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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

JANUARY, 1932

No. 1

Bulletin Board

AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE MEETING

Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, January 26 to 28

*We Wish You All
A Happy and Prosperous
New Year*

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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

JANUARY, 1932

No. 1

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Vincent Steck.....	Milwaukee
A. E. Wolkow.....	Hartford

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEE- KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

*53rd Annual Convention, Hotel
Pfister, Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 3-4,
1931*

The Board of Managers met Wednesday Evening, December 2, at 7:15 o'clock in the Rose Room of the Hotel Pfister. President Seefeldt appointed a Credential Committee of A. L. Kleeber and C. W. Stauss, who reported the following qualified delegates present—

Guy Sherman, representing the Fox River Valley Association

Charles Stone, representing the Rock County Association

A. L. Kleeber, representing the Sauk County Association

F. E. Matzke, representing the Green County Association

A. E. Wolkow, representing the Washington County Association

Charles W. Stauss, representing the Sheboygan County Association

It was voted to allow Vincent Steck to represent the Milwaukee Association and Wm. Sass the Fond du Lac County Association.

Delegates who arrived later were—Mrs. M. Hanneman, representing the Shawano County beekeepers' Association, making a total of nine delegates present.

Others present were President Seefeldt, C. D. Adams, James Gwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Schultz, Miss Hanneman, reporters, Mr. Wilson and Miss Weidenkopf.

Mr. Wilson read the minutes of the last Board of Managers meeting, and these were approved as read.

The following recommendations, after considerable discussion, were passed—

- 1) The Board of Managers recommends that the Label Committee look into the feasibility of changing or improving the present label, and report to the next convention.
- 2) The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association appropriate \$100.00 to the American Honey Institute, for 1932,

this matter to be left to the Executive Committee to decide if the finances of the Association will permit it.

- 3) The Board of Managers recommends that the Executive Committee be given power to arrange the time of meeting to conform with the group meetings of the other states in order to secure a program, even though the dates be set for the latter part of November.
- 4) The Board of Managers recommends that the Association send a delegate to the American Honey Producers' League convention in 1932, provided the Executive Committee decides this can be done without too much expense to the Association.
- 5) The Board of Managers recommends that the Association continue its affiliation with the American Honey Producers' League.
- 6) The Board of Managers recommends that the Association be in favor of an extension man for beekeeping, and also that a committee be appointed to take the matter up with the Director of Extension to see what can be done about it.
- 7) The Board of Managers recommends that the Educational work be left to the American Honey Institute.
- 8) The Board of Managers recommends that the County exhibits at the State Fair must be sponsored by the County Associations.
- 9) The Board of Managers recommends that the Association affirm the resolution passed at the 1930 convention concerning the methods of treatment of Foulbrood by the State Apiary Inspector.

A motion was made to adjourn, subject to the call of the President, and the meeting adjourned at 10:45.

THURSDAY MORNING

Registration, payment of dues, and social meeting commenced about 8 o'clock, and lasted until the meeting was called to order at 10:15 by President Seefeldt.

Following announcements, the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved as read.

Mr. Matzke, Treasurer, then read his report, which was approved by the convention, subject to the approval of the Auditing Committee.

The Secretary presented his report for the past year; this report was accepted as read, and referred to the Auditing Committee.

Mr. Gwin was then called upon for a report of the Label and Lithograph Pail Committee, of which Committee he is chairman. He said that the stock of labels on hand would not make it necessary for the Association to purchase new labels during 1932. In connection with proposed changes in the label for its improvement, Mr. Gwin said that the matter of changes in the label would be investigated carefully during the coming year, and a report and recommendations made at the next convention. (I am sure Mr. Gwin would be glad to receive any criticisms or suggestions for the improvement of the present label, which our members may have to offer.) A motion was passed to accept the report of this Committee as given by Mr. Gwin.

Miss Clara G. Jones, Chairman of the Association Educational Committee presented a detailed financial and progress statement for her Committee for 1931. This report will be printed in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping", and Miss Jones and her assistants deserve much credit for the fine work done with their limited resources. The report of the Educational Committee was accepted as read.

Mr. C. D. Adams, Chairman of the World's Fair Committee, reported that conditions did not look very favorable for the participation of Wisconsin beekeepers in the World Fair, and as yet it was quite impossible to tell just what would be decided by the State Legislature with regard to the Worlds Fair. Mr. Adams' report was accepted by the convention.

The following committees were then appointed by President Seefeldt—

Auditing Committee—A. L. Kleiber, Chairman; Charles Stone; Guy Sherman.

Resolution Committee—Mrs. M. Hanneman, Chairman; Vincent Steck; A. E. Wolkow.

The report of the Board of Managers was then read and accepted, and the following resolutions were passed at this time—

No. 1; No. 2; No. 3; No. 4; No. 5.

A motion was then made, seconded and passed that the Board of Managers' recommendation which favored a beekeeping extension man, be left to the regular business session on Friday.

The morning session adjourned at 11:50 o'clock, with 45 present.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The meeting was called to order at 1:20 o'clock by President Seefeldt.

Following announcements, Mr. Seefeldt read his address, which will be printed at an early date.

Mr. C. D. Adams, of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, in his talk on "State and National Honey Grades", called attention to the new bulletin of the Department of Agriculture and Markets on honey grading. He said that the chief difficulty of this past season was in the color of the honey. He pointed out that there had been complaints of beekeepers selling white honey which was anything but white; he said that the Department of Agriculture and Markets stands ready to cooperate with the beekeepers in adjusting these difficul-

ties. "Another thing which makes this year unusual", said Mr. Adams, "is the apparent necessity of bringing outside honey into Wisconsin; for several years this has not happened, but this year there have been some shipments, and there probably will be more. We have had inquiries from beekeepers as to how they shall label the honey they secure from outside Wisconsin. If these beekeepers sell the honey straight without mixing it with honey produced in Wisconsin, they must in some way state that it was produced outside the state; and if it is blended with Wisconsin honey, the label must state that the honey has been produced in Wisconsin and other states."

Mr. John Kneser, of Hales Corners, Wisconsin, then presented a paper on "Beekeeping Twenty Years Ago and Today". Mr. Kneser's paper will be published in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

Following a brief recess, Mr. Clarence Gwin, Research Assistant on Beekeeping at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, presented a paper on "The Presence of Impurities in Beeswax". Mr. Gwin's paper will appear soon in this magazine.

In discussing "The Relation of Temperature to the Preservation of Honey in Storage", Professor Wilson explained the work that was being done at the University and said that the knowledge that had been obtained on this subject would make it much easier for the beekeepers to take care of the honey in storage, and that it would also change the responsibility of the beekeeper on any honey which he might sell to dealers and which was found fermented after it had been in storage for 5 or 6 months, as the responsibility would then fall upon the dealer, it being necessary for him to keep the honey stored at proper temperatures. Professor Wilson also explained that the general discussion on

this subject was to be found in the November issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

One of the most interesting talks on the program was presented by Mr. A. E. Wolkow, of Hartford, Wisconsin. Mr. Wolkow, after a great deal of work and experimentation, has succeeded in perfecting a new method of wiring frames. Mr. Wolkow has consented to write an article for "Wisconsin Beekeeping", describing this process.

Mr. Joseph M. Barr, then discussed the matter of County Honey Exhibits at the State Fair and expressed the opinion that a small committee of the Association members should be appointed to receive criticisms and suggestions for the improvement of present conditions. It was Mr. Barr's opinion that the State Association should take charge of the county exhibits, but no member of the Association exhibiting at the State Fair should be allowed to serve on this committee. Mr. Barr further expressed his belief that a number of changes needed to be made, but that they should be slowly and carefully arranged so that the county exhibits at the State Fair would become an actual part of the work of the State Association.

Mr. James Gwin, Superintendent of the Bee and Honey Exhibits at the State Fair, expressed a desire for the opinions of the members present on this matter. In this connection, he said, "I want to assure Mr. Barr and the State Beekeepers' Association that I am not going to make any radical changes in this matter, because there is too much room for it. I propose to go at the change slowly. I know that those county exhibits the past year were not all germane and legal, but rather than to disrupt the thing, we let them slide through. I have appealed to the State Association, and asked members to work through the

State Association. Let's have real county exhibits, so that we can have a fair representation at the Fair. There needs to be several changes in the wording of premiums. Some of the regulations really contradict each other, and I don't want to go ahead and make all the changes on my own initiative. I want to make some changes at the request of the exhibitors and the State Association. I have two sets of people with different ideas to contend with, and I hope you will bear with me in this matter, for I am sure that within the course of two or three years, we are going to have the premium list arranged so that we will know where we are going. I appreciate having Mr. Barr enter this criticism".

