medina, Ohio, we sold \$58,000.00 worth of honey, practically all of it extracted honey, outside of six cars of comb honey. Practically all of it was sold to bakers. Maybe you think I am telling you this for some other purpose, but I want you to see the possibilities in honey. Two months ago, we received a letter from a packer in Columbus, Ohio, the most distant packer we sell, telling us that if we wished to keep that business, we would have to drop our price of liquified honey in 60 lb. cans in 10 case lots to 8c. delivered in Columbus. We had been getting about 10c. The reason was that a producer in Iowa was willing to sell him liquid honey, laid down in Columbus, for 8c. That producer could have taken the business away from us if he had asked 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents, in all probability. We were selling in Akron to a baker making honey macaroons, buying honey in satisfactorily increasing quantities, also in 10 case lots. At first he came over once a week, and then he began to increase his purchases; Last Saturday he came with another lot of macaroons which we help him market.

*(Continued in March issue)*

## Classified Advertisements

**HONEY WANTED** in all grades; also bakers stock. Send sample and best price delivered in any quantity. **C. W. Aepler, Box 145, Oconomowoc, Wis.**

### Package Bees

### 3-Banded Queens

## Berry's Reliable Bees

After Thirty-six years of  
Select Breeding

We have a three-banded strain of pure Italian bees that are unexcelled for gentleness, disease resistance and honey production. Owning and operating large apiaries in the states of Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin, as well as in Manitoba, Canada, gives us an ample opportunity to test out our strain. Thus after a careful selection of our breeding queens we are able to give our customer friends large long lived queens which produce workers unexcelled for vitality and honey production. We know by actual test they are as good as can be had at any price.

Our circular price lists are now ready. May we send you one? Remember we guarantee safe arrival to all points in the U. S. or Canada and otherwise satisfaction to the last letter of the word. We are booking orders now.

**M. C. BERRY & CO.**

Box 697, Montgomery, Alabama

## PACKAGE BEES

FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE DELIVERY

Three-banded Italians. Best honey-producing stock. Never been infested with disease of any kind. No honey flow before shipping season. 100% safe delivery in 1929. Ten years' breeding experience. All necessary papers with package bees to Canada. Begin shipping April 10.

2-lb. package and untested queen—1 to 10, \$3.25; 10 to 25, \$3.20; 50 or more, \$3.15.

3-lb. package with untested queen—1 to 10 \$4.25; 10 to 25, \$4.20; 50 or more \$4.15. F. O. B. shipping point.

Untested queens, postpaid—1, \$1.00; 6, \$5.50; 12, \$10.00; 50, \$37.50; 100, \$70.00.

Health certificate, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed.

**Taylor Apiaries, Luverne, Ala.**

## Father Coulombe Apiaries

Combless Packages with one select Queen:

3-pound packages—1 to 5 inclusive, \$4

2-pound packages—1 to 5 inclusive, \$3

For larger orders special prices

upon application.

Ten years' experience in successful queen rearing and shipping of packages in United States and Canada. Correspondence invited.

**Rev. Fr. J. Coulombe, Montegut, La. P. O.  
Houma, La. Telegraph Office**

## Take Time to Read This

We are advertising in "Wisconsin Beekeeping" because we hope to get in touch with most of the better class of beekeepers, who will naturally want the better class of material.

There is as much difference in the quality and workmanship in supplies as there is in watches, autos and steel tools, like hammers, saws, chisels, etc. Winona is right on the state line.

### Standard Lumber Co.

Third and Harriet Sts.  
Winona, Minnesota

## BEEES

BY THE POUND OR  
NUCLEI

### NUCLEI A SPECIALTY

No Queens except with  
packages of Nuclei

No Foulbrood in County

### J. D. SHIELDS

Route 2  
NATCHEZ, MISS.

USE

## Pettit's Package Bees

THEY SATISFY

Shipping dates booked in advance are filled as ordered.

You get your bees when promised or we do not accept the order.

Overweight of young bees in every package.

Young queens bred for honey.

Moderate prices and excellent express service at low cost.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

### PRICES—PETTIT'S BEES

Two pound pkgs. with Queen in each

3—12	15—48	51 up
3.25 each	3.00 each	2.75 each

Three pound pkgs. \$1.00 extra each

Four pound pkgs. \$2.00 extra each

Five pound pkgs. \$3.00 extra each

Queenless packages 80c less each

**MORLEY PETTIT**  
VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

## QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES

### 3-Banded Italians

Baby bees, honest weight and young queens with satisfaction and safe delivery insures you. Located only four hours from the largest bee-shipping center in the southeast insures prompt deliveries. New style package for bees using syrup. *A fine package*, says one of the largest dealers in supplies in U. S. Easy to open, only pry off end board and either dump bees in or allow them to run out themselves. Reliability, a continuous advertiser since 1914 in the leading bee magazines.

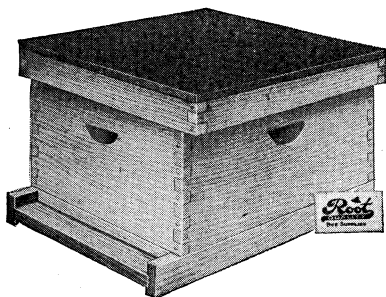
CIRCULAR WITH PRICES  
UPON APPLICATION  
N. Forehand, Gonzalez, Fla.



# Lower Prices Again in 1930

## *Highest Quality Maintained*

Our new 1930 catalog quotes lower prices on *Hives, Frames, Foundation, Smokers and Extractors*. But Root Quality is kept at the highest standard—not a *point* cheapened.



### Look This Hive Over

Every part of this Root Standard Hive is made of highest quality material and cut to fit perfectly.

**THE METAL COVER**—matched roof board, rabbeted into rim of full thickness pine, covered with best galvanized steel, pressed corners add strength and tightness and leave no sharp edges.

**THE INNER COVER**—strongest possible, because it has rim of full-thickness pine with corners dovetailed, matched center boards rabbeted into rim all around.

**THE HIVE BODY**—made of select clear pine, dovetailed with greatest accuracy to fit tight and give greatest strength. Improved hand-holds, hollowed below and cut under above, make carrying far easier. No beekeeper will ever again want to buy a hive or super without this greatly improved hand-hold, once he has tried it. All in all, there has never before been so good a hive-body made as the Root "Quality" hive body of today.

**THE FRAME**—strongest frames made, because **ALL FOUR** corners are notch-fitted and locked. Made of choice lumber, self-spacing, ends pierced for wiring.

**BOTTOM BOARD**—made of everlasting cypress, floor boards tongued and grooved and nailed into dovetail of rim, reversible for  $\frac{3}{8}$  and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch opening, with removable entrance cleat.

**OUR 1930 CATALOG**—It tells the story of a complete line of bee supplies of highest quality. Some new appliances that every beekeeper will welcome, and some lower prices. Write for it.

A. I. ROOT CO. of Chicago  
224-230 W. Huron St.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

A. I. ROOT CO. of St. Paul  
290 E. Sixth St.  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

MARCH, 1930

No. 3

## BULLETIN BOARD

Please Patronize "Wisconsin Beekeeping" Advertisers.

Don't forget to send in your Membership Renewal!

Be sure to get in touch with your Representatives in Congress, and file your protests against the passage of the New Corn Sugar Bill—HR-9760, By Haugen.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

A New Corn Sugar Bill has been Introduced into Congress.

The American Honey Producers' League Convention.

Committee Appointments.

Cooperation and Support for the Educational Committee.

Buzzes About Wisconsin.

Important German Works on Beekeeping.

Convention Picture.

Cuts which are Available to Beekeepers from the Kellogg Company.

Fifty-first Annual Convention of Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association (Proceedings continued from February issue).

## **Your Requirements Promptly Filled by August Lotz Co.**

Good products backed by the right kind of service win for you and for us. Let us work together for our mutual benefit. Try us on that next order for SECTIONS, Hives, Supers, Frames, Foundation, etc.

Cost no more in the beginning } **LOTZ SECTIONS** { Are cheaper in the end

*Write us for our 1930  
Catalog*

**August Lotz Company**  
Boyd, Wisconsin

## **Queens Queens Queens**

Three Banded Italian Queens  
All orders filled by return mail

Our Queens are bred from  
the best stock

Only select drones are  
allowed to fly

No disease—Apiaries under  
state inspection

*Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed or your money will be refunded*

Select Untested, One Grade Only

1 to 100, 75 cents each

100 or more, \$70.00

Select Tested, \$1.50 each

## **Middle Tennessee Apiaries**

LEO C. PARKS, Mgr.

Spring Hill, Tennessee

## **Gus Dittmer Company Specialties**

**Working Your Wax Into Foundation for Cash For You  
and Dittmer's Non-Sag Brood Foundation**

Our NON-SAG Brood Foundation, has given absolute satisfaction the past season. Not one word of fault, but any number of commendations, and orders for more of the same. Our Foundation business doubled last season, and we are ready to book early orders now. Write us for samples and prices for early orders now, and we will give you prices that will be as satisfactory as the quality of our Foundation. We furnish a full line of Hives, Sections and all other supplies.

---

## **GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

MARCH, 1930

No. 3

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.

Address all communications to 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.  
Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	F. E. Matzke, Juda
Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst.....	Prairie du Chien
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....	Greenville
C. A. Wood.....	South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## A NEW CORN SUGAR BILL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS

A new bill, known as HR-9760, by Haugen, has been introduced into the House of Representatives, which would make it possible to put corn sugar, without a declaration, in jellies, jams and preserves, and which would put honey in a class with corn syrup.

The hearing for this new Haugen bill was set for February 20, and I wish to urge you at this time to write to your Representatives and Senators in Congress, opposing the passage of this bill, which would break down the Pure Food Laws. Ask them to vote against the passage of this bill, HR-9760, by Haugen; if this bill, or one like it, is reported out of the Committee.

This legislation is a menace to the Pure Food Laws and the health of the entire country. It is a wedge to be inserted in the Pure Food Laws for the purpose of breaking them down. The next thing we would probably know, if this bill were passed, other great corporate interests, such as perhaps the manufacturers of saccharine, oreomarga-

rine, and the like, would be asking for similar legislation, until we would have nothing left of the Pure Food Law, which is at present a protection to the farmer, the beekeeper and all consumers.

If we fail to immediately protect our interests in this matter, a condition may result which will be disastrous to the entire beekeeping industry!

Send your protests against the passage of this bill to your representatives in Congress immediately!

## THE AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE CONVENTION— MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

*February 4 to 6*

The convention was indeed a success, and the papers presented were interesting and instructive. The program consisted of two types of papers—those on marketing and those of an educational nature. The session held on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 5, was open to the public. Dr. Barnard gave a very interesting discussion of recent advances in nutritional work, and Dr. F. W. Schultz of the University of

Minnesota discussed the possible uses of honey in child nutrition.

A honey luncheon was served to 65 people the noon of February 5th, and that evening a banquet was held at the Schroeder Hotel at which 116 people were present. "Judge" Barr, of Kangaroo Court Fame, was at his best as Toastmaster. A special program of singing and dancing by the Alyce May Entertainers was furnished by the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association, and was much enjoyed by those present. Favors for the banquet were furnished through the courtesy and kindness of the following companies—E. W. Stewart Co., R. & E. C. Porter Co., Dadant & Sons, Mountain States Honey Producers' Ass'n., Colorado Honey Producers' Cooperative Ass'n., American Honey Institute, The Bunte Candy Co., and the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n. The banquet programs were furnished through the courtesy of the G. B. Lewis Company.

### THE HONEY EXHIBIT

A very fine honey exhibit was held in connection with the League meeting; there were 16 exhibitors and 41 exhibits. Interesting and attractive exhibits were also displayed by the Kellogg Company and the American Honey Institute. The entire honey exhibit was purchased by Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee. Much credit is due Mr. James Gwin and his assistants in arranging the exhibit and Professor Jager who acted as Judge. We are greatly indebted to the following companies for prizes, which were secured through the efforts of Mr. Kenneth Hawkins, of the G. B. Lewis Company, A. H. Rusch & Son, The Fred W. Muth Co., Dadant & Sons, Leahy Mfg. Co., W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co., Stover Apiaries, The Marshfield Mfg. Co., The August Lotz Co., and the G. B. Lewis Co.

The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing

year—Dr. M. C. Tanquary, President; Mr. Frank Rauchfuss, Vice President; Mr. J. A. Munro, Sec'y.-Treas.; Mr. James Gwin, Madison, Wis., Director; Mr. J. M. Cutts, Montgomery, Ala., Director; Mr. Floyd Buck, Walla Walla, Wash., Director; Mr. T. W. Burleson, Waxahachie, Texas., Director; and Mr. W. A. Weir, Ontario, Canada, Director.

We are very glad indeed that so many Wisconsin beekeepers were able to be present at the meetings, and the fine spirit of cooperation and friendliness shown contributed much to the success of the convention. The total registration numbered 116 persons, of whom 50 were from Wisconsin. Representatives from 23 states were present, as well as three representatives from Canada. Actual count at the meetings would indicate that the total attendance at the sessions equalled approximately 250 persons.

### COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Seefeldt, President of the Association, has appointed the following committees for 1930—

#### EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Miss Clara G. Jones, Chairman, West Bend.  
Mrs. C. A. Wood, South Wayne.  
Mrs. M. Hannemann, Cecil.  
Mrs. F. E. Matzke, Juda.  
Mrs. A. J. Schultz, Ripon.  
Mrs. John Kneser, Hales Corners.  
Mrs. B. C. Handy, Richland Center.  
Mrs. Lee Schultis, Reedsburg.  
Mrs. Geo. Stowell, Barron.  
Mrs. H. A. Schaefer, Osseo.  
Mr. Geo. Marvin, 1532 University Ave., Madison.  
Mr. Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna.

#### LABEL AND LITHOGRAPH PAIL COMMITTEE

James Gwin, Chairman, Madison.  
S. J. Riesterer, Janesville.  
S. P. Elliott, Menomonie.

### WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT COMMITTEE

C. D. Adams, Chairman, Madison.  
Charlie Pritchard, Wisconsin Rapids.  
John Kneser, Hales Corners.

### UNIFORM PRICE COMMITTEE

A. E. Wolkow, Chairman, Hartford.  
E. W. Puhl, Chippewa Falls.  
C. W. Aeppler, Oconomowoc.  
A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.  
L. A. Otto, Reedsville.  
Arthur Schultz, Ripon.  
R. A. Schwarzkopf, Bowler.

### COOPERATION AND SUPPORT FOR THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

Several of the members of the Educational Committee who were present at the League Convention in Milwaukee, in talking over the policies of the Committee for the present year, decided that a news article on honey be issued once each month. The purpose of this article is to give the public authentic facts about honey, written in popular style. A few choice honey recipes are to accompany each article.

In order to put this program across, the Educational Committee must have the cooperation of individual members in getting this material into their local newspapers, farm journals, etc. Copies of these articles may be secured through the Secretary's office.

### SUPPORT FOR THE EDUCA- TIONAL COMMITTEE

The Washington County Beekeepers' Association, at a meeting on January 17, voted to appropriate \$10.00 to help in carrying on the work of the Educational Committee. If there are any other local associations who are interested in helping put honey before the public, I am sure that it would be worthwhile for them to make a donation to help carry on the good work of the Educational Committee.

—The Editor.

### BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

Mr. C. W. Giauque of Stanley reports as follows, "The weather conditions have been fine so far for the wintering of bees. They seem to be wintering well as they are quiet and show no signs of dysentery. The market on comb honey is very poor. I still have about 400 cases of comb honey on hand—there seems to be very little call for comb honey. I have extracted honey on hand put up in 60 pound cans and it seems to be a "drug" on the market. I have sold more honey in pails locally than usual, but still have a lot of them on hand, but they are going slowly.

There have been so many honey peddlers going around over the country selling at different prices that it makes it hard for one that wants to get a fair price for his product.

Most of the local beekeepers still have honey on hand, but I think the most of them will be cleaned up before long as they are busy peddling from house to house".

Mr. Andrew Stevens of Stockbridge writes, "The weather conditions so far have been favorable for cellar wintering and the bees are quiet. Honey is moving fair with perhaps of the 1929 crop still in the hands of the beekeepers.

Clover is well covered with snow but in this locality last fall clover didn't look any too promising".

Mr. C. A. Wood of South Wayne writes as follows, "Bees in this section are in fine condition which is usually the case after a good honey season.

The honey market is very dull with slight improvement at the present time. There is quite a little honey on hand among the beekeepers and prices are the lowest in years.

Up to this time, clover is in excellent condition".

Mr. A. L. Kleeber of Reedsburg writes, "The weather conditions

now are fine and the bees seem to be wintering well in the cellars and from reports of neighbors, those packed outside are wintering well.

Prospects are that clover will be very good and it is too early to tell what the basswood flow might be.

There is a good deal of honey in the producers hands in this locality. Prices are very low on both comb and extracted honey and the demand is very slow.

Parties are offering fine comb honey at 15cts. per pound and are retailing fine white extracted honey for 95cts. a 10 pound pail.

It is too bad our beekeepers will sacrifice a number 1 article at such prices. If one asks a living price for honey they seem to think you are trying to rob them.

I believe the beekeepers ought to organize in some way so we could get a reasonable price for our honey."

Mr. George Jacobson of Kaukauna says, "The weather has been cold ever since the fore part of January and we have had plenty of snow on the ground.

As far as I know the bees seem to be wintering well. My bees appear to be in good condition for when it warms up a bit about the noon hour, they are busy cleaning house.

Unless we get some good weather soon so the bees can have a good flight, there may be some danger of dysentery for they have been confined in the hive since the first part of November.

On January 28, the Fox River Valley Beekeepers had a meeting at Appleton. James Gwin was the main speaker and our county agent, Mr. Sells gave a short talk.

Eight members joined the Mountain States organization and prospects are that many more will join before the next honey crop will be on.

As far as I know, the honey crop is all out of the producers hands, although some of the very big producers have a little left.

My honey has been moving good

for the past two weeks. Many of the small beekeepers are offering their bees and equipment for sale."

### IMPORTANT GERMAN WORKS ON BEEKEEPING

Some of our German-speaking beekeepers may be interested in two important German publications; these are the "Arkiv fuer Bienenkunde" which comes out in eight parts per year and contains the results of observations of some of the best German workers. The price is about \$2.00 per year, and the material contained in the publication is very much worthwhile. The "Bucherei fuer Bienenkunde", now in its 11th year, is an unusually valuable publication. The cost of this publication is 6 RM per year, plus postage.

Address your communications to Karl Wachholtz Verlag, Neumuens-ter in Holstein, Germany.

### CONVENTION PICTURE

Perhaps some of our beekeepers would like to have copies of the banquet picture taken during the state convention at Milwaukee. The price of these pictures is 75 cts. each, and orders can be sent in to this office. If you wish a picture, please let us know at an early date.



Copies of this cut, by the Kellogg Company, are available for free distribution to any of our beekeepers who may wish to use it in their advertising matter, etc. Send your request direct to the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan.

# FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

*Colonial Room, Hotel Wisconsin  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
December 5 and 6, 1929*

*(Continued from February issue)*

Due to an error by the printer, the part of the proceedings printed herewith should have appeared in the February issue. We are now printing that part of Mr. C. Adams' remarks that was left out, and continuing with the proceedings up to the first part of Mr. Thal's address, the latter part will be found in the February issue:

"I find that without exception, every successful cooperative organization starts out with a graded product as a foundation. They can't get along without having their product graded. The organizations of the west, according to reports, find that they can get better prices for graded goods if the quality is good. They are working with that in mind, and in each case where I have records, they say that the grading helps in a wider distribution of their product. It is no longer a local product; it can be sent all over the country as a standardized product. The market preference is for standardized goods. Without grading, it is impossible to get standard goods. We set our grades in honey grading for the average year. We can't go as far in standardizing our honey as we would like to. Grading is absolutely the first step in cooperation, and all the cooperatives are working with that in mind. It gives them a stable basis for sale by which buyer and seller can get together with confidence. Our grades will be found a great help when a cooperative association starts in our state."

"Prof. Wilson told us that Mr. Kjosness asked one favor of this association. They want us to give them the right to use our Badger Brand label on their Wisconsin product. I think all of us should feel complimented."

Mr. E. L. Chambers, in his paper on "The Bee Disease Control Problem in Wisconsin", told of the development of the bee disease control work in Wisconsin, saying that Wisconsin beekeepers have the honor of being pioneers in the area cleanup work. Mr. Chambers has promised to give us his paper on this subject, and it will be published in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

President Bishop then declared a five minutes' recess.

Professor Wilson then presented to the members assembled Mr. Ralph Smith, of Amenla, N. Dakota, a Director of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association. Mr. Smith remarked: "North Dakota is at the front so far as quantity production is concerned. More honey has been produced than could be consumed in the state, so we looked into the Mountain States organization. We feel that this organization is the only thing that keeps some of us fellows in business. We recommend this organization to all of our friends and neighbors."

Mr. A. W. B. Kjosness, General Manager of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association, then spoke on the subject of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association (An abstract of Mr. Kjosness' speech, or the entire speech will appear in an early issue of this magazine.)

Mr. H. M. Knipfel, one of the Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Madison, then remarked as follows—"I have watched the honey marketing problem a number of years; I know the problems of the beekeepers' and I know the set-up of the honey grading system here in this State. I have heard a lot of talk about cooperative marketing of honey, but I have not seen much action, and I thought there was too much talk and not enough action. One of the reasons I accepted my present position was to help in cooperative



marketing of farm products. I looked into the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association. After our conference with the representatives of the organization, I am confident each Wisconsin beekeeper could work into it. Dr. Macklin of the University was asked to investigate this organization, and he reported that it was safe, developing on a sound basis, and well managed. I also felt that it must be on a sound basis if the Federal Farm Bureau had lent money to its officers."

"We believe that you folks mean business, and we are setting up in our reorganization at the capitol a section that is going to be called a Division of Cooperative Marketing. And, further, if you decide to hookup with this organization, our Department is ready to back you. If you desire, we are ready to transfer Mr. Gwin to this Division, to let him start work next Monday."

"I think that you ought to agree here today or tomorrow on a definite plan of operation; I also believe you ought to go ahead and get in with this organization, and help make this a really national honey marketing organization."

Professor Wilson at this time introduced the following resolution—

Whereas, one of the most important factors in the production of honey is the marketing and sales agency end of the transaction;

And whereas, the human equation of price cutting is not exhibited in any greater degree in any trade channel than in the honey industry;

And whereas, a national cooperative now known as the Mountain States Honey Producers Association has received the approval of the United States Federal Farm Board as practical cooperative sales agency operated with a scientific cooperative sales marketing program which has met with remarkable success,

Now, therefore, be it resolved by

the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association at its annual meeting assembled this December 5, 1929, that the Mountain States Honey Producers Association be, and the same is hereby endorsed and approved as a proper sales agency and the said cooperative is bid welcome into the Wisconsin field of its activity.

Be it further resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association hereby urges all honey producers to join the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association and thus become active co-laborers in advancing and elevating honey as a food and thus creating an increased consumer's demand for the benefit of both the health and the wealth of the community;

And, be it further resolved that we extend a vote of thanks to the Wisconsin Commission of Agriculture and Markets, through Commissioner Knipfel, for the assistance which it has offered us at this time;

And, be it still further resolved that we, the members representing the beekeepers of Wisconsin, through this convention, endorse the action of the Commission of Agriculture and Markets, and pledge this association to give every possible assistance in helping to bring about a successful operation of cooperative marketing in the State of Wisconsin;

And, be it still further resolved that this convention extend a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Kjosness for his great kindness in coming from Idaho to Milwaukee to explain the purpose and operation of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association;

And, be it further resolved that we also extend a rising vote of thanks to Commissioner Knipfel for making a special trip to Milwaukee to offer help to our Association.

This motion was passed by the convention.

The meeting adjourned at 5:50

o'clock, with the allowance that the business relative to the Mountain States organization be continued at the banquet, if desired.  
(To be continued in the April issue)

## Porter Bee Escape

Endorsed by Expert  
Bee Keepers as

**"MOST EFFICIENT BEE  
ESCAPE MADE"**

**"Works Faster Than Any Other  
Escape Made"**

### The PORTER SLIP TOP

gives quick access to all parts,  
if ever needed.

Patented Entrance Ring prevents  
clogging and protects wings

**BUY THE BEST  
AND FASTEST**

at your Dealers, Jobbers, or

**R. & E. C. Porter, Mfrs.**

Lewistown, Ill., U. S. A.

## Superior Italian Bees and Queens

### Untested Queens

1 for \$1; 12 for \$10; 50 for  
\$40; 100 for \$75.

### Bees Including Queens

One 2-lb. package for \$3.25;  
10 for \$30; 25 for \$71; 50  
for \$140; 100 for \$275.

One 3-lb. package for \$4.25;  
10 for \$40; 25 for \$96; 50  
for \$190; 100 for \$375.

Health certificate, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Never any disease here.

**PLANTERSVILLE  
APIARIES**

Plantersville, Mississippi

## Italian Queens and Package Bees

No advance payment necessary

Young, purely mated queens by a breeder of thirty years experience.  
Health certificate and satisfaction guaranteed with every shipment.

**Queens \$1.00 each. 2 lbs. bees and queen \$3.50**

Write for prices  
on large orders

**T. M. Anderson & Sons, Successors to W. H. Laws**

Wharton, Texas

## Mott's Northern Bred Italian Queens Non-Swarmers

Five prime swarms in three seasons from  
200 colonies.

Mr. Thomas Cashman, De Pere, Wis. says—"Your bees here are non-swarming, and good producers." Descriptive free list with testimonials.

April and May, untested queens are selected and guaranteed purely mated, or a free queen, \$1.25. June 1st, \$1.00; 6—\$5.75; 12—\$11.50. Tested, \$2.00. Virgins, (day old queens), 50cts.

(Why buy Hybrids?)

**E. E. MOTT & SON, Glenwood, Mich.**

## Classified Advertisements

**QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES**—see large ad on this page. **T. M. Anderson & Sons**, successors to W. H. Laws, Wharton, Texas.

**SUNNYLAND** Bees always please. Hustling Threeband Italians. Interesting prices. **Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Ala.**

Three-banded Italians of unsurpassed quality. 1 queen 80c—6 queens \$4.00—50 queens \$31.00. **Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.**

## PACKAGES

## QUEENS

## Berry's Reliable Bees

After thirty-six years of Select Breeding we have a Three Banded Strain of Pure Italian bees that are unsurpassed for gentleness, disease-resistance and honey production. Our queens and bees are tested out in our own apiaries in Nebraska, Wisconsin and Canada. We know by actual test that there are none better and few as good. No guess work.

Prices of Two Pound Packages with Queens

1	10	25	50	75 to 100
\$3.25 each	\$3.00 each	\$2.85 each	\$2.80 each	\$2.75 each

Three pound packages \$1.00 each more.

Prices of Three Banded Young Queens, Warranted purely mated

**\$1.00 each—Doz. lots 90cts. each—\$85.00 a hundred**

All queens shipped, whether in packages or otherwise are selected. **The Culls we Kill.** Our bees for our packages are nearly all young, newly hatched baby bees. You do not get a lot of worn out bees that have already served in a big honey harvest. As we have little honey coming in until after the package season we claim Central Alabama bees are the best to be had, granting the strain is good, as their usefulness lies before them. It is an open fact that bees cannot and do not last long after having served in a big honey harvest.

We guarantee safe arrival and entire satisfaction to the last letter. Wings of queens are clipped on request. Descriptive Price List and Circular mailed for the asking.

**M. C. Berry & Co., Box 697, Montgomery, Ala.**

## Southern BEE Farm

FOR SALE—Packages of pure Italian bees and queens for the season of 1930. I am now booking orders with 25% down, balance 10 days before shipping time. Shipping season starts April 1, if weather permits, and all bees are shipped with a nice frame of emerging brood and honey for feed in transit; also a health certificate is furnished with each shipment. Guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices as follows:

- A 2-lb. package with a young queen for \$3.00 each
- A 3-lb. package with a young queen for \$4.00 each
- A 4-lb. package with a young queen for \$5.00 each

Write for price on my special package, consisting of two frames of brood with three pounds of bees and queen, which makes a very nice package. Address

**JOHN ST. ROMAIN**  
Marksville, Louisiana

## PACKAGE BEES

FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE DELIVERY

Three-banded Italians. Best honey-producing stock. Never been infested with disease of any kind. No honey flow before shipping season. 100% safe delivery in 1929. Ten years' breeding experience. All necessary papers with package bees to Canada. Begin shipping April 10.

2-lb. package and untested queen—1 to 10, \$3.25; 10 to 25, \$3.20; 50 or more, \$3.15.

3-lb. package with untested queen—1 to 10, \$4.25; 10 to 25, \$4.20; 50 or more \$4.15. F. O. B. shipping point.

Untested queens, postpaid—1, \$1.00; 6, \$5.50; 12, \$10.00; 50, \$37.50; 100, \$70.00.

Health certificate, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed.

**Taylor Apiaries, Luverne, Ala.**

## Father Coulombe Apiaries

2-pound packages—5 to 9, \$2.85

3-pound packages—5 to 9, \$3.85

4-pound packages—5 to 9, \$4.60

For larger orders special prices upon application.

Ten years' experience in successful queen rearing and shipping of packages in United States and Canada. Correspondence invited.

**Rev. Fr. J. Coulombe, Montegut, La. P.O. Houma, La. Telegraph Office**

## Don't Delay Any Longer

Send your orders to us for G. B. Lewis Co. quality ware, and Dadant's Wired Foundation. We buy this excellent material in car lots and stock it right here at the border of your state and have four railroads leading from Winona into your towns to make prompt and cheap delivery.

We challenge the world to show better goods than we offer!

### Standard Lumber Co.

Third and Harriet Sts.  
WINONA, MINNESOTA

## BEES

BY THE POUND OR  
NUCLEI

*NUCLEI A SPECIALTY*

No Queens except with  
packages of Nuclei

No Foulbrood in County

### J. D. SHIELDS

Route 2  
NATCHEZ, MISS.

USE

## Pettit's Package Bees

THEY SATISFY

Shipping dates booked in advance are filled as ordered.

You get your bees when promised or we do not accept the order.

Overweight of young bees in every package.

Young queens bred for honey.

Moderate prices and excellent express service at low cost.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

### PRICES—PETTIT'S BEES

Two pound pkgs. with Queen in each

3—12	15—48	51 up
3.25 each	3.00 each	2.75 each

Three pound pkgs. \$1.00 extra each

Four pound pkgs. \$2.00 extra each

Five pound pkgs. \$3.00 extra each

Queenless packages 80c less each

### MORLEY PETTIT

VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

1 to 11 11 to 20

1-lb. package.....\$2.00 \$1.75

2-lb. package..... 3.00 2.75

3-lb. package..... 4.00 3.75

Queen with each package.

Selected Untested queen 1 to 11,  
\$1.00, 11 to 20, 85cts.

All bees and queens pure Italians.

### PRICES REDUCED ON QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES

Honest quality, weight and service backed by a lifetime experience in breeding and shipping. Usual guarantee of service satisfaction and safe delivery with each shipment.

### N. FOREHAND

Gonzalez, Florida

# 95%

Of All  
the Big  
Successful  
Beekeepers  
WIRE  
THEIR FRAMES

## HORIZONTALLY

Regardless  
of what  
Foundation  
They Use.

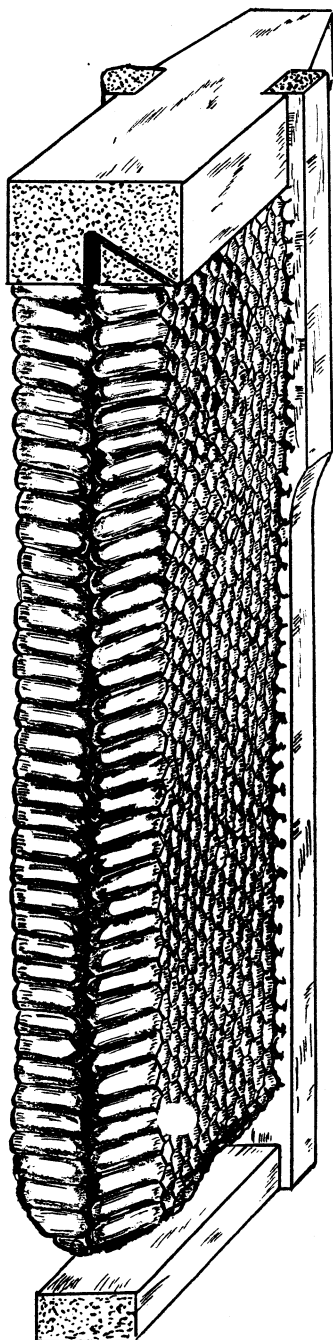
The midrib of the Three-ply comb shown at the right is in the center and so the cells are all of equal depth and every cell right for brood. Four horizontal wires hold this midrib at the center. With Three-ply foundation horizontally wired, there are no vacant brood cells over the intersections of wires, no breaking in the extractor, and the least gnawing.

**USE THREE-PLY THIS SEASON**

Get it of your local dealer or write to either—

**A. I. ROOT CO. of Chicago**  
224-230 W. Huron St.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

**A. I. ROOT CO. of St. Paul**  
290 E. Sixth St.  
ST. PAUL, MINN.



# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

APRIL, 1930

No. 4

## BULLETIN BOARD

RENEWALS WANTED!

DO WE WANT A TARIFF ON BEESWAX?

WE WOULD APPRECIATE REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF YOUR BEES AND THE PROSPECTS FOR A HONEY CROP.

—PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS—

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

To our Association Members.

Death of Dr. Blumer.

Tire Covers for Advertising.

American Honey Institute.

Beekeepers Should Prepare to Help the U. S. Census Takers.

Honey Butter Combination.

Beekeeping in China—H. W. Feng.

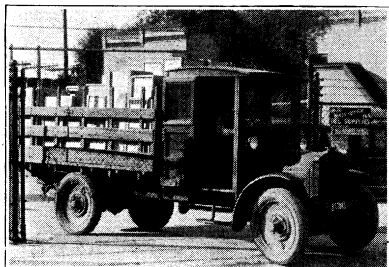
Canadian Honey Producers Seek Marketing Abroad.

Proceedings of the State Convention—(Continued).

Beekeeping in Mexico.

Honey Recipes.

# Lewis Dealers Give Service



Scores of truck loads of Lewis Beeware pass out of our gates in early spring on their way to our Wisconsin dealers to be ready to give you service and save you money on transportation charges.

Beekeepers save thousands of dollars in shipping charges each year by purchasing Lewis Beeware and Dadant's Foundation

near at hand, also getting quicker service and fewer shipping losses.

Here is a group of Wisconsin dealers with whom we are proud to be associated, and we give them and their customers what no other manufacturer can duplicate.

## *Where You Can Buy Lewis Beeware and Dadant's Foundation:*

W. T. Sherman, Route No. 3, Elkhorn.

Central Wisconsin Seed Co., Waupaca.

W. S. Hayter, Waukesha.

Ben Bittner, Mt. Calvary.

W. R. Hinrichs, Verona.

Kundert Bros., Monroe.

Wm. Gerrits Hardware Co., Waupun.

H. W. Knight, Dalton.

Schlafer Hardware Co., Appleton.

R. C. Burnham, Richland Center.

Mrs. Martha White, Pewaukee.

N. C. Miller & Son, Dodgeville.

Taft Hardware Co., Whitewater.

Emil Hince, Portage.

Michael Weis, Allenton.

W. H. Hanesworth, Stoddard.

Standard Lumber Co., Winona, Minn.

*Dealers in heavy type carry large stocks*

# LEWIS BEEWARE

## G. B. LEWIS COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1874

Home Office and Works: Watertown, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

### BRANCHES:

Albany, N. Y. Lynchburg, Va. Texarkana, Ark. Sioux City, Ia.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

APRIL, 1930

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.

Address all communications to 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.  
Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	F. E. Matzke, Juda
Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst.....	Prairie du Chien
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....	Greenville
C. A. Wood.....	South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## TO OUR ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

We are printing in this issue a complete list of the firms that are advertising in our columns, and we will appreciate the cooperation of our members in buying their bees and supplies from these firms.

Without the support of these firms, it would be impossible to keep up the publication, and this support year after year can only be warranted by having the members of the Association continue to do business with them. These firms are reliable, and in case of unfavorable circumstances where orders are not properly filled, we guarantee adjustment.

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY  
THE GUS DITTMER COMPANY  
THE AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY  
M. C. BERRY & CO.  
J. D. SHIELDS  
N. FOREHAND  
STANDARD LUMBER COMPANY  
MORLEY PETTIT  
JOHN ST. ROMAIN  
REV. FR. J. COULOMBE  
TAYLOR APIARIES  
R. & E. C. PORTER  
T. M. ANDERSON & SONS  
MIDDLE TENNESSEE APIARIES

E. E. MOTT & SON  
PLANTERSVILLE APIARIES  
G. B. LEWIS COMPANY  
ALLEN LATHAM  
CRENSHAW COUNTY APIARIES  
MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.

## DEATH OF DR. BLUMER

Without knowing anything about the particulars, we have just been notified of the death of Dr. Edward Blumer, of Monticello. Dr. Blumer has always been one of the Association's strongest and most helpful members, and it is with deep regret that we have to announce his death.

We hope to be able to have a full account of his illness in the May issue.

## TIRE COVERS FOR ADVERTISING

Several months ago, we asked our members if they would be interested in securing tire covers for advertising Badger Brand Honey, and we received about twelve orders. It is, however, necessary that we purchase at least 50 covers in order to get a price, and we felt that twelve orders would hardly warrant this expenditure. If there are any other members,



who would be interested in securing one or more tire covers, kindly let us know. If we are to secure a supply of these tire covers, it should be done early in the season.

The covers are made in two sizes—a small size to fit 28 x 4.75 to 31 x 5.25 and a large size which fits tires from 31 x 5.25 to 33 x 6.00. The prices on these are as follows—if we can secure 50 orders, the small size will cost \$1.35 and the large size \$1.45. If we can secure 100 orders, the small size will cost \$1.25 each and the large size \$1.35 each.

## AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

*News Notes for March*  
—Unlimited Cooperation from the  
Cranberry Interests—

The following letter coming as a result of the Institute writing the Cranberry Company is self-explanatory. There is no limit to the results in the way of honey publicity that may come from such a contact.

"Indeed, I am delighted to send you 25 of our recipe folders, also a few leaflets put out by the Johnson Educator Biscuit Company. They put one of these into each of their packages, using a million or more last year.

Also enclose a leaflet put out by Fauld's and both of these concerns found it very profitable to use cranberry sauce in connection with their work, because it lent color and makes their advertising so much more attractive.

Also am sending you a copy of a letter we received from a man in the Northwest, who claimed that cranberry sauce and honey cured his asthma.

We have done some work with honey, but have never brought out any recipes, and shall be delighted if you will bring out some. *We will use them in our advertising. We shall get out another million of these recipe folders next year and would be delighted to include one or two honey recipes,*

providing you will reciprocate the same in what you put out.

Cranberry fritters or chess cake, same as you will notice on leaflet, or turn-overs used with a honey sauce is just as near a perfect food as one can imagine. It is barely possible that when we make our next run of 1,000,000 of these leaflets, we could unite and get yours for less cost. Let us know how many you want and work out a design if it interests you." Signed Marcus L. Urann.

### DIET CANDY MADE WITH HONEY

Mrs. Snyder, so famous for her candy shops in Chicago, has recently started to make a "diet candy". It contains honey and it is mighty good. Here's the way Mrs. Snyder's ad appeared in a recent Sunday Chicago Tribune: "Have you tried Mrs. Snyder's DIET CANDY? Made with pure HONEY, fruits, cocoanut, molasses and nuts. One of the most delicious confections ever created by Mrs. Snyder and a regular health food."

## BEEKEEPERS SHOULD PREPARE TO HELP THE U. S. CENSUS TAKERS

The next census of the United States is to be taken beginning April 1st, and the beekeeping industry will have an opportunity to get a more complete record of the number of colonies of bees in the United States. When your census taker comes around, be sure and give him all the information asked for, concerning your bees, and be sure that he gets down the number of colonies of bees owned by you for 1929 and the amount of honey produced in that season.

## HONEY BUTTER COMBINATION

One of the interesting foods which we had at the League banquet was a butter to which honey had been added. When fresh, this makes a very delightful combination, and it

will pay some of our Wisconsin beekeepers to try it. It might even be put up in packages and sold to some of your customers. If you wish to try a sample, write to Bridgeman, Russell & Co., Duluth, Minnesota.

### BEEKEEPING IN CHINA

BY H. W. FENG, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE, NATIONAL LABOUR UNIVERSITY,  
WOOSUNG, SHANGHAI, CHINA

I presume that American people must think that we have many difficulties in China, with Civil War and Bandits, but in reality the people of China are not warlike; they are decidedly peace loving. It is only our misfortune in having very uncertain conditions in our country during the past few years. And so-called "Civil Wars" are simply factional fights between war lords, and once the war lords have been eliminated, China will be one of the great countries of the world, with many riches and much power.

China is a great agricultural country, as over 85% of the total population is farmers. In the central and southern parts of China, there are more than 20 provinces which have suitable climatic conditions for all agricultural crops. But the Government neglects to help the farmers, and they do not understand scientific methods of cultivation and disease and insect control. Our educated people know that scientific devices can increase crop production at a decreased cost. We also understand the prevention of flood through reforestation, and we do not believe that famine relief is a fundamental way to relieve our troubles. Fortunately, the majority of our students returning from America and Europe are setting to work enthusiastically to improve conditions and to eliminate troubles in our country.

During recent years, many of our

farmers have recognized the importance of beekeeping, and last summer 30 students finished a course in beekeeping. Recently I received a report from one of my students in which he said that he moved eleven colonies of Italian bees from Shanghai to Honan, in central China, without any damage or losses. Two months later, he increased to 56 colonies, besides getting 300 pounds of extracted honey. The nectar plants are Alsike clover, orange, sage, buckwheat, tea and a number of other minor plants.

In Canton Province, in southern China, there are numerous nectar bearing plants, although not all of the beekeepers report success. Some beekeepers believe that the Italian bees are not suitable for this region, because of the summer heat and moisture. Near Peking, in northern China, there is one group of 2,000 colonies of Italian bees in modern hives, but this yard has been badly depleted through brood diseases imported in nuclei from Japan. The beekeeper, not knowing anything about disease, found himself in serious trouble before he understood the cause.

Next year, I have been engaged to give lectures on beekeeping in the College of Agriculture at the National Labour University. There are 68 students enrolled for the course, which lasts for one year.

The climate near Shanghai is very mild, the temperature seldom falling below 20°F. The weather at the present time, December 9, is running from 42° to 50°F. Most of the bees in this province are weathered out of doors in single-walled hives, packed with rice straw. The duration of winter is much shorter than in Wisconsin, and the bees are still flying out to gather nectar from the flowers of the tea plant which is considered the most important mid-winter honey plant of central China.

The winter period lasts about 2½ months, and we figure on about 15

pounds of honey for winter stores during that period. We soldom, if ever, have any trouble with dysentery, such as you have in Wisconsin.

Next summer, I plan to start a queen-rearing yard in which I hope to be able to do some breeding work. Beekeeping is a fascinating profession, and I enjoy it more than anything else I do. I believe that the beekeeping industry will develop greatly in China during the next ten years.

\*Mr. Feng also writes that he was afraid the bees would be too cold, so he moved them one night into a bed room, and covered them with a black cloth, but two days later he found the bees crawling about and decided that he had better move them to some other place. I don't blame him, and I don't believe that any of us would want them for room-mates.

#### CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCERS SEEK MARKETING BOARD

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Honey Producers' Cooperative, Ltd., held recently, a resolution was passed, according to reports, asking governmental action in establishing a provincial marketing board in order to obtain higher prices for honey and develop the export market. Until recently, the Prairie Provinces bought substantial quantities of honey from producers in Ontario, but the honey industry in these western provinces has advanced to the stage where it can supply local requirements. Foreign markets are now being sought by Ontario producers and government assistance is being requested. (Dec. 21, 1929)

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION

(Continued from page 27, March issue)

The banquet was held in the Colonial Room of the Hotel Wis-

consin at 6:30 P. M. There were 76 present.

Mr. O. A. Lende, of Minneapolis, acted as Toastmaster, and much of the success of the banquet was due to his ability along this line, and an abundance of timely jokes.

Those on the program were—Mr. Kjosness, Mr. H. H. Root, James Gwin, J. M. Barr, Mrs. Cornforth, Professor Jager, Prof. Wilson, Mr. Stelling and C. W. Aeppeler. The main program lasted until about ten o'clock, and was continued in groups until after twelve o'clock.

#### FRIDAY MORNING

December 6th

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 A. M. by President Bishop.

Mr. F. H. Thal, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Wisconsin Bunte Company, Milwaukee, talked on the subject of "Honey Candies". During the course of his remarks, Mr. Thal said—"A few of the difficulties which honey presents in the manufacture of candy are—the three barriers to its use—

1. Cost of the raw material (honey)
2. Additional cost of handling
3. Its peculiar traits."

"The cost of honey is enormous, compared with the price of sugar and glucose. It costs  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as much as sugar, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as much as glucose (corn sugar). With regard to the additional cost of handling honey cannot be scooped out of a barrel; it cannot be weighed or measured as quickly and conveniently as can sugar, and the stickiness of the product requires additional time and labor. A request may soon come from candy manufacturers for different packing of honey, say in barrels or drums. With regard to the stickiness—this is very troublesome. We must boil honey to various temperatures between 220 and 360°F., and we find that we cannot boil to these temperatures and get the various colors and flavors we are accustomed to. However, a

series of experiments have been conducted with a view of overcoming this disagreeable trait. Much has been accomplished, but we still need more good news on this subject."

"Years ago, Buntess added a couple of honey items to their line; nougats is one. A number which is very distinctive and suggestive of your product is the Diana honey bees. This is a candy known as a plastic candy, and consists of a hard sugar shell of honey color, stuffed with honey liquor. The shell represents a bee in design."

(In the process of printing, a part of the proceedings was left out. For the remainder of Mr. Thal's article, turn to column 2, line 7, of the February issue.)

*(Continued from page 20 of the February issue)*

He said he was sorry, but he couldn't buy our honey any longer. He said a producer in western Ohio was willing to sell honey to him at a much cheaper figure. We had been getting 9½c. from him. The producer in the western part of the state was willing to lay down honey in Akron, right at his plant, for 8c., delivered."

"We are going to increase our sales if we can. We believe in increasing every possible honey outlet, and in developing new ones. but that is a very hard matter to do—that in face of cut-throat prices like that. This was liquified honey—clean, strained honey. It need not have been. But I am not kicking about that. We can dismiss the fact that we lost those two accounts. But the point is that I want to say something which I have not said up to this point here at this meeting—That is that I have the utmost faith in these new, manly ways that you seem to be acquiring here. Mrs. Cornforth is modest. I think she might have told us more about what W. K. Kellogg is doing. I can't go on without speaking just a word about what I know of Mr. Kellogg's personal enthusiasm for the honey industry. This morning I

was able to find four little jars of dandelion honey. I asked that those four jars be sent to Mr. Kellogg, marked for him personally. He is one of the greatest honey fans in the United States, and every time I have seen him he has asked me to send him any rare and unusual honey. If some of you wish to do a very generous thing, and if you have something unusual like that, send it to Mr. Kellogg, and you will receive a beautiful, characteristic letter with just such a signature attached to it as you see on those boxes off Kellogg's products. Whether or not you believe the mention of honey on those packages has any benefit in selling honey, probably 2½ million packages of cereals going out each day from that factory with the message of honey. The sugar people don't like it at all. They have been to Battle Creek three different times, asking to have it taken off the packages. Mr. Kellogg said that he would not take it off, and that if they bothered him much longer, he would put something else on, besides!"

"The American Honey Institute. 'Honey in the Bakeshop'—I feel sure that these booklets mark the beginning of a new era for honey going to the bakers. These booklets are made up of a summary of about eight articles that Dr. Barnard wrote for the 'Baker's Helper'. And I happen to know that it is not at all difficult now to get a baker interested in honey. Mr. Lende and Mr. Kjosness are going to take advantage of that fact, and they will find the road is not as hard as it was just a year ago. Dr. Barnard, in this booklet, tells why honey is a good sweetener, why it keeps the bread fresh longer. I hope it may be possible for this Association to make some sort of a modest gift to the American Honey Institute. I believe that \$25.00, possibly, if it could be spared, would be casting bread upon the waters

to come back to you soon."

"The Mountain States Association. When first established, I was much interested in this new man whose name I could not pronounce. Since that time, at least a dozen people have investigated him, and the reports have all been most satisfactory. No cooperative Association in spite of a Board of Managers or Directors of the greatest minds that ever functioned, is any stronger than its general manager. And I have the utmost faith in the Mountain States Association, and I came to St. Paul the other day, and to Milwaukee, with the deliberate intention of saying that very thing. It will not, as Mr. Kjosness pointed out yesterday, change the picture immediately. The splendid work of the Kellogg Company, while it has helped in a most wonderful way, could not bring order out of chaos any one year. The American Honey Institute, functioning about a year and a half, could not be expected to do more than make its own contribution. This particular year, there was almost a drought of honey in the northeast, and that drought worked west; some of you may have felt it. In spite of the drought, there has been a large crop of honey, comparatively speaking, in a rather large section of the United States, and I want to say that knowing what I do about honey production in the states, the wonder to me is that there hasn't been a much greater demoralization in the honey market. And I am optimistic enough to believe that we shall not again see the terrible prices we saw in February five years ago when water white honey was begging, and sold in one or two instances as low as 4½c. I do not expect to see that. I feel that I would not be doing my full duty here if I did not mention these optimistic veins. If I did not complete the picture, I

wouldn't like to say what I feel I should say now."

"There is a catastrophe hanging over the honey industry now. The corn sugar bill is before the committee in its original form, and the committee may act any time. My brother is in Washington this week, working with the new Chairman of that committee. We have gotten some of his friends in Arkansas to plead with him concerning the need of pure food. I am very much afraid in spite of having beaten them hard twice, that we are going to be beaten during this present session of Congress, unless our beekeepers carry on the fight harder than ever before."

"The A. I Root Company, viewing carefully the whole horizon, weighing the corn sugar catastrophe against these other very good things decided that it would be warranted in going ahead with a building program that we needed ten years ago, and that is going to cost us close to \$100,000.00. We at Medina believe that the industry has thrown off its childish ways, and has taken on the ways of men."

President Seefeldt then called a five minutes recess, which was immediately followed by an address by Dr. H. A. Schuette, of the Chemistry Department of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, on the subject of "A Chemist Looks at Honey". Dr. Schuette has been doing considerable research with honey, and gave the beekeepers a new look at honey. (His paper will appear in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".)

Mr. James Gwin was then called upon for a few remarks, and he expressed his willingness to help the beekeepers in every way possible in his new office.

President Seefeldt then called for the report of the Auditing Committee—Because Mr. Schaefer had already left, Mr. Pritchard gave a verbal report. Mr. Pritchard said—

"The books of the Secretary balance with the books of the Treasurer. The books are very plain, and we hope that the new officers will do as well as the officers have done before them."

A motion was made, seconded, and passed that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted.

A vote was then taken to elect a delegate to attend the American Honey Producers' League convention in Milwaukee, in February, 1930. The two names reported to the convention by the Nominating Committee were C. D. Adams and James Gwin, the one receiving the least number of votes to act as alternate. Seventeen votes were cast, eight for Mr. Adams, seven for Mr. Gwin, 1 for Mr. Riesterer, and 1 blank vote. Mr. Adams is therefore the delegate to the convention, and Mr. Gwin is the alternate.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was then read by Professor Wilson, and the following resolutions were passed by the convention:

1. (This resolution had been adopted the day before) Whereas, one of the most important factors in the production of honey is the marketing and sales agency end of the transaction;

And whereas, the human equation of price cutting is not exhibited in any greater degree in any trade channel than in the honey industry;

And whereas, a national cooperative now known as the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association has received the approval of the United States Federal Farm Board as practical cooperative sales agency operated with a scientific cooperative sales marketing program which has met with remarkable success,

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association, at its annual meeting assembled this December 5, 1929, that the Mountain States Honey Producers'

Association be, and the same is hereby endorsed and approved as a proper sales agency and the said cooperative is bid welcome into the Wisconsin field of its activity.

Be it further resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association hereby urges all honey producers to join the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association and thus become active co-laborers in advancing and elevating honey as a food and thus creating an increased consumer's demand for the benefit of both the health and wealth of the community;

And, be it further resolved that we extend a vote of thanks to the Wisconsin Commission of Agriculture and Markets, through Commissioner Knipfel, for the assistance which it has offered us at this time;

And, be it still further resolved that we, the members representing the beekeepers of Wisconsin, through this convention, endorse the action of the Commission of Agriculture and Markets, and pledge this association to give every possible assistance in helping to bring about a successful operation of cooperative marketing in the State of Wisconsin;

And be it still further resolved that this convention extend a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Kjosness for his great kindness in coming from Idaho to Milwaukee to explain the purpose and operation of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association;

And be it still further resolved that we also extend a rising vote of thanks to Commissioner Knipfel for making a special trip to Milwaukee to offer help to our Association.

2. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association go on record as expressing its appreciation to Messrs Hill, Renk and Knipfel, of the Commission of Agriculture and Markets for their support of the beekeeping industry, and we wish particularly to express to Mr. Knipfel our appreciation of his

attendance at our convention. We would respectfully ask the Commission to continue its support of the disease control and marketing activities along beekeeping lines.

3. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express its appreciation to E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, and C. D. Adams, Chief Apiary Inspector, for the splendid work that is being done in the control of bee diseases in Wisconsin.

4. Be it further resolved that H. F. Wilson and G. E. Marvin be given a vote of appreciation for the interest they have shown in the development of beekeeping work in Wisconsin, along the lines of research and extension.

5. Be it further resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to A. W. Pomeroy and C. D. Adams for the assistance they have given in furthering the honey grading work in Wisconsin.

6. Be it resolved that we extend to Dean H. L. Russell and Mr. K. L. Hatch a vote of appreciation for the kind assistance they have rendered the State Beekeepers' Association during the past year.

7. Be it further resolved that we extend to Mr. James Gwin a vote of thanks for his efforts and assistance in furthering the marketing of Wisconsin Honey.

8. Be it resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. H. H. Root for his splendid address at our convention, and the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend to him an invitation to be present at Wisconsin meetings whenever it is possible for him to do so.

9. Be it resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Ida H. Cornforth for her splendid address at our convention, and that the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend to Mrs. Cornforth an invitation to be present

at Wisconsin meetings whenever it is possible for her to do so.

And be it further resolved that the Wisconsin State beekeepers' Association express a vote of appreciation to Mr. W. K. Kellogg and the Kellogg Food Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, for the great benefit to the beekeeping industry in the placing of the word "honey" on all their food packages, in the free distribution of leaflets explaining the use of honey in food combinations, and for their kindness in sending Mrs. Cornforth to represent them at our meetings.

10. Be it resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. A. W. B. Kjosness for his splendid address at our convention, and that the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend to Mr. Kjosness an invitation to be present at Wisconsin meetings whenever it is possible for him to do so.

11. Be it resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. E. W. Brown for his splendid address at our convention, and that the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend to Mr. Brown an invitation to be present at Wisconsin meetings whenever it is possible for him to do so.

12. Be it resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to Professor Jager for his splendid address at our convention, and that the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend to Professor Jager an invitation to be present at Wisconsin meetings whenever it is possible for him to do so.

13. Be it resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. O. A. Lende for his splendid address at our convention, and that the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend to Mr. Lende an invitation to be present at Wisconsin meetings whenever it is possible for him to do so.

14. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association

extend a vote of appreciation to the Educational Committee, to Mrs. C. A. Wood, who acted as chairman until September first, for her splendid work in this capacity, and to Miss Clara Jones who succeeded Mrs. Wood as chairman, for the fine manner in which she has been directing this work.

15. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association go on record as favoring the work of the U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory, and instruct the Executive Committee of the Association to aid the Bee Culture Laboratory in securing additional funds for the study of problems relating to beekeeping.

16. Be it resolved that whereas the State Department of Entomology is handicapped in having insufficient funds with which to carry on efficient area clean-up work, therefore, be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association request the 1930 Legislature for more funds, and be it further resolved that our members from the different Legislative districts see their state representatives and senators to explain the bee disease problem and request that they use their influence in securing more funds with which to adequately carry on bee disease control work.

17. Be it resolved that a special request be made to our Senators and Representatives in Congress and to the President of the Senate and the Chairman of the House that The Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, in its 51st annual convention December 6, 1929, go on record as being opposed to any change in the present National Pure Food Laws which may tend to effect the present standards, and the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association especially request that no bill be passed permitting a private corporation to misrepresent its goods. We strenuously object to the passage of the so-called "corn sugar bill" which would permit

placing corn sugar on the market without the true designation "corn sugar".

Be it further resolved that our Secretary send a copy of this resolution to each member in Congress, and to the Chairman of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, and inform them, that contrary to report, the action of the State Beekeepers' Association is not based on any alliance with the cane or beet sugar interests.

18. Be it further resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association go on record as extending best wishes to the American Honey Institute, particularly Dr. Barnard and Miss Fischer. The Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association pledges its support, and regrets that its finances are such that it cannot pledge more than \$25.00 this year for the support of the American Honey Institute.

19. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express a vote of deep appreciation to Mr. L. T. Bishop for his efforts in behalf of the Association, as President, and that we extend to him our best wishes.

20. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express a vote of deep appreciation to Mr. Wm. Sass, for his efforts in behalf of the Association, as Treasurer, and that we extend to him our best wishes.

21. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend a rising vote of thanks to the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and particularly Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Boning, and the young ladies who assisted with the registration; because, through the aid of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, our convention was the most successful ever held in Milwaukee.

22. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend a rising vote of thanks to the



management of the Hotel Wisconsin, particularly Mr. Limecooley, for the efficient service rendered in connection with our State Convention, December 5 and 6, and we hope to meet again at the Hotel Wisconsin in 1931.

These resolutions were accepted as read.

A motion was made, seconded and passed that the election of officers be held during the first morning of the first day of the convention.

The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Present at this session—75.

### BEEKEEPING IN MEXICO

Beekeeping is one of the oldest agricultural industries in Mexico, and now receiving added attention. Flowers bloom the year around in certain sections of Mexico, and are scarce for only a period of about three months. Beekeeping is one of the regular courses in many of the agricultural schools and 4,000 new rural schools have bee hives on the school farm. Large quantities of honey are exported annually,

France alone buying nearly three million pounds in 1928.

### TOMATO CREAM CHEESE LETTUCE SANDWICHES

(6 servings)

- 12 slices bread
- 6 lettuce slices
- Butter to spread
- 12 thin tomato slices
- 2 cakes cream cheese
- 2 tablespoonsful honey

Lemon and honey mix made of 2 tablespoons lemon juice and 2 tablespoons honey.

Butter the bread slices. Blend 2 tablespoons warm honey with 2 cakes cream cheese. This will give the cream cheese good spreading quality and not make the cheese sweet, but intensify its creaminess. Marinate lettuce pieces in lemon and honey mix a few minutes before using.

Spread 6 slices of bread with cream cheese and honey mixture. On each cream cheese spread slice place two thin tomato slices and then the lettuce piece that has been marinated in honey lemon mix. Top with other butter slice and cut diagonally.

### LIMA BEANS

Prepare lima beans as ordinarily when cooking fresh ones. Just before removing from fire, add 1 tablespoonful warm honey for each 2 cups of lima beans used. Add salt and butter as usually done.

## Italian Queens and Package Bees

No advance payment necessary

Young, purely mated queens by a breeder of thirty years experience. Health certificate and satisfaction guaranteed with every shipment.

Queens \$1.00 each. 2 lbs. bees and queen \$3.50

Write for prices on large orders

T. M. Anderson & Sons,

Successors to  
W. H. Laws

Wharton, Texas

### Mott's Northern Bred Italian Queens Non-Swarmers

Five prime swarms in three seasons from 200 colonies.

Mr. Thomas Cashman, De Pere, Wis. says—"Your bees here are non-swarming, and good producers." Descriptive free list with testimonials.

April and May, untested queens are selected and guaranteed purely mated, or a free queen, \$1.25. June 1st, \$1.00; 6—\$5.75; 12—\$11.50. Tested, \$2.00. Virgins, (day old queens), 50cts.

(Why buy Hybrids?)

E. E. MOTT & SON, Glenwood, Mich.

### Classified Advertisements

QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES — see large ad on this page. T. M. Anderson & Sons, successors to W. H. Laws, Wharton, Texas.

SUNNYLAND Bees always please. Hustling Threeband Italians. Interesting prices. Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Ala.

Three-banded Italians of unsurpassed quality. 1 queen 80c—6 queens \$4.00—50 queens \$31.00. Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.

FOR SALE—50 colonies of bees, all in movable frames, at \$4.00 a colony. H. M. Schultz, 242 North Monroe St., Waterloo, Wis.

## Southern BEE Farm

FOR SALE—Packages of pure Italian bees and queens for the season of 1930. I am now booking orders with 25% down, balance 10 days before shipping time. Shipping season starts April 1, if weather permits, and all bees are shipped with a nice frame of emerging brood and honey for feed in transit; also a health certificate is furnished with each shipment. Guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices as follows:

A 2-lb. package with a young queen for \$3.00 each

A 3-lb. package with a young queen for \$4.00 each

A 4-lb. package with a young queen for \$5.00 each

Write for price on my special package, consisting of two frames of brood with three pounds of bees and queen, which makes a very nice package. Address

**JOHN ST. ROMAIN**

Marksville, Louisiana

## PACKAGE BEES

FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE DELIVERY

Three-banded Italians. Best honey-producing stock. Never been infested with disease of any kind. No honey flow before shipping season. 100% safe delivery in 1929. Ten years' breeding experience. All necessary papers with package bees to Canada. Begin shipping April 10.

2-lb. package and untested queen—1 to 10, \$3.25; 10 to 25, \$3.20; 50 or more, \$3.15.

3-lb. package with untested queen—1 to 10 \$4.25; 10 to 25, \$4.20; 50 or more \$4.15. F. O. B. shipping point.

Untested queens, postpaid—1, \$1.00; 6, \$5.50; 12, \$10.00; 50, \$37.50; 100, \$70.00.

Health certificate, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed.

**Taylor Apiaries, Luverne, Ala.**

## Father Coulombe Apiaries

2-pound packages—5 to 9, \$2.85

3-pound packages—5 to 9, \$3.85

4-pound packages—5 to 9, \$4.60

For larger orders special prices upon application.

Ten years' experience in successful queen rearing and shipping of packages in United States and Canada. Correspondence invited.

**Rev. Fr. J. Coulombe, Montegut, La. P. O.**  
Houma, La. Telegraph Office

## ATTENTION, BEEKEEPERS!

Get our prices before buying beekeepers' supplies. A big saving in sections, hives, supers, frames, etc. We are prepared to give you fair treatment and prompt service at all times.

*Write for our 1930 catalog  
and price list. It's free*

**Marshfield Mfg. Co.**

Marshfield, Wis.

## Western and Northwestern Wisconsin Beekeeper

Right at your door in Winona, Minn., we have stored a very large stock of goods from the famous Lewis and Dadant Companies, which we offer you at the same price you would pay at these factories. This gives you the advantage of quicker delivery and lower freight charges, and the same guarantee of satisfaction. Our prompt and careful service will please you.

**Standard Lumber Co.**

Third and Harriet Sts.

WINONA, MINNESOTA

	1 to 11	11 to 20
1-lb. package.....	\$2.00	\$1.75
2-lb. package.....	3.00	2.75
3-lb. package.....	4.00	3.75

Queen with each package.

Selected Untested queen 1 to 11,  
\$1.00, 11 to 20, 85cts.

All bees and queens pure Italians.

### PRICES REDUCED ON QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES

Honest quality, weight and service backed by a lifetime experience in breeding and shipping. Usual guarantee of service satisfaction and safe delivery with each shipment.

**N. FOREHAND**  
Gonzalez, Florida

## BEES

BY THE POUND OR  
NUCLEI

*NUCLEI A SPECIALTY*

No Queens except with  
packages of Nuclei

No Foulbrood in County

**J. D. SHIELDS**

Route 2  
NATCHEZ, MISS.

## BERRY'S RELIABLE BEES

PACKAGES—Ready to Ship—QUEENS

After thirty-six years of select breeding we have a three-banded strain of pure Italian bees that are unsurpassed for gentleness, disease-resistance and honey production. Our queens and bees are tested out in our own apiaries in Nebraska, Wisconsin and Canada. We know by actual test that there are none better and few as good. No guesswork.

### PRICES OF TWO-POUND PACKAGES WITH QUEENS

1	10	25	50	75 to 100.
\$3.25 ea.	\$3.00 ea.	\$2.85 ea.	\$2.80 ea.	\$2.75 ea.

Three-pound packages, \$1.00 each more

### PRICES OF THREE-BANDED YOUNG QUEENS

Warranted purely mated

\$1.00 each; dozen lots, 90c each; \$85.00 a hundred

All queens shipped, whether in packages or otherwise, are selected. The culls we kill. Our bees for our packages are nearly all young, newly hatched baby bees. You do not get a lot of worn-out bees that have already served in a big honey harvest. As we have little honey coming in until after the package season, we claim Central Alabama bees are the best to be had, granting the strain is good, as their usefulness lies before them. It is an open fact that bees can not and do not last long after having served in a big honey harvest.

We guarantee safe arrival and entire satisfaction to the last letter. Wings of queens are clipped on request. Descriptive Price List and circular mailed for the asking.

**M. C. Berry & Co., Box 697 Montgomery, Ala.**

## Don't Wait-- Order Now!

The time is here to order your season's supplies. We can give you quality and service backed by more than 30 years experience.

### SECTIONS

Our Specialty

**Hives, Supers, Frames,  
Foundation, etc.**

*Anything and Everything  
for the Modern Apiary*

Write for catalog and  
samples of sections

**Aug. Lotz Company**  
Boyd, Wisconsin

## Queens Queens Queens

Three Banded Italian Queens  
All orders filled by return mail

Our Queens are bred from  
the best stock

Only select drones are  
allowed to fly

No disease—Apiaries under  
state inspection

*Safe arrival and satisfaction guar-  
anteed or your money will  
be refunded*

Select Untested, One Grade Only  
1 to 100, 75 cents each  
100 or more, \$70.00  
Select Tested, \$1.50 each

### Middle Tennessee Apiaries

LEO C. PARKS, Mgr.  
Spring Hill, Tennessee

## Gus Dittmer Company Specialties

**Working Your Wax Into Foundation for Cash For You  
and Dittmer's Non-Sag Brood Foundation**

Our NON-SAG Brood Foundation, has given absolute satisfaction the past season. Not one word of fault, but any number of commendations, and orders for more of the same. Our Foundation business doubled last season, and we are ready to book early orders now. Write us for samples and prices for early orders now, and we will give you prices that will be as satisfactory as the quality of our Foundation. We furnish a full line of Hives, Sections and all other supplies.

---

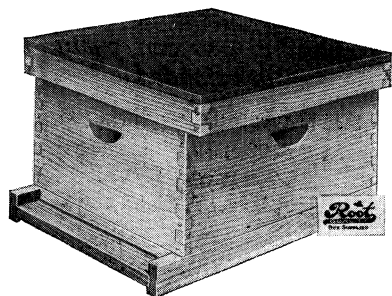
## GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# Lower Prices Again in 1930

## *Highest Quality Maintained*

Our new 1930 catalog quotes lower prices on *Hives, Frames, Foundation, Smokers and Extractors*. But Root Quality is kept at the highest standard—not a *point* cheapened.



## Look This Hive Over

Every part of this Root Standard Hive is made of highest quality material and cut to fit perfectly.

**THE METAL COVER**—matched roof board, rabbeted into rim of full thickness pine, covered with best galvanized steel, pressed corners add strength and tightness and leave no sharp edges.

**THE INNER COVER**—strongest possible, because it has rim of full-thickness pine with corners dovetailed, matched center boards rabbeted into rim all around.

**THE HIVE BODY**—made of select clear pine, dovetailed with greatest accuracy to fit tight and give greatest strength. Improved hand-holds, hollowed below and cut under above, make carrying far easier. No beekeeper will ever again want to buy a hive or super without this greatly improved hand-hold, once he has tried it. All in all, there has never before been so good a hive-body made as the Root "Quality" hive body of today.

**THE FRAME**—strongest frames made, because **ALL FOUR** corners are notch-fitted and locked. Made of choice lumber, self-spacing, ends pierced for wiring.

**BOTTOM BOARD**—made of ever-lasting cypress, floor boards tongued and grooved and nailed into dovetail of rim, reversible for  $\frac{3}{8}$  and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch opening, with removable entrance cleat.

**OUR 1930 CATALOG**—It tells the story of a complete line of bee supplies of highest quality. Some new appliances that every beekeeper will welcome, and some lower prices. Write us for it.

A. I. ROOT CO. of Chicago  
224-230 W. Huron St.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

A. I. ROOT CO. of St. Paul  
290 E. Sixth St.  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

MAY, 1930

No. 5

## BULLETIN BOARD

In commemoration of Dr. Miller, a 1930 Chautauqua will be held, lest we forget the honor due this great man.

We plan to hold our 1930 Chautauqua at Madison.

Watch the June issue for details.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Should we have a Tariff on Beeswax?

News Notes from Belgium.

Buzzes About Wisconsin.

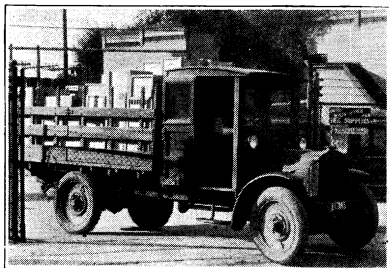
Dr. Edward Blumer Answers Summons.

The Bee Disease Control Problem in Wisconsin—E. L. Chambers.

Secretary's Report for 1929.

Notice.

# Lewis Dealers Give Service



Scores of truck loads of Lewis Beeware pass out of our gates in early spring on their way to our Wisconsin dealers to be ready to give you service and save you money on transportation charges.

Beekeepers save thousands of dollars in shipping charges each year by purchasing Lewis Beeware and Dadant's Founda-

tion near at hand, also getting quicker service and fewer shipping losses.

Here is a group of Wisconsin dealers with whom we are proud to be associated, and we give them and their customers what no other manufacturer can duplicate.

## *Where You Can Buy Lewis Beeware and Dadant's Foundation:*

W. T. Sherman, Route No. 3, Elkhorn.

Central Wisconsin Seed Co., Waupaca.

W. S. Hayter, Waukesha.

Ben Bittner, Mt. Calvary.

W. R. Hinrichs, Verona.

Kundert Bros., Monroe.

Wm. Gerrits Hardware Co., Waupun.

H. W. Knight, Dalton.

Schlafer Hardware Co., Appleton.

R. C. Burnham, Richland Center.

Mrs. Martha White, Pewaukee.

N. C. Miller & Son, Dodgeville.

Taft Hardware Co., Whitewater.

Emil Hince, Portage.

Michael Weis, Allenton.

W. H. Hanesworth, Stoddard.

Standard Lumber Co., Winona, Minn.

*Dealers in heavy type carry large stocks*

# LEWIS BEEWARE

## G. B. LEWIS COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1874

Home Office and Works: Watertown, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

BRANCHES:

Albany, N. Y. Lynchburg, Va. Texarkana, Ark. Sioux City, Ia.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

MAY, 1930

No. 5

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.

Address all communications to 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	F. E. Matzke, Juda
Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst.....	Prairie du Chien
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....	Greenville
C. A. Wood.....	South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## SHOULD WE HAVE A TARIFF ON BEESWAX?

When this issue goes to press, there is a proposed tariff of 12½% on beeswax this tariff being proposed for a number of commercial beekeepers. We have not known what to do about this, as we do not know how our beekeepers feel. But, regardless of whether or not the tariff is passed, we believe that a survey should be made among our beekeepers to find out whether or not they are in favor of such a tariff.

Something over five million pounds of beeswax is being shipped into the United States each year at prices from 3 to 7 cents a pound less than our beekeepers are willing to accept for their beeswax. The main question is whether or not a tariff on beeswax would not increase the price of comb and brood foundation so that such a tariff would be detrimental to the majority of our beekeepers. This matter will come before the state convention, and in the meantime, we should have reports from our beekeepers as to what they think of such a tariff.

We will be glad to hear from any of our members who feel inclined to discuss the subject.

## BEEKEEPING NOTES FROM BELGIUM

A very good friend of our Association, and a gentleman who has helped a great deal in securing material for the Dr. Miller Library, tells us something about beekeeping conditions in Belgium for 1929. An abstract of this part of Mr. Vangaer's letter is included—"In the beginning of 1929, we and our bees had to endure very severe colds. For a long time, we never had such a hard and lasting frost. In some parts of the country, in the province of Antwerp, where people are still keeping bees in straw skeps, the losses were very heavy, especially due to lack of sufficient stores. Summer was no better than winter. In the best periods of the year the weather was bad or too dry, so much that heather, due to that dryness, did not spend any honey. Taking all in all, 1929 was a bad year, still worse than several preceding ones. Autumn was rather mild, with only two days of frost. On Christmas, my bees were taking a very lively flight. This is the first time I have observed this to happen since I started keeping bees."

"People now set their hopes on 1930 and wish it may be better. Don't we always hope for the best?"



**BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN**

GEORGE E. MARVIN

"Bees wintered well in Crawford County with very little loss", reports C. E. Zilmer. Continuing he says, "Brood rearing started in full blast a little early for this locality, but the colonies were well supplied with honey last fall. Prospects are just fair. The clovers are not as good as last year due to the hard freezing without any snow covering in March. This is Basswood year in Crawford Co., so we are hoping for favorable weather at that time."

"Am all sold out on honey. One dozen 10 pound pails is all I have left for market, which is exceptionally slow. Five pound pails are better sellers than 10's however. There will be an annual meeting of the beekeepers of the County at Gays Mills sometime this month, not yet announced".

F. E. Matzke of Juda, Green Co. writes, "I haven't seen my outyards since I packed the bees last fall, but there is no reason why they should not have wintered in good condition".

"The cellared bees, 135 colonies, came out in good condition. There were a great many dead bees on the cellar floor, more than twice as many as the year before." (This was probably due to the unusually large number of bees in each colony last fall that went into winter quarters, when I noticed the same thing.)

"There was a car of about 41,000 pounds of honey shipped out of here April second to the Mountain States Co-op at Minneapolis so this county is pretty well sold out. Honey plants seem to be in a normal condition, but we need rain".

Mr. R. A. Schwarzkopf of Bowler, Shawano Co. says, "The winter losses to date (April 7) are not great, possibly less than 5 percent caused thru starvation. It is rather

early though to say what the real outcome will be as more than half of the bees are in the cellar yet at this time. There was more brood rearing in the cellar than usual which accounts for the large consumption of stores and starving of some colonies".

"In spite of this early brood rearing which takes considerable energy out of the bees, they appear to be in good condition as far as health and vitality are concerned. Prospects for this season are not so good. The snow went away too early and clover is believed to have suffered considerably".

"There is not much honey in the hands of the beekeepers any more but what there is, is moving very slowly and conditions have been like this for some time. The price has been kept up fairly well among the beekeepers here but the tendency is to gradually go down to lower levels. We are practically forced to do this by beekeepers coming in from the southern counties and selling way below us, some as low as \$1.10 for a 10 pound pail".

Edward Hassinger, Jr. of Greenville reports, "The bees wintered perfectly outdoors with no loss of normal colonies. The first pollen was gathered by the bees on April 4th, from tog alder, the average date being April 12th here. Clover plants do not look good and are not numerous. Most producers are nearly sold out of honey. We still have a lot of it but are gambling on a poor crop for this season, so expect to keep it until prices or prospects are better than now".

Charlie Pritchard of Wisconsin Rapids writes, "The weather in February was unusually warm and bees used most of their surplus. The bees are out on their stands (April 8) and general feeding must be resorted to. Winter loss was very slight. There is only a small amount of honey in the hands of the producer".

Chas. Stone of Janesville reports, "Winter losses here will not be over 5 per cent. The bees are strong but some are light in stores, the same being heavy last fall. Clover looks good this spring but needs rain soon. I have plenty of honey on hand and it does not sell as good as last year, as money is more scarce".

Richard D. Adams of Reedsburg writes, "Bees seem to be in good shape as far as I can say this early (April 4th) but with good honey around this section last fall for winter stores, the bees should have wintered well. Mine were a little noisy in the cellar during the warm weather in February but wintered well."

"Honey has been moving fairly well lately with 9 to 10½ cents being the predominating wholesale price in 5 and 10 pound pails. Beekeepers in Sauk Co. are enthusiastic about the Mountain States Honey Pool and are joining. Prospects look bright as I do not think much clover killed out but we need warm rains now."

"The Sauk Co. Association is planning on a summer picnic each month from May to September. We have great times at our picnics and think it is a good way to keep the Association lined up".

George Jacobson of Kaukauna reports, "Bees wintered good and unless something out of the ordinary should happen, they ought to be in good condition for the clover flow. Honey did not move very good through the month of March, but the market seems to be improving a little now. Some of the clover is badly winter killed and the honey flow may not be as good as was hoped for".

G. M. Ranum of Mount Horeb writes, "Bees wintered good in this locality which was to be expected with the quality of stores they had. Colonies that were well supplied with honey and bees in the fall

came thru in fine condition with no indication of dysentery. I don't know what the spring may do to them but I imagine pollen may be badly needed as there was so little in the combs and none has come in as yet (April 8.)".

"Outdoor wintered colonies had good flights in February and probably began rearing brood early so may draw heavily on their stores. There has been some killing of clover especially of red, but the white and alsike plants look good and if rains come in time and continue throughout the season, the prospects should be good. The ground is getting quite dry as the precipitation has been scant since early last fall".

"Honey has moved better than might have been expected during the winter and spring but there is yet too much of the 1929 crop left in the hands of beekeepers in this part".

Dear Mr. Wilson:—

I have just returned from Michigan. I left West Allis, December 14, on account of the illness of my sister, and was very sorry to have to miss the big meeting in February.

Regarding your letter of March 5, I believe that it is the duty of Wisconsin beekeepers to buy from those firms whose advertisements appear in "Wisconsin Beekeeping", and I will tell other beekeepers the same. I just recently went through two of my colonies and found them rearing brood, the earliest date that I have ever observed. One colony had four frames of brood.

Wisconsin beekeepers may have a heavy loss from starvation, as the bees consumed a large amount of stores in February, and I don't expect them to be able to get much from fruit bloom, as it is usually too cold. In all my experience, beginning in 1879, I have never seen the bees so strong at this early date, as March 13 was the earliest date that I had previously been through the

bees, and this was in 1887. At that date, I found of eggs and larvae, but no capped brood. Today I found capped brood.

I certainly hope it will warm up so that the bees can work on dandelion and box elder.

Today I secured three new subscriptions, for the "American Bee Journal", two for "Gleanings in Bee Culture" and three for "Wisconsin Beekeeping". I am sending you a blank I received from the "American Bee Journal" and it is a fine idea, I think; these should be sent to all Wisconsin beekeepers. Such blanks keep the names in good order, and it is up to us to help one another in pushing the beekeeping industry. I carry around with me copies of all the bee journals, and let them take whichever one they want. I have a splendid time helping beekeepers on Sundays, and I get all the names I can for subscriptions to the bee journals, and as members in the Association.

My best regards to you all,

Very truly yours,

J. P. Reed, Beekeeper,  
West Allis, Wisconsin.

## DR. EDWARD BLUMER

### ANSWERS SUMMONS

#### EXPOSURE IN SERVICE AFTER RECENT MURDER FACTOR IN FATAL ILLNESS

Dr. Edward Blumer, aged 57, Monticello's village president and only physician, a citizen highly esteemed in Green county and prominent in medical circles of this section, died in his home at 6 o'clock the morning of March 19, following a valiant but futile fight against pneumonia and complications.

His illness dates from shortly after Monticello's morning of tragedy, March 7, when Dr. Blumer went out of his home, only partially clothed, to be of service to his friend and brother officer, Fred Jordan, village marshal, after he had been shot down and fatally wounded by Gott-

fred Gottier, Footville, now held for murder in the Green county jail.

Exposure in this service is believed to have resulted in the physician's illness and it is known, too, that the tragedy proved a source of worry to him, since he had, as village president, placed the call for the marshal that brought him on his final mission. Friends believe that both the exposure and the worry of the incident are factors in the fatal illness, and residents of the village are deeply grieved that in so short a space of time the community has, after an act of youthful banditry, lost two such loyal and valuable servants.

Dr. Blumer was an important witness in the murder case, which will be, to some degree, affected by his passing.

#### BORN IN ADAMS TOWNSHIP

Dr. Blumer was born in Adams township, June 9, 1872. He was of Swiss parentage and the family is one that has been closely identified with Green county history for many years. Ezra Blumer, his father, was born in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, in 1839 and came here when he was 14. His mother, Henrietta Crosse, was also born in Canton Glarus and came here about the same time. The father was a veteran of the civil war, serving with Co. K, 16th Wisconsin infantry, and after the war he engaged in farming.

Dr. Blumer was one of 11 children. He was reared on the farm in Washington township. He attended the district school and Monroe high school, finishing here with the class of 1893. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1899. Elected superintendent of schools of Green county, he filled the office in a manner that assured his reelection, but with no intention of devoting his life to educational work he declined a second term to prepare himself for the practice of medicine.