Mr. Barr then made the following motion, which was seconded—"I move that Mr. Seefeldt appoint a committee of three, this committee to make recommendations to the next annual meeting for the improvement of the county exhibits at the State Fair." This motion was lost, but on a motion to reconsider it, was passed.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30, with an attendance during the afternoon of 70.

A meeting of the Board of Managers was called at 4:45 P.M. The nine delegates who attended Wednesday evening's session were present, with Mr. Wilson and Miss Weidenkopf. There being no further business for the Board of Managers to transact, the Secretary was excused, and the Board of Managers acted as the Nominating Committee, with Mr. Wm. Sass as Chairman of the Committee and Miss Weidenkopf as Secretary. A report of this committee will be included in the minutes of the regular business session on Friday.

THURSDAY EVENING--THE BANQUET

This year's banquet was as fine as any that we have ever had, although the attendance was quite small. Three of our largest continents were brought

together in the simple presentation of a gold medal to one of our beekeepers whose fame has spread throughout the world. We could only regret that representatives of the Bee Kingdom League of Egypt, and Mr. C. P. Dadant were not able to be present to participate in this little ceremony, the beginning of which can be traced back to 1817, with the birth of Mr. Charles Dadant. Mr. Kenneth Pellett, son of F. C. Pellett, one of the Associate Editors of the "American Bee Journal", has a very interesting story of the life and works of the Dadant Family.

(Continued next month)

WHAT THE FOOD DEMONSTRATOR CAN DO IN PUBLICITY FOR FOOD PRODUCTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HONEY

By Miss Annette M. Snapper, Director, Educational Department, Pabst Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.

In travelling, I have talked with many women in all stages of life. Women are not nearly as interested today in the scientific value of food as they were three years ago. The things they consider are—how much is it going to cost? Is it easy to fix? Is it good for my family? Women today have a harder job than they used to have. In the old days, the woman's job consisted of keeping her house clean and making a good home for her family. Today, the job of the woman is not only to keep house and feed her family, but to entertain her family and her family's friends. A man wants to be proud of his wife and her ability to entertain his friends. He wants her to be a companion to him.

Women buy most of the products on the market; the thing that we have to do is to show them that we appreciate what their problems are. The home economist can do that best of all.

The women of the country know that we, who are doing home service work, are studying their problems—we know what they have to face; we

know how much money they have to work with. The average income of the family of the United States is \$1,450.00 for the average sized family of 5. This family can hardly afford to live at all. We have to jump up the scale—let's take the family with an income of \$2,000.00 or \$2,500.00. This housewife hasn't the money to go out and entertain her family and friends, so she must entertain them at home or at picnics. She has to do her own cooking when she has friends in the home; she can't go out and buy her cakes and other food. These are the people who are going to buy our products and whom we want to reach.

We must show them why they must put our goods in their homes. We can't do anything unless we can get our story to the women in the home. In working with women the way we do, we are showing them how to use honey and Pabst-ett, which are our products.

I wonder if you know how much free advertising your American Honey Institute has gotten? I don't think anyone else has gotten as much free advertising as the beekeepers have, and I am including the Red Cross. I met Miss Fischer two years ago by accident. One day we were experimenting with our product. I had read of curds, whey and honey in the early days, and I wondered, "How to mix cheese with honey?"; and discovered that I could make a delicious sauce with honey and Pabst-ett. I got in touch with Miss Fischer and two days later she came to our plant, and we worked out a sauce. We printed up some cards for you, which you can send out to your friends. We sent 1,000 of these cards first, giving the recipe for Pabst-ett-Honey Sauce. Then 5,000 more were printed, and then 10,000 were printed. The cards cost us a certain amount of money—the Pabst Corporation standing the expense, and you getting publicity without cost.

The more we worked with Miss

Fischer, the better we liked her; we realized that if we gave her publicity, she would give our product publicity, so we did some more work with honey. After a while, we had so many honey recipes, I suggested that we get out a set of them. We had printed three batches of these recipes of 20,000 each, making a total of 60,000 which were distributed at State Fairs and Home Economics Lectures. Just stop and figure this out—we have distributed over 60,000 copies, without any cost to the honey people. If you attempted to buy a 60,000 circulation would it not mount up?

We are taking the honey story to these women you want to reach, because we have gone to the places where these women can be reached. We are meeting them.

I know that a short time ago, I met Mary Barber of the Kellogg Company, and she spoke of the wonderful work that the Institute has been doing; if you were to attempt to put into dollars and cents the amount of free publicity you have gotten from the Kellogg people, you would be astounded by the figures.

We published a vast number of recipe books a year ago, and these recipe books contained many recipes which called for honey—it would be impossible to estimate their value to you. It would be a tragic mistake to drop your Honey Institute. If you had all the scientific research in the United States, it isn't going to do you any good unless you can teach the women to apply it.

If you can, drop in at one of the cooking schools which are frequently held, newspaper cooking schools, such as that recently held in Chicago, which was attended by 8,000 women in a single day. The women who attend are interested in learning how to cook; they are anxious to get this information. Women are placing value on the things we can tell them. I wonder

how many of you have seen Miss Fischer at work? They love Miss Fischer; she has a marvelous personality. You couldn't find anyone who could do as well as she has done. I have tried to cover the reasons why the American Honey Institute is a wonderful thing and why you should keep it up.

Keep several things in mind. It isn't only the actual work that Miss Fischer has done; it is the contact Miss Fischer forms between you and other industries. There are so many you can work with, particularly if you work on a non-brand basis. We all work together in these days.

I do think that there are a number of things the beekeeper should keep in mind. I think this is an age of blended foods; it is an age that demands uniformity of quality. People want foods of a certain flavor, foods that act the same all the time. I have used honey in New York, Colorado and San Francisco, and I have gotten different honey each time I have used it, always a different taste. Personally, I don't like this. I think the consumers would like to be able to feel that the honey they are going to get is always the same. I am quite sure your honey can be blended to always be the same; I think this is one of the things that the honey people should work toward. I think your Institute can be very powerful in making people accept only the best honey, it can teach people what they might and can expect in buying honey.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

The following report was received on November 3 regarding beekeeping conditions in Iowa County—Mr. Joseph Kurth, Mineral Point, wrote—“The Honey crop in this locality is below normal this year; it was too hot

and too dry for any honey this summer. Nearly all the new seeding dried out before the rain came. Since the rain, the white clover looks good. Most of the bees have plenty of honey for winter."

On the same date, Mrs. Martha White, Pewaukee, Waukesha County, sent the following information about conditions in her locality—"My own few colonies have produced about one third of an average good crop and are heavy for winter without feeding. My estimate of my beeware customers' crop is about one quarter of the usual good crop, with the exception of a few of the bigger and more experienced beekeepers who have about one third of an ordinary good crop. A few of the latter had honey left over from last year, which they are now able to dispose of. I am buying honey to supply my trade until next season. The comb honey crop certainly was very small and I find it impossible to get number one comb anywhere around here. I find the demand for honey much the same as in other years, although there is such a great variation in prices one hardly knows what is a fair price. I have been highly entertained in watching the "honey for sale" ads in different magazines."

Mr. S. P. Elliott, Menomonie, Dunn County, recently reported that, operating over 500 colonies this past season, he received practically next to no honey.

We have received from Mr. A. D. Calkins, Secretary-Treasurer of the Rusk County Beekeepers' Association, a very interesting account of "National Honey Week" in that County. Mr. Calkins reports that nine grocery stores carried window displays and pushed the sale of Rusk County honey, and that the wives of the officers of the Association set up a modern kitchen in a vacant store building, arranged a tasty dining room and honey display in the windows and back of the building, and served meals and lunches at reasonable prices in all of which honey was featured. This account will appear in detail in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

Mr. Allen Latham, of Norwich-

town, Connecticut, who called at the Secretary's office several weeks ago, sent the following account of his trip on his return to Connecticut—"I had a fine trip, covering over 3,500 miles. Four weeks ago yesterday (November 30), the second Sunday following my brief call on you, I helped take up a beetrue in Wilmar, Minn. There was some very fine honey in the tree of exquisite flavor and almost water white. It might have been fireweed. When the tree fell, the dirt in the bottom of the hollow was thrown up amongst the combs and so the honey was badly dirtied and only a very small quantity of clean honey was obtained. The swarm was a young one, and only two of three generations of bees had been reared, hence the hollow had not been completely cleaned out."