He began a course of preliminary study in the office of a local physician and in 1901 entered Rush

Medical College, Chicago. He was graduated in 1903. For a time he was interne at Augustana Hospital, Chicago. He began practice at Monticello in 1904 and has since been actively engaged there as a physician and surgeon. His success gained for him wide recognition and he was appreciated in his community as an able physician and useful citizen. He was a member of the American and Wisconsin Medical societies and also president of the Green County Medical society. He was married July 24, 1906, to Miss Wilma Zwickey, Monticello, and they have two sons, Paul aged 22, Madison; and Robert, 16, at home.

Dr. Blumer served Monticello as president of the village board of trustees for the past 20 years. He had been reelected last Friday night. He was on the high school board, of which he had been president for about the same period of time. He was known as a republican. He enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him and stood high in the esteem and respect of his neighbors. A member of the Modern Woodman lodge. Dr. Blumer attended the Swiss Reformed church of Monticello.

#### WAS BEE FANCIER

Dr. Blumer was a living example of the forceful influence of early impressions, which was indicated in his interest in bees. He had his own swarm of bees when a boy on the farm, and in later life he took up beekeeping with all the enthusiasm of his youth. He began 15 years ago and his apiary has grown to 130 colonies. He found relaxation and pleasure in association with his bees and the work has been profitable as well. He was one of the successful beekeepers of this section of the state.

The funeral of Dr. Edward Blumer who died at his home in Monticello yesterday morning, from pneumonia, was held at 1:30 Sunday afternoon in the Blumer home and at 2 in the

German Reformed church. Rev. A. A. Muehlmeier officiated. Members of the village and school board were pallbearers.

## THE BEE DISEASE CONTROL PROBLEM IN WISCONSIN

BY E. L. CHAMBERS,  
STATE ENTOMOLOGIST

The success of any campaign depends entirely upon the financial and moral support that it is given. Without money to carry on the cost of inspection and area clean-up, no amount of moral support would ever make it possible and, on the other hand, without moral support no amount of money would do the job. It takes a lot of both and when we have been able to get these requisites properly proportioned, excellent progress has been made but where in the past in some counties where only half hearted support was offered the progress was, of necessity, much slower. With the growing interest in beekeeping and the organization of local beekeepers' associations, the beekeeping industry is attracting the attention of the public and our county boards are rapidly falling into line and recognizing the beekeepers' rights and the need for protection of this industry.

Realizing that, with an appropriation of only \$10,500, annually, to eradicate American foul brood from the entire state, it would be many years before much progress could be made, those who were engaged in the area clean-up work decided something must be done to speed up the project. Whenever an attempt was made to secure an increased appropriation for the work from the legislature, a question was always asked regarding what the counties interested and the beekeepers, themselves, were doing toward the cause. Consequently, about ten years ago a statute was placed on the books by the state entomologist, authorizing county

and town boards to appropriate from their general funds money for emergency insect and disease control under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets. While this was primarily intended for grasshopper and army worm outbreaks, it was also available for bee disease control should the county board see fit to use it for such purposes. Beginning with one county in 1921 there has been a gradual increase during the past eight years as this method has proven efficient until, during 1929, twenty-two counties were included under this cooperative arrangement,

appropriating nearly \$6,000 which was met by an equal amount from our state funds. It requires approximately \$3,000 annually to carry on the special inspections for permits to enable beekeepers to sell and move their bees and carry on the other necessary work connected with this project. About 500 permits are issued annually, covering more than 3,000 colonies of bees and equipment.

The following table shows the counties making these appropriations and the amount appropriated by years:

COUNTY APPROPRIATION BY YEARS

County	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Fond du Lac	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$100.00	(No further appropriation needed)				
Washington		200.00	200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$300.00
Ozaukee		200.00	100.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Marathon			300.00	300.00	250.00	110.00	100.00	150.00
Rock			250.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	150.00	150.00
Clark				300.00	300.00	300.00	200.00	300.00
Waupaca				200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	300.00
Waukesha					500.00	500.00	400.00	400.00
Wood					300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Outagamie					300.00	200.00	200.00	300.00
Dodge					400.00	400.00	300.00	350.00
Barron						300.00	300.00	300.00
Dunn						100.00	300.00	250.00
Pierce						100.00	200.00	300.00
La Crosse						200.00	200.00	200.00
Pepin						200.00	100.00	100.00
Trempealeau							100.00	250.00
Juneau							200.00	300.00
Dane							300.00	500.00
Jefferson							200.00	200.00
Grant								200.00
La Fayette								200.00
Monroe								300.00

Until the close of the 1927 inspection season one third of the expense of apiary inspection under the cooperative clean-up plan was borne by the county and two thirds by this department. With the growing popularity of the work it has been necessary to keep a number of counties on a waiting list each year and as no additional state funds were made available, it became necessary to meet the situation by changing the ratio met by the state to a dollar per dollar basis beginning in 1928.

While we are not satisfied with the plan of spreading the work out over such a large area as one third of the state, as we are now compelled to do, we must carry on the work where the beekeepers are willing to help meet the cost of it. We have found it most efficient to spend two or three times as much money in a county in one year as we actually have available but until our state funds are increased or the counties appropriate on a ratio of two dollars for each one spent by the state, this will not be possible.

One of our problems in getting larger appropriations for a project of this kind in the department is to convince the legislature that the taxes being paid by the industry involved warrants such an increase. Many of our beekeepers are paying taxes on their bees but until we can show that all of them are we shall have difficulty in securing additional funds. In some states a registration fee of around 25c. is assessed per colony to finance the bee disease control work but usually the cost of collection absorbs a large proportion of this fee and so it does not seem practical. In some of the other states we find that the county provides the money for the control work and the state meets about one third of it in its supervision. The nurserymen of Wisconsin are required to pay one half of the cost of inspection of their nursery stock which amounts to more than \$6,000 annually.

In the case of eradication or control work in connection with such an insect as San Jose scale, the entire cost is assessed against the property owner. The premises are inspected and a ten-day notice served, the work to be either done under the direction of the inspector or by the state at cost. If no action is taken within the ten days the state assumes they are to do it and arranges to have it done, assessing the cost against the property taxes. While we hardly believe this method would meet with the approval of the majority of our beekeepers, yet it would be a practical means of getting results in an area clean-up. An orchardist, who takes care of his orchard we say is entitled to protection from his neighbors who have such a serious insect as San Jose scale on their premises and so the legislature provided this means of furnishing it. Are not the commercial beekeepers entitle to protection?

Sometimes we find that the beekeeper believes he is entitled to a

remuneration for such of his bees as are found infected with Americal foul brood and destroyed by our inspectors. He gives as his reason the fact that in bovine tuberculosis control the farmer is paid for the animals killed. At the same time he realizes that if a colony of diseased bees were appraised they would be found worthless and in fact to represent a liability since until they were burned they are a constant menace to his own yard and those of his neighbors. There is no logical reason why cattle owners should be reimbursed for diseased cattle except that public sentiment, demanding an immediate eradication of the disease because it directly affected the health of the consumers of meat and dairy products, made it possible to secure a provision in the law requiring compensation. The law provides that the cattle shall be shipped to a slaughter house and the farmer allowed any value that can be salvaged and in addition one half of the appraised value less the amount actually salvaged. On this basis a diseased colony of bees has no salvage value and one half of its appraised value, if appraised by an experienced beekeeper, would be less than nothing since the appraiser would not take such a colony as a gift. Besides, it should be remembered that one half of the indemnity money for cattle is paid by the federal government since the accomplishment of freeing dairy products from a germ harmful to consumers is of nationwide interest while bee disease control is limited more or less to beekeepers within a comparatively local area. And after all these indemnities are paid out of the taxes and if one group demands and secures indemnities for his interests, it sets a precedent for others and since it usually costs about as much to administer funds of this nature as is administered, it is obvious that it would be far more economical for each individual to

stand his own losses.

One means by which the cost of eradication could be reduced almost one half is by receiving whole hearted cooperation. By this we mean that if an inspector was permitted by the beekeeper to burn the bees when found infected before leaving the premises and make a complete clean-up before he left instead of being compelled to make several calls and prolong the job by granting special privileges, besides granting the ten-day period allowed the beekeeper by the law. To discourage the tendency on the part of those beekeepers who insist on

these privileges, we believe the state and county has a right to expect the beekeeper to pay for any additional expense involved not provided by the law since experience has shown that eventually the bees must be burned and the equipment scorched out and disinfected and we believe it should be done at the least possible expense. If we could reduce this cost per colony one half and cover twice the territory in the county with the money in the same period, very marked progress could be made and the job completed in less than half the time with a tremendous saving of funds.

*(Continued in June issue)*

### REPORT OF THE 1929 CONVENTION SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR OF 1929

#### Report of the Use of the Badger Brand Trademark

Labels Sold	Number	Estimated pounds of honey	
8 oz. size.....	7,250	3,625	
1 lb. size.....	34,500	34,500	
5 lb. (small regular size).....	26,750	133,750	
5 lb. large size.....	8,000	40,000	
10 lb. size.....	14,750	147,500	
Comb honey labels.....	5,500	5,500	
	96,750	364,875	364,875

#### Lithographed Badger Brand Pails

Pails Sold			
5 lb. size.....	1,950	9,750	
10 lb. size.....	1,250	12,500	
	3,200	22,250	22,250

#### Plain Pails

2½ lb. size.....	150	375	
5 lb. size.....	18,400	92,000	
10 lb. size.....	12,750	120,750	
22 lb. size.....	25	550	
60 lb. size.....	1,144	68,640	
	32,469	282,315	282,315
			669,440

#### Advertising in "Wisconsin Beekeeping"

Cost of 12 issues.....	\$475.00
Cost of cuts and carrying charges.....	26.89

Total cost of printing 12 issues.....		\$501.89
Amount received for advertising.....	\$542.83	
Less accounts receivable for 1928.....	90.90	
	\$451.93	
Plus accounts receivable for 1929, considered good.....	54.60	
Total receipts for 1929 advertising.....	\$506.53	506.53
Net gain on 12 issues.....		\$ 4.64

**Other Supplies Sold**

Pail commission.....	\$435.17
Glass jar commission.....	59.29
Cookbooks.....	5.35
Leaflets.....	5.10
Miscellaneous receipts—movie slides, etc.....	11.05
Stationery.....	24.85
Posters.....	1.40

**Stenographic Report of Secretary**

Total number of letters written.....	1,787
Total number of circular letters sent out.....	2,838
Pages of Manuscript typed.....	301
Total stencils cut.....	35

**Secretary's Financial Report**

Month	Total Amount Received by Sec'y.	Paid out direct by Sec'y. for pails, glass, refunds to members, journals, subscrip- tions, etc.	Amounts sent to Treas. by Sec'y.
December, '28.....	\$ 165.61	\$ 49.52	\$ 116.09
January, '29.....	167.83	43.06	124.77
February.....	128.03	18.14	109.89
March.....	99.19	20.82	78.37
April.....	140.45	11.26	129.19
May.....	99.70	6.24	93.46
June.....	321.38	217.80	103.58
July.....	1,686.53	1,216.89	469.64
August.....	1,413.02	1,025.22	387.80
September.....	602.22	401.54	200.68
October.....	286.73	128.24	158.49
November.....	234.70	90.24	144.28
	<u>\$5,345.39</u>	<u>\$3,229.15</u>	<u>\$2,116.24</u>

Total direct expenditures of Secretary for Supplies.....\$3,229.15

## Itemized—

American Can Co.—for pails.....	\$3,019.55
Jewett & Sherman—glass jar orders.....	129.67
Members—Refunds on orders.....	49.13
Journal subs.—Gleanings & Am. Bee J.....	8.50
League—membership dues.....	6.50
American Can Co.—prepaid freight charges.....	9.00
Dept. Markets—for grading stamps.....	2.80
Telephone Co.—call for member.....	1.10
Mr. Pryor—La Cross Chautauqua pic- ture.....	1.00
Photo Art House—movie slides.....	1.90

\$3,229.15

Total amount sent by Secretary to Treasurer.....\$2,116.24

Total amount received by Secretary during year.....\$5,345.39      \$5,345.39

Total Amount sent to Treasurer by Secretary, 1928-1929.....\$2,116.24

## Itemized—

Dues.....	\$ 432.25
Advertising receipts.....	542.83
Pail Commission.....	435.17
Labels.....	598.95
Glass Jar Commission.....	59.29
Cookbooks.....	5.35
Leaflets.....	5.10
Miscellaneous, (tire cover receipts, past due accounts, pictures, etc.).....	11.05
Stationery.....	24.85
Posters.....	1.40

\$2,116.24



## NOTICE

A copy of Miss Fischer's "Honey Way Menus with Recipes" will be given to each new member who joins the State Association. This applies also to memberships which have been delinquent for two years or longer.

Tell your neighbor beekeepers about this offer—Send us the names and addresses of Beekeepers in your locality who do not belong to the State Association, so that we may send them sample copies of "Wisconsin Beekeeping", and invite them to join.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Wisconsin Beekeeping Magazine published monthly at Madison, Wisconsin, for April 1, 1930.

1. Publisher, Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n, Madison, Wisconsin.

Editor, Managing Editor, and Business Manager—H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wisconsin.

2. Owners, Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n, Madison, Wisconsin.

3. Bondholders, Mortgages, and other securities—None.

H. F. Wilson, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of April, 1930.

Monica Kersten, Notary Public.

My commission expires Aug. 27, 1933.

## Pure Italian Bees

2 lb. pkg. with queen \$2.50

1 untested queen . . . .75

1 tested queen . . . .1.25

Inspector's certificate  
with each shipment

*Satisfaction Guaranteed*

**J. ALLEN**  
CATHERINE, ALABAMA

Reference: Selma National  
Bank, Selma, Ala.

**PATRONIZE  
OUR ADVERTISERS**

## Italian Queens and Package Bees

No advance pay-  
ment necessary

Young, purely mated queens by a breeder of thirty years experience.  
Health certificate and satisfaction guaranteed with every shipment.

**Queens \$1.00 each. 2 lbs. bees and queen \$3.50**

Write for prices  
on large orders

**T. M. Anderson & Sons, Successors to W. H. Laws Wharton, Texas**

## Mott's Northern Bred Italian Queens Non-Swarmers

Five prime swarms in three seasons from  
200 colonies.

Mr. Thomas Cashman, De Pere, Wis. says—"Your bees here are non-swarming, and good producers." Descriptive free list with testimonies.

April and May, untested queens are selected and guaranteed purely mated, or a free queen, \$1.25. June 1st, \$1.00; 6—\$5.75; 12—\$11.50. Tested, \$2.00. Virgins, (day old queens), 50cts.

(Why buy Hybrids?)

**E. E. MOTT & SON, Glenwood, Mich.**

## Classified Advertisements

**QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES**—see large ad on this page. **T. M. Anderson & Sons**, successors to W. H. Laws, Wharton, Texas.

**SUNNYLAND** Bees always please. Hustling Threeband Italians. Interesting prices.  
**Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Ala.**

Three-banded Italians of unsurpassed quality.  
1 queen 80c—6 queens \$4.00—50 queens \$31.00.  
**Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.**

Beekeepers' Supplies for Sale—Complete outfit for large apiary, bottling outfit with 2 h. p. steam boiler. Write **Henry R. Cain**, Amherst, R. 1, Wis.

## Southern BEE Farm

**FOR SALE**—Packages of pure Italian bees and queens for the season of 1930. I am now booking orders with 25% down, balance 10 days before shipping time. Shipping season starts April 1, if weather permits, and all bees are shipped with a nice frame of emerging brood and honey for feed in transit; also a health certificate is furnished with each shipment. Guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices as follows:

A 2-lb. package with a young queen for \$3.00 each

A 3-lb. package with a young queen for \$4.00 each

A 4-lb. package with a young queen for \$5.00 each

Write for price on my special package, consisting of two frames of brood with three pounds of bees and queen, which makes a very nice package. Address

**JOHN ST. ROMAIN**

Marksville, Louisiana

## PACKAGE BEES

**FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE DELIVERY**

Three-banded Italians. Best honey-producing stock. Never been infested with disease of any kind. No honey flow before shipping season. 100% safe delivery in 1929. Ten years' breeding experience. All necessary papers with package bees to Canada. Begin shipping April 10.

2-lb. package and untested queen—1 to 10, \$3.25; 10 to 25, \$3.20; 50 or more, \$3.15.

3-lb. package with untested queen—1 to 10 \$4.25; 10 to 25, \$4.20; 50 or more \$4.15. F. O. B. shipping point.

Untested queens, postpaid—1, \$1.00; 6, \$5.50; 12, \$10.00; 50, \$37.50; 100, \$70.00.

Health certificate, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed.

**Taylor Apiaries, Luverne, Ala.**

## Father Coulombe Apiaries

2-pound packages—1 to 9, \$2.85

3-pound packages—1 to 9, \$3.25

4-pound packages—1 to 9, \$4.00

For larger orders special prices upon application.

Ten years' experience in successful queen rearing and shipping of packages in United States and Canada. Correspondence invited.

Rev. Fr. J. Coulombe, Montegut, La. P. O. Houma, La. Telegraph Office

## ATTENTION, BEEKEEPERS!

Get our prices before buying beekeepers' supplies. A big saving in sections, hives, supers, frames, etc. We are prepared to give you fair treatment and prompt service at all times.

*Write for our 1930 catalog  
and price list. It's free*

**Marshfield Mfg. Co.**  
Marshfield, Wis.

## Complete Satisfaction Follows

The use of the wonderful combination of LEWIS SLOTTED BOTTOM BAR FRAMES and DADANT'S WIRED [FOUNDATION]

You will be surprised at the nice straight combs, well filled right down to the lower corners

You can save much time by using this combination.

You will be proud to show your friends the beautifully filled frames in the Fall.

WINONA IS NEAR YOU

**Standard Lumber Co.**

Third and Harriet Sts.

WINONA, MINNESOTA

	1 to 11	11 to 20
1-lb. package.....	\$2.00	\$1.75
2-lb. package.....	3.00	2.75
3-lb. package.....	4.00	3.75

Queen with each package.

Selected Untested queen 1 to 11,  
\$1.00, 11 to 20, 85cts.

All bees and queens pure Italians.

### PRICES REDUCED ON QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES

Honest quality, weight and service backed by a lifetime experience in breeding and shipping. Usual guarantee of service satisfaction and safe delivery with each shipment.

**N. FOREHAND**  
Gonzalez, Florida

## BEES

BY THE POUND OR  
NUCLEI

*NUCLEI A SPECIALTY*

No Queens except with  
packages of Nuclei

No Foulbrood in County

**J. D. SHIELDS**

Route 2  
NATCHEZ, MISS.

## BERRY'S RELIABLE BEES

PACKAGES ————— Ready to Ship ————— QUEENS

After thirty-six years of select breeding we have a three-banded strain of pure Italian bees that are unsurpassed for gentleness, disease-resistance and honey production. Our queens and bees are tested out in our own apiaries in Nebraska, Wisconsin and Canada. We know by actual test that there are none better and few as good. No guesswork.

### PRICES OF TWO-POUND PACKAGES WITH QUEENS

1	10	25	50	75 to 100.
\$3.25 ea.	\$3.00 ea.	\$2.85 ea.	\$2.80 ea.	\$2.75 ea.

Three-pound packages, \$1.00 each more

### PRICES OF THREE-BANDED YOUNG QUEENS

Warranted purely mated

\$1.00 each; dozen lots, 90c each; \$85.00 a hundred

All queens shipped, whether in packages or otherwise, are selected. The culls we kill. Our bees for our packages are nearly all young, newly hatched baby bees. You do not get a lot of worn-out bees that have already served in a big honey harvest. As we have little honey coming in until after the package season, we claim Central Alabama bees are the best to be had, granting the strain is good, as their usefulness lies before them. It is an open fact that bees can not and do not last long after having served in a big honey harvest.

We guarantee safe arrival and entire satisfaction to the last letter. Wings of queens are clipped on request. Descriptive Price List and circular mailed for the asking.

**M. C. Berry & Co., Box 697 Montgomery, Ala.**

**SUPERIOR QUALITY—  
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP—  
CAREFULLY SELECTED MATERIAL—  
TRUE TO FORM—  
IDEAL FOR THE APIARY—ARE  
OPINIONS OF THOUSANDS—WHICH  
NECESSARILY PROVE OUR  
SECTIONS TO BE THE BEST.**

*Write for catalog and  
free samples*

**Aug. Lotz Company**  
Boyd, Wisconsin

## **Queens Queens Queens**

Three Banded Italian Queens  
All orders filled by return mail

Our Queens are bred from  
the best stock

Only select drones are  
allowed to fly

No disease—Apiaries under  
state inspection

*Safe arrival and satisfaction guar-  
anteed or your money will  
be refunded*

Select Untested, One Grade Only

1 to 100, 75 cents each

100 or more, \$70.00

Select Tested, \$1.50 each

## **Middle Tennessee Apiaries**

LEO C. PARKS, Mgr.

Spring Hill, Tennessee

## **Gus Dittmer Company Specialties**

**Working Your Wax Into Foundation for Cash For You  
and Dittmer's Non-Sag Brood Foundation**

Our NON-SAG Brood Foundation, has given absolute satisfaction the past season. Not one word of fault, but any number of commendations, and orders for more of the same. Our Foundation business doubled last season, and we are ready to book early orders now. Write us for samples and prices for early orders now, and we will give you prices that will be as satisfactory as the quality of our Foundation. We furnish a full line of Hives, Sections and all other supplies.

---

## **GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

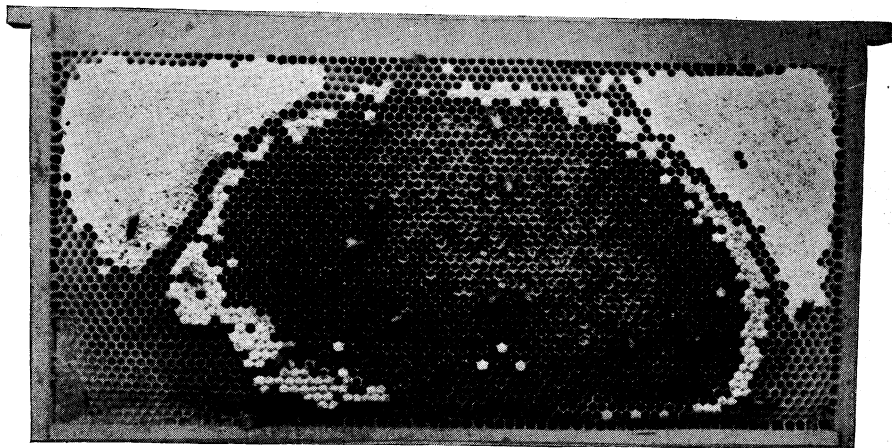
**AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN**

# The Beekeepers' Answer

**FAR MORE THREE-PLY FOUNDATION** has been sold so far in 1930 than for a like period in any previous year.

Its tremendous success continues. The beekeepers themselves are deciding the foundation question, and they are deciding for Three-ply.

Progress means going ahead. Three-ply Foundation is progress. It is made of wax that has been scientifically treated against the stickiness and weakness of ordinary beeswax which always contains a percentage of resinous gum that softens and deteriorates it. There is very rarely such a thing as brood comb foundation made of pure beeswax.



## A THREE-PLY COMB

Solid Brood Area      No Sagging      No Gnawing Around Wires  
Brood to the Top-bar      No Warping      No Breaking in Extractor

Progress can't be held back in beekeeping any more than in steel. The greatest advances in steel-making today are in the alloys—in the mixing of metals to strengthen the product. The small per cent of vegetable wax in the center ply of Three-ply Foundation corrects the resinous-gum stickiness and weakness of ordinary beeswax.



## Notice—1c More a Pound

We pay 1c. a pound extra to the beekeeper for light colored beeswax from cappings or from the very few Three-ply combs that ever have to be rendered. Such wax is better than wax from ordinary combs. We pay this extra price direct to the beekeepers who send their wax to us or to our authorized dealers, and whose wax has a melting point equal to that of the best beeswax from cappings. We make this offer of extra price for Three-ply wax only to beekeepers who are users of Three-ply, bought from us or from our authorized dealers.

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

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

JUNE, 1930

No. 6

## BULLETIN BOARD

Plan now to attend the Chautauqua in Madison during the second week in August.

There will be a Beekeepers' Meeting held at Watertown on Tuesday, June tenth. A splendid program of speakers has been arranged by the G. B. Lewis Company, and it will be well worth while for our members to attend.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

National Apicultural Exposition in Italy.

Department of Commerce—New Zealand Honey Production and Exports.

Baker's Helper

U. S. Chief Supplier of German Honey Exports.

Honey Helpings

Purity of Honey Assured by U. S. Grade Certificates

Bee Disease Control Problem in Wisconsin—E. L. Chambers  
(Continued from May issue)

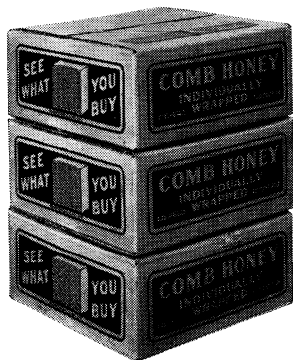
Treasurer's Report for 1929.

Buzzes About Wisconsin.

# THE AMERICAN PUBLIC DEMANDS

Food Products that are clean and attractively packaged.  
Meet this demand by wrapping comb honey in

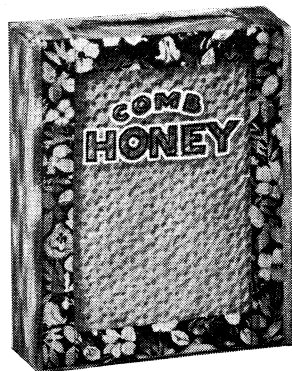
## AEPPLER DISPLAY 'O WRAPPERS



The Modern Merchant believes in the open display of goods.

**HAVE EVERY SECTION A DISPLAY CASE**

Designs registered  
—all rights reserved



Pack comb honey in corrugated cases and save money. In comparative DRUM TESTS, the wooden case and honey was completely damaged with ONE drop; whereas honey packed in corrugated cases after TWELVE drops, showed less damage to both case and honey!

Cut labor costs; no nailing of cases! Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost than wooden cases!

### PRICES

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 500
For 4 1/4 x 1 1/8.....	\$2.80	\$25.00	\$115.00
For 4 1/4 x 1 1/2.....	2.70	24.00	110.00
For 4 x 5 x 1 1/8.....	2.70	24.00	110.00

On all orders of fifty cases or more, freight charges PREPAID to any point east of the Rockies in the U. S. and Manitoba and Ontario, Canada. Sample case sent prepaid for 60c. to any address in the U. S. and Canada.

Gummed tape for sealing cases, 3 1/4 lb. roll 2 1/2 in. wide, 80c. prepaid to any address.

AEPPLER CASES are the most practical, most economical, and most illustrative comb honey containers on the market.

### WRAP COMB HONEY AND KEEP IT CLEAN

The plod of the ox-cart; the jog trot of the horse and buggy are by-words. So is the hand wrapping of comb honey. Time is the essence of success in this modern age.

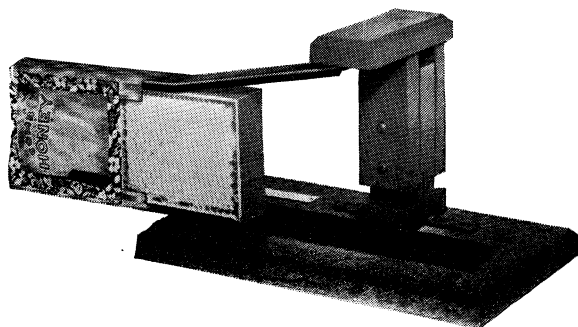
DISPLAY 'O wrappers are the only mechanical wrappers on the market; require sealing on one end only. Automatic machines have done three-fourths of the work for you! A thing of beauty, practical and economical.

### PRICES

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For 4 1/4 x 1 1/8.....	\$1.10	\$4.95	\$9.80
For 4 1/4 x 1 1/2.....	1.20	5.40	10.70
For 4 x 5 x 1 1/8.....	1.20	5.40	10.70

All transportation charges prepaid to any address in the U. S. and Canada. Sample wrapper sent prepaid for 5c. to any address. Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost!

## COMB HONEY PACKAGING MACHINE



Patent pending U. S. and Canada

Wrapping capacity of this machine:  
A case of 24 sections in 4 to 7 minutes.

This time includes sealing ends of wrappers.

Shipped completely assembled and tested. Manufactured to last a lifetime.

**Price \$8.75**

Prepaid to any address in the U. S. and Canada

**C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY**

Sole Manufacturers and Jobbers

OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

JUNE, 1930

No. 6

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.

Address all communications to 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	F. E. Matzke, Juda
Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst.....	Prairie du Chien
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....	Greenville
C. A. Wood.....	South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## NATIONAL APICULTURAL EXPOSITION IN ITALY

The second national apicultural exposition for Italy was held in February at Verona. An exhibit of honey products and containers was featured, along with Honey Day and a Congress of Apiculturists. A report from a newspaper points out that Italy, with its abundance of meadows and flowers, with its climate, is favorable for an increase of bees and a production of honey.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE WASHINGTON, D. C

*(Confectionery Foreign Trade News)*

## NEW ZEALAND HONEY PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

The Wellington press reports that the largest quantity of New Zealand honey graded at any one time in Dominion history, 240 tons, is at present awaiting shipment. Its destination is England. The whole of this consignment comes from the Auckland province of the North Island and is composed of pasture honey, largely from white clover.

Beekeeping and honey export is an industry which has expanded

rapidly in recent years. During the 1928 season, 2,306,065 pounds of honey at \$378,341 were exported during 1927 when 850,011 pounds valued at \$122,326 were sent abroad.

The United Kingdom is by far the best customer of New Zealand as far as honey is concerned. Details by importing countries are, unfortunately, not available for 1928, but there is little doubt that, as in 1927, over 95 per cent of New Zealand's honey exports will have the United Kingdom as their destination. The Straits Settlements and Fiji were the only other importers of consequence. It is hoped, however, that the German market which has hitherto obtained the bulk of its supplies from the United States, Canada, Russia and Central America, will be available for New Zealand Honey exports.

The New Zealand package honey is said to be finding a fairly active sale in Germany and there is hope of developing the market for honey in bulk as well.

Considerable advertising has already been done by New Zealand honey producers in the United States and the increased volume of business induced the recent Reform Govern-



ment to pass a grant of \$43,740 for the purpose of stimulating sales. Confirmation of this offer by the present Ward Government is now being awaited. The National Beekeepers Association of New Zealand have also agreed to extend up to 1d.\* per pound for advertising purposes in the United Kingdom and the Continent.

An attempt is being made to concentrate as far as possible on the trade in package honey. Bulk sales, it is true, have risen proportionately together with those of packed lines during the past couple of years. It is admitted, however, that there is little hope at present of New Zealand bulk honey effectively competing with American honey which is being sold at about \$0.75 per pound f. o. b. shipping points. Package honey, it appears, can offer better competition.

The New Zealand Honey Control Board estimates the current season's exports at about 1,792,600 pounds valued at \$290,302. This is a decided drop as compared with 1928. The reduction in exports is due to the poor yields over all districts with few exceptions.

Only a portion of New Zealand's production is exported, a large part being consumed in New Zealand. It is difficult to get exact figures in this regard but a fair estimate places New Zealand's local consumption at almost 4,500,000 pounds over twice the quantity exported. This is admittedly a large consumption for a country of 1,500,000 population but the average New Zealander is a very heavy honey consumer, about 3 pounds per head of honey being consumed annually, in decided contrast to the average consumption in Great Britain for example, where the average person consumes only about 3 ounces per year.

The best New Zealand honey comes from the Auckland and Canterbury provinces, which produce

large quantities of the white variety. Honey varies in color and flavor according to the flowers from which it is gathered. The principal sources of New Zealand honey are white clover, thistle, cat's-ear, pennyroyal and butter-cup flowers, all of which give white honey with a mild flavor. Honey from the rata and pohutukawa trees is white but rather stronger than the preceding varieties, and birch honey is also white but of a still stronger flavor. Manuka honey is dark and of a strong flavor, similar in some respects to the heather honey of Scotland. Honey from the white clover finds the best market both locally and abroad.

\*Approximately 2 cents.  
(May, 1929)

#### A BOOKLET FOR BAKERS

BAKERS' HELPER, the leading journal of the baking industry, which goes twice a month to more than 15,000 representative bakers, has published the fifth and last number of the series of articles on "The Use of Honey in the Bake Shop." The type and cuts illustrating these articles have all been held and are now being used in printing a 36 page booklet. The booklet will probably be the standard size use for bakers—5½ x 7½.

This booklet is the most important compilation of honey formulas for bakers' use that has ever been published. It should be very helpful to all beekeepers and dealers in honey who are soliciting the baking trade and American Honey Institute is arranging to have a large edition printed in the thought that there will be a general demand for the booklet. Through the cooperation of Bakers' Helper who arranged to leave the type set after each article, it will be possible to supply these booklets at a nominal cost which will cover the paper stock, make up, illustrations and printing. The

larger the edition desired the cheaper the cost will be but we can offer to supply the booklet in lots of 100 at \$5.00, lots of 1000 at \$42.00 and in lots of more than a thousand for a slightly lower figure. Copies of the booklet will be available for distribution to prospective purchasers very shortly. The name of firms distributing the booklet will be imprinted on the front cover page at cost.

The greatly increased interest in honey as the desirable sweetening agent in the bakery can be stimulated by the wide distribution of this booklet. It is the hope of the Institute that every baker whether wholesale or retail may receive not only one but several copies of this booklet and that honey salesmen will use it to increase interest in the purchase of honey as a staple for bake shop ingredients and also to show the baker how to incorporate it into the formulas for a greater variety of bakery products.

Send 5cts. in stamps for sample copy (preferably 1c. stamps).

#### U. S. CHIEF SUPPLIER OF GERMAN HONEY IMPORTS

Of the 2,993 metric tons of honey imported by Germany in the first quarter of this year almost a third, or 876 tons were furnished by the United States, while in 1928 of the 9,371 brought in 2,879 came from this country, according to a report from Consul E. Talbot Smith, Hamburg, made public by the Department of Commerce.

The next highest exporter of the product to Germany in the periods mentioned was Cuba which supplied 562 and 1,355 tons respectively. The island ranked second also in 1927, while in 1926 Guatemala occupied that place, the lead being held by the United States. Other countries that ship considerable quantities of honey to Germany are Haiti and Chile.

Honey is very popular in Germany

and the demand from year to year is fairly constant. According to local importers and wholesale dealers, Germany's annual consumption of honey varies between 33,000,000 pounds and 44,000,000 pounds, but this estimate is merely approximate inasmuch as there are many hives scattered throughout the rural districts of the country and no official figures covering their yield are available.

Ordinarily, Germany produces about two-thirds of the honey consumed in the country, and must import the other third. During 1927, and 1928, however, a larger proportion was imported as Germany's crop was poor and the crops in the United States and Central America were excellent.

The 1928 German honey crop on the whole may be designated a normal, average, medium crop. Dealers consulted estimate it at between 17,600,000 and 19,800,000 pounds. Though crops in the southern and part of the eastern sections, where favorable weather conditions prevailed, were good, (especially in the South) and crops in central and certain portions of eastern Germany were medium, the northern districts, which experienced exceedingly bad weather, produced a very poor crop. In the district stretching from the northern part of the province of Hannover over the Rhineland to the Dutch border, a section ordinarily producing Heide Honig (Heather Honey), the weather conditions were very bad, with the result that there is practically no Heide Honig this season.

#### HONEY HELPINGS

*By The American Honey Institute*

Heavenly spring days are here—garden planting, bees humming, and fruit trees on dress parade. May days, with birds singing love songs and the gentle rustling of young

leaves creep fast upon us. It's spring time again, and what a time for entertaining.

Spring and Summer introduce a great supply of fresh fruits and vegetables. Markets boast of gay and colorful fresh foods. And, naturally, these should appear daily in our meals.

Food combinations for spring menus served a la honey way have a tempting fragrance and rare flavor all their own. It's strawberry time, too, and the luscious red fruit should be used in as many meals as possible during the short season. Honey strawberry combinations are irresistible; that honey flavor in combination with the fresh berries leaves a memory that makes other flavors flat in contrast.

### BREAKFAST

Strawberries a la honey  
Hot Corn Flake Muffins  
Comb Honey      Toasted Bacon  
Coffee      Tea      Milk

### LUNCHEON

Chilled Fresh Fruit  
Tomato Cream Cheese Lettuce  
Sandwiches  
Fresh Lima Beans  
Honey Strawberry Sundae  
Iced Tea

### DINNER

Lamb Chops      Stuffed Potatoes  
Green Peas and Carrots  
Hot Bran Muffins      Whipped Honey  
Royal Cabbage Salad  
Strawberry Short Cake  
Coffee or Fresh Fruit Lemonade

### STRAWBERRIES A LA HONEY

Well cleaned, fresh berries  
Warm, mild honey

Slice berries through once, if large. Arrange in serving bowl or individual glass sherbet dishes and drizzled warm honey about. For medium tart taste, allow two tablespoonsful warm honey to each glass sherbet dish of berried served.

### CORN FLAKE MUFFINS

(18 muffins)

$\frac{3}{4}$  cup corn flakes  
 $1\frac{3}{4}$  cup graham flour  
1 tablespoon shortening  
3 tablespoons baking powder  
1 cup milk  
 $\frac{1}{8}$  cup honey  
1 cup white flour  
1 egg

Mix melted shortening with honey, add to one egg beaten lightly, then add milk. Stir in dry ingredients which have been thoroughly mixed. Bake in well-greased tins thirty minutes at 350\* F.

### CHILLED FRESH FRUIT

(8 servings)

1 cup orange dices  
1 cup pineapple dices  
1 cup fresh peach slices  
1 cup fresh strawberry  
1 cup warm honey

Mix diced fresh fruit and pour over it the warm honey. Let stand for at least thirty minutes in refrigerator before serving.

### HONEY STRAWBERRY SUNDAE

(6 servings)

2 cups fresh whole berries  
Pinch of salt  
1 cup mild warm honey  
Ice cream  
Whipped cream

Mash lightly or cut the berries, add honey, stir, then add a pinch of salt. Chill and allow two tablespoonsful of this sauce for each serving of ice cream. Top with whipped cream sweetened slightly with honey (about 1 tablespoonful honey to each cup of whipped cream).

### DID YOU KNOW

that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was started in Wisconsin under the original charter of the Milwaukee and Waukesha Railroad? The charter was granted on November 23, 1847, and the first railroad was laid in Milwaukee in 1848, the same year that Wisconsin became a state.

About three million dollars' worth of materials and supplies are purchased yearly from producers and manufacturers in Wisconsin. This railroad just recently paid to the State of Wisconsin for 1928 taxes \$1,740,457.35.

## PURITY OF HONEY ASSURED BY UNITED STATES GRADE CERTIFICATES

Although since the passage of the United States Food and Drug Act in 1906 only 16 cases of misbranded or adulterated honey have been called to the attention of the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, the stringent requirements on overheated honey in some foreign countries have made it desirable that all shipments of honey from this country be carefully examined as to quality. The Department of Agriculture, therefore, has made arrangements to include chemical tests of honey where official United States grade certificates are desired.

Chemical tests will be a part of the routine work at certain inspection points, such as San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, and other centers where there is sufficient demand. The United States grading rules for honey specify that it must meet the requirements as given in the pure food law. Therefore, honey sold in containers bearing the United States grading stamp or certificate must be pure honey.

At the present time, says the department, chemical tests will be made by the Food Products Inspection Service only in connection with the issuance of grading certificates. This, however, does not apply to samples which are graded without charge merely for color, but to lots which are to have inspection certificates.

The use of the United States grade certificates, which will also carry a statement as to the purity of the honey based upon chemical tests, will be of great importance, says the department, particularly in facilitating exports of honey, as word has been received from abroad that all honey consigned to Germany

will be carefully examined before it is allowed to enter.

It has been intimated that the French customs officials may recognize the United States certificates. While every country to which we export honey may not officially recognize our certificates, their use will undoubtedly create a favorable impression, particularly among German buyers, and cause their inspectors to look upon our honey with more favor.

All U. S. shipments of honey for export upon which certificates of inspection are requested will be subjected to chemical examination by means of the Fiehe test and the diastase test customarily used in Germany for examining honey. Federal honey inspectors will be instructed immediately in making the necessary chemical tests. The Bureau of Chemistry and Soils will cooperate in this work and will make the examinations until the regular inspectors have become thoroughly acquainted with the technique of these tests.

The use of the Fiehe and diastase tests makes it imperative that beekeepers whose honeys ultimately reach the export markets refrain from overheating their product, and it is quite obvious that only enough heat should be applied to facilitate straining. To strain readily honey need only be lukewarm. Beekeepers are also warned by the department not to permit honey to lie in storage for prolonged periods at abnormally high atmospheric temperatures, as this practice may impair the diastase.

The United States standard grades for honey have elicited much interest abroad, and the official color graders have been shipped to several foreign countries, so it will be only a short time before foreign buyers will be well acquainted with these grades.

The announcement abroad that the United States certificate carries with it a statement as to the Fiehe

and diastase tests will give buyers an opportunity to specify hereafter that all future shipments be certified. Any lot of honey which has been granted a certificate should in all respects meet the German requirements for entry into that country. This in turn, say the honey specialists of the Department of Agriculture makes it necessary for United States exporters and honey buyers better to acquaint themselves with the provisions of the grades.

## THE BEE DISEASE CONTROL PROBLEM IN WISCONSIN

*(Continued from May issue)*

In speaking of whole-hearted support, we would like to say here that this department and others doing similar inspection work in neighboring states have refrained from bee disease publicity at some expense to progress in eradication because some of our beekeepers felt that such publicity might injure the sale of honey through misunderstanding on the part of the consuming public. We believe that in all fairness to the inspection service these beekeepers should see to it that the frequent adverse criticisms should likewise be kept out of our bee journals by those who write unscientific articles having no foundation of facts but merely representing personal opinion. Publicity on bee disease would aid greatly in warning against the sale and movement of uninspected used bee equipment and bees and unless steps are taken to prevent such discussions in defense of our interests we may be compelled to answer these groundless charges since we find many of our beekeepers willing to accept this propaganda as having some basis for consideration. Every article appearing in our journals should be carefully scrutinized and the writer required to present evidence before his statements on such an important subject as bee disease control are permitted to be pub-

lished. Because a man may be an authority on one subject does not necessarily indicate that he will be on another and consequently having secured the confidence of his readers on one subject he might do untold injury in expressing his personal opinions on another subject which he has not given any study. Bee disease control methods are sanctioned by the state association and the laws which are applied in this work were drafted by the beekeepers and the funds are appropriated with the understanding that they are to be spent in the manner provided by the laws so there should be only the fullest of cooperation by all parties concerned.

While the eradication work may have been slower than was originally anticipated for the seasons just mentioned, the whole bee disease situation in the state has vastly improved and many sections are again able to profitably carry on beekeeping where it was next to impossible a few years ago when the neighborhood was overrun with disease. During the past season 42,492 colonies of bees were inspected in 3,664 apiaries of the state and 1,826 colonies in 455 apiaries were found infected with American foul brood and destroyed.

A general checking up of the disease situation in the state showed that in the extreme northern counties the disease was well under control and that the principal infection areas of the state were now practically all included in the present disease control program. It has been necessary to spread the control work over too much territory at one time. This was not conducive to best results and was contrary to conditions for making the best showing. The beekeepers, however, are anxious to have work done in their counties and the department has been compelled to recognize their wishes, and to spend its funds where they could be met with

county appropriations in order to accomplish as much as possible. It has been the hope of the department that they may, in the near future, receive sufficient additional funds from the legislature to make it possible to carry out a definite plan they have worked out and which would enable them to select a definite area as a nucleus and maintain an annual inspection in this area as long as it seemed advisable to insure complete eradication of all the disease within the area, at the same time enlarging this area each year so that after a ten-year period a solid block of counties in which the work has been in progress would have the disease entirely eradicated.

### HONEY HELPINGS

The fourth number, Volume I. of HONEY HELPINGS is just being mailed to school teachers, food workers, syndicate writers, food column editors, and other interested specialists. The entire number is devoted to food for school children. Summer holidays are over and children are again in the harness for school routine. School work demands physical fitness and more than ever a child's activity and growth must be determined by the foods he eats. Their meals must be planned and apportioned carefully. Milk, hot cereals, vegetables, fruits, protein combinations,—all must be made up in interesting and enjoyable ways.

Honey helps to make many of the combinations more palatable and if a child will eat more of a food that is good for him when the food is made the honey way, that's the way to serve it. Honey is an energy producing food serving as fuel for muscle activity and as well contributing small amounts of phosphoric acid, lime, nitrates, sulphates, carbonates, combined with salts of lime and iron to the necessary ash.

Beekeepers who are in touch with

their school food workers may wish to distribute some of these honey suggestions for school children and if they will send us the names and addresses of these teachers, we shall be glad to send them this special number.

The Wm. Edwards Company, importers, producers, distributors, Cleveland, Ohio, requested honey bulletins and in response to our sending HONEY HELPINGS, they wrote the Institute as follows:

"We would like to request a duplicate set as we are mailing this set to another party. Would be glad, indeed, to take care of any charge there may be in connection with sending them. Also, we would be glad to have permission to reprint some of these in leaflet form."

After the Institute informed them that honey material might be reprinted provided it was stated in the leaflet that the material was furnished by American Honey Institute, this company wrote back as follows:

"We received the duplicate set of honey recipes and want to thank you. We will be only too glad to mail you any material we may print on honey. So far we have not gotten out anything along this line and the material which you have mailed to use has been forwarded to one of our customers who desires to get out a leaflet for local distribution. We instructed them to give credit to American Honey Institute."

Good news ahead! Here is a letter from Miss Fischer. She says, "Here is the formula we have for honey cured hams. It is the one Mr. Muth sent us and the one used by a Cincinnati fancy sausage maker. Judging from the ham cured by this method that Mr. Muth sent us, it is a very good formula to follow".

Salt.....10 pounds

Salt peter..... 6 ounces

(Continued on page 63)

## TREASURER'S REPORT, DEC. 1st 1928 TO DEC. 1st 1929

Dec. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 145.81	
14	Viola Wood.....		\$ 6.75
14	Viola Wood.....		28.50
1929			
Jan. 30	Mosely Book Company.....		2.25
	Photo Art Company.....		2.25
	Otto Schultze.....		1.65
	Dem. Printing Company.....		13.50
	Brock Engraving Company.....		5.02
	Antes Press.....		100.00
	H. F. Wilson.....	116.09	
Feb. 11	H. F. Wilson.....	124.77	
23	Wm. Sass, Convention Expenses.....		14.02
25	E. Mikelson.....		14.00
	H. Wilson.....		6.25
Mar. 4	Antes Press.....		100.00
20	H. F. Wilson.....	94.89	
Apr. 14	Brock Engraving Co.....		5.57
11	Antes Press.....		40.00
11	Democrat Printing Company.....		17.50
15	H. F. Wilson.....	52.11	
May 2	E. Mikelson.....		7.00
18	H. F. Wilson.....	88.34	
June 8	Office Supply & Printing Co.....		39.50
	Democrat Printing Co.....		12.00
	Miller Mem. Library.....		25.00
	A. Weidenkopf.....		7.00
	Brock Engraving Company.....		2.95
15	H. F. Wilson.....	93.46	
July 8	A. Weidenkopf.....		7.00
	Miller Mem. Library.....		75.00
	Office Supply & Printing Co.....		38.00
18	H. F. Wilson.....	119.53	
Aug. 31	Democrat Printing Co.....		55.00
	Office Supply & Printing Co.....		70.00
	Miller Mem. Library.....		100.00
	Democrat Printing Co.....		30.00
	Brock Engraving Co.....		3.03
	A. Weidenkopf.....		14.00
	H. F. Wilson.....	469.64	
Oct. 12	Miller Mem. Library.....		25.00
	A. Weidenkopf.....		7.00
	H. F. Wilson.....		2.14
	H. F. Wilson.....	387.80	
	Brock Engraving Company.....		4.04
	Office supply & Printing Co.....		35.00
23	Democrat Printing Co.....		76.50
	J. Hopperdietzel.....		3.60
	H. F. Wilson.....		15.00
Nov. 8	Antes Press.....		256.00
	H. F. Wilson.....	359.17	
11	A. Weidenkopf.....		14.00
	Miller Mem. Library.....		50.00
	Democrat Printing Co.....		26.50
	Office Supply & Printing Co.....		70.00
16	Democrat Printing Company.....		61.75
Nov. 26	Office Supply & Printing Co.....		35.00
	A. Weidenkopf.....		7.00
	Miller Mem. Library.....		25.00
	Miller Mem. Library.....		25.00
	Democrat Printing Co.....		39.75
	Balance Cash on hand.....		430.54
		\$2,051.61	\$2,051.61

Plus Nov. receipts to Treas.....	144.28	
Total Receipts to Treas. for year.....	\$2,195.89	
Plus amount deducted from receipt to Treas.**.....	91.16	
	<u>\$2,287.05</u>	
Less amount originally deducted and later reimbursed to Treasurer*.....	25.00	
	<u>\$2,262.05</u>	
Less am't. on hand at beginning of year	145.81	
	<u>\$2,116.24</u>	
Plus Nov. receipts to Treas.....		\$ 144.28
Total amount in hands of Treas.....		<u>\$2,195.89</u>
Total Receipts to Treas. for year (as shown above)	\$2,195.89	
Total Receipts to Treasurer for year.....	\$2,195.89	
Total expenditures of Treasurer.....	1,621.07	
	<u>\$ 574.82</u>	
Balance on hand in Treasury.....		97.28
Balance on hand in bank at Madison-resurve.....		<u>672.10</u>
Total of money on hand.....		324.04
Total bills due, unpaid (at time of convention).....		<u>\$ 348.06</u>
Net balance.....		

**Supplement of Secretary's Report****\*\*Explanation of deductions by Secretary from Receipts—1928-29**

	Amount to be sent to Treas.	Am't. sent to Treas.	Deducted
Feb. 1929	\$109.85	\$ 94.89	\$15.00—Needed for stamps in emergency.
March	78.37	52.11	7.00—Miss Mickelson salary for Feb.
			.12—Paid direct on mailing of "Wis. Beekeeping".
			1.74—Tel. and Tel. on Mar. "Wis. Beekeeping" paid direct.
			10.00—Postage.
			7.40—I. Utzerath—cutting stencils for mailing list.
			<u>\$26.26</u>
April	140.45	88.34	25.00—Dec. salary for H. F. Wilson.
			5.00—Direct to Post Office on mailing "Wis. Beekeeping".
			5.00—Stamps for office correspondence
			1.94—Express charges on April "Wis. Beekeeping".
			3.91—Tel. regarding "Wis. Beekeeping" and nite letters to congressmen regarding dorn sugar bill.
			<u>\$40.85</u>
June	103.58 (full am't.)	119.53	1.08—May express charges "Wis. Beekeeping."
	9.05 (deducted)		1.07—June express charges "Wis. Beekeeping".
	94.53		6.00—Stamps for office correspondence
	* 25.00 (plus salary of Sec. for Treas.)		.30—Wire to Sheb. re. "Wis. Bkpg."
Check to Treas.	\$119.53		.30—Wire to Sheb. re. "Wis. Bkpg."
			.30—Stamps.
			<u>\$ 9.05</u>



**BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN**

GEORGE E. MARVIN

Mr. L. T. Bishop of Sheboygan writes, "Bees in this neck of the woods seem to be in fine condition up to this time. The winter loss where well protected has been very light. Those wintered out of doors started broodrearing early and a very large percentage of the colonies are unusually strong. When the weather permits, the bees are carrying in large quantities of water, a sure sign of heavy broodrearing. The consumption of stores at this time is very heavy and colonies should be watched and if needed, fed both honey and water to keep the broodrearing going on to stop spring dwindling."

"In some places clover seems to be fine while in others it is not so good. There will be nothing coming in to amount to much until dandelion and fruit bloom".

"There is a lot of honey still in the hands of the producer. Some of the beekeepers are peddling at almost any price, far below the cost of production. In fact, I don't believe that 2 percent of our beekeepers know exactly what their honey costs per pound. Right now is a good time to start keeping track of your time and expense. Just try it and after you have everything figured up, if a camera is handy just have your picture snapped—I would like to see the expression on your faces. Let's go, I'll pay for the pictures".

Mr. John Kneser of Hales Corners reports, "All outdoor wintered colonies which are strong in bees, have proper packing and enough good feed should winter practically 100 percent to April 1. The loss to June 15, depends mostly on the quality of your queens."

"I think an interesting question would be 'what was your loss by June 15th'? Our own bees wintered

100 percent up to this date (April 11). All were packed outdoors in double walled hives and winter cases. The condition of these bees is good. Outdoor wintered bees had splendid flights in February and March. The bees worked more on maples than in years past".

"Retail sales of honey during February and March were fair. At present 5 pound pails in many Milwaukee stores are retailing from 59 to 85 cents."

"Some Boy Scout Leaders are interested in having their Scouts study the nature and habits of Bees."

Mr. S. P. Elliott of Menomonie adds, "The Bees wintered very good here, both the outdoor packed and the cellar wintered ones. We lost 20 out of 100 in one yard that were wintered in the cellar, due to old queens as there was no dysentery and the combs were heavy in stores. The outdoor packed colonies wintered fine with top entrances. Other beekeepers are reporting hardly any loss at all."

"Prospects are good for a crop of honey if we get plenty of moisture from now on. I don't believe the white clover is hurt much in this county".

"Local sales on honey both comb and extracted have not been so good this year as last and believe this is due to unemployment more than anything else".

"We are operating some over 500 colonies this year. Our first packages arrived April 12. This is about 10 days early from past years, but the weather has been extra fine so far."

The following report is from C. E. Zilmer of Steuben—"Bees are booming, ready to swarm. I am dividing some and giving others more room. Am getting honey from fruit bloom and dandelion. Everything looks very prosperous so far".

Mr. John G. Franz of Darlington says, "Packed up 50 colonies in two hive bodies with maple leaves last

fall and unpacked the same number April 10th all in A No. 1 shape. Honey prospects here are about the same as last year. Still have about 6 cases of extracted honey unsold".

Mr. L. F. Stark of Hunting writes, "My bees wintered in fair shape in the cellar. The soft maples began to blossom April 13th and bees came in loaded with nectar that day, but the weather has been cold and cloudy since. During latter April we had the much needed rains which will help the honey plants considerably. Farmers report that alsike and red clover killed, but prospects for white clover are fair. This is the year for basswood, but we are not worrying about this year's honey crop as we have plenty on hand to supply our 1930 trade.

Mr. A. E. Wolkow of Hartford writes, "Bees wintered well here. I had no loss except a few were found queenless which is usual. Clover looks fine. Local demand for honey is good at 15cts. a pound".

President A. H. Seefeldt from Washington County reports, "Beekeepers in this section report good success in wintering, many of them 100 percent. Clover looks all right so far. The demand for honey has been slightly below normal. There will be some honey carried over, but not an excessive amount. Two beekeepers have listed their bees for sale and three have inquired for them."

"During the past winter several of our well known beekeepers have been called to the 'Great Beyond'—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fahney, Sr., from West Bend, and Mrs. Jacob Kraetsch of Boltonville."

(Continued from page 59)

Water . . . . . 5 gallons

Honey . . . . . 4 1/4 pounds

The honey should be liquid and warm when mixed. This solution is enough for 100 pounds of ham. The finest flavored honey makes the

best hams. You will find the honey flavor in the ham.

Overhauling the hams should take place on the 5th, 15th, 30th, and 40th days. Overhauling makes pickling certain, increases weight and is necessary to keep the contents stirred up."

Miss Fischer adds, "The past three weeks have been the busiest I have ever experienced at the Institute. The National meetings have been going on and there was much preparation for them—honey candies to be made as well as honey date bars and the like."

### Mott's Northern Bred Italian Queens

#### Non-Swarmers

Five prime swarms in three seasons from 200 colonies.

Mr. Thomas Cashman, De Pere, Wis. says—"Your bees here are non-swarming, and good producers." Descriptive free list with testimonies.

April and May, untested queens are selected and guaranteed purely mated, or a free queen, \$1.25. June 1st, \$1.00; 6—\$5.75; 12—\$11.50. Tested, \$2.00. Virgins, (day old queens), 50cts.

(Why buy Hybrids?)

**E. E. MOTT & SON, Glenwood, Mich.**

### Father Coulombe Apiaries

2-pound packages—1 to 9, \$2.85

3-pound packages—1 to 9, \$3.25

4-pound packages—1 to 9, \$4.00

For larger orders special prices

upon application.

Ten years' experience in successful queen rearing and shipping of packages in United States and Canada. Correspondence invited.

**Rev. Fr. J. Coulombe, Montegut, La. P. O.  
Houma, La. Telegraph Office**

### Classified Advertisements

**SUNNYLAND** Bees always please. Hustling Threeband Italians. Interesting prices.  
**Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Ala.**

Three-banded Italians of unsurpassed quality.  
1 queen 80c—6 queens \$4.00—50 queens \$31.00.  
**Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.**

Beekeepers' Supplies for Sale—Complete outfit for large apiary, bottling outfit with 2 h. p. steam boiler. Write **Henry R. Cain**, Amherst, R. 1, Wis.

	1 to 11	11 to 20
1-lb. package.....	\$2.00	\$1.75
2-lb. package.....	3.00	2.75
3-lb. package.....	4.00	3.75

Queen with each package.

Selected Untested queen 1 to 11,  
\$1.00, 11 to 20, 85cts.

All bees and queens pure Italians.

### PRICES REDUCED ON QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES

Honest quality, weight and service backed by a lifetime experience in breeding and shipping. Usual guarantee of service satisfaction and safe delivery with each shipment.

**N. FOREHAND**  
Gonzalez, Florida

## ATTENTION, BEEKEEPERS!

Get our prices before buying beekeepers' supplies. A big saving in sections, hives, supers, frames, etc. We are prepared to give you fair treatment and prompt service at all times.

*Write for our 1930 catalog  
and price list. It's free*

**Marshfield Mfg. Co.**  
Marshfield, Wis.

## We Are Glad

That we started advertising in Wisconsin Beekeeping and we thank you Wisconsin Beekeepers who have been sending us your wire orders. We have given your orders prompt attention and know you appreciate our efforts. We are looking for the rush of orders for Lewis' and Dadant's supplies all this month, which will be sent right out the same day they are received, in most cases. Winona is right near you, with four railroads.

**Standard Lumber Co.**

Third and Harriet Sts.  
WINONA, MINNESOTA

## Southern BEE Farm

FOR SALE—Packages of pure Italian bees and queens for the season of 1930. I am now booking orders with 25% down, balance 10 days before shipping time. Shipping season starts April 1, if weather permits, and all bees are shipped with a nice frame of emerging brood and honey for feed in transit; also a health certificate is furnished with each shipment. Guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices as follows:

- A 2-lb. package with a young queen for \$3.00 each
- A 3-lb. package with a young queen for \$4.00 each
- A 4-lb. package with a young queen for \$5.00 each

Write for price on my special package, consisting of two frames of brood with three pounds of bees and queen, which makes a very nice package. Address

**JOHN ST. ROMAIN**  
Marksville, Louisiana

### ***It Takes More Than Wood—***

Although the right kind of wood—second growth basswood—is an important factor in the manufacture of honey sections, it takes more than wood to make the perfect SECTION.

Expert workmen make out of this wood SECTIONS

- Exact in all dimensions.
- Beautifully polished.
- With perfect fitting dove-tails.
- With accurately cut V-grooves permitting them to be folded square without breaking.

This combination produces a section desirable in every way. Write for free samples and a copy of our catalogue.

**Aug. Lotz Company**  
Boyd, Wisconsin

### **Queens Queens Queens**

Three Banded Italian Queens

All orders filled by return mail

Our Queens are bred from  
the best stock

Only select drones are  
allowed to fly

No disease—Apiaries under  
state inspection

*Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed or your money will be refunded*

Select Untested, One Grade Only

1 to 100, 75 cents each

100 or more, \$70.00

Select Tested, \$1.50 each

**Middle Tennessee Apiaries**

LEO C. PARKS, Mgr.

Spring Hill, Tennessee

## **Gus Dittmer Company Specialties**

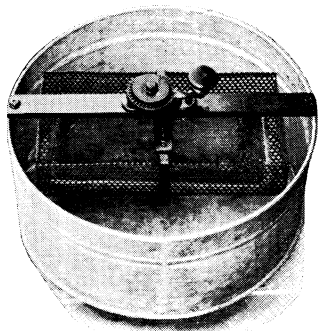
**Working Your Wax Into Foundation for Cash For You  
and Dittmer's Non-Sag Brood Foundation**

Our NON-SAG Brood Foundation, has given absolute satisfaction the past season. Not one word of fault, but any number of commendations, and orders for more of the same. Our Foundation business doubled last season, and we are ready to book early orders now. Write us for samples and prices for early orders now, and we will give you prices that will be as satisfactory as the quality of our Foundation. We furnish a full line of Hives, Sections and all other supplies.

---

## **GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN



**\$7.95**

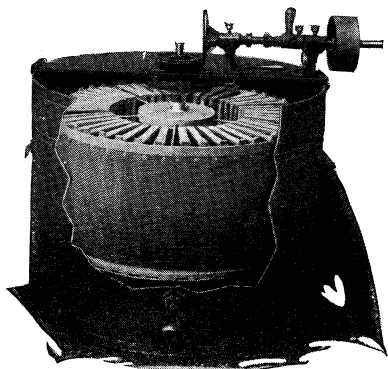
**2-Frame Bench Extractor**

# LOWER PRICES

**WITH 60 YEARS'  
EXPERIENCE IN  
BUILDING  
EXTRACTORS**

## 16 Different Sizes and Models

Send for full descriptions and prices of our 16 different sizes and models of extractors as listed in our 1930 catalog. We want to tell you anything you may want to know about extractors. You can have our 60 years' experience and we will save you money, and guarantee you complete satisfaction.



**\$128.00**

**45-Frame Simplicity, \$128.00**

**20-Frame Simplicity, \$ 78.00**

**A. I. ROOT CO. of Chicago**

**224-230 W. Huron Street**

**CHICAGO, ILLS.**



**A. I. ROOT CO. of St. Paul**

**290 E. 6th Street**

**ST. PAUL, MINN.**

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. VII

JULY, 1930

No. 7

## BULLETIN BOARD

LET'S HAVE EVERYBODY OUT FOR THE SUMMER  
CHAUTAUQUA AND FIELD MEET AT MADISON,  
AUGUST 13 AND 14. WE'RE GOING TO HAVE A  
FINE PROGRAM AND WE WANT YOU ALL HERE  
TO ENJOY IT.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Notice to Members

Schedule of Beekeeping Radio Talks by F. B. Paddock and H. F.  
Wilson.

Buzzes About Wisconsin—G. E. Marvin.

Educational Committee Appointments.

Editorial.

American Honey Institute.

Beekeepers Conference and Chautauqua.

Tire Covers.

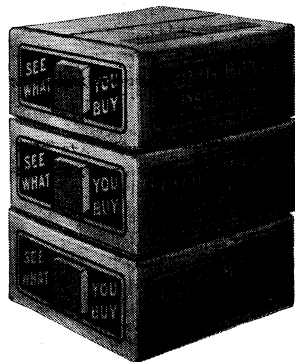
American Honey Institute News Notes.

All Beekeepers May Grade Honey.

# Comb Honey Producers

HAVE 1930 IN STEP WITH MODERN MERCHANDISING BY WRAPPING COMB HONEY IN

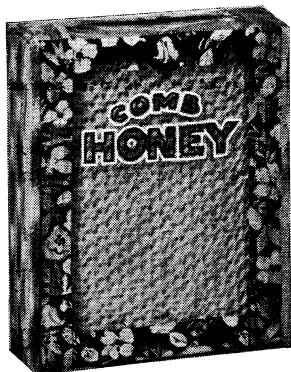
## AEPPLER DISPLAY 'O WRAPPERS



The Modern Merchant believes in the open display of goods.

HAVE  
EVERY  
SECTION A  
DISPLAY  
CASE

Designs registered—all rights reserved



Pack comb honey in corrugated cases and save money. In comparative DRUM TESTS, the wooden case and honey was completely damaged with ONE drop; whereas honey packed in corrugated cases after TWELVE drops, showed less damage to both case and honey!

Cut labor costs, no nailing of cases! Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost than wooden cases!

### PRICES

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 500
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ---	\$2.60	\$25.00	\$115.00
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ---	2.50	24.00	110.00
For $4 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ---	2.50	24.00	110.00

On all orders of fifty cases or more, freight charges PREPAID to any point east of the Rockies in the U. S. and Manitoba and Ontario, Canada. Sample case sent prepaid for 60c to any address in the U. S. and Canada.

Gummed tape for sealing cases,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lb. roll  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, 80c prepaid to any address.

AEPPLER CASES are the most practical, most economical, and most illustrative comb honey containers on the market.

### WRAP COMB HONEY AND KEEP IT CLEAN

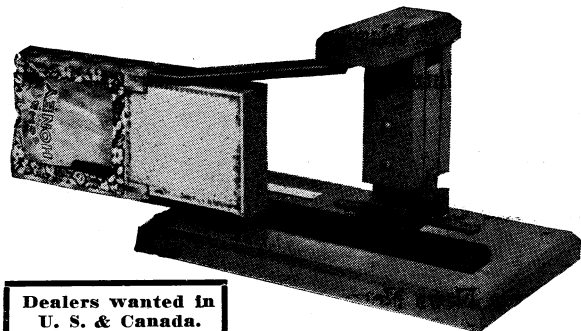
The plod of the ox-cart; the jog trot of the horse and buggy are by-words. So is the hand wrapping of comb honey. Time is the essence of success in this modern age.

DISPLAY 'O Wrappers are the only mechanical wrappers on the market; require sealing on one end only. Automatic machines have done three-fourths of the work for you! Can be hand wrapped three times as fast as flat wrapper. For quantity work use our machine.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ----	\$1.10	\$4.95	\$ 9.80
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	1.20	5.40	10.70
For $4 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ---	1.20	5.40	10.70

All transportation charges prepaid to any address in the U. S. and Canada. Sample wrapper sent prepaid for 5c to any address. Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost.

## COMB HONEY PACKAGING MACHINE



Dealers wanted in  
U. S. & Canada.

Patent pending U. S. and Canada

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers and Jobbers

OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

Wrapping capacity of this machine: A case of 24 sections in 4 to 7 minutes.

This time includes sealing one end of each wrapper.

Shipped completely assembled and tested. Manufactured to last a lifetime.

Price \$8.75

Prepaid to any address in the U. S. and Canada.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. VII JULY, 1930 No. 7

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.  
Address all communications to 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.  
Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

### OFFICERS

President.....A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum  
Vice-President.....Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna  
Treasurer.....F. E. Matzke, Juda  
Secretary.....H. F. Wilson, Madison  
Assistant Secretary.....Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst.....Prairie du Chien  
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....Greenville  
C. A. Wood.....South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

### NOTICE

Early in the season, Mr. Leo C. Parks, Manager of the Middle Tennessee Apiaries, Spring Hill, Tennessee, contracted with us for advertising space in "Wisconsin Beekeeping", which he agreed to pay for with queens.

Mr. Parks has just notified us that he is ready to send the queens to us at any time now, and we hope to be able to sell these queens to our members. The prices on the queens are as follows:

Select Untested—One Grade Only  
1 to 100—75 cents each.  
100 or more, \$70.00.

Select Tested  
\$1.50 each.

These are three banded Italian queens, bred from the best stock, from disease-free apiaries.

We would like very much to move these queens at as early a date as possible, and we would appreciate your

coöperation if you would keep this in mind when you are in the market for queens.  
—The Editor.

### SCHEDULE OF RADIO TALKS ON BEES

We are glad to be able to include in this issue a schedule of radio talks on bees and beekeeping which will be given over Station WHA, the University Station, Madison, Wis., during the noon-hour. We hope that many of our members will be able to tune in on these programs—

- July 10—Our 1930 Honey Crop—H. F. Wilson.
- July 11—Bees by the Pound—F. B. Paddock, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
- July 18—What We Owe the Honey Bee—F. B. Paddock.
- July 19—Some Late Summer Precautions to Take with Bees—H. F. Wilson.
- July 25—Interesting Habits of Bees—F. B. Paddock.



## Buzzes About Wisconsin

GEORGE E. MARVIN

"A swarm of bees in May  
Is worth a load of hay;  
A swarm of bees in June  
Is worth a silver spoon;  
A swarm of bees in July  
Is hardly worth a pie."

Mr. C. W. Giauque of Stanley reports on June 5, "Bees are in good condition. Owing to the cold and frosty nights we have had for the past three weeks they are swarming. My bees wintered well last winter. Beekeepers will have to look after their bees closely to see that they don't run short of stores, or they won't build up for the clover flow."

"Prospects don't look any too favorable for a very heavy flow from the clovers. Clover plants look very weak. The frosty weather has put the plants in bad shape but prospects look favorable for a good fall flow."

"The honey market is fair at present—that is, in a retail way. I have had a number of inquiries lately, but prices seem to be low in the large cities. I am holding a part of my last years' crop. I think prices will be better this year. I don't think we will have as heavy a crop as we had last year."

Mr. Wm. R. Pember of Conrath writes on June 7, "The bees came out extra good this spring, but now they are starving. All of the early blossoms were frozen and it will be about ten days before the clover will be in full bloom. The honey market is poor. It looks as if the crop in this section will be fair."

On June 5, Wm. Habeck of Bonduel reports, "The bees seem to be about ten days behind what they were last year. Prospects are not very good as it has been too dry and cold. White clover is just starting to bloom now.

Honey is selling very slowly but I am still getting 17½ cents retail."

Mr. Oscar Ritland of Elroy writes on June 6, "The bees in this locality did not get much benefit from the dandelion bloom but colonies that are not short of stores are in excellent condition."

"Clover is very scattering at present, so prospects are only fair. However, the weather is often the determining factor, so we may get some honey yet."

"Last years honey is about all cleaned up but price cutting has been worse than ever. Lots of honey was retailed at from 10 to 11c per pound."

Mr. Lynn Reynolds of Tomah writes on June 7, "Since my bees have peculiar problems of their own, I cannot say much regarding other bees, judging them by my own. I lost 14 colonies out of 34 from starvation due to granulated honey in the combs. The remainder are in various conditions, some still weak, one superceding its queen and some looking for a chance to swarm."

"Prospects are fair for a crop of white honey, except I intend to use my bees mostly for increase. The market as usual, is pretty slow. Beautiful wrappers make comb honey move a little better."

"My bees are getting nectar from bear berry and a little from vetch and alsike when the weather is favorable. We just received nearly 4 inches of rain in the last 4 days and I feel sure we will begin getting a flow during the next warm days. I believe that through the extra floral nectaries on Vetch, there is more nectar secreted than from sweet clover acre for acre. The bees work it intensely and the nectar is usually so thick the bees can hardly handle it. ("Do you think vetch honey crystallizes in the combs and it is on this that your winter loss is heavy?")

"I was somewhat interested in those Russian bees you showed me last winter and I hope they come through all right—(Five came thru in good shape). Some years ago I had a swarm of pewtar brownish hybrids come by wing and the following two years they produced about as much honey as Italians with a little over half as much brood and no inclinations to swarm when given plenty of comb supers.

They wintered well and strong with no brood whatever after Sept. 1. I judged from this that Italians were not necessarily the last word in beekeeping—I finally lost them the same as I lost 14 this winter."

Mrs. Maude C. Dupee of Soldiers Grove, writes on June 8, "The bees are in good condition in this locality and prospects are good for a crop. It has been rather dry but we have had a good rain this last week, which I think will be a big help to the clover. There has been very little swarming so far. Demand for honey is very slow."

Mr. Joseph Garre of Ringle, Marathon County, writes, "When spring came our bees were in satisfactory condition, from fair to strong and 90% of the colonies well supplied with stores. The light ones were fed at once. Up to the middle of May it was dry and hot and our strongest colonies gathered quite a lot of nectar from blooming maple trees. The dandelions were not plentiful this season, and because of continuous cool, rainy weather the last half of May and first part of June, the bees could get only very little from them."

At present most of our colonies are in the pink of condition, the white and alsike clover is coming into bloom fairly well now (June 8th) and soon after the middle of June the main flow should begin. In spite of the two killing frosts during May, the badly hurt clover plants recovered and are

still plentiful enough to insure a fair to good honey crop, providing the weather conditions are favorable. These factors however, are beyond the beekeepers control.

We are using the two brood chamber system altogether to control swarming as in my experience I find the use of the "Damaree" system on a colony too severe in this northern country."

"The honey market since January first has not been good at all. While other years we were sold out by this time, we still have about 700 pounds of honey on hand at present. So the outlook for disposing of the new crop at a living price is not very rosy. Perhaps a short fruit crop will stimulate honey sales in the fall and coming winter. Let us hope the best."

Mr. George Jacobson of Kaukauna reports on June 9, "Bees that were a little short on stores this spring are starving now. They did not get much nectar from dandelion or fruit bloom as the weather at that time was too windy and cold. The bees have been confined in the hives for a long time now and consumed nearly all the honey and the queens stopped laying. Many colonies are not as strong now as they were 12 or 14 days ago. Bees that are not watched and fed will not be in shape to get much of the clover flow if any is to be gotten."

"Clover was badly frozen with the heavy frosts in May and have not gained any to speak of since. What little clover there is, is beginning to blossom now but the bees pay no attention to it, so there can be no nectar in it."

"About ten days ago I had to put some supers on several of my strongest colonies. They did not need them for storing honey but so the bees could get into the hives. Most of my bees are very strong but I have to feed some of them."

"In driving through our county, the clover and other honey plants look poor and the outlook for a honey flow does not look good at this time. I think we will have no trouble in selling our honey this fall, that is, if we get any at all."

Mr. Chas H. Koonz of Gresham, Shawano County writes, "The bees did not winter through in a very vigorous condition, due probably to the fact that owing to a lack of basswood and white clover honey last year, the quality of their stores was not good."

"Up to date, June 8, there has been nothing for bees to gather except from dandelion blossoms. There will be no basswood and very little white clover honey this season, consequently the outlook for a big 1930 crop is discouraging."

"Owing to the generally depressed condition of business, the market for honey is not as good as usual."

Mr. Otto Scholze, formerly of Millston but now of Warrens, writes, "I wintered my colonies 100%. One queen was killed during the move up here and it looked as if I was losing bees by the peck as the roads were so bad and shook the hives so hard to loosen covers and bottoms. We were stuck in two mud holes and were 4 hours coming 6 miles. After the move I believe I have strong or stronger colonies than ever before."

"Red maple yielded for one week and the bees worked as though it was a clover or basswood flow. The 1929 crop is practically sold."

#### EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

President Seefeldt has appointed Mrs. V. S. Howard, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Alvin Fischer, Turtle Lake, to the Association Educational Committee, to take the places of Mrs. F. E. Matzke and Mrs. George Stowell, who were recently forced to resign

from the committee because of sickness in their families.

An expression of gratitude should be given to our Senators and Representatives in Congress for their splendid cooperation in affairs relating to the beekeeping industry. So far as we know, all of these men have been right behind us in every request we have made, and it is perfectly permissible to commend them on the stand that they have taken against high tariff.

Senator Blaine has been especially active in working against the tariff on beeswax which we believe would be more detrimental than beneficial to the beekeeping industry. In case you do not happen to know the proposed tariff on beeswax, the Committee on Tariff Revision proposed a 50% tariff on beeswax, and, although we cannot say that Senator Blaine was entirely responsible for the prevention of this tariff, his influence was certainly felt, because he made a very hard fight against it in behalf of Wisconsin beekeepers.

We do not want to be misunderstood as mixing in the political field, but we do believe that a letter of appreciation to any of the representatives with whom our members might be acquainted would be very much worth while.

—The Editor.

#### AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

I am sure that Wisconsin beekeepers will be very much interested to learn of the recent election of Miss Malitta D. Fischer as Secretary of the American Honey Institute. Miss Fischer, under the direction of Dr. Barnard, has accomplished a great deal in securing recognition for honey in combination with other food products, and in making educational direc-

tors and home economics workers all over the country "honey conscious" and interested in its possibilities in combination with their own products.

Professor R. H. Kelty of Michigan Agricultural College was elected Treasurer of the Institute.

---

### BEEKEEPERS' CONFERENCE AND CHAUTAUQUA

---

The 1930 chautauqua will be held at Madison on the University grounds August 13 and 14, and we are quite sure that there never has been a chautauqua where you enjoyed yourself more than you will at this particular one.

Dr. C. C. Miller died on September 4, 1920, and it will be just ten years since a number of us paid our last visit to him at Marengo. It is extremely fitting that we commemorate his name at our 1930 chautauqua, and Wisconsin beekeepers can join in this event with a great deal of pride, as well as pleasure. I have attempted to find out just how the idea of a memorial for Dr. Miller originated, and in a recent talk with Mr. F. C. Pellett, was told that he was present at a conference which took place in the "American Bee Journal" office shortly after Dr. Miller's death. At this conference, Mr. Maurice G. Dadant suggested that some kind of a memorial should be provided for Dr. Miller, and the matter was brought to the attention of his father, C. P. Dadant. The idea was enthusiastically taken up by the latter, and he immediately began correspondence with Mr. E. R. Root and other friends of Dr. Miller who he was sure would be interested in creating an everlasting memorial to his name.

These men responded with equal enthusiasm, and asked Mr. C. P. Dadant to be chairman of a committee of five, whose duty it would be to collect funds and plan an appropriate

memorial. After some correspondence, Mr. Dadant secured the help of Mr. E. R. Root, Mr. E. G. LeSturgeon, then President of the American Honey Producers' League, Dr. E. F. Phillips, then in charge of the apicultural work at Washington, and Mr. B. F. Kindig, of Lansing, Michigan. An account of the appointment of this committee will be found in an editorial in "Gleanings" for February, 1921.

Dr. Phillips suggested that the committee attempt to raise sufficient funds for endowing a fellowship in beekeeping at one of the larger universities; however, he suggested that in case sufficient funds could not be raised for this purpose, that the memorial take the form of an endowed library to be placed at some university where the most interest would be shown in developing a library of high standards.

On July 11, 1921, Mr. C. P. Dadant wrote the members of the committee that it seemed to be the opinion of all the members of this committee that the memorial should take the form of a library. Those institutions lying nearest Dr. Miller's home, as well as Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, were informed of the proposed plan, and they were given the opportunity of offering the best inducement they could in making a bid for the library. Fortunately for Wisconsin, the University of Illinois was not at that time developing the beekeeping work, so after considering the various elements of the problem, the committee decided that, as the University of Wisconsin was so close to Dr. Miller's home, the library should be placed in that Institution, if the University authorities were willing to sign an agreement that had been previously drawn up by the committee. The agreement was signed on September 22, 1922, and to commemorate the event, a beekeepers' chautauqua and conference was scheduled to be held at Madison, Wisconsin.

sin, during the third week of August, 1923. Funds to the extent of \$1,957.00 had been collected as an endowment fund for the library, and were at that time turned over to the Bursar of the University of Wisconsin. A full account of the dedication of the library is given in Volume 2, number 6, June, 1925, of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

We are going to have what we call "A Lazy Man's Program." We will have a definite and continuous program, but there will be plenty of time for the beekeepers to visit among themselves, and at the same time we are going to give the beekeepers an opportunity to inspect the Miller Memorial Library and its contents. Arrangements are being made to make a display in the main library so that all of the rare and interesting volumes can be examined by the visiting beekeepers. And I am quite sure that everyone who visits the library will find his visit very interesting, for it will be like visiting a museum. The Library now contains some very rare books and journals, and it will be possible for each beekeeper to examine them to his full content. Friends of the library will be particularly interested in looking over a recent addition to the Library. In September, 1929, one Colonel H. J. O. Walker, of England, issued a catalog of his library of bee books which he had been getting together for 40 years. This library was offered for sale, and a study of the catalog showed that there were many rare items which were not in the Miller Memorial Library. This collection of something like 1,250 items, has been purchased, and is now in Madison, and will become a part of the Miller Memorial Library as soon as funds can be secured to take it over. There are books in this collection of which only a few other copies are known; the oldest

book in this collection dates back to 1516.

The Miller Memorial Library now contains over 5,000 books, pamphlets and volumes of bee journals. We know that there are four or five very fine collections of beekeeping literature in England and Europe, so that it would be unsafe to say that we have the finest collection in the world. But the Miller collection will now rank with the very finest, and is without question the highest ranking library of beekeeping literature in America.

It was possible to secure the Walker library through the help of a friend who advanced the money to bring the library to the University of Wisconsin, but the library will not become the property of the University until funds have been raised to pay for it. Our beekeeping friends may feel that we are too frequently asking them for aid, but we are sure that when our beekeepers know about the collection, they will want to feel that they have a share in it, and we have formed a book club for the purpose of buying items out of this library to turn in to the Miller collection. The value of the books run from a few cents up to \$75.00, and so it will be possible for every interested individual to donate a book to the library to the extent of any sum he may wish to give.

Each item of the Walker library contains Colonel Walker's book plate and we will also put another book plate in containing the name of each donor. So that if you are willing to send in some sum, we will select a book for you and insert your name and place it in the library. Those who are coming to the chautauqua can examine the individual books and select the ones they want to buy. This will also give them the opportunity to write their own names on the book plates to be inserted, and these will be

pasted in the books while they are here.

If you are not interested in the library, please do not let it keep you away from the chautauqua, for we do not want any individual to help who does not feel that he can afford to help or who does not care to do so.

### *The Program*

The morning of Wednesday, August 13th, will be devoted to registration, inspection of the Miller Memorial Library, the University bee yard, and the University honey lab.

The afternoon will be devoted to a discussion of the Miller Memorial Library, and the American Honey Institute. Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, will lead an open discussion on the Apiary Inspection work, and Mr. C. D. Adams will lead an open discussion of the Wisconsin Honey Grading System.