Mr. Roy C. Buzzell, of Randolph, Dodge County, reported on December 16 that, "My bees did not produce any honey only enough for the winter, and in addition I had to feed some besides. None of the beekeepers here are reporting any surplus honey."

Another interesting account of beekeeping conditions in Zuzuland, South Africa, has been received from Mr. C. A. M. Andrews, under date of October 25. Mr. Andrews says: "The yield of nectar in the forest area where my hives are is undoubtedly very good indeed; the bees have been gathering nectar since November 1930, when I first put a test hive down in the forest. This is October 1931. Needless to say, I do not think that there are many areas in our country where such a steady yield can be obtained. The honey is chiefly of a very light straw colour. The density is 43° Baume at 60°F. The flavor is good. It is a great pity that we have such a small population to eat our honey, for this makes it hard work to sell any great quantity. I am building up on quantity, quality and get-up. I have the quantity latent in my area, but the quality is always good as far as my experience goes, and the get-up of my honey I endeavor to improve upon continuously. I find that your American magazines are very helpful in

(Continued on inside back cover)

DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

(Continued From Page 120 of the December Issue)

SWITZERLAND

BRAUNSCHWEIGISCHES MAGAZIN. 1793-1818?

Reported from Drory collection in Zoological Museum. Berlin.

BULLETIN D'APICULTURE POUR LA SUISSE ROMANDE And Revue Internationale D'Apiculture (Monthly) 8°, Nyon. Vols. 1-25, 1879-1903.
M. M. L. Vols. 1-25.BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE ROMANDE D'APICULTURE (Monthly) 8°. Daliens. Vols. 1-27, 1904-1930.
M. M. L. Vols. 1-27.

EUROPAISCHE BIENZUCHT AUF AMERIKANISCHER GRUNDLAGE. (Monthly) 8°. Scherzingen (Thurgau). Vols. 1-2, no. 8-Jan. 1906, Aug. 1907 and then united with the Deutsche Illustrierte Bienenzeitung in Jan. 1908.

LA FERME. Suisse. Revue generale d'agriculture d'industrie laitiere, d'apiculture, 8°. Lausanne. Vol. 1, 1874?

MITTHEILUNGEN DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN ENTOMOLOGISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT. 8°. Burgdorf.

M. M. L. Nos. 1-2, 1862, 3-4, March-April 1863. No. 2, pp. 15-30 contains a paper by Dr. A. Menzel concerning the fertilization of the queen and parthenogenesis and no. 3, March, 1863 contains a second paper "Ueber Zwitterbildung bei den Bienen," pp. 41-56.

NEUES SCHWEIZER BIENENFREUNDE. By Ulrich Studer? Interlaken, 8°, vols. 1-6, 1888-1892 reported.
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

OBHANDLUNGEN DER OKONOMISCHE GESELLSCHAFT.

Said to contain papers on bees.

REVUE HORTICOLE, VITICOLE ET APICOLE DE LA SUISSE ROMANDE. 8°. Geneve, Vol. 8, 1876, reported.

SCHWEIZER BIENENFREUND. Organ fur rationelle Bienenzucht. 8°. Meyringen. Vols. 1-4, 1887-1891—reported.
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

SCHWEIZERISCHE BIENZENZEITUNG. Organ der Schweizerischen Verein fur Bienenzucht. (Monthly) 8°. Burgdorf u. Aarau. Began in 1863 as the Schweizerische seidenbau und Bienenzeitung after two vols. "Seidenbau" was omitted from the title. Nothing published for 1867-1868. New Journal "Bienenzeitung fur die Schweiz" was started in 1869 and continued for seven years when the title was again made Schweizerische Bienenzeitung in 1878, and a new Folge was started and issued regularly to date.

Vols. 1-2, 1863-1864. Schw. Seidenbau-und Bienenzeitung, each section paged separately.

Vols. 3-4, 1865-1866 Schw. Bienen-Zeitung.

Vols. 1-7, 1869-1875, Bienenzeitung fur die Schweiz.

Vols. 8-9, 1876-1877, Schweizerische Bienenzeitung.

Vols. 1-61, 1869-1930. N. F. Vols. 1-53, 1878-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 2-9 of the first series and 2-53 of the current series.

Wanting vols. 1-4, 1863-1866; 1-2, 1869-1870; 1-2, 1878-1879.

A general register fur die Schweiz. Bienenzeitung 1863-1927, was compiled by Dr. O. Morganthaler and published by the Society in 1930.

SCHWEIZERISCHE GELLSCHAFT SAMMLUNGEN. Two vols.-1760-1761. Reported as containing important papers on beekeeping.

SCHWEIZERISCHE SIEDENBAU—UND BIENENZEITUNG.

See Schweizerische Bienenzeitung.

DER SCHWEIZER IMKER. Organ fur Bienenzuchtvereine der Nordliche Schweiz. Vols. 1-4, 1889-1892, reported.

TUNIS

L'ABEILLE DE TUNISE. 1901-1912?

M. M. L. Wanting complete file if published.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'APICULTURE DE TUNIS. (Quarterly-later bi-monthly) 8°. Tunis. Vols. 1-26, 1901-1926 and then united with Cites Jardins, Vol. 2, Feb. 1927.

M. M. L. Vols. 1, no. 1; v. 5, nos. 1-3; v. 6, no. 4; v. 7-12; 24-25.

Wanting Vols. 1-6, v. 12, no. 52, Sept.-Oct. 1912, and continuation after vol. 12.

CITES-JARDENS. Revue Mensuelle Illustree de vulgarisation du jardin et du Petit-Elevage de l'Afrique du Nord. With the February no. 1927, Vol. 2 became the official paper for "La Societe d'Apiculture de Tunisie. (Monthly) 4°, Tunis.

M. M. L. Vols. 2-5, 1927-1930.

LA REVUE APICOLE TUNISIENNE. Appears to be an addition of title to "Bulletin de la Societe d'Apiculture de Tunis. Which see.

From the available records, it is estimated that to January, 1932, approximately 5,000 serial volumes of bee journals and 100 or more serial publications of other types have been printed throughout the world.

The Miller Memorial collection now contains approximately 3,400 complete and 300 incomplete serial volumes.

Including the yearly calendars of European Societies, there have been approximately 275 to 300 foreign and 105 to 120 American serial publications devoted to beekeeping.

No approximate estimate can be made concerning the separate books and pamphlets on beekeeping, but information at hand indicates more than 5,000 titles of which approximately 3,500 are contained in the Miller Memorial collection.

(Continued from page 6)

showing me how to advertise and bring before the public the various uses of honey as a food."

"I have been reading up in our famous "ABC & XYZ" of A. I. Root and in this it says that Eucalyptus trees have been tried to some extent in California and some other places but that there is not enough evidence to give any very definite results from these trees so far as bee-keeping is concerned, but that the yields already show that it is likely to become an important source of nectar in the future. Nearly all my honey is E. Paniculata. At the present I feel certain that this tree is hard to beat for producing nectar and that produces quality and quantity. There are no other varieties of the Eucalyptus tree in this forest, so I shall have to spend several seasons down there before I can definitely know how they blossom and at what period of the year. There is one tree, E. Maculata, that gives a very dark red honey when extracted and it is too stringy (to use a common word). The density is a little lower than the E. Paniculata, about 42.5° Baume at 60° F. The flavor is by no means unpleasant, resembling the fresh flavor of dried dates. When blended with the E. Paniculata honey, which is done to some extent by the bees themselves, it loses its stringiness and gives to the E. Paniculata a wonderful red tinge of color. E. Maculata honey does not granulate as soon as E. Paniculata."

"The demand for comb honey, which, up to the present, has only been sold at rare intervals, and in chunk, in this district, is very good. I am going to try a few hives with comb honey supers during the light

honey period. I have never produced comb honey before, but my grandfather in 1900-14 was very successful in the Orange Free State. From him, I learned some of the main principles, and by reading up the various articles I have concerning comb honey, I hope to be able to succeed."

Classified Advertisements

CAPABLE, RELIABLE MAN—27—3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE—DESIRES APIARY POSITION. MILTON BENNER, 7032 S. ELIZABETH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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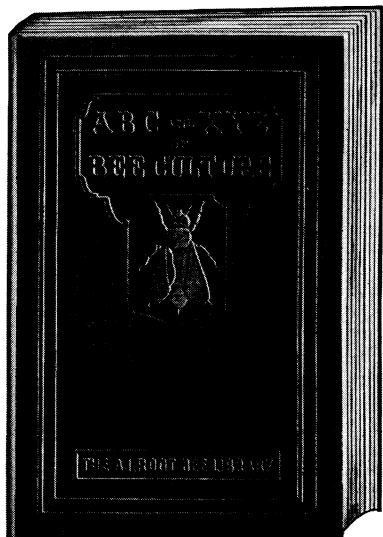
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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

FEBUARY, 1932

No. 2

Bulletin Board

SOUTHERN BEEKEEPERS' CONFERENCE—
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA, FEB. 2-3, 1932

Beekeepers who desire paint for marking queens should send their requests to the Beekeeping Department of the University, Madison, Wisconsin, and the material will be furnished to them free of charge.