Cooperative marketing will be discussed Thursday morning. We hope to have with us a representative of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association. Mr. James Gwin will lead a discussion on advertising methods and selling campaigns for the individual beekeepers.

We expect to have many out-of-state speakers here for our meeting, and we are sure the program will be much worth while. The complete program is not given because we are going to have some interesting surprises.

The meetings will be held in a large tent on the lower Agricultural Campus, and arrangements are being made so that those who wish to camp may do so. This campus is located only a quarter of a mile from Lake Mendota, so those who wish to do so should bring their fishing rods and bathing suits. Meals will be served at a nearby restaurant at very reasonable prices.

A picnic dinner will be held Thurs-

day noon at Vilas Park in Madison, and in the afternoon we will hold a beekeepers' field meet—the beekeepers versus the apiary inspection force. This is where the beekeepers will have an opportunity to get even with Mr. Adams and his hard-hearted inspectors! The field meet will be followed by a baseball game. Everybody will have a chance to enter into the contests, and there is no question but what there will be plenty of fun for you all.

We are not going to tell you of all the things we plan to do, but you will be sorry if you don't come for this is going to be the finest chautauqua we have ever had.

—The Editor.

---

### TIRE COVERS

*Are there only thirteen members in our State Beekeepers Association who believe in advertising their product?*

We must have more than thirteen orders for tire covers, or we cannot secure a supply of them. The covers are made in two sizes—a small size to fit 28 x 4.75 to 31 x 5.25 and a large size which fits tires from 31 x 5.25 to 33 x 6.00. The prices on these are as follows—if we can secure 50 orders, the small size will cost \$1.35 and the large size \$1.45. If we can secure 100 orders, the small size will cost \$1.25 each and the large size \$1.35.

Orders for tire covers have been received from the following members:

Jos B. Hesselting, Potosi  
Jos. Legner, Knowlton  
Ingma Nelson, Westby  
R. A. Klabunde, Portage  
Thomas Cashman, De Pere  
George Martin, Mauston  
L. F. Stark, Hunting  
John Kneser, Hales Corners  
Wm. Michaelsen, Arkansaw  
W. J. Berenschot, Baldwin

Emil C. Botcher, Wisconsin Rapids  
 Oscar Lovass, Westby  
 C. M. Madson, Manitowoc

If there are any other members who wish to place their orders for Badger Brand tire covers to advertise their honey, we would like to hear from them at an early date.

## AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE NEWS NOTES FOR MAY

### *Helping to Make 4-H Club Boys and Girls Honey Conscious*

Dr. Barnard recently wrote Dr. C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to see if it would not be possible for his assistants to make a special effort to increase the use of honey in American homes.

Dr. Warburton is very willing to cooperate as you will note by his answer.

"For your consideration, we are enclosing statistical data regarding the work of our 4-H clubs in beekeeping. Enclosed, also, is Farmers' Bulletin No. 653, entitled: "Honey and Its Uses in the Home." This bulletin is used quite extensively by farm boys and girls who are enrolled in the 4-H club work. For several years there was in our work quite an emphasis placed upon the use of honey.

We are glad to have you call to our attention the need for greater stimulus in the use of honey and believe with you that more should be done to create interest along this line. We shall be glad to have the cooperation of your organization in bringing this matter to the further attention of our 4-H club leaders and members throughout the country.

We shall appreciate it if you will keep us in touch with any new developments regarding the bee industry or the USE OF HONEY that should be called to the attention of our 4-H club boys and girls.

I am also bringing your letter to the attention of some of our extension workers with the request that they consider what can be done to increase the use of honey in America Homes." (Signed C. W. Warburton, director of extension work.)

### *One and One-Third Ounces of Honey to a Loaf of Bread*

The Institute was very much pleased to get this report from James I. Gwin, in charge of honey marketing for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets:

"I ran into something great today (April 22) The Liberty Baking Company, wholesale bakers, 780 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, started this day putting out a honey bread that has all the appearance of a knock-out. They put out 3000 loaves of bread and used 240 pounds of honey, nearly one and one-third ounces to the loaf and the finest grain I ever saw. The orders were coming in very fast.

I am asking you to send them all the information you have and ask them for one of their placards."

### *"Feeding the Child for Health"*

That's the title of the latest booklet issued by the California Fruit Growers Exchange—a cooperative non-profit organization of 12,000 growers. This booklet contains menus and recipes for the diet of Mother and Child and is the 4th edition, revised 1930.

The best part of this booklet is that it contains suggestions for the USE OF HONEY ON PAGES 9, 17, 18, 23, 26 and 27.

Page 9 contains suggested menu for breakfast for the Mother and includes honey.

Page 17 contains Feeding Schedule for Baby 14 months to 2 years and includes the following.

"Stewed fruit—1 tablespoonful—

substitute  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoonful honey for fruit at 18 months.

Page 18 contains Feeding Schedule 2 to 6 years and suggested 1 tablespoonful honey at 6 p. m. feeding.

Page 23 carries a menu for child and adolescent youth 6 to 17 years with honey in the breakfast menu.

Page 26 carries the recipe for *Orange HONEY CRISPY* which is a combination the Institute Experimental Kitchen developed and forwarded on to the Educational Director of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Page 27 suggests Fruit Salad Dressing which calls for 3 tablespoons of honey.

The inclusion of honey in this health booklet for children is a direct result of the work of American Honey Institute. The Institute has been in constant touch with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange suggesting at every possible opportunity a combination of honey and fruits.

Copies of "Feeding the Child for Health" will be gladly furnished to mothers or health workers. Write to CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE, Box 530, Station C. Los Angeles, California.

#### *A Betty Crocker Radio Program on Honey in Baking*

The Institute has been wondering how honey conscious Gold Medal Flour workers were and so Dr. Barnard wrote their vice-president, Mr. Thomas. In reply to his letter he received the following answer:

"Every year we put out two or three recipes which call for honey as one of the ingredients. Quite frequently we get letters from women who ask us for recipes in which they can use honey, and we send them special information and special recipes. We have in some instances referred them to your Institute for material.

If you have any circular material which you would like to have us put into our answers on the question of baking with honey, we shall be very glad to have a supply to use in this way. I am not certain that I have your latest material, although I tried to get what seemed *available at the convention in Boston last year*.

I have rather planned to devote a **WHOLE RADIO TALK** to suggestions on baking with honey, and to give it some time this next fall. If you have any suggestive material which you would like to have me look over before writing such a talk, I shall be interested in it." Signed "BETTY CROCKER", Director Home Service Department, Washburn Crosby Company, Inc.

#### *Honey to be Included in Manual on Ice Creams*

B. Heller and Company, Importing and Manufacturing Chemists, Chicago, wrote the Institute as follows:

"We are now working on a revision of our "Guide for Ice Cream Makers" and solicit your aid in bringing up to date the information about honey and directions for its use in ice cream and other frozen desserts. Please send us, addressed as below such authoritative material as you may have for distribution. The writer is personally interested in the use of honey in the diet and would be grateful for recipes and other matter to guide him."

#### *Dr. Barnard's Florida Schedule*

Dr. Henry Hanson, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Florida, arranged the following series of meetings for Dr. Barnard:

April 26—Jacksonville, Board of Health Meeting.

April 27—Box Tower, Health Workers.

April 28—Leedsburg, Health Workers.



April 29—Tallahassee, Health Workers.

May 1—Gainesville, Program of Florida Health Council.

At these various meetings, Dr. Barnard will speak on the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. As he meets the home economic workers he will suggest honey demonstrations and will make a special effort to see the state apiary inspector, Professor H. E. Rish.

#### *Honey Helps for the Picnic*

This is the title of the latest clip sheet the Institute has issued. It contains recipes for picnic lunches and is available to beekeepers at same prices in lots of 50 to 500 as No. 4, No. 5, No. 6 and No. 7. Just ask for Honey Helpings No. 8.

#### ALL BEEKEEPERS MAY GRADE HONEY

Many beekeepers mistakenly believe that they are forbidden to use the United States Standard Grades for honey unless they have special permission or unless a Federal agent has inspected and graded their honey, says James I. Hambleton of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"It should be clearly understood," says Mr. Hambleton, "that anyone who complies with the U. S. grading rules for honey is entitled to use the United States grades and grading stamp. He may use the official grading stamps or may incorporate the stamp into his own label if he so wishes." A circular has been issued suggesting a way in which this can be done. This will be sent with other information on grading, upon application to the Division of Bee Culture Investigations, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The process of grading extracted honey is simple, Mr. Hambleton says. The honey must be of good flavor, of proper density, and as clean as specified for the grade. When packed in opaque containers, the color of the honey must be marked on the grade label. Most beekeepers may have samples of the honey graded as to color, free of charge, by sending a 2-ounce sample to the State division of markets, the State specialist in beekeeping; or to the State Agricultural College.

Many States now have one or more standard color graders at the service of the beekeepers, but if no grader is available in the State, beekeepers may send samples of honey to the Division of Bee Culture Investigations, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This free color grading is educational and unofficial and does not carry with it a certificate of grade, color, and purity, such as is issued by the Federal honey inspectors of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who are at the service of anyone who wishes to pay for official inspection and certification. This inspection service is now used for the most part by exporters, but could be made more generally available if the demand were sufficient.—U. S. Dept. of Agr. Office of Information Press Service.

#### FINLAND'S HONEY IMPORTS

Finland imports about 110,230 pounds of honey annually, according to a report from Commercial Attache O. S. Watson, Helsingfors, on March 14, 1930. Imported honey comes chiefly from Germany. A large number of retail grocery, dairy, and meat shops sell domestic honey. Some imported honey is used in the manufacture of mead, a national drink. (Dept. of Commerce—Confectionery Foreign Trade News, Washington, D. C., April 4, 1930.)

## ANOTHER STATE ASSOCIATION SENDS CONTRIBUTION

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Honey Producers' Association thirteen dollars and fifty cents were subscribed to the Honey Institute. Secretary Jasper Hunt has forwarded this amount to the Institute treasurer. Good work!

**PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS**  
They are reliable.

### Classified Advertisements

**SUNNYLAND** Bees always please. Hustling Threeband Italians. Interesting prices.

**Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Ala.**

Three-banded Italians of unsurpassed quality. 1 queen 80c—6 queens \$4.00—50 queens \$31.00.

**Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.**

## OH BOY!

It was fine the way the June orders flowed in and the way we rushed them out to you. Several mornings found us on the job at 6:30 and late in the evening. A few parcel post orders went out even on Sundays.

We are now convinced that quality rather than price means something to a lot of Wisconsin Beekeepers.

Show your neighbor the dandy combs you got using Lewis' Slotted Bottom Bar Frames, and Dadant's Wired Foundation.

### STANDARD LUMBER CO.

Third and Harriet Sts.,  
Winona, Minnesota

50c Each

Thousands Now Ready to Ship

50c Each

## QUEENS—QUEENS—QUEENS

### Berry's Reliable Italian Queens

After thirty-six years of Select Breeding we have a strain of Three-banded Italian Bees that are unsurpassed for disease resistance (especially European Foulbrood), and honey production. Having several branches for the production of honey located in the Northwestern States and Western Canada gives us an excellent opportunity to test our strain from both honey production as well as climatic standpoints. All queens are of select quality. The culls we destroy. Only those that we would use in our own apiaries do we sell to our customer friends. Wings of queens are clipped free of charge on request.

Safe arrival and satisfaction we guarantee. Also we make prompt shipment or when wanted. We have no disease. Our apiaries were the first in the state to be inspected and were found clean. Directions for introduction and a Health Certificate accompany all shipments.

References: The First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala. Any Bee Journal in the U. S. or Canada.

#### Price of Our Queens

Less than hundred lots 50c each.

One Hundred or more 45c each.

**M. C. BERRY & CO., Box 697, Montgomery, Ala., U. S. A.**

	1 to 11	11 to 20
1-lb. package...	\$2.00	\$1.75
2-lb. package...	3.00	2.75
3-lb. package...	4.00	3.75

Queen with each package.

Selected Untested queen 1 to 11,  
\$1.00, 11 to 20, 85cts.

All bees and queens pure Italians

**PRICES REDUCED ON**

### **QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES**

Honest quality, weight and service backed by a lifetime experience in breeding and shipping. Usual guarantee of service satisfaction and safe delivery with each shipment.

## **N. FOREHAND**

Gonzalez, Florida

# **Attention, Beekeepers!**

Get our prices before buying beekeepers' supplies. A big saving in sections, hives, supers, frames, etc. We are prepared to give you fair treatment and prompt service at all times.

*Write for our 1930 catalog  
and price list. It's free*

## **Marshfield Mfg. Co.**

Marshfield, Wis.

### **MOTT'S NORTHERN BRED ITALIAN QUEENS**

#### **Non-Swarmers**

Five prime swarms in three seasons from 200 colonies.

Mr. Thomas Cashman, De Pere, Wis. says—"Your bees here are non-swarming, and good producers." Descriptive free list with testimonies

April and May, untested queens are selected and guaranteed purely mated, or a free queen, \$1.25. June 1st, \$1.00; 6—\$5.75. 12—\$11.50. Tested, \$2.00. Virgins, (day old queens), 50cts.

**(Why buy Hybrids?)**

**E. E. Mott & Son, Glenwood, Mich.**

### **Father Coulombe Apiaries**

2-pound packages—1 to 9, **\$2.85**

3-pound packages—1 to 9, **\$3.25**

4-pound packages—1 to 9, **\$4.00**

For larger orders special prices upon application.

Ten years' experience in successful queen rearing and shipping of packages in United States and Canada. Correspondence invited.

**Rev. Fr. J. Coulombe, Montegut, La.  
P.O. Houma, La. Telegraph Office**

## **Southern BEE Farm**

**FOR SALE**—Packages of pure Italian bees and queens for the season of 1930. I am now booking orders with 25% down, balance 10 days before shipping time. Shipping season starts April 1, if weather permits, and all bees are shipped with a nice frame of emerging brood and honey for feed in transit; also a health certificate is furnished with each shipment. Guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices as follows:

**A 2-lb. package with a young queen for \$3.00 each**

**A 3-lb. package with a young queen for \$4.00 each**

**A 4-lb. package with a young queen for \$5.00 each**

Write for price on my special package, consisting of two frames of brood with three pounds of bees and queen, which makes a very nice package. Address

**JOHN ST. ROMAIN  
Marksville, Louisiana**

## **It Takes More Than Wood--**

Although the right kind of wood—second growth basswood—is an important factor in the manufacture of honey sections, it takes more than wood to make the perfect SECTION.

Expert workmen make out of this wood SECTIONS

- Exact in all dimensions.
- Beautifully polished.
- With perfect fitting dove-tails.
- With accurately cut V-grooves permitting them to be folded square without breaking.

This combination produces a section desirable in every way. Write for free samples and a copy of our catalogue.

**Aug. Lotz Company**

Boyd, Wisconsin

## **Queens Queens Queens**

Three Banded Italian Queens  
All orders filled by return mail

Our Queens are bred from  
the best stock

Only select drones are  
allowed to fly

No disease—Apiaries under  
state inspection

*Safe arrival and satisfaction  
guaranteed or your money  
will be refunded*

Select Untested, One Grade Only

1 to 100, 75 cents each

100 or more, \$70.00

Select Tested, \$1.50 each

### **Middle Tennessee Apiaries**

LEO C. PARKS, Mgr.

Spring Hill, Tennessee

## **Gus Dittmer Company Specialties**

**Working Your Wax Into Foundation for Cash For You  
and Dittmers Non-Sag Brood Foundation**

Our NON-SAG Brood Foundation, has given absolute satisfaction the past season. Not one word of fault, but any number of commendations, and orders for more of the same. Our Foundation business doubled last season, and we are ready to book early orders now. Write us for samples and prices for early orders now, and we will give you prices that will be as satisfactory as the quality of our Foundation. We furnish a full line of Hives, Sections and all other supplies.

---

## **GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

**AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN**

# Good Extractors for 63 Years

## 2-FRAME NOVICE

lightest,  
EFFICIENT  
extractor  
ever made.  
Will last a  
lifetime. No  
other so  
good for the  
small bee-  
keeper.  
Price,  
\$12.75

## TWO-FRAME REVERSING

For the beekeeper  
with 10 to 25 colonies,  
this is the right  
extractor. Swinging  
pockets permit re-  
versing without tak-  
ing out the combs.  
Two sizes. Price,  
\$24.90 and \$29.00

## MULTIPLE REVERSING

A 4-frame hand extractor ca-  
pable of heavy work, but done  
easily. A slight pressure on  
the brake that slows down the  
reel and the frames reverse  
automatically. A splendidly  
efficient machine. Power drive  
furnished at small extra cost.  
Two sizes. Prices, \$52.50 and  
\$70.00.

## SIMPLICITY 45-COMB AND 20-COMB

The latest and best of all large pow-  
er extractors. No Beekeeper with  
100 colonies or more can afford to be  
without one. The most efficient and  
most satisfactory big extractor ever  
put on the market. Extracts 45  
combs at once, dries cappings, takes  
any size frame up to 13¼ inches  
deep. Price, \$128.00.

The new 20-frame Simplicity is  
just the extractor for the beekeeper having 50 to 100 colonies, or for a portable outfit  
Price, only \$78.00

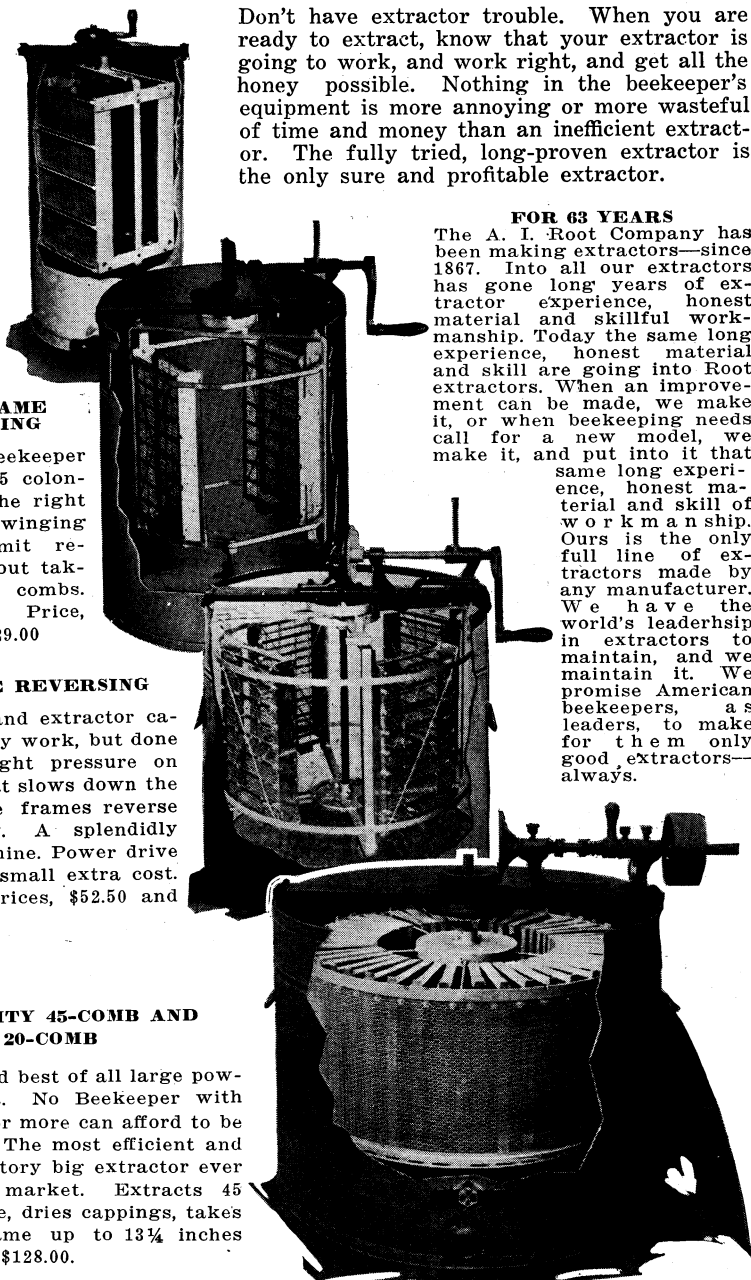
**A. I. Root Co. of Chicago**  
224-230 W. Huron St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

**A. I. Root Co. of St. Paul**  
290 E. Sixth St.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

Don't have extractor trouble. When you are  
ready to extract, know that your extractor is  
going to work, and work right, and get all the  
honey possible. Nothing in the beekeeper's  
equipment is more annoying or more wasteful  
of time and money than an inefficient extract-  
or. The fully tried, long-proven extractor is  
the only sure and profitable extractor.

## FOR 63 YEARS

The A. I. Root Company has  
been making extractors—since  
1867. Into all our extractors  
has gone long years of ex-  
tractor experience, honest  
material and skillful work-  
manship. Today the same long  
experience, honest material  
and skill are going into Root  
extractors. When an improve-  
ment can be made, we make  
it, or when beekeeping needs  
call for a new model, we  
make it, and put into it that  
same long experi-  
ence, honest  
material and skill of  
workmanship. Ours is the only  
full line of ex-  
tractors made by  
any manufacturer.  
We have the  
world's leadership  
in extractors to  
maintain, and we  
maintain it. We  
promise American  
beekeepers, as  
leaders, to make  
for them only  
good extractors—  
always.



# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. VII

AUGUST, 1930

No. 8

## BULLETIN BOARD

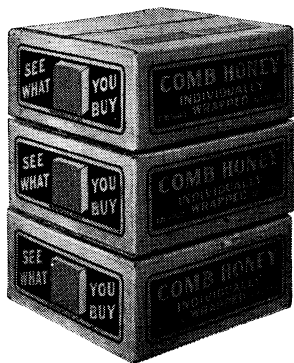
THE WISCONSIN HONEY CROP WILL BE VERY LIGHT—  
PROBABLY NOT MORE THAN A 50% CROP. NOW  
IS THE TIME FOR US TO STABILIZE IN IMPROVED  
PRICES.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Beekeepers' Chautauqua and Field Meet  
Buzzes About Wisconsin  
Tire Covers  
American Honey Producers' League Convention  
Milk & Honey Drinks  
Honey Market in Oriente, Cuba  
New Zealand's Apiaries  
Honey Trade in India  
Honey Extension Service  
German Honey Regulations  
Den Dooven Finds Honey Helpful

# Comb Honey Producers

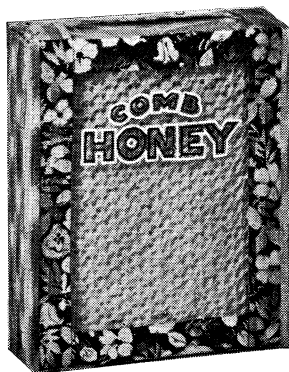
HAVE 1930 IN STEP WITH MODERN MERCHANDISING BY WRAPPING COMB HONEY IN  
AEPPLER DISPLAY 'O WRAPPERS



The Modern Merchant believes in the open display of goods.

HAVE  
EVERY  
SECTION A  
DISPLAY  
CASE

Designs registered—all rights reserved



Pack comb honey in corrugated cases and save money. In comparative DRUM TESTS, the wooden case and honey was completely damaged with ONE drop; whereas honey packed in corrugated cases after TWELVE drops, showed less damage to both case and honey!

Cut labor costs, no nailing of cases! Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost than wooden cases!

## PRICES

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 500
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ---	\$2.60	\$25.00	\$115.00
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ---	2.50	24.00	110.00
For $4 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ---	2.50	24.00	110.00

On all orders of fifty cases or more, freight charges PREPAID to any point east of the Rockies in the U. S. and Manitoba and Ontario, Canada. Sample case sent prepaid for 60c to any address in the U. S. and Canada.

Gummed tape for sealing cases,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lb. roll  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, 80c prepaid to any address.

AEPPLER CASES are the most practical, most economical, and most illustrative comb honey containers on the market.

## WRAP COMB HONEY AND KEEP IT CLEAN

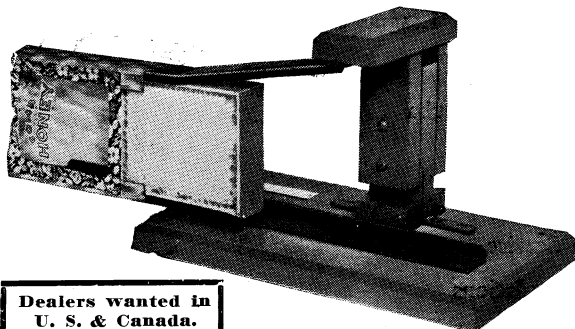
The plod of the ox-cart; the jog trot of the horse and buggy are by-words. So is the hand wrapping of comb honey. Time is the essence of success in this modern age.

DISPLAY 'O Wrappers are the only mechanical wrappers on the market; require sealing on one end only. Automatic machines have done three-fourths of the work for you! Can be hand wrapped three times as fast as flat wrapper. For quantity work use our machine.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	\$1.10	\$4.95	\$ 9.80
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	1.20	5.40	10.70
For $4 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ---	1.20	5.40	10.70

All transportation charges prepaid to any address in the U. S. and Canada. Sample wrapper sent prepaid for 5c to any address. Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost.

## COMB HONEY PACKAGING MACHINE



Dealers wanted in  
U. S. & Canada.

Patent pending U. S. and Canada

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers and Jobbers

OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

Wrapping capacity of this machine: A case of 24 sections in 4 to 7 minutes.

This time includes sealing one end of each wrapper.

Shipped completely assembled and tested. Manufactured to last a lifetime.

Price \$8.75

Prepaid to any address in the U. S. and Canada.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. VII

AUGUST, 1930

No. 8

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.

Address all communications to 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	F. E. Matzke, Juda
Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst.....	Prairie du Chien
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....	Greenville
C. A. Wood.....	South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## BEEKEEPERS' CHAUTAUQUA AND FIELD MEET

Madison, Wisconsin, August 13 & 14  
PROGRAM

### Wednesday Morning

Registration and Inspection

### Wednesday Afternoon

- 1:30—The Miller Memorial Library—H. F. Wilson
- 2:00—The American Honey Institute—Lewis Parks, G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis.
- 2:30—Periodicity in Honey Bees—U. G. Stanley, Nisbet, Pa.
- 2:45—Production of Good Queen Bees—M. C. Berry, Montgomery, Ala.
- 3:00—Apiary Inspection and How it Operates in Wisconsin—E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison, Wis.

### Wednesday Evening

- 8:00—Mr. Huber Root, A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio, "Modern Uses of Honey in Commerce"
- 8:30—"The Uses of Honey in New Food Combinations"—Mrs. Mildred G. Day, Home Economics Department, Kellogg

Company, Battle Creek, Mich.  
Food Demonstration, by Mrs. Day.

### Thursday Morning

Mr. James Gwin, State Honey Marketing Agent, in charge

- 8:30—The Wisconsin Honey Grading System—C. D. Adams, Markets & Agriculture, Madison.
- 9:00—The Federal Honey Grading System—E. L. Sechrist, U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory, Washington, D. C.
- 9:30—Merchandising Comb Honey by 20th Century Methods—C. W. Aeppler, C. W. Aeppler Co., Oconomowoc.
- 10:30—Interesting Facts About Bees and Honey that Can be Used in Sales Talks—Prof. F. B. Paddock, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
- 11:00—Open Discussion on Co-operative Marketing—O. A. Lende, Mountain States Beekeepers' Ass'n. representative, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 12:30—Picnic Dinner, at Vilas Park
- 1:30—Beekeepers' Field Meet.



## Buzzes About Wisconsin

GEORGE E. MARVIN

"Mine be a cot beside the hill:  
 A beehive's hum shall soothe  
     my ear,  
 A willow brook that turns a mill  
     With many a fall, shall  
     linger near."  
Samuel Rogers

On July 3, we received the most interesting set of observations on this season's honey flow from Fred F. Heil, of Wausau. I wish there were more beekeepers who would keep an account like the following. "There is a rather poor outlook for honey this year. There was no nectar to be had by the bees from May 16 to June 16. Earlier, the bees had 3 days on soft maple, April 16, 21 and 22. Fruit bloom opened May 5. Bees worked on it May 10, 11, 13 and 14th. Dandelions bloomed from May 6 to June 10. Bees worked 2 half days on them—May 15 and 16. Dandelions don't bloom after 1 o'clock on sunny days.

Frosts on May 16 and 17 killed everything. By June 12 the bees began to work on clover; on the night of June 13th we had a tornado, rain and sharp lightening stunning everything. By June 16th, the bees again could work on clover, but on June 29th we had another night storm with lightening. Most people have no idea what ill effect lightening has on the nectar flow. Now basswood continues to open and if nothing happens to the bloom, the bees may yet gather enough for overwintering at least that is the way it looks to an old timer."

George Stowell, of Barron, writes on July 12—"There is only about one half of an average honey crop so far. The first part of the season was too cold and wet. If the weather conditions stay the same as now, we will

get a fair crop of honey, as basswood is in full bloom now. Indications are that prices will be about the same as last year. There is no demand at present."

Richard Adams, of Reedsburg, Secretary of the Sauk County Beekeepers' Association, writes on July 10, "The bees so far have not stored much surplus, but now are working good on basswood. Alsike clover was cut very early for hay, so the bees did not get much nectar from it, and they have not worked as usual on the white clover. Plenty of rain will keep the honey plants in bloom longer, so we may get a fair flow yet.

There is not much demand for honey and prices remain low—\$1.00 to \$1.25 is not unusual for 10 pound pails of white honey. While conditions remain as they are at present in other lines of business, I do not think the price of honey can be bettered much, but with a short crop and better business conditions, prices should pick up by winter.

I believe that by pooling our honey, it will get into the proper channels of trade sooner and will relieve the congested condition we usually have every fall. If only more of our beekeepers would get behind this organization and help it, it will mean more in years to come than is noticeable at present."

William Pagel of Chilton reports the following on July 1—"To date, the honey crop is about half of normal, or 40 percent compared with last year's crop. The weather conditions have not been very favorable since putting bees out in the spring. Many colonies perished, due to the backward spring weather conditions. Prolonged cold and frosty nights in May hampered brood rearing, and, as a result, the bees obtained no honey from dandelions in this locality. Now the season is too hot and dry for a good honey flow like we had in 1929 after July 1.

It is too early to be able to say any-

thing about honey prices for this season. In a way, it is just as well that the honey crop is short, for honey certainly was a drug on the market this past year, largely due to the bumper crop of 1929. I hope the grocers and beekeepers will get the chance to clear their shelves and store rooms of the old stock that has been selling at a very low figure.

It is the same old song with beekeepers. All of the kick that a beekeeper gets out of this game is that he gets stung occasionally by the bees and the underselling (price cutter) fellow beekeeper that does not belong to our association or lend an effort to better conditions to say the least."

S. R. Phillips, of LaValle, writes—"I do not look for a very large honey crop, unless basswood does exceedingly well. I believe prices should be at least as good or better than last year, as there will not be nearly the amount of honey produced. The honey coming in seems to be of good quality, and beemen living 12 to 15 miles from here do not seem to be getting near the flow we here are getting."

Mr. C. F. Lang, of La Crosse, writes on July 6, as follows, "The honey crop in the city is good on account of basswood shade trees and is rather poor in the country from lack of white clover. Weather conditions have been good during the basswood flow. Crop prospects for the balance of the season are not promising, although it may be good around the Mississippi River bottoms. Prices should be better if Hoover's prosperity comes."

Raymond H. Ericson, of Rockton, reports—"The honey crop will be light in this locality. I am sure there will be less than a 50 pound average, and it will be fine basswood honey." Mr. Ericson is a new member of the Association, having joined just a few days ago.

Mr. H. H. Moe, of Monroe, writes

on July 12. He says—"At the same time your letter arrived, the State Bee Inspector came also. They have a habit of arriving at my place when I am almost swamped with work. Old Drone and Ab never never had such times as I have had this year. I shall not need any of their Hunger resisting strain of bees. My bees have plenty to eat, and I have been in great distress being unable to take care of them and what they bring in. Winded and sweat drenched, I have at time sought the shade to rest, thinking of all the work I should do. If my old friends, N. E. France and Harry Lathrop, don't come to my assistance, I am done for.

Clover promises a good crop and fine basswood had great promise, but like most fruit bloom, (apples especially), becomes a failure. At this date, all indications point that way, but the sweet clover looks promising, also.

As to prices, I might just as well try to predict the weather six months from now. The Green County Beekeepers hold their annual field meet and picnic here July 16th."

Andrew Stevens, of Stockbridge, Wisconsin, says—"Honey will be a short crop in Calumet County this year. Clover is dried up; bees are working some on basswood, yet, but weather is either too hot or too cold most of the time. No fall honey in sight here, and unless we get some good rains in the near future, there will be little or no honey raised here next year, as clovers are being killed out for lack of rain."

---

### TIRE COVERS

---

Since the last issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping", we have received an order for two tire covers from Mr. F. Hutching, Okauchee, Wis. This brings the total orders up to 15. We must have 40 orders before we can afford to contract for a supply of the tire covers

—so if any of our members wish to place an order for a tire cover, they should do so at once.

### 1931 CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN HONEY PRO- DUCERS' LEAGUE

Plans are shaping up nicely for the 1931 meeting of the American Honey Producers' League. The meeting will be held in Toronto during the coming February. It is hoped that as many as possible of the various beekeeping organizations of North America will be represented. Every beekeepers' association should make plans early to send a delegate to bring back a report of the proceedings. Individual beekeepers of the United States and Canada should plan to attend this meeting. Aside from the educational feature of the program, beekeepers will gain a lot of pleasure from meeting members of this great fraternity gathered in annual session.

A committee in charge of local arrangements, headed by Wm. A. Weir of Toronto, is already at work on plans for the entertainment of the delegates to this convention.

### MILK AND HONEY DRINKS

American Honey Institute  
Indianapolis, Indiana

To the weary children of Israel Canaan was "a land flowing with milk and honey."

Again, "Buttermilk and honey shall he eat, that he may refuse the evil and choose the good," says Isaiah.

It is possible that all of the biblical references to honey can be forgotten?

Honey and milk today as of old are good foods and in combination with each other are full of appetite appeal, healthfulness and satisfaction.

American Honey Institute suggests the following milk and honey drinks

for children, grown-ups, and everybody.

#### HONEY MILK SHAKE

Mix 1 dip of ice cream with  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup honey. Add 1 cup milk and shake well in malted milk mixer.

#### HONEY BLOSSOM DRINK

To each pint of milk add 4 tablespoons honey, 15 drops lemon or orange extract. Shake until blended. Color a lemon shade.

#### HONEY EGG NOG

Beat 1 or 2 eggs with rotary egg beater until very light. Add 2 to 4 tablespoons honey depending on sweetness desired. Add to 1 quart of milk, mix well and drink as desired.

#### HONEY ICED CHOCOLATE

Blend 2 teaspoonfuls cocoa with 3 tablespoonfuls honey. Let 1 cup milk come to boiling point. Remove scalded milk from fire, add honey and cocoa mixture and pinch of salt. Stir well. Pour this mixture in iced tea glass filled with cracked ice. Top with whipped cream.

#### HONEY MALTED MILK

Use  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint whole milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of ice cream, 4 tablespoons finely flavored honey and 2 teaspoons malted milk powder. Shake thoroughly.

#### HONEY EGG MILK SHAKE

2 eggs,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups evaporated milk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups ice water, 6 tablespoons son jar or shaker. Add 1 gl-f vGix honey, chipped ice. Beat eggs and pour into mason jar or shaker. Add remaining ingredients and shake. Yield: 3 servings.

June 1, 1930.

#### H. LAPPLEY

We are very sorry to announce the death of Mr. H. Lapple, of Mazomanie, Wisconsin. Mr. Lapple succumbed to a heart attack at his home a few days ago.

Mr. Lapple had been an active member of the Association since December, of 1920.

## HONEY MARKET IN ORIENTE, CUBA

---

The honey producing season in Oriente Province, Cuba, extended from October, 1929, to April 1, 1930. Owing to the drought in the spring and summer of 1929, colonies were reduced, some of them by 50 per cent. Extractions were smaller compared with the previous season. Receipts at Santiago were slightly over 3,000 barrels, and about 1,000 barrels were received at Manzanillo. Practically none of the pure Campanilla Flower white honey was extracted. Prices at the beginning of the season (October) averaged 50 cents per gallon of 12 pounds, or 4.17 cents per pound, advancing gradually to about 4.83 cents per pound for the dark amber and 5.4 cents for pale amber at the end of 1929. The slackening of demand for Cuban honey said to result from the increased duty in Germany, brought about a reduction in prices, levelling all prices regardless of quality until they fell to about 3.3 cents at the end of March 1930. As little honey is consumed in Cuba stocks in the hands of exporters will continue to be heavy, it is reported. As a result, apiculture in the Island may suffer a setback. (Dept of Commerce—Confectionery Foreign Trade News, Washington, D. C., May 26, 1930.)

---

## HONEY TRADE IN INDIA

---

There are no readily available figures showing production or importation of honey in India, according to a report dated April 23, 1930, from Trade Commissioner J. B. Richards, Bombay. Imports are believed to be relatively small in quantity. A sharp distinction is to be observed between domestic and imported honey as Europeans and other resident foreigners appear unwilling to use native

honey and natives do not like to buy the imported varieties.

Native honey is not cultivated to any extent, the natives obtaining it by smoking out swarms of bees in the jungle and collecting the stores of honey, which are sometimes brought into the hill stations and occasionally to cities in the comb. For the most part, however, the liquid honey is bottled and sold in the bazaars, much of it being diluted with sugar and water. The bottles in which the liquid honey is sold are usually old bottles used previously as a container for other liquids. This bottled honey is usually imperfectly strained and contains a certain amount of wax and other foreign matter. Prices for the native product vary with the degree to which it has been diluted, ranging around 25 to 40 cents per pound in Bombay.

The taste of the native Indians is for dark-colored honey, because it is believed that it is less likely to be diluted. The light-colored American, European and Australian honeys are looked upon with suspicion, due to the belief that the light color is the result of dilution. Honey is used among the Indians largely for medicinal purposes, as it is believed to have a medicinal as well as nutritive value, and is also employed to cover the taste of medicinal powders taken with it.

United States, England, and Australia are the principal sources of imported honey, the grades from the first two countries being golden in color, while Australian honey is much lighter. The latter appears to be most popular, although the trade is fairly well shared by all. The total importation is relatively moderate, as there are only about 250,000 Europeans in India, of whom the proportion who like honey is presumably no greater than other countries. American honey sells at about 40 to 49 cents per pound in India, while English brands

sell at about 40 to 45 cents per pound, and Australian at around 40 cents. The prospects for increasing the sale of American honey appear to be limited, as it would be exceedingly difficult to overcome the native prejudice against what they believed to be diluted honey. The Trade Commissioner did not comment on the possibilities of marketing darker varieties of American honey, a feature that may be worthy of investigations. (Dept. of Commerce—Confectionery Foreign Trade News, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1930.)

NEW ZEALAND'S APIARIES

The number of registered apiaries in the various districts of New Zealand are as follows, according to a report dated April 24, 1930, from Trade Commissioner Julian B. Foster, Wellington:

Apiary Registration District	Hives of Bees
Auckland	9,284
Hamilton	17,107
Hastings	9,370
Palmerston North	15,639
Nelson	6,738
Christchurch	18,522
Dunedin	15,241
Total	91,901

(Dept. of Commerce—Confectionery Foreign Trade News., Washington, D. C., June 6, 1930.)

HONEY EXTENSION SERVICE

Other state beekeepers' associations could to some extent no doubt secure help from the Home Economics Extension Service similar to that secured by the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association. Professor Milum who is secretary of that association has sent us the following report:

"Through the cooperation of Miss Grace Armstrong of the University of

Illinois, Home Economics Extension Service, Honey is to be included in the list of foods covered by the extension workers in the future. The first co-operator is to be Miss Quick of the Kankakee County Home Bureau who will include honey in her talks on sugar in 17 or 18 meetings in Kankakee County during the month of May. Illustrative material of various kinds is being supplied by the State Beekeepers' Association and it is requested that beekeepers living in Kankakee or neighboring counties send Miss Quick such samples of honey as they care to donate for demonstration purposes. We understand that there is no objection to the beekeeper label appearing on the sample. This will be a fine opportunity for some beekeepers in that neighborhood to furnish two or three hundred sample jars of honey bearing the beekeepers label to be distributed among the housewives at the various meetings in the county. If you are willing to donate some honey for this purpose, send it to Miss Quick before May 1 and advise us of your action."

Mr. Milum ordered 250 Honey Helpings for Miss Quick to distribute to the home-makers attending her demonstration. Every state association should try to get cooperation from their Home Economics Extension Service and let the Institute help you not only develop the contact but keep it active.

GERMAN HONEY REGULATIONS

Copies of the Executive Regulations of the German Government regarding the application of the Pure Food Law of July 5, 1927, to honey, are on file in this Bureau. These regulations were issued on March 21, 1930, and become effective on October 1, 1930. These regulations may be obtained upon application to the Foreign Tar-

iffs or Foodstuffs Divisions, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, or to any of the Bureau's District or Cooperative Offices. (Dept of Commerce—Confectionery Foreign Trade News, Washington, D. C., May 26, 1930.)

## FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

A candle manufacturing corporation will cease and desist from use of the words "Beeswax" and "Wax" on brands or labels or in advertising matter so as to impress upon the public mind the belief that its products are made of beeswax, according to a stipulation agreement between the company and the Federal Trade Commission.

Provision is made in the agreement that when the candles are composed in substantial part of beeswax and the word "Beeswax" or the word "Wax" is used as a brand or designation, such words shall be accompanied by other words in type equally as conspicuous as "Beeswax" or "Wax" so as to clearly indicate that the candles are not made wholly of beeswax, but contain in part ingredients other than beeswax.

## DEN DOOVEN FINDS HONEY HELPFUL

Do you know who K. Camille Den Dooven is? He is Director of the Food Laboratories for H. A. Johnson, Boston, Massachusetts. He is the author and publisher of two professional books for the catering industry and is always willing to give his time and thought to finding combinations that will help the baker improve his quality and variety which is so essential today in the baking industry. Mr. DenDooven sends the Institute nine recipes he has worked out, all of which call for honey. Space will not

allow the inclusion of the actual recipes but here are their titles:

Ann Box Cookies, Honey Cookies, Honey Filling, Buster Brown Cookies, Scotch Honey Cookies, Bran Honey Cookies, Honey Jumbles, DenDooven's Fruit Cake, and Honey Cake Swiss.

You may be interested also in reading Mr. DenDooven's letter to Dr. Barnard:

"Yours of March 31st received for which I thank you for your good words towards my work. Enclosed you will find some recipes where honey is used to good advantage. I wish to thank you again for your encouraging words, and *I assure you it will always be a pleasure for me to assist you in any way within my ability.*

## Classified Advertisements

Wanted—Honey of the various grades and colors. Send sample and lowest price. The Schultz Honey Company, Ripon, Wisconsin.

SUNNYLAND Bees always please. Hustling Threeband Italians. Interesting prices.

**Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Ala.**

Three-banded Italians of unsurpassed quality. 1 queen 80c—6 queens \$4.00—50 queens \$31.00.

**Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.**

## PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

They are reliable.

## MOTT'S NORTHERN BRED ITALIAN QUEENS

### Non-Swarmers

Five prime swarms in three seasons from 200 colonies.

Mr. Thomas Cashman, De Pere, Wis. says—"Your bees here are non-swarming, and good producers." Descriptive free list with testimonials

April and May, untested queens are selected and guaranteed purely mated, or a free queen, \$1.25. June 1st, \$1.00; 6—\$5.75. 12—\$11.50. Tested, \$2.00. Virgins, (day old queens), 50cts.

(Why buy Hybrids?)

**E. E. Mott & Son, Glenwood, Mich.**

# Attention, Beekeepers!

Get our prices before buying beekeepers' supplies. A big saving in sections, hives, supers, frames, etc. We are prepared to give you fair treatment and prompt service at all times.

*Write for our 1930 catalog  
and price list. It's free*

## Marshfield Mfg. Co.

Marshfield, Wis.

## Southern BEE Farm

FOR SALE—Packages of pure Italian bees and queens for the season of 1930. I am now booking orders with 25% down, balance 10 days before shipping time. Shipping season starts April 1, if weather permits, and all bees are shipped with a nice frame of emerging brood and honey for feed in transit; also a health certificate is furnished with each shipment. Guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices as follows:

A 2-lb. package with a young queen for \$3.00 each

A 3-lb. package with a young queen for \$4.00 each

A 4-lb. package with a young queen for \$5.00 each

Write for price on my special package, consisting of two frames of brood with three pounds of bees and queen, which makes a very nice package. Address

**JOHN ST. ROMAIN**  
Marksville, Louisiana

50c Each

Thousands Now Ready to Ship

50c Each

## QUEENS—QUEENS—QUEENS

## Berry's Reliable Italian Queens

After thirty-six years of Select Breeding we have a strain of Three-banded Italian Bees that are unsurpassed for disease resistance (especially European Foulbrood), and honey production. Having several branches for the production of honey located in the Northwestern States and Western Canada gives us an excellent opportunity to test our strain from both honey production as well as climatic standpoints. All queens are of select quality. The culls we destroy. Only those that we would use in our own apiaries do we sell to our customer friends. Wings of queens are clipped free of charge on request.

Safe arrival and satisfaction we guarantee. Also we make prompt shipment or when wanted. We have no disease. Our apiaries were the first in the state to be inspected and were found clean. Directions for introduction and a Health Certificate accompany all shipments.

References: The First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala. Any Bee Journal in the U. S. or Canada.

### Price of Our Queens

50c each

Any Number

50c each

**M. C. BERRY & CO., Box 697, Montgomery, Ala., U. S. A.**

## HONEY CONTAINERS

2½ lb. Cans

5 lb. Pails

10 lb. Pails

60 lb. Square Cans

Glassware

Comb Honey Wrappers

Comb Honey Shipping Cases

Write for prices.

.....

# Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

## Queens Queens Queens

Three Banded Italian Queens

All orders filled by return mail

Our Queens are bred from  
the best stock

Only select drones are  
allowed to fly

No disease—Apiaries under  
state inspection

*Safe arrival and satisfaction  
guaranteed or your money  
will be refunded*

Select Untested, One Grade Only

1 to 100, 75 cents each

100 or more, \$70.00

Select Tested, \$1.50 each

## Middle Tennessee Apiaries

LEO C. PARKS, Mgr.

Spring Hill, Tennessee

## Gus Dittmer Company Specialties

**Working Your Wax Into Foundation for Cash For You  
and Dittmers Non-Sag Brood Foundation**

Our NON-SAG Brood Foundation, has given absolute satisfaction the past season. Not one word of fault, but any number of commendations, and orders for more of the same. Our Foundation business doubled last season, and we are ready to book early orders now. Write us for samples and prices for early orders now, and we will give you prices that will be as satisfactory as the quality of our Foundation. We furnish a full line of Hives, Sections and all other supplies.

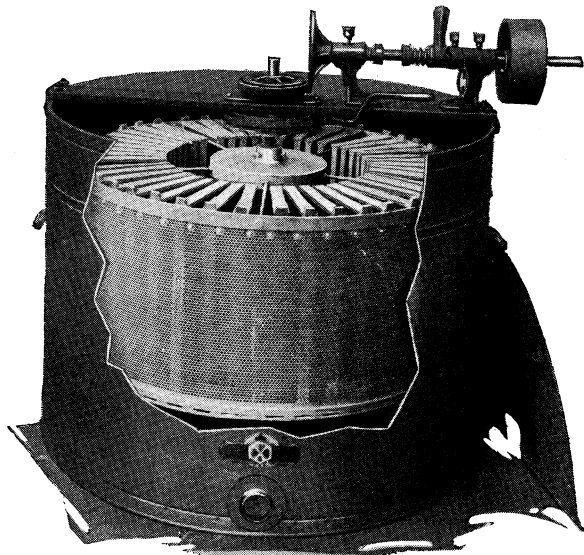
# GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN



# A ONE-MAN OUTFIT

THAT EXTRACTS TWICE AS MUCH  
AS ANY OTHER POWER EXTRACTOR



Forty-five Comb Simplicity—\$128.00

One man can operate the 45-frame Simplicity Extractor, because less than one-quarter of his time is given to the extractor itself. The rest of his time is used in uncapping and caring for his extracted combs. This means 6000 to 8000 lbs. of honey can be extracted by one man in one day with the 45-comb Simplicity.

**Least First Cost**

**Least Upkeep Cost**

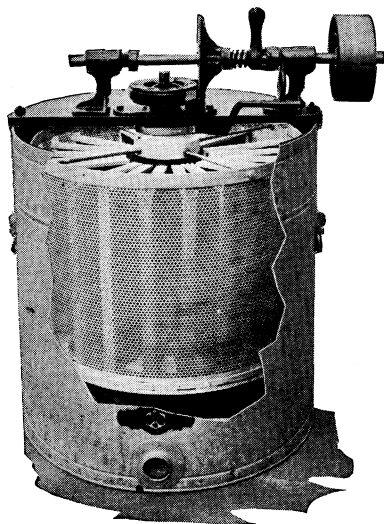
**No Extra Labor Cost**

**Least Honey Lost**

## 20-FRAME SIMPLICITY

is ideal for the 50 to 100-colony apiary. One man can uncapping and extract 60 or even 80 combs an hour. Especially serviceable where room is limited or in a portable outfit.

Send for our **Extractor Circular** that will tell you all about our 16 different sizes and models of extractors and the extracting needs they meet.



Twenty Comb Simplicity—\$78.00  
(Great for drying cappings in a big outfit)

**A. I. Root Co. of Chicago**  
224-230 W. Huron St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

**A. I. Root Co. of St. Paul**  
290 E. Sixth St.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. VII

SEPTEMBER, 1930

No. 9

## BULLETIN BOARD

ANNUAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN THE SENATE  
CHAMBER, STATE CAPITOL, AT MADISON, DECEM-  
BER 4 AND 5.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contributions to Public Health Through the Home.

A Comb Honey Packing Machine.

Chautauqua Proceedings.

Honey Crop in New Zealand.

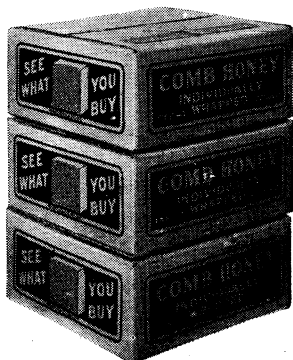
United States Exports of Confectionery and Honey.

Honey Trade in Sweden.

# Comb Honey Producers

HAVE 1930 IN STEP WITH MODERN MERCHANDISING BY WRAPPING COMB HONEY IN

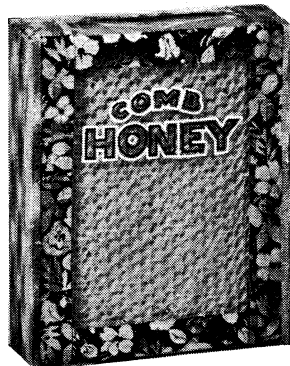
## AEPPLER DISPLAY 'O WRAPPERS



The Modern Merchant believes in the open display of goods.

HAVE  
EVERY  
SECTION A  
DISPLAY  
CASE

Designs registered—all rights reserved



Pack comb honey in corrugated cases and save money. In comparative DRUM TESTS, the wooden case and honey was completely damaged with ONE drop; whereas honey packed in corrugated cases after TWELVE drops, showed less damage to both case and honey!

Cut labor costs, no nailing of cases! Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost than wooden cases!

### PRICES

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 500
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	\$2.60	\$25.00	\$115.00
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	2.50	24.00	110.00
For $4 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	2.50	24.00	110.00

On all orders of fifty cases or more, freight charges PREPAID to any point east of the Rockies in the U. S. and Manitoba and Ontario, Canada. Sample case sent prepaid for 60c to any address in the U. S. and Canada.

Gummed tape for sealing cases,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lb. roll  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, 80c prepaid to any address.

AEPPLER CASES are the most practical, most economical, and most illustrative comb honey containers on the market.

### WRAP COMB HONEY AND KEEP IT' CLEAN

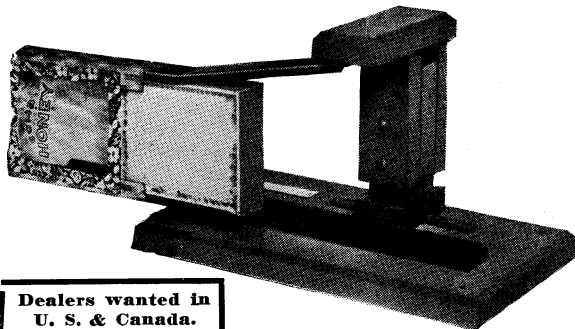
DISPLAY 'O Wrappers are the only mechanical wrappers on the market; require sealing on one end only. Automatic machines have done three-fourths of the work for you! Can be hand wrapped three times as fast as flat wrapper. For quantity work use our machine.

The cellophane used in DISPLAY 'O WRAPPERS is 50% HEAVIER than the cellophane used in competitive wrappers. Strength is an important feature of a GOOD wrapper.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	\$1.10	\$4.95	\$ 9.80
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	1.20	5.40	10.70
For $4 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	1.20	5.40	10.70

All transportation charges prepaid to any address in the U. S. and Canada. Sample wrapper sent prepaid for 5c to any address. Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost.

## COMB HONEY PACKAGING MACHINE



Dealers wanted in  
U. S. & Canada.

Patent pending U. S. and Canada

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers and Jobbers

Wrapping capacity of this machine: A case of 24 sections in 4 to 7 minutes.

This time includes sealing one end of each wrapper.

Shipped completely assembled and tested. Manufactured to last a lifetime.

Price \$8.75

Prepaid to any address in the U. S. and Canada.

OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. VII

SEPTEMBER, 1930

No. 9

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.

Address all communications to 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.  
Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	F. E. Matzke, Juda
Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst.....	Prairie du Chien
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....	Greenville
C. A. Wood.....	South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO PUBLIC HEALTH THROUGH THE HOME

One of the great contributions to public during the past fifty years has been effected through municipal channels. The health of the people throughout the nation has been safeguarded to a marked degree by the attention given by municipal governments to the improvement of community health facilities.

Provision for clean water supply, for sewage and garbage disposal, control of contagious diseases, assurance of safe milk supply are all measures over which municipal authorities assume complete control. The citizen rests upon the assurance of those whom he has designated to care for such matters for him that the water supply is uncontaminated, that the milk which is left on his doorstep is safe, and that proper sanitary measures prevail throughout his community.

The next great step forward is distinctly up to the individual himself. For the coming period the gain

in life expectancy and the increase in health of the American family will come through education in matters of personal hygiene, living habits and mental processes. Death rates will be reduced by reason of knowledge about personal, rather than community, health. What we eat, what we wear, the number of hours we spend in the sunlight, the temperature we maintain in our homes, what we think—our mental hygiene how we behave ourselves at work or at play, how much sleep we require—these are the things to be considered if advancement is to be expected.

For the coming year the Red Cross takes as the theme of its work the service it can render directly to those in the home. Its place in the community is assured, as its 3500 chapters are dedicated to broad community service. It has demonstrated ability to carry on municipal health work; through the Red Cross Life Saving Service beaches, pools and resorts have been made safer, thus contributing to the recreational life of the community. First Aid in industry contributes safety

to the industrial aspect of community life and this same Service, through imparting knowledge of what to do with what is at hand, when faced with an accident, keeps home itself a safer place for the family.

In work for the home the Red Cross does much for the disabled veteran and his family. Where the structural strength of the family is threatened by the withdrawal of the wage earner, the Red Cross brings aid. Not the least of service to veterans is the explanation of rights accorded this class of citizens, both men and women, under government legislation.

Through the Red Cross Public Health Nursing Service, better health in the home is likewise assisted. No small item in the nurses' work is the attention given children's tonsils. For example, a mother and her seven children had recurrent attacks of tonsilitis. The nurse transported them to the hospital where all were successfully operated. They recovered in fine shape and all show marked improvement in health.

In many homes if a child is not well enough to be attended by a physician the mother thinks she has a perfectly healthy child. If he goes to school, no matter what grade he has attained, then he is a bright child. It does not matter to the parent if Johnny has remained three years in one grade, he goes to school, and that is all the law requires.

In such instances the nurse cooperates with the school and better adjustment for the child is sought.

Instructional courses given by the Red Cross in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, and in food selection are of practical value in the home from physical, economic and social standpoints.

Junior Red Cross aids in bringing about a proper relation between the school and the home.

When the home is affected by storms or other calamities, the Red Cross Disaster Relief organization is outstanding as a remedial agent in its restoration. There is always shock to family life, and in order to do a full job the American Red Cross must take into consideration the effect of the disturbance upon the individuals of the family, in its rehabilitation work.



The entire relationship of the Red Cross to the home is along the line of action which may be styled "human engineering" and in setting about the betterment of the homes of America the Red Cross offers its services with whole-hearted effectiveness of purpose.

#### C. W. AEPPLER INVENTS A HONEY PACKING MACHINE

Wisconsin beekeepers have been responsible for the invention of several articles of beekeeping machinery and equipment. The latest one having been developed by Mr. C. W. Aeppler of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

You no doubt have noticed Mr. Aeppler's advertisement in "Wiscon-

sin Beekeeping" and we have received one of Mr. Aeppler's machines for demonstration purposes. We have tried it out and wish to commend it to our comb honey producers for it is a real advance in providing a package which will keep the honey clean and the time required for putting the sections in packages is greatly reduced.

All our Wisconsin beekeepers should boost for Mr. Aeppler and his new enterprise.

H. F. WILSON.

### BEEKEEPERS' CHAUTAUQUA AND FIELD MEET

*Madison, Wisconsin  
August 13 and 14*

It is always easy to say that the last Chautauqua was always better than the previous one but it would be hard to select any one meeting as being more important or greater than another, regardless of the attendance.

The weather was ideal throughout the meetings and as usual the beekeepers seemed to enjoy themselves. The first morning, August 13, was devoted to registration and an inspection of the various activities going on in the Beekeeping Department. A special exhibit of the Miller Memorial Library and the Walker collection was made in the Agricultural Library. With the new quarters that have been provided for the library it is now possible to get a real picture of the entire collection.

It is very gratifying indeed to be able to report that the entire settlement for the Walker collection has been provided for by a local business man who is interested in beekeeping and the University has provided funds for taking over all the additional material so that it will no longer be necessary to solicit funds—except perhaps to increase the endowment. The endowment is now an even \$2,000.00

and this seems to be sufficient to carry the current requirements.

Another business man of Madison who is also interested in the library has stated that he would like to make a gift to the library and some additional funds will thus be at our disposal for securing out of print books and journals.

Professor Wilson stated that the library contains practically everything that it is possible to secure in the English language, and that nearly all important French and German books are now to be found in the Library.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, Mr. Lewis Parks, President of the American Honey Institute told of the development of the Institute and explained why it was started. The beekeepers of America owe a great deal to Mr. Parks and his co-workers who have been responsible for developing the Bee Supply Manufacturers' Association, as this organization is responsible for the development of the American Honey Institute.

Mr. Parks stated that the manufacturers as well as the beekeepers realized that there was a stagnation in the industry and that some effort needed to be made to create a greater demand for money. At Mr. Parks' suggestion, a trade association was planned and after three or four meetings of the interested manufacturers, ten of them met in Chicago in 1927 and organized the Bee Industries Association of America. Mr. Parks' remarks follow: The members of this Association decided that in addition to the usual problems that Trade Associations have to deal with, such as solving traffic problems, etc., they should also make a start on the problem of creating a greater demand for honey through some new method, rather than through a national advertising campaign, for as many of you undoubtedly know the can companies made a very thorough survey

of the honey situation in this country, and found that the demand for honey was small, generally because so many people did not know much about honey. Mr. E. R. Root asked the question of women on his chautauqua trips—"Why don't you use honey"? Most of them answered that they didn't have it called to their attention; "I don't know much about it." "The Children Don't like it"; "My husband won't eat it", etc. So we thought the best thing to do was to try to give some publicity to honey in the form of a publicity campaign. About this time, Dr. H. E. Barnard, who for 7 years had directed the American Baking Institute, sent me a telegram "I am in the baking powder biscuit business, and you are in the honey business; let's put your honey on my biscuits. Why not get together?" I saw an opportunity for securing Dr. Barnard for this work. We were to have a meeting of the bee industries, meeting at the same day; I talked the matter over with Dr. Barnard, and I outlined a plan whereby honey could be used in combination with other food. He showed us some advertising Royal Baking Powder Co. was getting out, and remarked, "What is needed is a jar of honey in that picture", and he pointed out other foods which should be used with honey. We called Dr. Barnard in to one of our meetings on the same day, and he pointed out so clearly what he could do for us that we decided to call a larger meeting, including bottlers, glass container manufacturers, queen breeders, tin can manufacturers and at a similar meeting a year later, on March 30, 1928, this little group that I have just outlined, engaged Dr. Barnard to take care of the problem of an educational campaign on honey. This work has been under way as you know through the bee journals, and as some of you know, what Miss Fischer has been do-

ing, attending meetings of home economics women, the food industries people, the Kellogg Company who have allowed us to give demonstrations in their booths without any charge to us. We have also been able to work with the milk people and others. I see that Miss Fischer is here and I am glad to see her. Dr. Barnard is in touch with one project at Washington that is beneficial to our industry, the child welfare work. He has also helped with the officials in charge of the food laws. He has found that there are concerns in the east, as well as in the west, who are advertising honey combinations without the tiniest bit of honey in such advertised combination, and he is in touch with the proper department to see that this is stopped. As Secretary of President Hoover's Child Welfare and Health Committee, he is able to make some very fine contacts. Dr. Schultz, formerly of the Department of Minnesota, who has recently been transferred to Chicago is now a member of that committee and he is attempting to find out the real value of honey through checked experiments. Dr. Schultz aims to experiment with laboratory animals in the first place, the feeding of pregnant mothers, weaned mothers, etc., to see what effect honey has on these individuals. These same experiments will be performed on humans if any valuable leads are found. If his experiments prove that honey has special value in the diet, we will have some definite proof in case we want to attempt a national advertising campaign and we will know definitely what we are talking about. You perhaps know that the American Honey Institute is working up radio talks for broadcasting purposes; that "Honey in the bakeshop" was written in serial form for "Baker's Helper" and later worked into a book called "Honey in the Bakeshop." You know about "Honey

Helpings" the pamphlet of recipes and menus which is being sent out monthly and you have perhaps seen the news notes, which are being sent out to interested parties. But, I believe I will leave these items to Miss Fischer who I believe will talk on this subject later on. The advertising help we have received from the Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, and the wonderful combinations Miss Fischer has been able to work out with honey have done much for our product. Dr. Barnard secured an appropriation, or was instrumental in securing it, of \$12,500.00 for research work in honey, and that work is going on in the Bureau of Chemistry. Dr. Barnard has attended several beekeepers conventions in an attempt to outline to the beekeepers the service that an organization such as the "American Honey Institute" can render for the entire industry. Dr. Barnard has his own personal laboratory, but he is too busy to do more than make suggestions and as long as there are very fine laboratories in the colleges and the government departments, there is no need of the American Honey Institute attempting to go beyond its resources. Since we organized, the American Sugar Institute was organized; I don't know whether they got the idea from us, but it took them until about a year and a half before they finally became well organized. I wrote them the other day as to what was the human tolerance to sugar; they answered that they haven't been able to find a limit. The July 19 issue of "Bakers Weekly" contained a recipe for "French gingerbread" or "honey cakes"; I know that bakers are continually looking for novelties, and they are much interested in the use of honey, especially with the cakes. When Dr. Barnard first took charge of the Baking Institute only about 30% of the housewives were buying bakers bread. In the last

seven years the percentage has gone up to 70%. We should be able to do as much for honey. I will be glad to answer any specific questions after the meeting.

Professor F. B. Paddock then took charge of the program, and said a few words in behalf of the work of the American Honey Institute. He called upon Mr. L. C. Dadant, who in remarking about the American Honey Institute, said—"The honey business isn't very much different from any other business. In order to make a success of selling honey, it has been necessary to advertise. First, we planned a tax of 5% on all bee supply goods, and that money was to be used in advertising in the big journals. It looked good, if all the manufacturers and all the beekeepers could be induced to follow that plan. Many of the manufacturers didn't come in, and therefore the rest stayed out. We have had a great many organizations that have tried to advertise honey. Some of them have been successful, but none of them have had any real continuity. It was decided by this group of manufacturers that we ought to have a permanent organization; an organization that would last during the years; something that would be on hand every time that something came up about honey, and that is why the American Honey Institute was organized. This group of manufacturers that met at Indianapolis raised the sum of \$5,000 to pay Dr. Barnard for his first year's work with the American Honey Institute. \$5,000 is a very small amount when we consider that Dr. Barnard gave his time and hired his own office help. He gave us wonderful results the first year, and felt that he couldn't take care of all the work that came into his office. He then added Miss Fischer to his staff; Miss Fischer knows more about honey than anyone else. The first year the budget of the Honey In-



stitute was \$5,000; the budget for the second year was \$6,000, ending April 1, 1930. The present budget is \$8,000. It has been found necessary not only to have Miss Fischer added to the staff, but to allow her to give most of her time to the Institute work, and she has been given a stenographer. So far, the bee supply manufacturers and bottlers have done fine, but if the work is to continue, the beekeepers must support the Institute. The work must progress, and for that reason, there has been an appeal made to the beekeepers to subscribe to the funds of the American Honey Institute directly and through their associations. Many of the large beekeepers in Michigan last year subscribed to the Institute on the basis of \$1.00 (one dollar) per ton for their crop for the next year. One was as high as \$70.00 and the subscriptions ranged from there on down. That day they subscribed \$600.00, and since that time this amount has been increased. It is the hope of the directors of the American Honey Institute that the beekeepers of the United States will see and act accordingly and take up the work of the American Honey Institute. The Institute is not working for the manufacturers, but for the industry as a whole. It is working for the queen breeders, the package bee men and for the beekeepers themselves; therefore everyone should join hands in making the American Honey Institute a great success. Any beekeeper can get the information from the American Honey Institute as to what he is to give them. There is nothing compulsory in any organization or beekeepers giving support to the Institute, but I think we can all see that it is only by working together that we can get the greatest good out of the work that the Institute is doing.

The work that Dr. Barnard is doing at Washington along the line of fighting the corn sugar proposition.

We all know what the corn sugar people are trying to do. I know some of you people are disappointed in not seeing something from the pen of Dr. Barnard concerning the corn sugar bill. He is very close to President Hoover; he knows Secretary Hyde very well and in many cases, I know Dr. Barnard has done some work to prevent the passage of the corn sugar bill. I want you people to know that Dr. Barnard is doing everything he can for honey, as against corn sugar, and his work, while quiet, is effective.

Mr. E. R. Root, President of the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio, next on the program, said—"I would like to add a little more in regard to corn sugar. You would think I had 'corn-sugar-itis', some very late developments have occurred, and I have had a letter from Dr. Barnard, which makes me still hopeful. Some of you know that there was a hearing before Mr. Hyde July 25. There were many people present who were opposed to corn sugar; there were only five present who favored special ruling for corn sugar, and they represented the manufacturers. Mr. Hyde seemed inclined to grant the corn sugar people their plea but I don't believe anybody can substitute corn sugar for cane sugar."

Miss Malitta D. Fischer, Secretary of the American Honey Institute, was called upon next. Miss Fischer said—"The American Honey Institute is working for the beekeepers, with teachers, home economics workers, food workers, and especially the editorial people of the country. The time is coming when we are going to have to work with beekeepers. The beekeepers have a very much better part in the program of the Institute in more than one way. I want to stress this one point—what the Institute is doing nationally, the beekeepers must do locally."

"The trouble with our honey pro-

gram all the way through is that we have been talking honey when we are selling honey. We talked it from the standpoint of a spread, instead from the standpoint of a flavor ingredient; it is as necessary as all the spices that are on the pantry shelves."

"Honey combinations keep well and they taste better."

Miss Fischer stressed the necessity of letting the housewives sample the honey before they buy it, in order that the flavor may be satisfactory to them. She also told how the donations of both comb and extracted honey were used by the Institute in sending to the home economics directors, and the editors of food departments in magazines in order to interest them in honey, and secure their good will and cooperation.

Miss Fischer said—"We want to increase the honey consumption and the honey production. If we can get the production of honey up to the point where it will require higher per capita consumption, the beekeeping business will not be a small and unprofitable business as it is today, but will be one of the bigger and better industries of the world."

*(To be continued in the October issue)*

### HONEY CROP IN NEW ZEALAND

As was estimated earlier in the season, the honey crop in Auckland Province, the principal producing region, will not be one-half of the usual quantity and will be probably little over one third, it is stated. The decrease is due to excessively wet weather in December and January, the chief gathering periods. According to reports from a government apiarist, the crop over the whole of New Zealand is less than usual, although definite production figures will not be available for some time. (Dept. of Commerce—Confectionery Foreign Trade News, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1930.)

### UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF CONFECTIONERY AND HONEY January-April

Exports of confectionery, chewing gum, honey during the first four months of this year, were as follows, according to preliminary figures:

Article	Jan.-Mar. 1929	
	Pounds	Value
Confectionery:		
Chocolate	679,407	\$200,718
Other	4,153,572	716,074
Chewing gum	1,193,892	533,121
Honey	2,942,335	253,362
	Jan.-Mar. 1930	
	Pounds	Value
Confectionery:		
Chocolate	630,165	\$178,518
Other	2,935,397	489,613
Chewing gum	1,158,283	483,709
Honey	1,033,099	92,238

The above figures on exports of confectionery do not include shipments to Hawaii, Alaska or to Porto Rico. (Dept. of Commerce—Confectionery Foreign Trade News, Washington D. C., May 29, 1930.)

### HONEY TRADE IN SWEDEN

Sweden produces some honey of high quality and flavor, but domestic production is not sufficient for domestic consumption. Per capita consumption is not large relatively, according to a report, dated April 14, 1930, from Commercial Attache T. O. Klahn, Stockholm. Large quantities are imported, chiefly from New Zealand and Guatemala. Under normal trade conditions, high grade imported honey sells at about 23 cents per pound, C. I. F. Swedish port, but this year it can be imported at 8.5 to 9.1 cents per pound, it is reported. Wholesalers in Stockholm were offering honey in metric ton lots at about 12.2 cents per pound during the second week in April. The retail price

for the best grade of Swedish honey in glass jars varies from about 30.4 to 45.4 cents per pound, the latter figure being for honey in small size containers weighing less than 2.2 pounds. (Dept. of Commerce—Confectionery Foreign Trade News, Washington, D. C., May 9, 1930.)

### Classified Advertisements

**HONEY WANTED, COMB & EXTRACTED**—in all grades, in any quantity. Send sample and best price delivered. C. W. Aeppler, Box 145, Oconomowoc, Wis.

**Wanted**—Honey of the various grades and colors. Send sample and lowest price. The Schultz Honey Company, Ripon, Wisconsin.

**SUNNYLAND** Bees always please. Hustling Threeband Italians. Interesting prices.  
**Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Ala.**

**PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS**  
They are reliable.

## Attention, Beekeepers!

Get our prices before buying beekeepers' supplies. A big saving in sections, hives, supers, frames, etc. We are prepared to give you fair treatment and prompt service at all times.

*Write for our 1930 catalog  
and price list. It's free*

### Marshfield Mfg. Co.

Marshfield, Wis.

50c Each

Thousands Now Ready to Ship

50c Each

### QUEENS—QUEENS—QUEENS

## Berry's Reliable Italian Queens

After thirty-six years of Select Breeding we have a strain of Three-banded Italian Bees that are unsurpassed for disease resistance (especially European Foulbrood), and honey production. Having several branches for the production of honey located in the Northwestern States and Western Canada gives us an excellent opportunity to test our strain from both honey production as well as climatic standpoints. All queens are of select quality. The culls we destroy. Only those that we would use in our own apiaries do we sell to our customer friends. Wings of queens are clipped free of charge on request.

Safe arrival and satisfaction we guarantee. Also we make prompt shipment or when wanted. We have no disease. Our apiaries were the first in the state to be inspected and were found clean. Directions for introduction and a Health Certificate accompany all shipments.

References: The First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala. Any Bee Journal in the U. S. or Canada.

### Price of Our Queens

50c each

Any Number

50c each

**M. C. BERRY & CO., Box 697, Montgomery, Ala., U. S. A.**

## HONEY CONTAINERS

2½ lb. Cans

5 lb. Pails

10 lb. Pails

60 lb. Square Cans

Glassware

Comb Honey Wrappers

Comb Honey Shipping Cases

Write for prices.

.....

# Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

## Queens Queens Queens

Three Banded Italian Queens  
All orders filled by return mail

Our Queens are bred from  
the best stock

Only select drones are  
allowed to fly

No disease—Apiaries under  
state inspection

*Safe arrival and satisfaction  
guaranteed or your money  
will be refunded*

Select Untested, One Grade Only  
1 to 100, 75 cents each

100 or more, \$70.00

Select Tested, \$1.50 each

## Middle Tennessee Apiaries

LEO C. PARKS, Mgr.

Spring Hill, Tennessee

## Gus Dittmer Company Specialties

**Working Your Wax Into Foundation for Cash For You  
and Dittmers Non-Sag Brood Foundation**

Our NON-SAG Brood Foundation, has given absolute satisfaction the past season. Not one word of fault, but any number of commendations, and orders for more of the same. Our Foundation business doubled last season, and we are ready to book early orders now. Write us for samples and prices for early orders now, and we will give you prices that will be as satisfactory as the quality of our Foundation. We furnish a full line of Hives, Sections and all other supplies.

---

## GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# PROMPT SERVICE RIGHT PRICES

from either

## CHICAGO

or

## ST. PAUL



**A. I. Root Co. of Chicago**  
224-230 W. Huron St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

**A. I. Root Co. of St. Paul**  
290 E. Sixth St.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

OCTOBER, 1930

No. 10

## Bulletin Board

DON'T FORGET TO SEND IN YOUR RENEWAL.

STATE CONVENTION—SENATE CHAMBER, STATE  
CAPITOL, MADISON, DECEMBER 4 AND 5.



### AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE CONTRIBUTOR'S SEAL

Our Honey Institute is growing and making splendid progress as is evidenced by a seal which has been prepared to be used by those who contribute funds to the Institute. This is something new to us, and we do not have sufficient information to give much publicity at this time, but we will tell you more about it later. The price on the seal is \$1.75, and it can be secured from Mr. Lewis Parks, Chairman of the Board of Directors, American Honey Institute, care of G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wisconsin.

## Table of Contents

L. T. Bishop Succumbs.

How the Top-Entrance Functions—E. W. Brown.

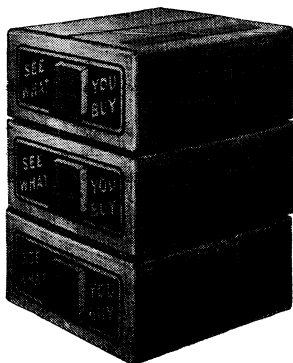
Continuation of Proceedings of the Chautauqua.

Chautauqua Picture.

# Comb Honey Producers

HAVE 1930 IN STEP WITH MODERN MERCHANDISING BY WRAPPING COMB HONEY IN

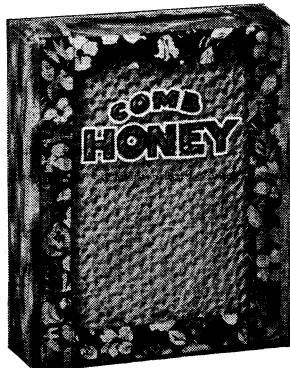
## AEPPLER DISPLAY 'O WRAPPERS



The Modern Merchant believes in the open display of goods.

**HAVE  
EVERY  
SECTION A  
DISPLAY  
CASE**

Designs registered—all rights reserved



Pack comb honey in corrugated cases and save money. In comparative DRUM TESTS, the wooden case and honey was completely damaged with ONE drop; whereas honey packed in corrugated cases after TWELVE drops, showed less damage to both case and honey!

Cut labor costs, no nailing of cases! Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost than wooden cases!

### PRICES

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 500
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	\$2.60	\$25.00	\$115.00
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	2.50	24.00	110.00
For $4 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	2.50	24.00	110.00

On all orders of fifty cases or more, freight charges PREPAID to any point east of the Rockies in the U. S. and Manitoba and Ontario, Canada. Sample case sent prepaid for 60c to any address in the U. S. and Canada.

Gummed tape for sealing cases,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. roll  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, 80c prepaid to any address.

AEPPLER CASES are the most practical, most economical, and most illustrative comb honey containers on the market.

### WRAP COMB HONEY AND KEEP IT CLEAN

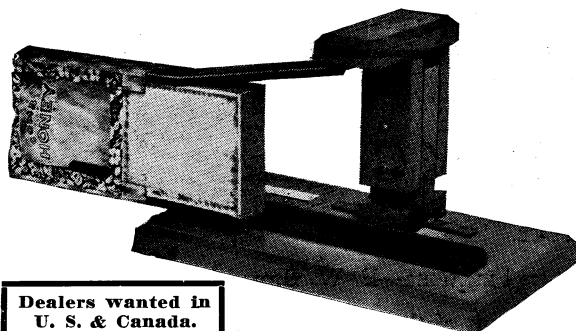
DISPLAY 'O Wrappers are the only mechanical wrappers on the market; require sealing on one end only. Automatic machines have done three-fourths of the work for you! Can be hand wrapped three times as fast as flat wrapper. For quantity work use our machine.

The cellophane used in DISPLAY 'O WRAPPERS is 50% HEAVIER than the cellophane used in competitive wrappers. Strength is an important feature of a GOOD wrapper.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	\$1.10	\$4.95	\$ 9.80
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	1.20	5.40	10.70
For $4 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	1.20	5.40	10.70

**All transportation charges prepaid** to any address in the U. S. and Canada. Sample wrapper sent prepaid for 5c to any address. Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost.

## COMB HONEY PACKAGING MACHINE



**Dealers wanted in  
U. S. & Canada.**

Patent pending U. S. and Canada

**C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY**

Sole Manufacturers and Jobbers

OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

**Wrapping capacity of this machine:** A case of 24 sections in 4 to 7 minutes.

**This time includes sealing one end of each wrapper.**

**Shipped completely assembled and tested. Manufactured to last a lifetime.**

**Price \$8.75**

Prepaid to any address in the U. S. and Canada.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

OCTOBER, 1930

No. 10

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.

Address all communications to 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

## OFFICERS

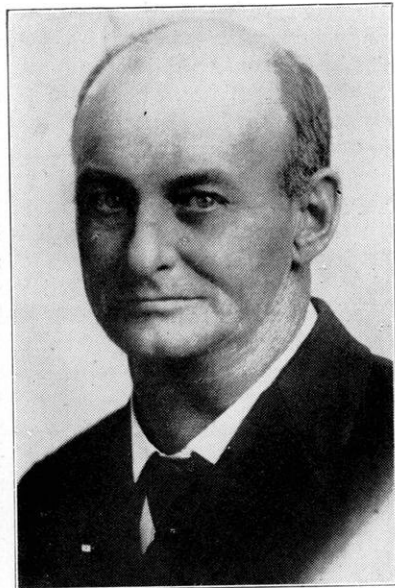
President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	F. E. Matzke, Juda
Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst.....	Prairie du Chien
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....	Greenville
C. A. Wood.....	South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary



LESTER TYLER BISHOP

Sept. 12, 1855—Sept. 16, 1930

We are very sorry indeed to announce the death of L. T. Bishop, 75, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Mr. Bishop had been in very poor health for several months, and died at noon on

Tuesday, Sept. 16, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jerry Donohue.

Mr. Bishop was the first city clerk of Plymouth, Wis.; he was elected clerk of the court in 1893, and served in this capacity two terms. He was a member of the Hub Club in Plymouth and was responsible for founding the library there. He was born Sept. 12, 1855, on a farm near Plymouth, and his early life was spent there. He later moved to Sheboygan, where he conducted a stationery and bookbinding business for many years. Mr. Bishop left this business to devote his full time to his apiary near Greendale, where he was active up to the time of his illness. Many of our members have visited Mr. Bishop in his beeyard, which has been called "the finest apiary site in Wisconsin," located in a forest garden, where he enjoyed solitude only a quarter of a mile from the main highway and only a few miles from Sheboygan.

Mr. Bishop was elected Vice President of the State Association in December of 1923. He held this office during 1924 and 1925, and was elected President of the Association at the annual convention in December of



1927. Mr. Bishop served as President of the Association during 1928 and 1929. Mr. Bishop was very active in the affairs of the Association for many years, and as a member and officer of the State Association, he worked hard and faithfully to build up our organization.

Mr. Bishop is survived by two daughters, one son and eight grandchildren.

---

## HOW THE TOP—ENTRANCE FUNCTIONS

*by*

E. W. BROWN

---

The basic idea or theory involved in the modern top entrance hive has never been published anywhere at any time, so far as I know.

Some years ago, when I began talking about a top entrance to ordinary beekeepers I found that nobody would take me seriously. Sometimes a beekeeper would listen with apparent interest but I could detect by his peculiar side glances that he was secretly wondering how long it would be before my wife would have me led away to an asylum.

So I stopped talking to ordinary beekeepers and selected bigger men. One of these men was the late Arthur C. Miller of Providence, R. I. He took me seriously, as I was sure he would do because he was an analytical thinker as was disclosed in the articles he wrote for the bee journals.

He possessed a bee library of 400 books and he wrote me that so far as he knew no author had ever even remotely touched upon the theory that I had presented to him. He lay awake nights trying in vain to detect a flaw in my theory. He remarked that he had not received such a thrill in years.

He wanted to know what his friend Dundas Todd would think of the idea, and he mentioned two other friends. I believe Mr. Todd didn't

think much of it but he passed the idea on to A. W. Finlay of the Department of Agriculture of Canada, as Mr. Finlay tells in *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, May 1927—page 293, I believe it was. Mr. Finlay is one of the few who took the idea seriously and the Canadian experimental stations are now trying it out.