We will appreciate your cooperation in ordering spring bee supplies, package bees and queens, from advertisers in "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

Let us have your membership renewal to the State Association and your membership dues in the American Honey Producers' League at an early date.

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President's Address—A. H. Seefeldt

Notice to Beekeepers

Buzzes About Wisconsin

Continuation of Proceedings of the State Association Convention

\$1000 In Premiums

A Premium With Every Order!

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FRAMES—standard, jumbo, and shallow—also metal covers.
SUPERS—comb honey or shallow. Sections holders in all sizes.
SECTIONS at cost—any style, any kind!

1½ story and 1 story Observatory hives—Section presses, Inner covers, Bee Escapes, Wiring gauges and all wire 8 & 10 frame Excluders. Foundation fasteners, wire embedders, Queen traps and entrance guards. Queens rearing outfits, four and six frame mating boxes. Miller and entrance feeders, hive carriers and swarm catchers.

SHIPPING CASES—the lowest possible prices on all sizes.
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We Are Here to Serve You With Package Bees

that have had every care both bees and queens and everything done to produce packages that will give you a profitable crop.

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2 pound	\$2.50	\$2.25
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Made of the best Western Pine or Cypress, lock cornered, accurately made and are real bee hives for these low prices. 10-frame hive bodies, no frames, 45c each. A complete line. Send for catalogue.

Our ambition is to furnish the beekeepers with the best bees, queens and bee supplies for the least money. Everything we sell guaranteed.

The Stover Apiaries

TIBBEE STATION, MISS.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

FEBRUARY, 1932

No. 2

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE CONVENTION

The annual convention of the American Honey Producers' League was held at Columbus, Ohio, January 26-28, and according to reports was the most successful meeting which has been held in many years. The attendance was unusually large, and the American Honey Producers' League and the American Honey Institute have never been in as commanding a position as they are today.

The membership fee of the League has been set at \$1.00 for the individual. The publishing of "The American Honey Producer" has been discontinued. The policy of affiliation of State Associations is to be continued, and it is hoped that the affiliation fees will defray the running expenses of the League, and that the membership dues may be turned over to the American Honey Institute, to aid in the support of that organization. It was decided that an Annual Report is to be published, and a report

of the convention will be issued in about two months.

Mr. James Gwin of Madison, and Prof. V. G. Milum, of the University of Illinois, were re-elected President and Secretary of the League, respectively. Mr. Morley Pettit was elected Vice President, and Mr. H. C. Short succeeded D. D. Stover as Director. The other directors, C. A. Reese, Columbus, Ohio, T. W. Burleson, Waxahachie, Texas, W. A. Weir, Toronto, Canada, and H. D. Rauchfuss, Worland, Wyoming, were re-elected.

Our good friend, Mr. C. P. Dadant, was elected to honorary life membership in the American Honey Producers' League.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

A. H. Seefeldt

Dec. 3, 1931, Milwaukee, Wis.

The year 1931 will long be remembered by the beekeepers of Wisconsin as the year of a world wide depression. The beekeeper personally was not alone in being affected by the

depression. The bees also suffered a similar fate due to the severe drought of the past summer. Because of the dry weather but little nectar was available, and as a result many colonies were unable to build up a surplus of honey for their keepers. Though this lack of production may cause financial loss to individual beekeepers, it has but little effect on the industry as a whole. With every depression goes a reduction in the buying power of the public. This reduction is distributed about equally over the buying of all commodities except the most needed necessities of life. Hence the under production of honey has helped greatly in maintaining an equitable price level for this commodity.

There is no other branch of Agriculture that is in better condition today than beekeeping to recover from this depression. The short crop of this season makes it possible to dispose of the surplus of other years. Honey prices in European countries are considerably higher than in the United States. Thus, there is no danger of large importations from other sources to compete with American honey.

Beekeeping will find plenty of room for expansion, for the public is just beginning to realize the importance of honey as a staple food. The American Honey Institute has made noteworthy contributions in interesting various food manufacturing concerns, as well as the public in the palatability, nutrition, and food uses of honey. Undoubtedly the company that has done the most consistent advertising recommending honey in connection with their food is the Kellogg Company, not intending to discount or overlook the valuable work done by many of our other larger food institutions. The editors of the household departments of many of our leading magazines, and newspapers

have been glad to cooperate with the Institute and have consistently published new recipes for the use of honey as a health food.

National honey week, observed this year for the first time since 1924, may not have resulted in the direct consumption of a large quantity of honey, but it has aroused a new interest in that product among merchants and housewives.

Wisconsin beekeepers have done much to create a greater interest in honey during National Honey Week. The State Association distributed to newspapers, magazines, as well as to individuals, recipes and information about the use of honey. Radio broadcasts were also given by Professor Wilson. The educational Committee of our Association cooperated splendidly with the American Honey Institute in distributing information on honey to the Home Economic Teachers in our schools.

Honey has always been the one commodity that has been successfully marketed directly by the producer. Beekeepers can no longer market their product satisfactorily unless it compares favorably with other advertised food. Those Beekeepers living on much traveled highways have a convenient opportunity to dispose of a large portion of their crop at reasonable prices through roadside stands. These stands should be located in a suitable place along the roadside where it is convenient for the motorist to stop his car, either directly in front of the stand or where he can safely park next to the stand. The products should be attractively and tastefully displayed. The selling should be in charge of sales people who are ready to give prompt and courteous service. These three factors contributed no small amount to the success of our present day fruit stands. For the benefit of those who do not

is almost exhausted, there being but 1,000 copies left. Copies may be obtained at the rate of 15 cents each, or when fifty copies or more are sent to one address the price is 10 cents each.

The Superintendent of Documents also reports that there are on hand about 4,000 copies of the color charts used in connection with the United States standard grades which illustrate the color requirements of comb honey. The price of these is the same as for the honey posters.

Remittances should be sent in cash or money order direct to the Superintendent of Documents, Government an invitation to Beekeeper's Associations to offer Wisconsin Graded honey for sale at these fruit stands. In several instances this has been successfully done. Would it not be a better service to the buying public to have all of the stands operating under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and Markets combine the sale of honey with the sale of fruit?

This cooperation between fruit grower and beekeeper should not only exist in the marketing of their respective products. There are other times in the year when these two producers can work together for mutual benefit. The orchardist can save the beekeeper from considerable loss by spraying his trees at the proper time. Spraying in full bloom, as has often been done in the past, causes a large annual loss of bees. During recent years the fruit men have come to a realization that in order to get a maximum crop of fruit, it is necessary to have a sufficient number of bees close at hand during blossom time to insure proper pollination. In our neighboring state of Michigan, bees are being rented by progressive orchardists and placed in the orchard during the blooming period. Wisconsin Fruit producers are already considering this means of insuring larger yields. Beekeepers should be willing

to cooperate with the fruit growers to accomplish this purpose.

(to be continued in March issue)

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Word has just been received from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., that the issue of the colored posters "It's all good honey" understand the origin of our roadside fruit stands, permit me to say that the Department of Agriculture and Markets directed the erection of a number of them during the past summer. These stands are constructed after a common design and operated under the direction of the Department of Markets. All of them conspicuously displayed a placard indicating that it was an official roadside market. This method of selling fruit is gaining the confidence of the public for only high class, Wisconsin Graded fruit is offered for sale in them. Fruit Growers' Associations have extended Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Stamps will not be accepted.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Mr. Lynn Reynolds, of Tomah, Monroe County, writes under date of January 19: "My 26 swarms spring count produced a little over 1200 pounds of honey—40 section, 150 chunk, the remainder extracted, and my fall count is 28 swarms. Only three swarms made any clover honey at all, and that was mixed with buckwheat. Three or four colonies swarmed; skunks evidently worked on a couple; altogether, I figured the fall flow above average. The honey was mostly very dark from the mixture of buckwheat and wild sunflower, and thinner than usual, but nevertheless

of excellent quality if customer satisfaction is any gauge. Most of my regular customers are going heavier than usual this fall. Personally, I think that is the only way yet invented of measuring the quality, the bee papers' hobby of running down buckwheat honey notwithstanding.

"Following the lead of others, I set the price of a gallon pail of honey at \$1.00 or about 3 bushels of potatoes just to use a pessimistic measuring stick (I also grow potatoes to sell). Though this price seemed to start a little movement, I have nevertheless moved most of mine as wages to people otherwise unemployed. I probably could dispose of considerable this way if gasoline was free.

"Probably on account of warmer fall weather, my late honey has not granulated as quickly either in or out of the comb, though a few sections of very late white honey that have been chilled are solid now. This is undoubtedly aster honey. I would never try to defend aster, as I have buckwheat. Wild aster is a weed to a beekeeper. I have seen some honey I thought was heartsease and wild sunflower mixed with some buckwheat granulate in the comb, but only when gathered in cool weather. I would acquit buckwheat, golden rod and jewel-weed of all blame for starving my bees, also all the early honies I have ever had enough of to tell anything about.

"I wish someone would scientifically determine what basis, if any, besides edibility there is for saying—poor quality—good quality—etc.—honey."

The following account of conditions in Pierce County has been received from Dr. W. A. Lumley, Ellsworth: "Beekeeping in Pierce County is almost at a standstill. Very little honey stored the past summer on account of drouth, many colonies not able to go through the winter without feed.

"There is no movement of extracted, and a fair demand for comb honey at 15c retail. American Foul Brood is not entirely cleaned up, and we have been unable to get an appropriation from our County Board for next season.

"Colonies with plenty of stores are wintering well on account of the late, warm fall."

"We are having a very mild winter here," writes Mr. Claude Moll, of Ashland, on January 18. "Chequamegon Bay has just frozen over the past week. The bees had a flight on the 18th of December. A late flight is a great help in wintering here, but we are afraid of losing some by starvation. We fed heavily the first week in October and packed them for winter in November. They had lost heavily in stores. The honey crop averaged about 25 per cent of normal in this region.

"Honey is moving fairly well in comparison with other products. Five pound pails retail at 75c to 80c."

Mr. John L. West of Prairie du Chien, submitted the following report of conditions in Crawford County on January 14: "It is hard for beekeepers of this vicinity to smile and smile and mean it—you can see something is wrong with that smile. The drouth of last summer has not been forgotten; it dried up the white clover and the bees had to be fed. The local honey market is about the same as last year. Yes—we all still like honey even if the smile is wrong!"

Under date of Jan. 15, Mr. W. C. Ehrhardt, Oakfield, reported the following conditions in Fond du Lac County: "In my fifty years among the bees, the last year was one of the poor ones, on account of the great drouth, and the excessive heat, but we had a good late honey flow, which put the bees in good shape for winter, as far as stores are concerned.

"The outlook for the clover was promising last fall, but spring will

tell the story as to how it will come out. Honey in this locality is selling for anything the beekeeper can get for it; there is no fixed price. A big share of it was peddled for 50 to 60 cents for a 5 pound pail, and there is very little left on hand."

"We are looking forward to better things in beekeeping."

"The last of my bees were carried into the cellar a few days after Christmas," reports Mr. H. A. Schaefer, of Osseo, Trempealeau County, on Jan. 8. "The reason these were out so long was that they had the feed pails on since the middle of November when the first lot was put in the cellar. It seems strange, but all took the feed except four, out of fifty."

"The reason for feeding was the poor stores the bees had. Early and late honey which is equally good here for winter feed in normal years was not so this year, being granulated solid at the time of packing bees outside or cellaring. Comb honey colonies were heavy with honey, but it was solid, so they had to have extra feed. Extracted honey colonies cellared are fed sugar every year, so they should winter well. Extracted honey colonies wintered outside were not fed, but had a shallow super of honey each. I did not learn that the honey in shallow supers was solid until after they were packed, so can expect a loss in that yard. That was early white honey and as it had never happened in this way before I did not examine the honey when packing. It seems something new turns up every year."

"We have about a foot of snow on the ground now, and the ground has no frost in many places, so we can have hopes of the little clover that is left will survive the winter."

Mr. Leslie J. Yancey, of Ladysmith, Rusk County, in a letter dated December 29, wrote that honey prices in his locality are as follows: "Honey moves very slowly. Some are ped-

dling five and ten pound pails at \$.09 and \$.10 per pound."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

Dec. 3 and 4, Milwaukee, Wis., 1931

(Continued from January issue)

One can hardly read this story without gaining a full appreciation of the stamina and fortitude with which Charles Dadant and his son started with two colonies of bees, it is a pleasure indeed to visit the present plant and apiaries, and to know what has been accomplished by these hardy pioneers.

The teachings of Mr. C. P. Dadant have been accepted and approved throughout many sections of the world, as shown by the many translations of his works into half a dozen languages, and it is indeed gratifying to the friends of Mr. Dadant to know that beekeepers in far-off Egypt wished to extend to him a symbol of their appreciation of a truly great man in the development of the beekeeping industry. Only those who were present at the banquet could fully appreciate the spirit of love and high regard that was present. I am not sure but what Mr. C. P. Dadant's absence made it possible for each speaker to express himself in a way that he might not have done had Mr. Dadant been present, because of a suspicion of flattery. It is easy to know that every speaker was speaking from deep down in his heart during the many kind expressions which were given. It was very apparent that all of those present held a very tender and high regard for their good friend, Mr. C. P. Dadant, and I believe that the sentiment of those at the banquet can be fairly expressed in the following letter, sent to Mr. Dadant at the request of those in attendance:

"My dear Mr. Dadant:

At the Annual Banquet of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n., after the Egyptian Medal presented to you had been handed over by Prof. Wilson to your son, Maurice, the members spent a 'Dadant Half Hour'.

Your beekeeper is as a rule a poor orator, but rich in gratitude and sentiment, and they rose to the occasion. At the conclusion they honored me by asking that I write you, expressing by the written word what they wished you could have heard.

Wisconsin beekeepers well know that you are the 'last of a great race', that you are the only remaining link with the past great decades of great beekeeping and great beemen. Those surely were 'Giants in the land in those days'.

They wish to express their deep gratitude for all your noble contributions to bee literature, and for all your dignified conduct of the printed page, from which we have all derived so much benefit.

They also wish to express their abiding affection for you; they are grateful that you have been spared so long after the allotted span, and pray that you may be spared for many days to come, to enjoy the company of your splendid family and your innumerable friends,

and I remain, dear Mr. Dadant,
with much affection
your friend,
Joseph M. Barr".

Entertainment at the banquet consisted of vocal solos rendered by Miss Rose Deutsch and young Jim Barr, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Jim Barr, which were exceedingly delightful because of their classic setting and appropriateness.

A suggestion was made that a pilgrimage be made during the summer of 1932 to visit the Dadant home, and to extend to Mr. Dadant an appre-

ciation from the beekeepers who might be able to attend. We all concluded with the hope that Mr. Dadant might continue on to his 100th birthday.

It was the desire of those present that a letter of Greetings be sent to Mr. N. E. France and Mr. Gus Dittmer, and that regret be expressed that they were unable to attend the meeting.

FRIDAY MORNING

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

Mr. E. C. Alfonsus, Instructor in Beekeeping at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in his talk on "Supercedure and Swarming", said, in brief—"Supercedure and swarming are two closely related occurrences, depending on environmental conditions of the bee colony. It has been experienced that some colonies rather supercede than swarm, which offers the possibility of selecting such colonies for breeding stock to produce a new strain of non-swarming bees which would solve the problems of swarm control." Mr. Alfonsus' paper will be published in an early issue of this magazine.

Mr. Lewis Parks, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Honey Institute, Watertown, Wisconsin, presented a paper on "The American Honey Institute"; this paper will be published at an early date. Mr. Parks described the work being done by the Institute, and stressed the necessity of the beekeepers helping in the support of this organization, due to the necessity of reduced support by some of the large contributors to the Institute.

We are indebted to Miss Annette M. Snapper, Director of the Education Department of the Pabst Corporation of Milwaukee, for her excellent talk on how women react to the work of the Home Economic Demonstrators in selling foods. Miss Snapper's paper

appears in this issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

A ten minute recess followed Miss Snapper's talk, and then Dr. V. G. Milum, of the Beekeeping Department of the University of Illinois, Urbana, talked on "The Honey Bee's Span of Life." Dr. Milum's paper will be published in a subsequent issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

Mr. M. G. Dadant, of Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois, presented an interesting discussion of beekeeping conditions today, and prospects for the future. Mr. Dadant's talk will be published in full at an early date.

The meeting adjourned at 12:10 P.M., with an attendance of 42.

A meeting of the Nominating Committee was called, to transact unfinished business at 12:15 P.M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

The meeting was called to order at 1:40 P.M. by President Seefeldt.