There has been confusion and misunderstanding on this subject the same as there always has been about various things in bee culture. It seems to be a weakness of both the writers and the readers to think only in terms of their own practice.

As an instance of this a beekeeper, having in mind (no doubt) the new top-entrance, writes to the editor of the *American Bee Journal* (December 1927, page 634) and asks: "What do you think of top-entrance hives? Would it be advisable for me to put two or three colonies in such hives this falls?" The editor did not advise it because, he said, he had tested a top entrance, with the bottom entrance also open for the removal of dead bees, many years ago and abandoned it as not practical.

As the modern top-entrance hive must have a tightly closed bottom it is plainly evident that the editor had one thing in mind and the beekeeper had (perhaps unconsciously) another.

Other subscribers to the journal are thus led into confusion.

If beekeepers were aware of the merits and the demerits of the top-entrance hive, and if they understood the basic principles involved, I believe there would be much aroused thoughtfulness.

The farther north a beekeeper may live, or the more trouble he may have in wintering his bees and bringing them up to full strength for an early harvest, the greater is his need of a top-entrance hive of a suitable construction.

This new type of entrance is not a mere hole in the top part of the hive

as some may suppose. Uninformed experimenters who are using a mere hole are liable to give the top-entrance idea a bad reputation when they report the results of their tests.

The real top-entrance must have a baffle-plate, an inwardly projecting entryway and a closed bottom that is really closed tight and weatherproof. The mere tacking on of a strip of lath to close the conventional entrance at the bottom will not do for perfect results. The action of the sun and weather would likely warp the lath and crack the seal. This would cause a draft through the hive and upset the

vacuous principle involved in the top-entrance.

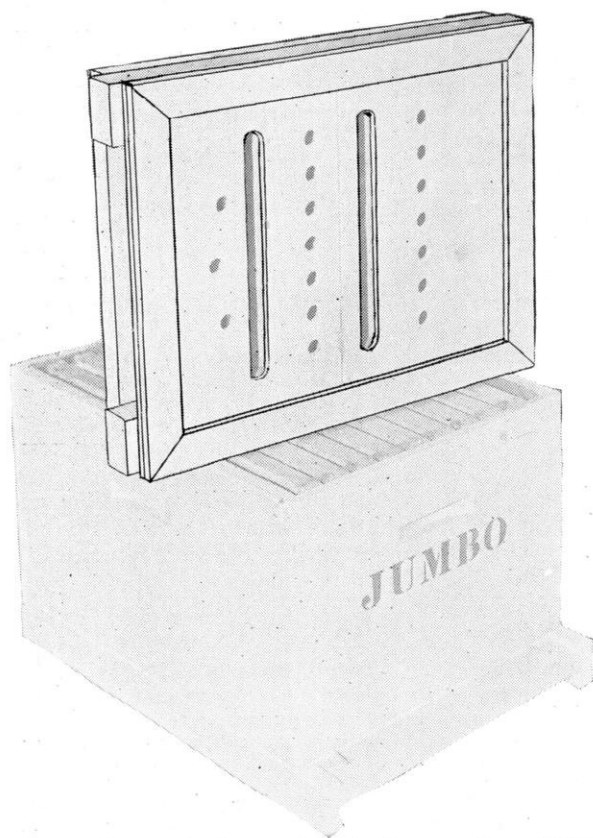
Arthur C. Miller wrote me, some years ago, that if my top-entrance ever came into general use it would spell the doom of slipshod beekeeping. I hardly think it will do that because we have always had careless or slipshod beekeepers and they sometimes have an uncanny way of "getting by" with their methods or their lack of methods.

The top-entrance is a great economizer of bee vitality in cold climates. The direct escape of bee heat and the direct entrance of cold air is efficiently avoided by the peculiar construction

which is based upon a vacuous principle which I hope to make clear. What loss of heat there is is principally by radiation through the walls and bottom of the hive.

Carbon dioxide and vapor from the breath of the bees is automatically exchanged for fresh air by slow convection within the inwardly projecting entryway. The proper adjustment of this entryway is arrived at by observing the bee behavior, preferably by flash light at night.

The functioning of the top-entrance is illustrated by blowing hot smoke into an upright bottle. The smoke cannot escape upward except by a slow convection; how slow depending upon the size and length of the neck of the bottle. As the smoke tends to rise it also tends to create a



A Top-Entrance Device turned on edge to expose the perforated bottom-plate arranged to be supported to a double bee-space above the top-bars of the brood combs below. Note the thick dew-proof side-walls. The top-plate is made dew-proof by warm packing on top of it.

vacuum within the bottle and this of course checks its action.

If, now, you knock a hole in the bottom of the bottle the outside air will press in at the bottom and push the smoke out. This would represent the ordinary bottom-entrance hive condition with a porous covering or an air-leaking cover while the normal bottle represents the true top-entrance principle.

If there are any who do not grasp my vacuous idea of warm air retention they may look at it in another way: the warm air meets the cold air in the inwardly projecting entrance and each opposes the other to a practical standstill, the efficiency of the opposition depending upon the proper entrance adjustment. By the time the fresh air reaches the bees it has been warmed.

Now let us consider the condition in an ordinary bottom-entrance hive on a cold winter day. I presume that we all will agree that warm air rises to the top of the hive. In a scientific sense, however, this is not strictly correct. Warm air, like warm water, has a certain weight per unit of volume, and anything that has weight naturally will fall to the ground unless something keeps it pushed up. In a bathroom hot-water tank the hottest water is kept pushed up to the top by the cooler and heavier water at the bottom. Because hot water is lighter it floats on top of the cold water. In just this same way the warm air in a hive floats on the heavier cold air at the bottom.

The cold air entering at the bottom of an ordinary hive presses upward under the bees in seeking its level with the outside air. As most of the sealed hive covers in common use are not really sealed after cold weather sets in it matters little whether the bees have a sealed cover or a porous covering.

As the heat radiates from the bees it is pushed upward and out through the upper leaks. This ventilates the colony and when these upper leaks hap-

pen to be of just the right capacity it saves much labor on the part of the bees in artificial ventilation and fair wintering results.

At its best, however, this old fashioned system is faulty from a colony-welfare standpoint for the reason that the bees cannot radiate their heat downward against the direct incoming cold in zero weather; the lowermost bees are chilled and finally die every time there is a sub-zero cold snap, resulting in the accumulation of from one to three quarts, or more of dead bees on the bottom-board in the spring.

Bees with a top entrance and a tightly closed bottom have no direct cold air pressing in under them; they radiate heat downward and can reach their winter stores in any part of a two-story hive. They cluster loosely and are warm without an abnormal generation of heat with its attendant loss of colony vitality.

Where a strong colony is wintering with a truly sealed cover, or with a covering too tight to eliminate the accumulation of carbon dioxide, you usually can feel the warm air pouring out of the bottom entrance on the back of your hand; or by holding a piece of glass in front of the entrance drops of water form from the warm vapor. This indicates that the bees are resorting to artificial ventilation to avoid death from the need of oxygen. Common sense tells us that warm air does not flow down and out of its own accord. All exhalation from animal life rises. This is explained in up-to-date sanitary engineering literature in its relation to heating and ventilating. Does anybody want to suggest that carbon dioxide is heavier and will sink?

There are other points of difference between the two types of hives that ought not to be overlooked. Consider how the queen keeps the brood well toward the entrance. She does this in spite of the fact that warmth is also a

great attraction and is to be found at the top end of the hive while the entrance is in the bottom. It is the law of the hive that the clustered brood-warmers shall be stationed between the entrance and the all-important food stores so as to be able to ward off enemy invasions for the honey.

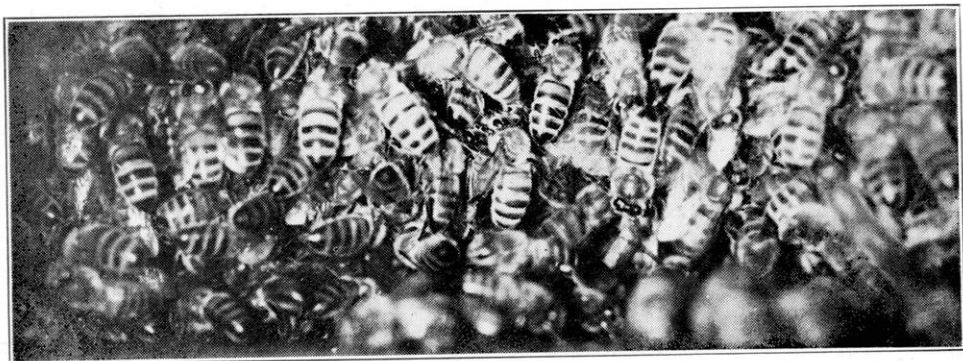
The top-entrance is true to nature: the two great queen attractions, warmth and proximity of the entrance, are both at one end of the hive—the top.

Many questions have been asked and usually they indicate that the theory of the top-entrance is not grasp-

chamber below the brood?" (From, H. L. Luce, Cortez, Colorado.)

My answer to this is that it would not happen with a properly constructed top entrance and with a tightly closed bottom.

Mr. Luce's bees were forced upward by the intense direct cold pressing in under them from the bottom entrance. It was impossible for the bees to radiate heat downward against this direct cold air, so the bees could only cluster tightly where they were and starve with food just a few inches under them.



A close-up view within the winter entrance, as revealed by a pocket flash-light at night. The bees apparently are not disturbed by the light, provided they are not disturbed by jarring the hive.

ed, or that bee requirements for comfort are not carefully studied.

A question from the owner of 500 colonies in Colorado may be of interest, so I will read it:

"Your food-chamber is below the brood. Now, many times I have had this happen: A rousing big colony would be allowed to winter in two stories with practically all the honey stores in the lower story, to find—alas! in the spring, the top body full of dead bees (a half bushel), starved to death with 50 pounds of honey directly under them in the lower hive-body; they could not break their cluster to reach it on account of the cold.

"Could not this happen with the top-entrance method, with the food-

Now consider the top-entrance condition. On a few occasions I have had bees winter under the condition described by Mr. Luce; that is, with the lower story containing all the honey. In these cases, after cold weather set in, the bees did not show up at the top entrance but clustered down on and just above the food supply in the lower story. This was possible on account of the tightly closed bottom. A thermometer in the top-entrance in such cases would register about 40 degrees to 45 degrees F (4 degrees to 7 degrees C) when a normal temperature one inch from the clustered bees in a top-entrance would be about 54 degrees F (12 degrees C). These figures are approximate for outside tem-

peratures from 5 degrees F 21 degrees C below zero to 25 degrees F above (—4 degrees C).

In cases where the bees do not cluster in the top-entrance in winter, if it is not caused by a leak or draft, the beekeeper is warned against closing down the entrance merely because there are no bees visible. The entrance should remain at least as large as the normal opening for colonies that are properly clustered above. The normal opening should have an area of about five square inches for normally strong colonies in cold climates. As spring draws near the clustering bees gradually go below to cover the expanding brood.

When the space under the bee-cluster has no cold air leaking into it the bees can radiate heat downward and reach the honey in any part of a two-story hive. One day when the outside temperature was 4 degrees F (20 degrees C) below zero a stem thermometer protruding from a  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch hole at the bottom of a two-story (single walled) hive registered 18 degrees F (—8 degrees C). Another thermometer one inch from the clustered bees in the top-entrance registered the normal 54 degrees F (12 degrees C). The bees were quiet and comfortable. To test their heat generating under a slight stimulus I scraped my hive-tool across the side of the hive and awaited results. Presently the lower thermometer indicated a rising temperature and the mercury continued slowly to rise until 91 degrees F (33 degrees C) was reached. Four hours later (as I was about to retire) I found the lower thermometer registering 90 degrees F (32 degrees C).

The upper thermometer rose to 64 degrees F (18 degrees C) and dropped back to 60 degrees F (16 degrees C). There was but a very slight disturbance, hardly noticeable, at the top.

In my talk about wintering it should be understood that I refer to single-walled hives with no packing

around them but with a warm cushion or suitable insulation on the top only. The side-walls of the top-entrance device should be 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick to prevent the condensation of vapor inside. It is wrong to make these walls of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch lumber for cold climates unless the hives are to be winter-packed.

If 2x8 lumber is ripped into three strips it will do for the side walls if laid flat on the 5-16 inch bottom plate of the entrance unit. This will make the entrance  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inches high on account of the scant measurement of so-called 2 inch lumber. The bottom-plate has a 15-16 inch slot across it about 6 inches from the front edge. This six inch space forms the baffle-plate upon which rest the entrance blocks which extend inward  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. These blocks are about five in number and are the means of adjustment to get the "bottle-neck" or vacuum effect. These blocks are preferably cut with the grain running vertical to insure better fitting without making any allowance for swelling by dampness.

In addition to the slot already mentioned communication with the brood-nest below is had through a second slot behind it with one or more rows of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch holes on each side of it, or the second slot may be omitted and more holes added.

It is optional whether  $\frac{3}{8}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch boards are used for the top plate of the entrance but the thicker lumber will admit of more neglect during the change of season when there may be no packing above.

A double bee-space above the brood top-bars ( $\frac{5}{8}$  to 11-16 inch) is recommended for better ventilation and less swarming.  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch is the proper bottom-board space and not the much-used  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch.

I find it to be the regular thing, year after year, to find no dead bees on the bottom of a top-entrance hive while with the bottom-entrance hive I



Beekeepers' Chautauqua and Field Meet—Madison, Wis., August 13 and 14, 1930

would have from one to three quarts of dead bees as a regular thing every spring.

### THE END

---

### CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDINGS OF BEEKEEPERS' CHAUTAUQUA, MADISON, AUGUST 13 AND 14

---

Mr. E. L. Chambers then talked on the subject of "Apiary Inspection and How it Operates in Wisconsin." Mr. Chambers' paper will be printed in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping." Following Mr. Chambers' talk was a "question box" session which was held for discussion. The meeting adjourned about 4 o'clock and those who had not already inspected the Miller Library were invited to do so. Attendance at the afternoon session—60.

#### *Wednesday Evening*

The evening program started at 7:40 o'clock. Mr. E. R. Root talked about beekeeping many years ago. In his reminiscences he mentioned Langstroth, H. A. King, Mr. Kinby, Mr. Doolittle, Dr. Miller, P. H. Elwood and others.

Mr. Root said—"The effect of the drought on the honey market over the country cannot be told at this time, and I don't believe anyone else can. The beekeepers are hit very hard in southern Ohio, although there is more of a crop in southeastern Ohio. Southern Minnesota is practically all right, Michigan, New York all have crops of honey. The general effect should put a stiffer price on honey."

"I am trying to sell honey and talk the wonderful things that the Kellogg Company is doing. I was in the Kellogg Company plant the other day and met Miss Barber. The women in her Department are going out talking honey all the time. I wonder how

many of you appreciate having the word 'honey' put on all packages of corn flakes, millions and millions of which go out every day. The Kellogg Company is doing splendid work, and we know they are spreading the gospel of honey over the country. If you ever get anywhere near Battle Creek, look over their immense establishment there, a plant which covers acres and acres of ground."

"Honey is going into bread and cakes" these draw the moisture from the atmosphere, and make them superior to cakes and breads which do not contain honey."

Mrs. Mildred G. Day, of the Home Economics Department of the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, was next on the program. Mrs. Day said—"The Kellogg Company is one of the beekeepers' best friends; I have learned a lot about honey, and I want to be your best friend, too."

Through the courtesy of the Madison Gas and Electric Company, arrangements were made for an electric refrigerator and an electric stove for Mrs. Day's demonstration.

Mrs. Day first demonstrated how honey-all bran muffins should be made. The recipe for these is as follows—

2 tablespoons of butter or other shortening.

½ cup honey.

Cream the butter and honey together (Mrs. Day here pointed out that honey and butter cream together much easier than sugar and butter.) Add to this one egg, well beaten, 1 cup of milk, and two cups of Kellogg's all bran; Mix these ingredients together and let them soak.

Then sift one and one half cups flour to which 3 teaspoonsful of Royal baking powder have been added (level measurements), and ½ teaspoonful salt. Stir these in only until the flour disappears. Mrs. Day said that in order to get a nicer and better shaped

muffin, the muffin batter should not be beaten.

Fill the muffin tins about two-thirds full with the batter. On top of some of these, add pieces of apple which have been peeled and cut up and covered with granulated sugar and cinnamon.

The muffins should be baked at a temperature of 400°F.

### Classified Advertisements

**HONEY WANTED, COMB & EXTRACTED**—in all grades, in any quantity. Send sample and best price delivered. C. W. Aeppler, Box 145, Oconomowoc, Wis.

**Wanted**—Honey of the various grades and colors. Send sample and lowest price. The Schultz Honey Company, Ripon, Wisconsin.

**SUNNYLAND** Bees always please. Hustling Threeband Italians. Interesting prices.  
**Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Ala.**

## HONEY CONTAINERS

2½ lb. Cans

5 lb. Pails

10 lb. Pails

60 lb. Square Cans

Glassware

Comb Honey Wrappers

Comb Honey Shipping Cases

Write for prices.

.....

## Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

## Gus Dittmer Company Specialties

**Working Your Wax Into Foundation for Cash For You  
and Dittmers Non-Sag Brood Foundation**

Our NON-SAG Brood Foundation, has given absolute satisfaction the past season. Not one word of fault, but any number of commendations, and orders for more of the same. Our Foundation business doubled last season, and we are ready to book early orders now. Write us for samples and prices for early orders now, and we will give you prices that will be as satisfactory as the quality of our Foundation. We furnish a full line of Hives, Sections and all other supplies.

## GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN



**It Was the Hottest Summer,**

**but---**

**Combs on 3-Ply Foundation**

**Did *Not* Melt Down**

Many complaints of combs melting down during the terrific heat of July and August came to us, but not one case of the Three-ply comb. "Its strength is in the comb."



**A. I. Root Co. of Chicago**  
224-230 W. Huron St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

**A. I. Root Co. of St. Paul**  
290 E. Sixth St.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

NOVEMBER, 1930

No. 11

## Bulletin Board

DEC. 4 & 5, ANNUAL CONVENTION, MADISON, WITH  
HEADQUARTERS AT PARK HOTEL—BOARD OF  
MANAGERS' MEETING, 7:00 P. M. DEC. 3, AT  
PARK HOTEL

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK—November 7-14

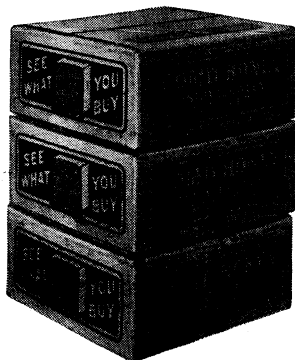
(Details and suggestions included in this issue)

*Don't forget to tune in on Betty Crocker's "Honey-for Health"  
Broadcast November 7 over the National Broadcasting Chain, and  
tell your friends and customers about, it, -too. - - - - -*

## Table of Contents

Convention Notice  
National Honey Week  
American Honey Producers' League Meeting  
Notes from Marketing Agent—Mr. Gwin  
Buzzes About Wisconsin—G. E. Marvin  
American Honey Institute Notes  
Hospital Honey Helpings  
Hamburg Honey Market  
Honey Trade in Guatemala  
Beekeeping in New Zealand  
Scientists Reviving Various Uses of Honey  
Honey Meringue  
Norway's Honey Importation

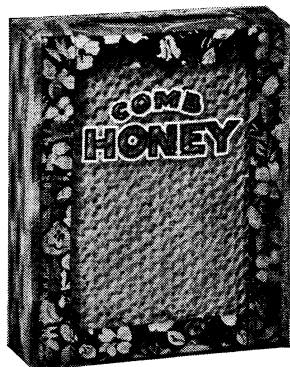
# Aeppler Display 'O Wrappers



The Modern Merchant believes in the open display of goods.

**HAVE  
EVERY  
SECTION A  
DISPLAY  
CASE**

Designs registered—all rights reserved



Pack comb honey in corrugated cases and save money. In comparative DRUM TESTS, the wooden case and honey was completely damaged with ONE drop; whereas honey packed in corrugated cases after TWELVE drops, showed less damage to both case and honey!

Cut labor costs, no nailing of cases! Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost than wooden cases!

## PRICES

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 500
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	\$2.60	\$25.00	\$115.00
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	2.50	24.00	110.00
For $4 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ----	2.50	24.00	110.00

On all orders of fifty cases or more, freight charges PREPAID to any point east of the Rockies in the U. S. and Manitoba and Ontario, Canada. Sample case sent prepaid for 60c to any address in the U. S. and Canada.

Gummed tape for sealing cases,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lb. roll  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, 80c prepaid to any address.

AEPPLER CASES are the most practical, most economical, and most illustrative comb honey containers on the market.

## WRAP COMB HONEY AND KEEP IT CLEAN

DISPLAY 'O Wrappers are the only mechanical wrappers on the market; require sealing on one end only. Automatic machines have done three-fourths of the work for you! Can be hand wrapped three times as fast as flat wrapper. For quantity work use our machine.

The cellophane used in DISPLAY 'O WRAPPERS is 50% HEAVIER than the cellophane used in competitive wrappers. Strength is an important feature of a GOOD wrapper.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ -----	\$1.10	\$4.95	\$ 9.80
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ -----	1.20	5.40	10.70
For $4 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ----	1.20	5.40	10.70

All transportation charges prepaid to any address in the U. S. and Canada. Sample wrapper sent prepaid for 5c to any address. Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost.

## COMB HONEY PACKAGING MACHINE

The only practical comb honey packaging machine on the market. Manufactured to last a life time. Price \$8.75 prepaid to any address.

## GLASS JARS

The lowest prices in history.

Size	Packed	Price with caps
5 oz.	24	\$ .70
8 oz.	24	.75
16 oz.	24	1.00
3 lb.	12	.75

Glass priced F.O.B. Oconomowoc—24 hour service

## C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers and Jobbers

OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

NOVEMBER, 1930

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.

Address all communications to 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	F. E. Matzke, Juda
Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst.....	Prairie du Chien
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....	Greenville
C. A. Wood.....	South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

If any of our members wish us to make reservations for them at the Park Hotel, Madison, we will be glad to do so. The rates for rooms are \$1.25, and up; if two persons occupy the room, the rate is \$1.00 per person, or \$2.00 for the room.

## FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Annual convention of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association will be held December 4 and 5, 1930, with headquarters at the Park Hotel, Madison.

The Board of Managers' Meeting will be held at 7:00 P. M. on the evening of Wednesday, December 3rd, at the Park Hotel.

Present indications are that our program will be very worthwhile. Thursday morning will be devoted to registration, social meeting, announcements, reports of Standing Committees, and appointment of Committees. The report of the Board of Managers will also be given.

Thursday afternoon's program will

open at 1:30 with the President's Address, and the program for Friday will start at 9:00 A. M. with a social meeting. The business session will be held Friday afternoon, as usual.

At 6:00 P. M. Thursday evening a banquet will be held at the Park Hotel. Plans for entertainment are now underway, and we want everybody to come and have a good time.

A complete program for the convention will appear in the December issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

Don't forget these dates—

December 4 and 5  
Beekeepers' Convention  
Park Hotel  
Madison, Wis.

The annual meeting of the American Honey Producers' League and other beekeeping organizations to be held at Toronto, February 9-12, promises to mark a forward step in the progress of the industry. At this time problems of great importance to the industry will receive attention.

According to present plans the American Honey Institute and the Bee

Industries Association will hold their meetings on Monday, February 9th and the Apiary Inspectors of America and Ontario beekeepers will meet in conjunction with the league program of February 10 to 12.

Arrangements for these meetings are being made through a committee representing the Ontario Beekeepers' Association and Ontario Honey Producers' Cooperative. Wm. A. Weir of Toronto who is chairman of this committee reports that plans are shaping up nicely for the entertainment of the delegates. An honey exhibit is being planned as one of the side lights of the program.

M. C. TANQUARY

President of the American Honey Producers League

J. A. MUNROE

Sec'y-Treas.

---

### NATIONAL HONEY WEEK NOVEMBER 7 TO 14

---

*Betty Crocker of Gold Medal Fame  
Will start This Important Week  
With a "Honey For Health"  
Broadcast On November 7 Over  
The National Broadcasting Chain  
—Be Sure To Tune In!*

(A notice of Betty Crocker's Schedule is included in this issue)

#### SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR BEEKEEPERS

Arrange *Honey Displays* and *Exhibits* everywhere—grocery stores, drug stores, department stores, hardware stores, ice cream parlors, restaurants, hotels, banks, theatres, floral stores, bakery stores, schools, candy shops. Include also: Observation hive of bees, educational posters and signs.

*Displays should be:* neat, clean, attractive, educational, well labelled.

*Displays may consist of:* jars of honey, combs of honey, dishes or jars of food made with honey, fresh salads dressed with honey (changed of-

ten enough to be always fresh and appealing) sandwiches, cakes and cookies, breads, candies, sundaes, miscellaneous-jellies, popcorn balls, etc.

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: 10c. If you wanted instructions for drugstore, grocery store, bakery shop and bank; the set would cost 40c. 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 for you: wives, mothers, sisters, aunts, cooking school experts, nurses, teachers, cousins, daughters, 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. 15c 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: 25c.

These talks are suitable for club meetings, school groups, luncheons, health groups and the like.

#### *Radio Broadcasts*

Get your local broadcasting group to include references to National Honey Week, Exhibits at Local Stores, Demonstrations and also get them to give a honey recipe or two

that week to tie it up with National Honey Week.

Every State Beekeepers' Association should be able to get one of its University Home Economic Instructors interested in broadcasting honey recipes over the University Station that week.

Three Special Honey Broadcasts—each one containing three recipes and special introduction concerning the attractiveness of honey dishes. Each broadcast—10c.

### *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, 10c: "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 50c 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 7th 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.

President Seefeldt sent me an invitation to attend a beekeepers' festival in Washington County on Saturday, September 13th.

Over a year ago, your president and I discussed the matter of a festival, its possibilities and so forth, but due to expenses involved, such a project was not carried out last year. This year, Mr. Seefeldt undertook what he thought to be a big project and put on a festival that will long be remembered by all those present. The plan was a new one and a great deal of experimenting was necessary.

The meeting was held in a hall in an inland town, namely, Kohlsville. Mr. Seefeldt was ably assisted by County Agent Byrns and the principals of the Kewaskum schools.

Several placards, all relating to honey and its uses, were hung along the walls. A large Kellogg advertisement pertaining to fruit, cereals and

honey was placed on the stage surrounded by pails and jars of honey. Each man that came was charged fifty (50) cents which gave him dancing privileges, lunch and so forth. Ladies as well as the children as usual got by free and various schemes for prizes were given away. County association members furnished the honey. They likewise furnished the lunch.

Washington County is also fortunate in having a beekeeper who has a family orchestra, and folks, I tell you, it is a real orchestra. Anyone interested in real music for dancing or entertainment purposes, should write the VOLINSKY ORCHESTRA, Allenton, Wisconsin. Well, when the crowd assembled, the dance started. Did they ever dance—and how! I was there too.

Putting this matter in a nut shell, your President put this thing across, paid all expenses and put between \$20 and \$25 in their county association treasury.

Here is a possibility for all County Associations. You could have a real good picnic in the day time, getting one class of people together, and then in the evening, getting those too busy to come during the day. Think this matter over seriously, County Officers. It may help you in promoting some project for your benefit.

JAMES GWIN

In charge, Honey Marketing

### Buzzes About Wisconsin

GEORGE E. MARVIN

"The heat and burden of the long summer day are gone. Work has fallen off among the hives. A few water carriers are still awing; there are cracks yet to be calked with propolis; stray plumes of goldenrod and sprays of pale blue aster linger in

the sheltered coves and cups among the hills; the processions of the flowers pass into the graves and are gone. Pass also the bees".—Dallas Lore Sharp

Wilferd Perrot of Antigo writes the following—"Here in Langlade County the crop is above normal and we could get a fair price for our honey on the local market if it were not for outsiders coming and cutting prices".

J. L. Hooper of Lake Mills, reports—"I got a good crop of medium grade honey—about 5 tons in all—no water white—all colored somewhat, but of good body and flavor. There was as much fall honey as the June and July crop. Golden Rod, Sneezewort and Aster were the fall flowers. The bees worked red clover and alfalfa this summer".

Fredolin Heil of Wausau says, "My average surplus of honey per colony was 34 pounds from 32 colonies. As to prices, money is tight—people don't buy as they used to. I sold most of my honey to old friends at 15c per pound. I don't like to take advantage of a person. I learned by experience that it doesn't pay to get the last pennies out of the other fellow".

H. A. Schaefer of Osseo reports—"This last season was the poorest honey year since I have had bees and I began in 1911. One other year, the season of 1921 was almost as bad. This year we had very little white clover honey or dark fall honey that we extracted and we might as well say no comb honey at all, just a few cases from one yard of 50 colonies, run for comb honey. White clover does not look very promising for next year. We hope that the little that is to be seen does not freeze out this winter".

S. P. Elliott of Menomonie writes—"October 7th found very little brood that wasn't hatched in single

walled hives, but in the double walled hives there was 2 or 3 frames of brood in all stages. If the bees have plenty of stores for winter, they will come out in the spring rather light in number due to the queens quitting laying early. The bees brought in very little fall nectar and have used up a full super of honey in the last 5 weeks.

Our best yard with 40 old colonies and 60 packages received April 11 brought in an average of 40 pounds. The next 100 which were requeened June 1 brought in an average of 31 pounds per colony. The yard with 25 old colonies and 75 third yard with 25 old colonies and 75 packages received May 6 brought in an average of 21.6 pounds besides colonies which were packages received from April 14 to June 6, and fed on sugar syrup, had to build their own comb have just enough honey to winter over on.

The honey we did get is mostly basswood and grades light amber. With a shortage of honey all over the market ought to get caught up and next year we should see honey moving better. Rains of the last three weeks will help the clovers, which surely need a boost after all the dry weather we experienced this summer".

H. R. Lawton of La Farge writes. "Beekeeping in this locality this season scarcely paid expenses. Most of the clover was killed by late spring frosts and part of the basswood was also hit.

Large numbers of Basswood trees have been cut for timber. Our bees were in the best of condition at the beginning of the season but we realized only about one-fourth of a crop. No more than enough to supply our local demand. Some of the beekeepers in this locality did not extract a single pound. The honey we did get is of a very good quality and

nearly everyone that bought some, come back for more.

The bees seem to be in good condition at the present time and we hope for a much better honey flow another year".

The following report is from G. N. Morris of Beloit and it shows what a good sized swarm did in a city when it was properly taken care of. "On May 10 I caught a very large swarm of bees and it took two eight frame hives to hold all of the bees. When the honey flow started I raised the two bodies and placed an empty super on the bottom board. In 6 days I raised the three bodies and placed a fourth on the bottom and so forth until the colony was 7 supers high. In all, I have taken 220 pounds of extracted from the colony and still have 85 pounds left for winter stores. This swarm is not a bit cross in spite of all the handling. From now on my plan is to place supers at the bottom instead of on top of the brood nest".

The following letter was received from one of our beekeepers in reply to a renewal letter. Certainly, the members of the Association should begin to think very seriously about the matter of price-cutting, because there really is no necessity for it and how long can our Association continue if we cannot bring about standard prices for packages bearing the Badger Brand labels?

Warrens, Wis.

Sept. 19, 1930

"Mr. H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wis.  
Dear Mr. Wilson:

I regret to inform you that at present I am obliged to drop out of your order and sure hope I can come back again next year.

I haven't got more than one-tenth of a crop on account of this severe draught, and what little honey I got there is no sale for and price cutters are worse than ever.



There is one thing wrong with this Association, through no fault of its leaders, and that is to standardize prices, at least on Badger Brand honey, that is our biggest weakness; Badger Brand honey is selling at all sorts of prices.

I found stores selling No. 1, Wisconsin honey as low as 15c. I asked them what nice honey like that cost them, and they said 12 1-2c. Now, tell me, how can a man get 20 c for No. 1 when others are selling at 12 1-2c. Badger Brand honey in tin I found retailing at 10c.

I tell you, beekeeping is bunk at such prices and then our County Agent said it's no use to cuss the price cutter. He's right, hanging is what he needs. But to suggest grading and joining the Badger Brand group as a remedy to get around the price cutter is bunk again, as part of the price cutters live inside the Badger Brand circle.

Whenever the Association changes into a Union and standardizes the price on Badger Brand Honey, it will be a Union worth while for every beekeeper to join who wants protection. We need Badger stickers for our sections, too. If you wish to print part or all of this letter, I have no objection, only I would like to see a copy of it.

Hope to be with you in another year.

Your friend,  
Otto Scholze"

---

#### AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

---

Your Editor believes that the American Honey Institute is the most important institution in American beekeeping today and that it deserves more individual support from our beekeepers that is being given. Every beekeeper in American could well afford to pay from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per year to the Institute for the honey

publicity that is being developed by the Institute, and we wish that members of our Association might help out in this great cause, in spite of the present depression. Unless our beekeepers take upon themselves the matter of helping to finance the Institute, we cannot go on indefinitely, and today we have some very good news to present to you.

Letters from the American Honey Institute are being sent regularly to the following Wisconsin Dietitians: Ethel Milzer, 759 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Sr. M. Immaculata, St. Catherine's Hospital, Kenosha, Wisconsin, M. W. E. Cruise, Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

A copy of the October letter follows:

Oct. 1, 1930

To satisfy and provide proper nourishment to persons who are suffering from all sorts of digestive disturbances, surgical treatment and mental ailments is the extremely difficult problem of the hospital dietitian. It is by no means easy to satisfy the tastes and food desires of normal persons, let alone ill ones, but while the problem is difficult it is interesting for it allows the dietitian outlets for her culinary imagination and for the application of her knowledge of nutrition.

The psychological effect the food tray has on the patient is most important to his proper recovery. If some healthful ingredient will add to the palatability of the patient's food several noticeable results may be obtained when that ingredient is used. Not only will the patient happily anticipate meal time but his appetite will be stimulated. It means a great deal to the hospital dietitian to have the food she prepares eaten because her charges really enjoy it and not because they think they have to.

In the past "Honey Helpings" have been adapted only to service in the home. But after meeting you at The Kellogg Booth during the American Dietetic Convention recently held at Toronto, I feel you too may like to incorporate some of our simple but tasty and nutritious honey combinations in your hospital menus. May we suggest the enclosed honey combinations for quantitative cookery and disturbed digestive tracts.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE  
Honey Specialist

What better advertising could we get?

And here is further important material which is being sent out by the Institute.

#### "ENCOURAGE THE USE OF NATURAL SUGARS

Is *Honey* in your DIET LIST?

The actual success of the hospital dietitian, visiting nurse, health worker and dietetic consultant is not alone measured by the results secured while the patient is in the hospital or in your care but by the patient's practices in food selection when he is out on his own. If the food adviser can convince or teach the individual enough of the value of properly balancing his food combinations so that he will eat the foods which will help to improve his physical condition, then and only then can permanent health be secured.

We hear much of the excessive use of sugar but still our health workers have been rather unconcerned about the very important part sugar plays in the diet. It is true, is it not, that food excesses are inclined to be closely associated with food likes? Most of our dietetic errors come from excesses but if our food intake were balanced by proper selection, the dangers would be negligible.

*Honey* is of course the best sugar for it is the favorite natural sugar. It contains small amounts of phosphoric acid, calcium, nitrates, sulphates, and carbonates which combined with the salts of lime and iron contribute to the important mineral content of the food supply. The complete analysis of honey is given in the Institute sheets, "Food Value of Honey."

Physiologists are now aware that a generous supply of an easily digested carbohydrate is one of the best stimulants in acute fever, prolonged anesthesia, for a short fast, for mountain climbing, for a forced march or any physical emergency. Honey fully meets the requirements for an easily digested carbohydrate food.

Doctor Banting, the discoverer of insulin, has called attention to the incidence of diabetes in people who consume cane sugar in large quantities. In a lecture given recently in England he stated that among the natives of Dominico, where sugar cane is one of the main articles of diet, diabetes is practically never found. The sugar cane is eaten by the natives in the raw or unrefined state. However, among the wealthy Spaniards of Dominico, who consume large quantities of refined cane sugar instead of the raw sugar cane, the incidence of diabetes is surprisingly high.

It is further pointed out by Dr. Banting that the effect of the ingestion of refined cane sugar is even more startling in India where there is no diabetes amongst the poor classes and where 40% of the wealthy class over fifty years of age are diabetic.

A statement from Dr. Banting applicable to our own country is as follows: (Edinburgh Med. J., 36: 18, January 1929, Banting, F. G.) "In the United States the incidence of diabetes has increased proportion-

ately with the consumption per capita of cane sugar. One *cannot help but conclude* that in the heating and recrystallization of the natural sugar cane something is altered which leaves the refined product a *dangerous food-stuff*."

It would seem then that it is our responsibility, if we are to improve the health of the nation, to ENCOURAGE THE USE OF HONEY, the NATURAL SUGAR. Who is in better position to give out this information than our doctors, nurses dietitians and public health workers?

American Honey Institute will provide you with recipes and suggestions so that your patients will know how to use honey most effectively, economically and successfully. Room 410, Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Indiana."

Such statements will be of unlimited value in providing material for sales talks in selling honey, and still greater publicity has been developed for the good of the beekeeping industry. Miss Betty Crocker, of the General Mills, Inc., will broadcast kitchen-tested honey recipes over the National Broadcasting System on Friday, November 7. Turn to your nearest station of the National Broadcasting Chain at 9:30 A. M. to get this program—KYW of Chicago, WHO at Des Moines, or WOC of Davenport. Or, if you miss Miss Crocker's broadcast at that time, see if you can get the program at 10:30 A. M over WEAf, at New York, WRC at Washington, or WGY at Schenectady.

Tell every woman you can in your community of this broadcast; personally inform the chairman of your local woman's club, and if possible get two or three notices in your local newspaper.

The American Honey Institute has worked with Miss Crocker's Depart-

ment for over a year, and Miss Fischer is particularly interested in having you drop a postal card to Miss Crocker, following the broadcast, letting her know that you have listened.

Miss Fischer has prepared some honey recipes for hospital use. And we believe that it would be well worth your while to copy out some or all of these recipes and take them around to the Dietitian of your local hospital.

## HOSPITAL HONEY HELPINGS

### *Honey Meringue*

Small No. 1, 1-2 cup Honey, 1 egg white; Large No. 1, 4 cups Honey, 8 egg whites; Small No. 2 1-3 cup Honey, 1 egg white; Large No. 2, 3 cups Honey, 9 egg whites.

Method: Place egg white and honey in bowl of electrical mixer together and turn on Speed 2\*, allowing mixture to whip until it peaks (use whip attachment.) From 8 to 10 minutes required depending on amount made up and size of electrical mixer.

No. 1 may be used for icing, or as whipped cream. Delightful variations secured by adding grated orange rind, cocoa, dates, figs or nuts.

No. 2 used for macaroons, frozen desserts and as whipped cream in case No. 1 is found too flavorful.

### *Honey Macaroons*

Small: 1 cup Honey Meringue No. II, 2 cups Kellogg's Corn Flakes or Rice Krispies, 1 cup Cocoanut, 1-2 cup nut meats; Large: 5 cups Honey Meringue No. II, 2 cups Kellogg's Corn Flakes or Rice Krispies, 5 cups Cocoanut, 2 1-2 cups nut meats.

Method: Mix cereal, cocoanut and nut meats. Add Meringue. Drop by spoonful (use tablespoon size of measuring spoon set) on cookie

sheet. Bake 25 to 30 min. in slow oven—300 to 325 degrees F. Yield: Small—20 to 24 macaroons, Large—100 to 120 macaroons. Serve with frozen desserts, light afternoon refreshment, with fruit sauces for supper.

#### *Convalescent's Delight*

Small: 1-2 cup Honey, 3 table-spoonsful Shortening, 1 egg, 1 cup flour. 1-2 cup Cocomalt, 2 teaspoons Baking Powder, 1-8 teaspoon salt; Large: 2 1-2 cups Honey, 1 cup Shortening, 5 eggs, 5 cups flour (1 1-4 lb.), 2 1-2 cups Cocomalt, 3 1-2 tablespoons Baking Powder, 1 1-2 teaspoons salt.

Method: Blend Honey, shortening and egg (Use Speed 2\* for about 4 minutes). Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk to egg, honey and shortening mixture, running on speed 1 for about 5 or 6 minutes. Yield: Small—8 to 10 tea or cup cakes; Large—50 cup cakes. Pile high with Honey Meringue No. 1 as an icing.

#### *Frozen Fruit Pudding*

Small: 1 cup Honey Meringue No. 2, 1-2 pint Whipping Cream, 1 cup Fruit Dices (Pineapple, Peach, Cherry, or of Macaroon Pieces); Large: 4 cups Honey Meringue No. 2, 1 Quart Whipping Cream, 4 cups Fruit Dices or Macaroon pieces.