The first number on the program was a paper by Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison, on "What the 1931 Inspection Revealed." Mr. Chambers' paper will appear in "Wisconsin Beekeeping" in a subsequent issue.

Mr. James Gwin of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Madison, was next on the program with a brief talk on "Lessons to be Gained from the 1931 Season". Mr. Gwin's paper will be published in "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

The recommendations of the Board of Managers which had not been acted upon by the convention were then taken up, and the following were passed—

No. 6 and No. 8. Recommendation No. 7 regarding the support of the Educational Committee was not carried; however a motion was made that this recommendation be reconsidered, and upon a vote this motion

was lost. However, a motion was made and seconded and passed by the convention, appropriating \$15.00 for the work of the Educational Committee during the ensuing year.

President Seefeldt then called for the report of the Auditing Committee. The committee reported the records of the Secretary and Treasurer correct, and in good condition, Mr. Charles Stone presenting the report in the absence of Mr. Kleeber Chairman of the Auditing Committee. The report of the Auditing Committee was accepted by the convention.

Mr. Wm. Sass, Chairman of the Nomination Committee, then presented the following report of his committee—

"The Nominating Committee met Thursday afternoon, December 3, at 5 o'clock, and Friday noon at 12:15. Mr. Wm. Sass acted as Chairman at both sessions.

The following were nominated for President—

A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum

A. J. Schultz, Ripon

The following were nominated for Vice President—

Wm. Sass, Fond du Lac

George Jacobson, Kaukauna

C. A. Wood, South Wayne

The following were nominated for Secretary—

H. F. Wilson, Madison

F. E. Matzke, Juda

The following were nominated for Treasurer—

Charles Stone, Janesville

Andrew Stevens, Stockbridge

The Nominating Committee then elected the following members to serve on the Executive Committee for the ensuing year—

A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg

Vincent Steck, Milwaukee

A. E. Wolkow, Hartford

The meetings adjourned at 5:25 P.M. and 12:30 P.M. respectively.

Those present at the second session on Friday were, Wm. Sass, Chairman, A. E. Wolkow, C. W. Stauss, Charles Stone, A. L. Kleeber, Guy Sherman, Vincent Steck, Mrs. Hanneman and Miss Weidenkopf, acting as Secretary."

Following the reading of the report of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Seefeldt called for nominations from the floor for President. Mr. Schultz stated that he would be unable to serve, if elected. There being no further nominations, the ballott for President was cast, Mr. Wm. Sass and Mr. C. W. Stauss being appointed tellers. Twenty four votes were cast for President, Mr. Seefeldt receiving the entire number.

In the vote for Vice President, a total of 20 votes was cast, 3 for Mr. Sass, 9 for Mr. Jacobson and 8 for Mr. Wood. Mr. Sass then withdrew his name, in favor of Mr. Jacobson. A total of 24 votes was then cast, 7 for Mr. Wood and 17 for Mr. Jacobson.

In the ballot for Secretary, a total of 25 votes was cast, 4 for Mr. Matzke, and 21 for Mr. Wilson.

In the ballott for Treasurer, Mr. Stevens withdrew his name saying it would be impossible for him to serve in this capacity if he were elected. Mr. V. G. Howard of Milwaukee was then nominated for Treasurer, and of the total of 20 votes cast, Mr. Howard received 11 and Mr. Stone received 9.

A motion was made and passed that the selection of the delegate to the convention of the American Honey Producers' League Convention at Columbus, Ohio, in 1932 be left to the Executive Committee.

The Secretary then read the report of the Resolutions Committee. A motion was made that these be accepted as read, and this motion was amended to read that the Secretary, in addition, be instruc-

ted to send any additional resolutions that might have been overlooked in the drawing up of the resolutions, including a resolution to Mr. Matzke, thanking him for his services in behalf of the Association. The motion, as amended, was seconded and carried.

Following are the resolutions—

- 1.) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express its confidence in the work of the American Honey Institute and approve the program that has been followed; and be it further resolved that we urge the American Honey Producers' League to give its full support to the American Honey Institute in its present plan of work and request that it be continued without change.

(To be concluded in March issue)

Classified Advertisements

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I WILL GIVE A FREE QUEEN to the first 20 beekeepers that buy package bees who will reply to this advertisement in February.

Trusting that I may serve more Wisconsin beekeepers this coming season.

Write for Circular and Prices

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Many of you have been dissatisfied with your purchases of package bees in the past. For one time you can have the satisfaction of receiving what you buy and pay for, by sending your order to us. Why, we absolutely guarantee that, you will receive them on time, full weight, young 1932 reared Italians of the very best hardy honey gathering strain and at the depression price.

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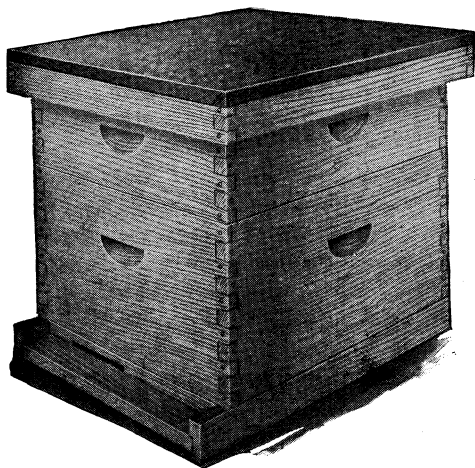
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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII.

MARCH, 1932

No. 3

Bulletin Board

THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE—PLEASE SEND IN
YOUR DONATIONS FOR THE INSTITUTE AT AN
EARLY DATE.

Patronize advertisers in "Wisconsin Beekeeping"

If you are delinquent with your dues, please send us a check immediately. Membership dues to the American Honey Producers' League are also acceptable through this office.

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Attention Beekeepers!

We have a combination hard to beat—**QUALITY Plus LOW PRICES**—Just inside the covers of our 1932 catalog you will find this combination—one that will amaze you as well as please you.

Let us put your name on our mailing list.

Write today.

Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

Pettit's Combless Package Bees

With Best Young Italian Queens

Over eight thousand pounds net weight shipped last year to scores of satisfied customers.

Book orders in advance if possible but we specialize in telegraphic service.

From our Canadian customers we always accept Canadian money.

The following prices are so low that we must request cash with order:

1932 PRICES

Size of Order	2-lb. Pkg.	3-lb. Pkg.	4-lb. Pkg.	5-lb. Orch. Pkg. ea.
2-14 pkgs. ..	\$2.50	\$3.25	\$3.75	\$4.50
15-49 pkgs. ..	2.25	3.00	3.50	4.25
50-up	2.00	2.75	3.25	4.00

For queenless packages, deduct 60c each. No order taken for less than two packages.

All shipments are made by express.

Complete satisfaction is guaranteed.

Morley Pettit

ALBANY, GEORGIA

Comb Foundation and Bee Keepers Supplies

**Send us your wax to be worked into
Foundation.**

Despite the fact that the year 1931 was one of the poorest that Bee Keepers have ever experienced, our Foundation sales were more than doubled, which proves that our Non-Sag Brood Foundation has given complete satisfaction. Since putting our Non-Sag Brood Foundation on the market, we have not had a single complaint, which is evidence enough that our Foundation is all we claim for it.

Write us for samples and prices on early orders now.

**WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF BEE KEEPERS
SUPPLIES**

Any requests as to prices will be gladly furnished.

Gus Dittmer Company

AUGUSTA,

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

MARCH, 1932

No. 3

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

Published the First of Each Month

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

A BEEKEEPERS' ORGANIZATION WORKING FOR THE BENEFIT OF EACH AND FOR ALL.

A collective publicity program that has carried the story of honey into practically every newspaper and woman's magazine in America. No publicity campaign put on by private firms at a cost of a million dollars could have accomplished as much as the American Honey Institute in a period of just a few years. Therefore, beekeepers cannot help but receive a benefit, if they will take advantage of the opportunity and put up their honey in clean and neat packages with attractive labels.

I had the pleasure of listening in on the opening meetings of the American Honey Institute at the meeting at Columbus, Ohio, January 25, and was greatly impressed with the work that has been done by the Institute in

getting publicity for the honey industry. Every dollar that our beekeepers have given has brought us publicity which cannot be given a money value, but if you could have seen the display of advertising which Mr. Parks presented at the meeting, you would know that we received many thousands of dollars worth of free advertising in 1931.

I am sure that our beekeepers will be glad to learn that the Institute will be able to carry on for another year if our beekeepers will only continue their contributions. All of the supply dealers who have previously contributed, made generous contributions again this year, and our state and local associations, as well as individual beekeepers, must give their financial support, for the Institute is the most important organization that has ever been developed for the beekeeping industry.

The Institute headquarters are now located at 30, Kenmore Road, Indianapolis, Indiana, where all correspondence should be addressed.

Mr. Lewis Parks was re-elected President and Chairman of the Board

of Directors, and the following committees were elected:—

The Executive Committee, consisting of E. G. Brown, Huber Root and Lewis Parks, will establish all policies not already established by the Directors, and will keep in close touch with all details of Malitta Fischer Jensen's work.

The Finance Committee, consisting of L. C. Dadant, Chairman; David Running; Russell H. Kelty; G. H. Cale; A. G. Woodman; and Fred Muth, is appointing a keyman or state chairman in each state who will, in turn, keep in touch with the state and county associations of his state, so that they will have a record of the contacts the Institute is making in their territory, and will be organized to receive information and literature for dissemination to the various local organizations, in accordance with the Natt Dodge Plan, as outlined in the "American Bee Journal" for December.

Miss Mary I. Barber, Director of the Home Economics Department of the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, was appointed an advisory committee of one to work with Mrs. Jensen, and Mr. Cary Hartman was elected as the American Honey Producers' League's representative on the Institute Board of Directors.

Mr. Parks writes that he is extremely pleased with the donations that have been made by the beekeepers during the time of the Institute meeting and immediately afterward, but we must not think that the financial situation for the Institute is solved, for it is not, and we must all of us contribute something. Every dollar that we can give to the Institute makes it possible to send out pamphlets and honey recipes to home makers and home demonstration agents. Miss Fischer has already established contact with practically every home economics worker connected with Gas and Elec-

tric Utilities in Wisconsin and during the past year many of our Wisconsin newspapers have carried continual items about honey in recipes.

The finance Committee of the Institute will appoint someone in Wisconsin to collect subscriptions for the Institute, and in the meantime, you can forward them to our office, and we will forward them on to the Institute treasurer.

The State Association at its last convention voted to give the Institute \$100.00 for the year 1932, provided that our income would permit it. Unfortunately, the finances of the Association are quite low at this time, so that we will be unable to fulfill this commitment until later in the year. Each of our local associations should also guarantee to give the Institute \$5.00 for the year, and if each one of our beekeepers in this State would send in a single dollar for the Institute, the Institute would be provided with sufficient funds to do a tremendous amount of work during this year.

During the time of depression, we must fight valiantly, and carry on to the best of our ability. If each member of the Association would contribute just one dollar to the Institute, Wisconsin could provide for thousands of dollars worth of honey publicity in this state.

Do not delay, but send your contribution in immediately so that our Wisconsin State Association can be among the leaders in all matters pertaining to the matter of development of the honey industry.

H. F. Wilson

MEMBERS:

Please co-operate with the State Association in buying your beekeeping equipment and supplies, and your package bees and queens from advertisers in "Wisconsin Beekeeping" whenever possible.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

A. H. SEEFELDT

(Continued from pp. 11 of the February issue)

In my judgment one of the most effective and economical mediums of advertising honey has been grossly neglected by Beekeepers in almost every County. Wherever County Fairs are held the beekeepers should be alert to putting on a display of bees, honey, and other products that will not only be neat, attractive, and inviting, but one that will be educational as well. We must keep in mind that the value of exhibits at fairs should be to acquaint the public with the newer methods of honey production as well as its uses as a food. They can also serve the added purpose of teaching the producer better methods of packing, grading, and marketing. In many of the counties the premium lists are inadequate, or the space allotted for the displays is unsuitable. I, believe, however, that if the beekeepers will provide the proper kind of an exhibit, fair officials will be glad to cooperate with them. The past year the premium list in the Bee and Honey Department of the Washington County Fair was more than doubled by the officials of that organization when they were informed that the Beekeeper's Association had decided to take charge of the exhibit.

For some years the premium lists of the State and County Fairs have contained various entries on honey baking and canning. In most cases entries are limited to the use of honey only in sweetening. Such restrictions have been very proper in the past for we tried to prove that honey could be used exclusively in baking or canning. This fact we have proved quite conclusively to our own satisfaction; but we have not been able to induce the public to adopt honey in place

of sugar. The majority of housewives state that a combination of honey and cane sugar in baking is more practical and produces a finer article than when either is used alone. My suggestion is that at fairs a large part of the baking and canning, using honey, rightfully belongs in the Culinary Department where it should compete with other products in the same class. Honey will only be used in home baking if we can prove by practical demonstration that honey alone or combined with sugar will give more satisfactory results than other sugars. Professional bakers are convinced of the superiority of honey and are using it in ever increasing amounts.

Today more than ever, are we interested in reducing the cost of the production of honey. Any new methods of discoveries that eliminate much of the slow and tedious hand work of taking care of bees is of especial interest to us at the present time.

Among the new inventions that are of interest to all Wisconsin Beekeepers, may be mentioned the one of Mr. A. E. Wolkow of Hartford, who has succeeded in perfecting a machine for wiring frames in the flat. The completion by Mr. Wolkow of this process of wiring frames will be a great labor saving device to the beekeeper and will result in stronger and more perfect combs. This organization is proud to have among its membership the discoverer of this new process which will do much to further the progress of beekeeping.

One of the topics of discussion at our convention that never grows old is the disease question. This is only natural, as bee diseases are the biggest obstacle for beekeepers to overcome in reducing their cost of production. This season we have had a number of individual apiaries where the loss through American foul brood has run into hundreds of dollars. It

has made us realize the necessity of regular and systematic inspections. We are fortunate to have an apiary inspection law in Wisconsin that is just and effective, and one that is administered by men who take a sincere interest in the advancement of beekeeping. We can be assured that any methods that are recommended by them have been given careful study and will prove successful if instructions are closely followed. May I urge you to cooperate to the best of your ability with your inspectors in eradicating American foul brood from the bee yards of Wisconsin.

The records of the State Association show that a number of members have discontinued their membership during the past year. If there ever has been a time when the Association needed your support, and when you needed the Association, it is at the present time. Wisconsin Beekeepers have one of the most active state organizations in the Union. The Association has given its moral and financial support to the American Honey Institute, The American Honey Producers League, and to the Miller Memorial Library. Our Association is the only one that has been able to finance, without state aid, such a complete magazine as "Wisconsin Beekeeping". Membership in the Association entitles one to the many services which it renders among which might briefly be mentioned, the economical sale of containers and Badger-Brand labels. It is also working for the welfare of your industry by guarding it against adverse state or National legislation. You as a progressive beekeeper cannot afford not to be a member of this organization.

The Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association may well feel highly honored that the Bee Kingdom League of Egypt has asked us to present their special gold medal to Mr. C. P. Dadant, in honor of his 80th birthday anni-

BUDDY JENSEN

We are sure that all our beekeepers will wish to extend their condolence to Mrs. Stanley C. Jensen, formerly Miss Malitta Fischer, who was for many years Secretary of the Association, on the occasion of the death of her son, "Buddy", who died in Indianapolis on January 28.

We are sure that Mrs. Jensen would appreciate a letter from any of her old friends in the Association. Her present address is the same as that of the American Honey Institute, 30, Kenmore Road, Indianapolis, Indiana.

versary. I believe Professor Wilson is entitled to the credit for this recognition. It has been his untiring effort in behalf of organized Beekeeping and his interest in the Miller Memorial Library that has carried his name and the name of the Association he is connected with, to all parts of the globe.

It has been a real pleasure to serve as your president the past year. I have truly enjoyed working with my fellow officers, the various committees, and with the State Departments connected with beekeeping. My only regret is that we have not been able to accomplish more for the advancement of beekeeping. We have never felt the need of an extension man any more keenly than during the past year. A large part of the success of any industry depends upon the thoroughness of its organization. At the time when we had an extension man, our organization had over 700 members and there were 35 flourishing county Associations. There was good cooperation and uniformity in methods of marketing honey.

Allow me to thank each and every one who in any way cooperated with the State Beekeeper's Association during the past year. The Kellogg Company deserves special mention for the honey demonstration by Mrs. Day during the State Fair. We appreciate such cooperative advertising and hope that the Kellogg Company will again be represented at our next State Fair.

May the year 1932 bring to you, as well as the many Wisconsin Beekeepers, not present at this convention, success and enjoyment in your favorite field of endeavor—beekeeping.

INTERNATIONAL BEEKEEPERS' CONFERENCE

Although the International Apicultural Congress will not convene in Paris until July 1932, it is already the focus of a great deal of interest. It will undoubtedly be one of the largest and most important meetings in the history of beekeeping.