Method: Whip cream, add fruit to Honey Meringue and fold into whipped cream. Turn into freezing tray of automatic refrigerator and freeze. Yield: Small—6 to 8 servings; Large—25 to 30 servings.

\* Kitchen Aid was used.

American Honey Institute  
Indianapolis, Indiana

### HAMBURG HONEY MARKET

Honey is very popular in Germany and the demand from year to year is fairly constant. According to

local importers and wholesale dealers, Germany's annual consumption of honey varies between 33,000,000 pounds and 44,000,000 pounds, but this estimate is merely approximate inasmuch as there are many hives scattered throughout the rural districts of the country and no official figures covering their yield are available.

Ordinarily, Germany produces about two-thirds of the honey consumed in the country, and must import the other third. During 1927, and 1928, however, a larger proportion was imported, as Germany's crop was poor and the crops in the United States and Central America were excellent.

The 1928 German honey crop on the whole may be designated a normal, average, medium crop. Dealers consulted estimate it at between 17,600,000 and 19,800,000 pounds. Though crops in the southern and part of the eastern sections, where favorable weather conditions prevailed, were good, (especially in the South) and crops in central and certain portions of eastern Germany were medium, and northern districts, which experienced exceedingly bad weather, produced a very poor crop. In the district stretching from the northern part of the province of Hannover over the Rhineland to the Dutch border, a section ordinarily producing Heide Honig (Heather Honey), the weather conditions were very bad, with the result that there is practically no Heide Honig this season.

The result of the extreme cold of last winter is not yet ascertained, but it is believed that domestic beekeepers received a further setback. It is reported that many bees were killed by the cold, the worst in these regions for fifty years. Further vegetation has been very slow this spring, and the blooming time is late.

These factors are expected to make the 1929 honey crop one of the poorest in years, and only exceptional weather can offset the damage already done.

Although more honey is imported from the United States than from any other country, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti and Chili also ship considerable quantities into Germany.

German imports of honey during 1926, 1927, and 1928, and the first three months of 1929, together with the amounts furnished by the principal countries of origin, are given in the table below:

**GERMANY'S IMPORTS OF HONEY**  
(stated in metric tons of 2204.6 pounds)

	1926	1927	1928	1929 Jan-Mar.
Total Imports:	5,468	7,834	9,371	2,993
Imports from:				
Chile	409	551	1,029	208
Cuba	755	1,290	1,355	562
Guatemala	1,050	685	708	162
Haiti	609	668	875	198
United States	1,248	2,972	2,879	976
Other countries	1,397	1,668	2,525	887
Total Exports:	8	7	20	10

For table use there is a fair demand in this district for the yellow or clear varieties of honey, particularly for what is generally known as "California" alfalfa, sage, orange blossom and sweet white clover varieties. There is no market for the dark or buckwheat honey, as it is unpopular in its natural state because of its strong taste. Small amounts of such honey are used by the bakeries, but the demand is usually met by the domestic producers and it does not, therefore, enter into the overseas trade to any great extent. The slight demand for the dark varieties is met by the Central American producers.

General economic and industrial conditions having an effect upon the purchasing power of the people influence the demand for honey. Although it is very popular, honey is

not regarded as an essential, and the consumption depends upon the price. When honey prices are high, in relation to those of jam, jelly and syrup, the demand naturally falls. (American Consul E. Talbot Smith, Hamburg, Germany, June 7, 1929).

## HONEY TRADE IN GUATEMALA

The honey industry in Guatemala which was said to have been in a flourishing condition last year, is reported to be in difficulties, owing to low prices and lesser demand from foreign markets. Local buyers were offering up to \$8.00 per 100 pounds F O B railway station in 1929, and producers doing their own exporting were obtaining prices equivalent to \$10.00 to \$11.00 per 100 at station. Opening prices this year from local buyers were \$6.00 and were later reduced to \$5.00 per 100. As a result, producers were said to have held off for higher prices which did not materialize, and offerings were made at \$4.00 about the first week of August.

Guatemalan honey is said to be of high grade and is sold at relatively high prices in foreign consuming countries. The local industry is located in the districts of Barberena, Antigua, Escuintla, Mazatenango, and Costa Cuca and the best grade is said to come from the desert region around El Progreso and El Rancho. In the latter district, honey comes from hardwood trees such as logwood and lignum vitae, but most of it is from a weed with a yellow flower called Chichinguaste. Much honey is produced in the coffee country from trees, climbing vines and shrubs, but little is made from coffee trees as the flowering season is short. A strong colony will produce about 300 pounds a season, of which about 50 pounds are extracted for sale. Guatemalan

honey is usually packed in 60-pound tins, 2 tins to a case, the individual tins filled to a weight of 55 pounds. The honey crop usually starts in November and lasts until April. Honey shipments extend from about January 15 to May. A relatively small percentage of the total production is consumed locally, most of it being exported, chiefly to Germany. Some honey listed as going to Germany actually goes to England and Sweden, transhipped through Hamburg. Exports during the latest years for which figures are available, were as follows; in pounds:

Country of destination	1927	1928
Germany	1,991,821	1,180,488
United States	9,494	49,389
Nicaragua	1,212	—
Netherlands	233,714	109,282
Other Europe	57,671	2,929
Other countries	1,616	2,323
Total	2,295,528	1,344,411

(Consul General G. K. Donald, Guatemala, August 6, 1930)

## BEEKEEPING IN NEW ZEALAND

In August, we had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. W. B. Bray, a prominent New Zealand beekeeper, and editor of "The New Zealand Honey Producer". Mr. Bray and his partner, Mr. Barrett, are running 600 colonies. The largest individual holding in New Zealand is 1,500 colonies, according to Mr. Bray, and the average runs between 600 and 1,000. Most of the honey produced in New Zealand is from white clover, and about 2,400,000 pounds a year is produced. All of this honey is sold through the New Zealand Honey Producers' Association, under the New Zealand Imperial Brand honey.

The New Zealand Honey Produc-

ers' Association, is managed by a Board of three members, two of which are elected by the producers and the third is nominated by the government. These three men control all exports of honey, and Mr. Bray said that he believed that the New Zealand beekeepers were getting a much better price for their honey abroad than were their competitors in Canada and the United States, because of their advertising. He said that sales were steadily increasing.

That our friends in this far-away country are up to date is quite evident, for Mr. Bray had with him a photograph of a very interesting capping melter which they are using and which is heated by electricity. This melter takes care of about 90 pounds of honey and 25 pounds of wax, at each operation.

There is just one important bee supply manufacturing company in New Zealand, most of the hive material being furnished by the A. I. Root Company, of Medina, Ohio.

## SCIENTISTS REVIVING VARIED USES OF HONEY

Ancient literature, telling of the adaptations of honey to suit the varying tastes and needs of past centuries, provides clues which scientists are now following to revive old uses and to develop the present possibilities of the product.

The early Romans in their writings often mentioned the honeybee and honey. Among the products they mentioned frequently are water honey, salt-water honey, water mead, rose honey, honey foam, and honey vinegar.

The United States Department of Agriculture is studying the chemical properties of honey and methods of inducing chemical changes in it that

will open the field for new honey products. Specialists are perfecting methods of making honey candy, and some manufacturers already have secret processes for making this confection. Many housekeepers now use honey to sweeten beverages, cereals, and cakes, and generally in cooking. It is also used as a sirup on waffles and hot cakes. Eminent physicians proclaim that honey contains the most beneficial of the sugars.

### HONEY MERINGUE

#### A Simple Icing

About two weeks ago, your honey specialist attended a cooking school given at the Indianapolis Power and Light Company. Mrs. Farrell is in charge of the Home Service Department for this company and every Tuesday gives lessons in cooking to her class of home-makers. At this session, a guest lecturer, Miss Adams of Standard Brands, Inc., was giving the lesson and included in the dishes she was preparing for the class was a currant meringue. She beat up on the KITCHEN AID (the electrical food preparer for the home) one-half cup currant jelly and one egg white until the mixture peaked. This jelly meringue as Miss Adams called it, was being suggested as an icing for cocoa cup cakes.

It was good, but the more Miss Fischer thought about it the more possible she thought honey seemed for this type of icing. The next day, Wednesday, Miss Adams was demonstrating healthful combinations at Mrs. Farrell's experimental kitchen before a class of dietitians from Indianapolis hospitals. The class was to start at 2 in the afternoon. That morning Miss Fischer took over a jar of honey and asked Mrs. Farrell and Miss Adams if they would try to make a honey meringue and see if the honey worked as well as the cur-

rant jelly. Everybody was curious and a half cup of honey and one egg white was placed in the Kitchen Aid Bowl and the switch turned on.

In just a few minutes the icing was finished and what a delicious one it was! Mrs. Farrell and Miss Adams were so well pleased with the result that Miss Adams made up another batch on the Kitchen Aid that afternoon and not only demonstrated to the dietitians how easily it was made but topped the cocoa cup cakes she served them so they might taste how good it was.

Miss Adams told Miss Fischer she could demonstrate this honey meringue as an icing at every cooking school she held. Her schedule will take her to California and on her return trip she will stop at the Home Economics Convention at Denver, June 24 to 28, representing Standard Brands, Inc. Both Dr. Barnard and Miss Fischer will at that time have an opportunity to ask her what reaction she secured when she demonstrated the honey meringue.

### NORWAY'S HONEY IMPORTATION

Imports of honey into Norway during 1928 were 110,295 pounds, valued at \$10,440, compared with 114,972 pounds, worth \$11,872 in 1927, and 92,950 pounds, worth \$11,310 in 1926. United States and New Zealand are the principal sources of imported honey. Honey of the New Zealand "Imperial Bee" brand is sold at 53 cents per pound, including cost of jar. Jars of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound sell at 32 cents. American honey is sold at 73 cents per pound and 37 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound, and in bulk at 41 cents per pound. Norwegian honey, usually sold in bulk, retails at 42.2 cents per pound, but if sold in small parts of 1 kilo (2.2 pounds) retailers at 48.5 cents per pound.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Wisconsin Beekeeping Magazine published monthly at Madison, Wisconsin, for September 28, 1930.

1. Publisher, Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n, Madison, Wisconsin.

Editor, Managing Editor, and Business Manager—H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wisconsin.

2. Owners, Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n, Madison, Wisconsin.

3. Bondholders, Mortgages, and other securities—None.

H. F. Wilson, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1930.

Monica Kersten, Notary Public.

My commission expires Aug. 27, 1933.

### Classified Advertisements

**HONEY WANTED, COMB & EXTRACTED**—in all grades, in any quantity. Send sample and best price delivered. C. W. Aeppler, Box 145, Oconomowoc, Wis.

**SIXTY POUND CANS USED ONCE**—in perfect condition. Packed two in strong wooden cases, 60c per case. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. W. Aeppler, Box 145, Oconomowoc, Wis.

**SUNNYLAND Bees** always please. Hustling Threeband Italians. Interesting prices.

**Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Ala.**

## HONEY CONTAINERS

2½ lb. Cans

5 lb. Pails

10 lb. Pails

60 lb. Square Cans

Glassware

Comb Honey Wrappers

Comb Honey Shipping Cases

Write for prices.

.....

## Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

## Gus Dittmer Company Specialties

**Working Your Wax Into Foundation for Cash For You  
and Dittmers Non-Sag Brood Foundation**

Our NON-SAG Brood Foundation, has given absolute satisfaction the past season. Not one word of fault, but any number of commendations, and orders for more of the same. Our Foundation business doubled last season, and we are ready to book early orders now. Write us for samples and prices for early orders now, and we will give you prices that will be as satisfactory as the quality of our Foundation. We furnish a full line of Hives, Sections and all other supplies.

## GUS DITTMER COMPANY

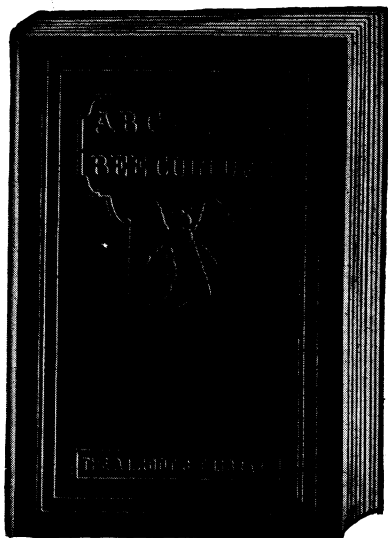
AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN



# WINTERING BEES

30 pages dealing with every phase of the  
wintering problem in the 1929 edition of

## ABC and XYZ of Bee Culture



- 24 pages on  
HONEY
- 14 pages on  
BEE BEHAVIOR
- 36 pages on  
EXTRACTING
- 20 pages on  
COMBS
- 24 pages on  
SWARMING
- 10 pages on  
BROOD
- 6 pages on  
TRANSFERRING

815 pages in all, covering the whole field of bee-keeping as no other book in the world does.

PRICE: \$2.50; with Gleanings in Bee Culture, 2 years, \$3.25

**THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY**

**MEDINA, OHIO**

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

DECEMBER, 1930

Number 12

## Bulletin Board

LET'S HAVE EVERYBODY OUT FOR OUR 52nd ANNUAL CONVENTION AT MADISON, DECEMBER 4 and 5, AT THE PARK HOTEL.

IF YOU CAN'T BE WITH US—TUNE YOUR RADIO IN ON WISJ, MADISON, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, BETWEEN 7 and 8 O'CLOCK. WE ARE MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO BROADCAST THE BANQUET PROGRAM!

---

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

---

## Table of Contents

American Honey Producers' League Convention

52nd ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Wis. State Beekeepers' Ass'n.

Buzzes About Wisconsin—G. E. Marvin

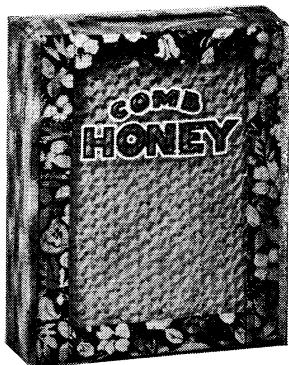
The Effect of Temperature on Honey In Storage—G. E. Marvin and H. F. Wilson

Dr. Charles C. Miller Memorial Beekeeping Library—(Pages 1 and 2)

# HONEY PACKAGES

## Aeppler Display 'O Wrappers

The Modern  
Merchant  
believes in the  
open display  
of goods.



Have  
Every  
Section A  
Display  
Case

### WRAP COMB HONEY AND KEEP IT CLEAN

DISPLAY 'O Wrappers are the only mechanical wrappers on the market; require sealing on one end only. Automatic machines have done three-fourths of the work for you! Can be hand wrapped three times as fast as flat wrapper. For quantity work use our machine.

The cellophane used in DISPLAY 'O WRAPPERS is 50% HEAVIER than the cellophane used in competitive wrappers. Strength is an important feature of a GOOD wrapper.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ -----	\$1.10	\$4.95	\$ 9.80
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ -----	1.20	5.40	10.70
For $4 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ ----	1.20	5.40	10.70

All transportation charges prepaid to any address in the U. S. and Canada. Sample wrapper sent prepaid for 5c to any address. Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost.

### COMB HONEY PACKAGING MACHINE

The only practical comb honey packaging machine on the market. Manufactured to last a life time. Price \$8.75 prepaid to any address.

## GLASS JARS

The lowest prices in history.

Size	Packed	Price with caps
5 oz.	24	\$ .70
8 oz.	24	.75
16 oz.	24	1.00
3 lb.	12	.75

Glass priced F.O.B. Oconomowoc—24 hour service

## FIVE POUND PAILS

Pack your five pound pails to meet the demands of the Present day merchant and consumer.

	Price
5 lb. pails, packed in cases of 6 .....	\$ .55
Ten cases .....	5.30
One hundred cases .....	50.00
Empty cases for 6 five lb. pails,	
Ten cases .....	1.50
One hundred cases .....	13.50

F. O. B. Oconomowoc—24 hour service.

## C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers and Jobbers

OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

DECEMBER, 1930

Number 12

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.

Address all communications to 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer.....	F. E. Matzke, Juda
Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
Assistant Secretary.....	Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst.....	Prairie du Chien
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....	Greenville
C. A. Wood.....	South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS LEAGUE CONVENTION

What the coming convention of the American Honey Producer's League, to be held in Toronto, February 10-12, will mean to the beekeeping industry remains to be seen. There are matters of great importance to beekeeping which should come up for attention at that time. Subjects having to do with marketing and research on bees and honey should form a major part of this program.

The interest already shown would indicate that many beekeepers from the United States and Canadian provinces will attend this convention for the exchange of ideas and suggestions for more profitable beekeeping. Speakers for the meeting will be drawn largely from the membership of the organization.

## 52nd ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEE- KEEPERS' ASS'N, INC.,

Madison, Wis., Dec. 4 and 5, 1930  
Headquarters—Park Hotel

The 52nd convention of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association will be held at the Park Hotel, Madison, on December 4 and 5.

The Board of Managers' meeting will be held at 7 P.M. on the evening of Wednesday, December 3 at the Park Hotel. A large attendance is not expected, due to the marketing depression, but during this convention a matter that is of great importance to Wisconsin beekeepers will be discussed in detail. This is the American Honey Institute, which your secretary feels is perhaps the most beneficial organization that has ever been developed for giving publicity to the honey industry.

The foundation of the Institute and its purposes will be discussed by Mr. Lewis Parks of the G. B. Lewis Company, and either Dr. Barnard or Miss Fischer will be here to tell us of the

many things that the Institute is doing in giving publicity to honey. Dr. Barnard and Miss Fischer have been able to make contacts with home demonstration agents and dietitians that could have only been accomplished through a long period of years by the beekeepers themselves, and we are sure that our beekeepers will appreciate

hearing all about the Institute and its work.

A special entertainment is being planned for the banquet, and Dr. Siebecker, one of our old members, will be Toastmaster at the banquet. Not only are we going to have a good dinner, but we also plan to have plenty of entertainment so that you can forget your season's troubles.

## PROGRAM

*Wednesday Evening—Dec. 3*

Board of Managers' Meeting ..... 7:30 P.M. at the Park Hotel

*Thursday, December 4th*

### MORNING

- 9:00 A.M. Registration—Paying of Dues—Social Meeting  
 10:00 A.M. Announcements and readings of minutes of last meeting by secretary  
     Secretary's Report ..... H. F. Wilson  
     Treasurer's Report ..... F. E. Matzke  
     Report of Standing Committees  
     Label & Lithograph Pail Committee—James Gwin, Chairman  
     Educational Committee—Miss Clara G. Jones, Chairman  
     Appointment of Committees  
     Report of the Board of Managers

### AFTERNOON

- 1:30 P.M. President's Address ..... A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum  
 2:00 P.M. A Report on the Miller Memorial Library  
     ..... H. F. Wilson, Custodian  
 2:15 P.M. Department of Agriculture & Markets Marketing Program—  
     James Gwin, Dept. of Agriculture & Markets, Madison, Wisconsin  
 3:00 P.M. A Report of New Observations from the Experiment Station  
     Honey Laboratory—G. E. Marvin, Beekeeping Dept., University  
     of Wisconsin, Madison  
 3:30 P.M. Beekeeping Conditions in Northern Europe—M. Haydak, Prag,  
     Czechoslovakia.  
 3:45 P.M. How to Sell Honey, E. W. Puhl, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

### THURSDAY EVENING

- 6:00 P.M. Banquet at Park Hotel—Robert L. Siebecker, Toastmaster  
     Entertainment by the Volinsky Orchestra, Allenton, Wisconsin

*Friday, December 5th*

### MORNING

- 9:00 A.M. Social Meeting and Payment of Dues  
 9:15 A.M. Facts and Theories in Wintering of Bees—H. F. Wilson, Beekeep-  
     ing Dept., University of Wisconsin, Madison  
 9:30 A.M. The American Honey Institute—Lewis Parks, Chairman, Board of  
     Directors, American Honey Institute, Watertown, Wisconsin

- 10:00 A.M. Honey and the Housewife—Robert B. Bolles, Wisconsin Daily Newspaper Advertising League, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- 10:15 A.M. What the American Honey Institute is Doing for the American Beekeeping Industry—Dr. H. E. Barnard, President, American Honey Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 10:45 A.M. Lessons from a Poor Season and from the Drouth—E. R. Root, A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio
- 11:15 A.M. The Honey Market of Today and Prospects for the Future—O. A. Lende, Mountain States Honey Producers Association, Saint Paul, Minn.

## AFTERNOON

- 1:30 P.M. How Can Bee Disease Eradication be Best Accomplished?—E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison, Wisconsin.
- 2:00 P.M. National Apiary Inspection Work, and Present Day Attitude Toward Bee Disease Control—C. D. Adams, Chief Apiary Inspector, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Business Session—Election of Officers, etc.

It is quite likely that Mr. Ralph Smith, President of the Mountain States Association, will also be here and will be able to appear on the program.

**Buzzes About Wisconsin**

GEORGE E. MARVIN

Mr. N. E. France, of Platteville, reports, "Showers in October, with warm days, favored late broodrearing. Many of my colonies on November 4th had one to three combs of brood apiece, so late hatched bees will be assured for winter. There was plenty of fall honey and late pollen. More rain will assure good prospects for 1931 honey plants. The honey market is fair."

Mr. Frank Jos. Rau, of Westboro, says, "The honey crop this year was fair with a good fall crop from fireweed, goldenrod and wild asters. The honey from fireweed was nice and white."

"Owing to the lack of rain late in the summer, there was no fall honey flow of any consequence around Mt. Horeb," says G. M. Ranum. He adds, "The bees stopped rearing brood earlier than in some years. However, most of the colonies seem to be fairly strong and well supplied with stores.

The clover looked good early in the fall, but the ground now is rather dry and the frequent freezing and thawings may have a bad effect. My crop was about normal. The honey is very thick. The demand has been about normal, too, but oh! the price cutting! Why do beekeepers offer honey at such ridiculously low prices when consumers have not been complaining about the old price? The average person will eat just as much honey whether the price is high or low, and we might as well have at least a reasonable price. Several of my customers when told that honey prices are lower, have asked, 'Is the honey as good as that you had before?' Price is not always the main consideration."

"Old fashioned, home-made sorghum has been revived in this locality. Several hundred gallons of it were made, and 10 pound pails are selling for \$1.90 to \$2.00. Some years ago, sorghum sold at about half the price of honey."

Mr. F. E. Matzke, of Juda, writes the following on November 5. "Bees

are going into winter quarters in excellent condition. The colonies are very strong in bees. Honey is retailing for \$1.00 and \$1.10 for ten pound pails, and not selling very fast at that."

Mr. R. A. Schwarzkopf, of Bowler, reports "The honey crop in this locality was not so large this year. It ranged from 25 to 50 per cent of normal. The honey is of good quality, but moving slowly. The beekeepers are obtaining a fair price for their honey, most of them selling a little below last year's price, though. Prospects for next year are not good—much of the clover has suffered from drought. The plants are weak and unless we get a very favorable winter, they will not survive. Bees are going into winter quarters in good shape, but where beekeepers did not look after the colonies in early fall, they may run short of stores."

The following report is from Mr. John Kneser, of Hales Corners. "This season, bees worked more on alfalfa than in any other year. Bees are going into winter quarters in strong condition. Having received appropriations for bee inspection from the county and state, Milwaukee County was fortunate in having thorough and efficient work done this season in the eradication of foulbrood. The Wm. Steinmeyer Co., wholesale and retail grocers of Milwaukee, now handle a complete stock of honey candy from the Honey Candy Company of America, Buffalo, N. Y."

Mr. George Jacobson, of Kaukauna, reports as follows—"This was not a very good season for honey; although I have sold more honey to date than a year ago. Honey is moving good. I have been getting 20c for an 8 ounce jar, 30c for the pound jar, \$1.00 for a five pound pail, \$2.00 for the tens, and \$9.00 for the 60's. However, there are a lot of price cutters

begging people to buy their honey for 50c a five pound pail, and are having a hard time to sell at that price."

Mr. C. A. Wood, of South Wayne, sending the following—"Clover seems to be in fair condition, even though the soil is quite dry. Bees are in about normal condition, but a good many colonies needed feed. I don't expect the best results in wintering my bees, as I sold myself short on young queens, which is, of course, poor beekeeping."

---

#### THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON HONEY IN STORAGE

---

H. F. Wilson and G. E. Marvin

It is generally considered by many beekeepers that honey is not a perishable product, and that it may be kept over indefinite periods without changing. However, those who have had an opportunity to observe samples of honey that have been held for a year or more recognize the fact that honey deteriorates very rapidly when improperly cared for, and among the bottlers and brokers, honey that is a year old is generally considered inferior to freshly extracted honey. This is true of much of the honey placed on the market, for most of our beekeepers are unaware that there are good and bad methods of storing honey after it has been extracted. But it is now known that if honey is properly handled and is kept stored at the proper temperature, it will not deteriorate to any appreciable extent over a long period of time.

There are three general conditions to be found in the deterioration of honey, any one of which is sufficient to lower the market grade of the product. These are, in line of importance—first, loss of flavor; second, spoilage by fermentation; and third, color changes in which the color passes

from a lighter to a darker grade. The proper handling of honey after it has been removed from the beehive and during its progress to the consumer is therefore a very important problem which has received very little study until in recent years.

Without knowing the reasons for deterioration in honey, or the manner in which to prevent harmful changes, our beekeepers have suffered losses of many hundreds of thousands of dollars over a period of years. The most important factor concerned in the deterioration of honey is temperature, although yeasts are constantly found associated with honey, and when the proper conditions appear, the yeasts grow and cause fermentation.

Honey is composed of invert sugars and water with slight traces of minerals, acids and proteins, the latter coming from pollen grains which find their way into the honey while it is being carried as nectar from the blossoms to the beehives. The invert sugars, composed principally of levulose and dextrose, make up about 75 or 80 percent of the volume of the various honeys, and the moisture content of these honeys varies from 14 to 25 per cent, depending upon its ripeness.

If honey is not well ripened or is allowed to absorb moisture while stored in open tanks, fermentation is sure to occur when the temperature conditions are satisfactory. And even supposedly well-ripened honey is subject to fermentation as a result of the physical changes which occur during granulation after the honey is extracted and put in cans or jars.

All honeys which contain a high content of dextrose sugar, soon after being extracted, take on a crystalline form, and a superficial examination would lead one to believe that all of the honey had changed to crystals. But a more detailed examination would

show that only the dextrose portion had formed crystals and that the levulose remains in a liquid form, interspersed between the crystals.

In all probability, in the formation of the crystals, the crystals give up moisture, and the moisture content of the remaining liquid becomes greater and thus prepares the way for the growth of yeasts when the suitable temperatures are present.

Investigations at this station show that the question of temperature is a very important one and that temperature control is quite important in the storage of honey. During the early spring of 1929, a series of four constant temperature chambers were constructed at the bee culture laboratory, and a series of 16 samples of honey taken at weekly periods from the beginning of the honey flow on June 26 to October 17 were placed in each of these chambers (a total of 16 samples being taken). The temperatures for the chambers were set respectively at 40°, 60°, 80° and 100° F. A chemical analysis, including moisture determinations and color grades, was made for each set of samples when they were extracted, and before they were placed in the temperature chambers. After having remained in the temperature chambers for a period of one year, one of each series of samples was removed, color tests were run and the moisture content was determined for the top and bottom of each sample in the series.

In every case where the honey had crystallized, the moisture content was found to be higher at the top of the jar than at the bottom. During the course of the work, frequent observations were made on the samples in each chamber, and it was noticed that the samples in the 40° chamber crystallized in a very short time, while those at high temperatures crystallized more slowly, and many of them never crystallized all the way through.



Some very important facts were brought to light in relation to the three different factors of deterioration which ordinarily occur in honey. In the 100° chamber, the sugars began to caramelize quickly, and by the end of the year, all samples had changed from water white to light amber. None of these samples fermented, and the flavor in all, compared with the samples in the other chambers, was badly off. In the 80° chamber, there was only a slight change from the original color, which probably would not interfere with the sale of the honey under its original color determination. The taste was slightly off, and a number of the samples had fermented. In the 60° chamber, the colors remained exactly as they had been when the samples were first put in the chambers, but the interesting fact in connection with this chamber was that practically every sample fermented. Previous investigations had shown that temperatures between 55° and 65° F. were more suitable for yeast development in honey; therefore, fermentation of the samples in this chamber was not unexpected. The flavor in those samples which had not fermented was quite satisfactory. But the great surprise came in the 40° chamber, for here we found in all the samples an entirely unexpected condition. All but one set of samples had crystallized into very fine crystals, snow-white in color. None of the samples had fermented, and the flavor seems even better than when the honey was extracted, if one is able to maintain an impression over a year's period of time. The texture of these samples was similar to the smooth fondant found in chocolate creams; this is a lead which should be followed, and it is even possible that a new method of preparing honey for the market has been met with, that will prove of great value to the beekeeping industry.

Careful observations on the time of granulation, the appearance and size of crystals formed were made from time to time. It was noted that there are several peculiarities in the crystallizing of honey, due to factors which are not at the present known. However, it could be definitely determined that less crystallization and larger crystals formed at high temperature, and small crystals, with a more complete crystallization, formed at the lowest temperature. Also, the condition of ripeness of honey seemed to be quite important, even in the coldest chamber. At 100° F. crystallization was very slow, and the amount of crystallization was small. When crystallization was formed immediately, the crystals were large, but at longer periods, there seemed to be a separation and deposit of small crystals at the bottom.

At 80° F. apparent complete crystallization occurred only with the well ripened honeys, and even then the crystallization was not always complete. There was a wider variation in the form of crystals at this temperature than at any other.

At 60° F. the unripe samples did not crystallize completely, and in those samples where crystallization was complete, the crystals were large and flocculent in appearance, with interspaces of liquid honey.

At 40° F., all well ripened samples crystallized very finely in a solid mass. It was interesting to note that in these samples, the well ripened samples were dry at the top of the jar, while the unripe honeys or honeys that were extracted from honey on partially sealed combs were somewhat coarse in texture, and there was a certain amount of liquid at the top of the jar.

It is yet too early to form a definite opinion concerning the actual facts concerned with granulation of honey

(Continued on Page 121)

## DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL BEEKEEPING LIBRARY

A catalog list of the known beekeeping periodicals printed outside the United States and Canada, with which is included a record of those volumes in the Miller Memorial Library at the time of printing.\*

(A catalog list of American bee journals is being printed in the 1930 Report of the State Apiarist of Iowa.)

*Algeria*

NAHLA L'ABEILLE. Bulletin de la Societe des apiculteurs Algeriens. Oued-Fodda. 8°. N. S. V. 1-31, Jan. 1894—Dec. 1924. The Soc. des Apic. Alger. founded in 1885 at which time Nahla was first started: apparently it was given up after one or more numbers were issued. Revived Jan. 1, 1894, and issued bimonthly to Dec. 1906. Beginning 1907 *L'Apiculture Nouvelle* became official publication of the Association? and the Association published an annual bulletin. "Bulletin Annuaire, de la Societe des Apiculteurs Algeriens," 1907-1919. In 1920, they started a monthly with the old title and cover page, but with the main text the same as "L'Apiculture Francaise." M. M. L. N.S. V. 1-31, 1894-1924. Wanting-Vols. for 1925 to date, and title pages and indices for all volumes.

*Argentine Republic*

AVES, CONEJOS Y ABEJAS (Monthly). Buenos Aires. Ano 1-2, June 1919—Feb. 1921—Continued as "Gaceta de Granja"—See U. S. D. A. Library Bibl. Contr. 21-1930. M. M. L. wanting complete file.

GACETA DE GRANJA—Organo official de la Asociacion Argentina Creodores de anes, conejos y abejas (Monthly) 4°. Buenos Aires. Vol. 1-8, 1919-1926. For early vols. see "Aves, Conejos Y Abejas."

M. M. L. wanting complete file.

REVISTA DE APICULTURA. Organo oficiale de la oficina Ticnina practica de Apicultura de Carman & Hoffman. (Monthly). 8°. Buenos Aires. M. M. L. Vol. 1, nos. 1-2, 4-7, 9-12; II, 13-16 Sept. 1921-Dec. 1922.

Wanting Ano. I. Nos. 3-8 and continuation after Dec. 1922.

REVISTA DE APICULTURA. Organo de los Apicultores de la Argentina, (Monthly) 8°. Buenos Aires. Ano. 1-7, 1924-1930.

M. M. L. Ano. 1-7, 1924-1930.

wanting Ano. 1, nos. 1 and 5, Ano. 3, no. 29.

*Austria*

BIENEN VATER. Organ des Zentralvereines fur bienenzucht in Osterreich seiner zweigvereine, sowie der landsverbande in Voralberg Mahren, Steiermark und Karten, ferner der sektion fur bienenzucht der K. K. Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft Salzburg. (Monthly). 8° Wien, vol. 1-62, 1869-1930. Changes in Sub-title.

M. M. L. Vol. 2; 3; 8-11; 14; 17-25; 27-62.

Wanted—Vol. 1; 4-7; 12-13; 15-16; 17, no. 3 for March 1885; 26; 29, no. 8 for Aug. 1897; 32, no. 8 for Aug. 1900.

Because of a lack of the proper type for including the accent marks of various foreign languages, it is not convenient to include them, and we do not believe that this is necessary in making a record of the printed material in the Dr. C. C. Miller Memorial Collection."

\*Compiled by H. F. Wilson, Editor, "Wisconsin beekeeping."

- DIE BIENENVATER VON STEIERMARK. (Monthly). 8° Graz. Vol. 1, 1872? M. M. L. wanting complete file.
- ILLUSTRIERTE MONATSBLETER FÜR BIENZUCHT. Zeitschrift für die Gesamtinteressen der Bienenwirte Oesterreichs. (Monthly) 8°. Klosternburg bei Wien. vol. 1-30, 1901-1930.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1-13; 16-18; 20-30.  
Wanting—Vol. 14-15; 18, no. 12 for Dec. 1912; 19, 24 nos. 1 and 2, 1924.
- IMKERS RUNDSCHAU. Fachblatt für Bienenzucht und eine Beilage—Allgemeine Mittheilungen über Land- und Hauswirtschaft, Obst und Gartenbau. (Monthly) 4°. Weizelburg.  
M. M. L. vol. 1-4, no. 6. Jan. 1890—June 1893.
- DER IMKERBOTE AUS OESTERREICH. Yearly Kalender.  
M. M. L. Kalender für das Jahr, 1889, 1899, 1917.  
Wanting all other years.
- JAHRES-BERICHTS (Zentralverein für Bienenzucht in Oesterreich).  
M. M. L. wanting complete file.
- MEIN BIENENMUTTERCHEN, in Sonnerischen der Liebe und des Humors,—Fachblatt für Königinneuzucht und allgemeinen Bienenzuchtbetrieb Verbandszeitung der "Oesterreichischen Königin-Zuchtervereinigung" Fachblatt des Verbandes Osterr. Bienenwirte (Monthly) 8° Wien. Vol. 1-9, 1922-1930.  
M. M. L. vol. 1-9.
- BITTEILUNGEN ÜBER BIENZUCHT. Organ des Ober-Oesterreichischen Landes-Bienensuchtervereines. (Monthly) 8°. Linz. Vol. 1-41, 1890-1930.  
M. M. L. v. 6-8; 15-17; 21-22; 24-27; 35-41.  
Wanting vol. 1-5; 6, no. 1 for Jan. 1895; 8, no. 3 for March, 1897; 21, lacks no. 8 for Aug. 1910; 23, 25, no. 8 for Aug., 1914; 28-31; 33-34; 35, no. 6 for June, 1924; 36, no. 7 for July, 1925.
- OESTERREICHISCHER. Bienen-Kalender.  
M. M. L. 1, 1925 Pub. by Carl Fromme, Wien.
- OESTERREICHISCHE-UNGARISCHE BIENZENZEITUNG. Wien 2°. Vo. 1-27?, 1878-1904? M. M. L. wanting a complete file.
- OESTERREICHISCHEN REICHESVEREIN FÜR BIENZUCHT.  
M. M. L. If a journal or report; wanting a complete file.
- SALZBURGER IMKERBOTE. Organ des Landes-Verbandes der Bienenzuchterverein in Salzburg. (Monthly) 8°. Salzburg. Vol. 1-2, 1926-1927.  
M. M. L. vol. 2-1927.  
Wanting vol. 1 and nos. for 1928 if printed.
- DER SCHLESISCHE IMKER Organ der Oesterreichische Echlesische Landesvereines für Bienenzucht. (Monthly) 8°. Troppau. Vol. 1-30? 1874-1904?  
M. M. L. vol. 4, 1877, complete except pages 27 and 28; vol. 27-1900, except no. 5 for May, 1900.  
Wanting a complete file.
- DER STEIERISCHER BIENENVATER. Illustriertes Monatsblatt zur Förderung des eintraglichen Bienenzucht-Betriebe ein Herzogtume Steiermark (monthly) 8°. Vol. 1-12, 1904-1915?  
M. M. L. v 1-6; 10-12.  
Wanting v 7-9 and a continuation after vol. if published.

## THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON HONEY

in these samples, but it is possible to see that there is a definite indication that the more rapidly honey granulates, the finer the crystals, and the more complete the crystallization. With rapid crystallization and fine crystals, the danger of fermentation is greatly reduced and may be completely eliminated.

It has been interesting to note that seeding honey with a few honey crystals brings more rapid crystallization, even of honey that has been once heated to prevent crystallization.

### Classified Advertisements

HONEY WANTED, COMB & EXTRACTED— in all grades, in any quantity. Send sample and best price delivered. C. W. Aeppeler, Box 145, Oconomowoc, Wis.

SUNNYLAND Bees always please. Hustling Threeband Italians. Interesting prices.  
**Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Ala.**

## Remember

The time is here to plan next season's supplies. **We can furnish you with everything you need for the modern apiary.** Large and small orders alike given prompt and careful attention.

Write for prices and free illustrated catalog.

.....

## Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

## Gus Dittmer Company Specialties

**Working Your Wax Into Foundation for Cash For You  
and Dittmers Non-Sag Brood Foundation**

Our NON-SAG Brood Foundation, has given absolute satisfaction the past season. Not one word of fault, but any number of commendations, and orders for more of the same. Our Foundation business doubled last season, and we are ready to book early orders now. Write us for samples and prices for early orders now, and we will give you prices that will be as satisfactory as the quality of our Foundation. We furnish a full line of Hives, Sections and all other supplies.

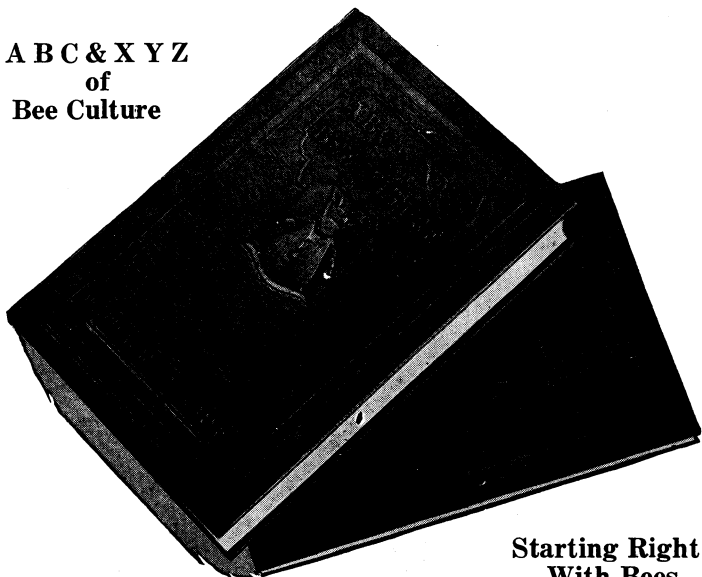
## GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# Your Christmas Gift Card

## SENT BY US WITH THESE PRESENTS

**A B C & X Y Z**  
of  
**Bee Culture**



**Starting Right  
With Bees**

## Gifts That Last and Grow in Value

**For That Beekeeper Husband, Son or Friend:**

**A B C and X Y Z OF BEE CULTURE**—The 1929 edition, beautifully bound, covers the whole field of beekeeping, practical and scientific. It is the one great encyclopedia of beekeeping. **Price, \$2.50 Post Paid.**

**For That Husband, Son or Friend Who Wants to Begin Beekeeping:**

**STARTING RIGHT WITH BEES**—Literally thousands of beginner beekeepers have thanked us by letter for the help this best of all beginners' books has given them. Beautifully bound in fabrikoid, 128 pages, 124 helpful illustrations. **Price, \$1.00 Post Paid.**

**GLEANINGS in BEE CULTURE**—You know its excellence. It will make a welcome present 12 times next year. **Price, 2 Years for \$1.00**

### or, All Three for \$4.00

These two books and the magazine addressed to any one, two or three persons to whom you may wish to give them as Christmas presents—all for \$4.00. A handsome Christmas gift card will be sent to the one or several to whom you may send these welcome Christmas gifts, bearing your name as giver, sent to arrive when you say. Mailing wrappers of the book will have stamped on them, "Don't Open Until Christmas."

**You can't give a more welcome nor more useful present**

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

224-230 W. Huron St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

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

290 E. Sixth St.,  
St. Paul, Minn.