Meetings of beekeepers in England and on the Continent will be held immediately preceding and following the Paris Conference. For instance, word has been received from the Glamorgan Beekeepers' Association, "Y-Bwythyn", The Graylands, Rhiwbina, Glam., Great Britain, in which the Honorable J. W. Gedrych, Secretary, extends a cordial invitation, as follows: "Should you know of any of your countrymen coming to this side at this time, who would enjoy visiting us as much as we would surely enjoy a visit from them, I shall get in touch with them if you will advise me their names and addresses."

American beekeepers who can attend the Congress will be well repaid for their effort. The opportunity to hear and to meet the world's outstanding authorities on apiculture is in itself well worth the cost of the trip. Visits are also being planned to some of the noted apicultural research lab-

oratories, and to renowned and historical places of interest.

The fact that the Congress will be held in Paris need not deter anyone from attending as a corps of competent interpreters will be provided for those who do not speak the foreign languages. This is an unprecedented opportunity to hear the world's outstanding apicultural authorities, to meet and become acquainted with them and to visit their research laboratories, in addition to traveling in Europe under the most auspicious circumstances.

In view of the fact that the International Entomological Congress will be held in Paris at the same time special rates will be arranged for groups both in crossing and for the special trips in Europe. Those who expect to attend should let their plans be known. It is suggested that some organization, such as the American Honey Producers' League, act as headquarters for the American contingent.

Jas. I. Hambleton.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Mr. John G. Franz, Darlington, LaFayette County, on February 8 writes as follows: "I have not much to report; sold my bees and equipment last spring; kept one and increased to five again, and these did not make more than their living. About the time it will pay again, my yard will be built up, or I will buy a small outfit."

"I have still got about $\frac{1}{8}$ of my 1930 crop left. I sold two cases to a beekeeper to feed his bees, one to a farmer, some in 5 lb. pails which sells poorly at 65c; this costs me 10c out of my own pocket, figuring in the pails and labels."

"Beekeeping does not seem to be very attractive to the younger set, as not a single one has started up in twenty years in this county. Clover and honey plants look good in south west Wisconsin. No snow, and the ground is frozen only 3 inches on Feb. 8."

We are indebted to Mr. Jos. Garré, of Aniwa, Wisconsin, for the following interesting report of conditions in Marathon County and that locality. On February 8, Mr. Garré wrote as follows:

"Another spring is not far distant and then new life will begin in the Apiary. During this time of the year (February) we always make our plans for the approaching bee season. We check up on our stored supplies, repair what needs repairing, order the necessary new supplies and nail them up, etc. Every comb during extracting time that shows too much drone comb or is otherwise poor, is stored separate and later on cut out, the frames scraped clean, renailed and wired and in the spring fitted with a full sheet of foundation. As soon as it gets warmer we also intend to paint everyone of the honey supers.

"The prospect for a honey crop seems to be from fair to good. Although the new seedings of last spring were pretty well killed during the drought in August, we found that, the little white clover in our pastures was plentiful in the fall. So if the season should be halfway right we ought to get at least some clover honey and if the basswood trees and other nectar secreting plants will help along a little the bees may be able to gather a fair crop of honey. Our Mother earth is at present well blanketed with snow.

"Our bees seem to be wintering fairly well in their new quarter (cellar). The temperature in it so far has not been below 48 degrees and not over 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

"On account of the very light honey crop in the State our 14,000 pounds sold rapidly in a wholesale and retail way at prices satisfactory for the abnormal times. At present we have very little honey on hand. However, I know of some beemen in our County who were hard pressed in the fall and shipped out their entire small crop at 5c per pound and besides that paid the freight. A few honey dealers, filling up the chain stores in the fall thruout Wisconsin, knocked the Wisconsin beekeepers out of a good many dollars by selling for unreasonable prices. It was all labeled 'Wisconsin Honey' too, so Wisconsin must have had a big crop after all! However, the dealers must be credited with selling a large amount of the States honey crop but if they would supply the chain stores with the understanding only that they must sell again near the prices the modern beekeepers in these regions are demanding they would do them and all honey producers a big justice. Still, some of our own beekeepers are doing the same thing. Just recently some local beekeepers with very little honey on hand placed in two stores in our nearest city a few 5 pound pails which are offered for sale at the price of 47c per pail. How much did these beekeepers get for their honey? One of the clerks said to me their commission is 14c per pail. If these beekeepers could sell their entire crop at the price mentioned to these stores, all would be well. But, as long as the honey sales to these stores, I feel, are limited for them, the small gain of sales will be offset by a badly hurt retail trade at home. If I sell for 47c a pail to the stores, I must also do so at my home or most of my honey buyers will quit me and go to the stores and buy and hence the profit on my entire crop will be cut to a minimum. Considering the last years light honey crop in Wisconsin and

with very little honey in the hands of the beekeepers now, I believe that a 5 pound pail of good honey would sell at present just as readily at 57c as it would at 47c. So far 65c and 60c was the general price for a 5 pound pail of honey in Marathon County.

"That 1931 did not give the majority of the Wisconsin beekeepers a crop, I believe in a way, was a blessing to them, as otherwise much honey would have been sold at 50c and 60c per 10 pound pail and such low prices certainly would carry its bad effects over to the sales of the 1932 honey crop.

"So should the coming season be kinder to the ones that were unfortunate in not getting a crop the past year, they will at least have a chance to dispose of their new crop at the present prices or perhaps for a little more."

Mr. O. G. Mills, Bayfield, in reporting conditions in Bayfield County, says: "Bees very quiet in basement, apparently wintering fine. However, they were somewhat short on young bees and brood at last inspection in the fall, so expect some weak colonies in the spring. Honey is not selling very fast, although a neighbor beekeeper cut to 8c last fall, which I consider is about the cost of production; 15c has been the prevailing price here for several years. The 1931 crop was well above the average, and quality good."

"Honey prices are low", writes Mr. H. M. Schultz, of Waterloo, Jefferson County, on February 5, "with extracted honey bringing about 12½c. In 1931 there was not much honey, and this year no money. I have about 48 colonies outside, and they seem to be all right so far."

Mr. Ralph Larrabee, Webster, Burnett County, reports, "My few swarms did better than usual last year, and I

am disposing of my little surplus locally, to advantage."

Mr. Albert Peterson, Turtle Lake, submitted the following account of conditions in his locality on February 9: "The honey crop for 1931 was the lightest it has been for at least 20 years in my locality, Polk County. Some of the smaller beekeepers did not have any surplus honey. The bees barely had enough to winter on, and many colonies will need to be fed in early spring.

"There was quite a lot of honey held over from the previous season, but owing to the very small crop last summer, most of the beekeepers are pretty well cleaned up. A good estimate would be about 10 per cent of the crop on hand. The prices are very bad; in the north and western parts of the county, they have retailed the ten pound pails for \$1.00, and five pound pails for 50c. To meet these prices, I had to cut my price to \$1.25 and 65c for the same sized containers.

"The bees seem to be wintering fairly well so far. The honey plants should come out in good condition, as we had plenty of moisture before it froze last fall, and then plenty of snow to cover up."

Mr. Richard D. Adams, Secretary-Treasurer of the Sauk County Beekeepers' Association, Reedsburg, has sent us an interesting account of the recent meeting of this Association which follows: "The Sauk County Beekeeper's Association held its first meeting on Feb. 4, 1932, at the Reedsburg bank at Reedsburg. The following officers were re-elected to office—President, A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg; V-President, C. J. Rick, N. Freedom; Sec'y-Treas., Richard D. Adams, Reedsburg.

"President Kleeber appointed a new Entertainment Committee to be composed of three members to arrange programs for the summer picnics. By a

unanimous vote, at least five summer picnics will be held at various yards throughout the county.

"Mr. James Gwin of the Department of Markets was present and talked on various subjects. Plans for the next year's State Fair, Marketing conditions, and an interesting account of the American Honey Producers' League convention at Columbus, Ohio, were some of the subjects he discussed. Mr. Gwin urged the Sauk County Association to try and make another donation this year to help the American Honey Institute in its wonderful work.

TO THE BEE, HONEY & BEE SUPPLY FRATERNITY

Since the founding of the American Honey Institute on March 31, 1928, I have had a great many letters of commendation and only two of criticism. This means that almost every one in our industry is sold on the Institute and what is doing to tell the American consumer what honey is and how to use it.

During the first year the bee supply manufacturers, container manufacturers, honey bottlers, national and commercial beekeeper associations, and queen breeders carried the financial load without the help of the state beekeeper associations or of the individual beekeepers. The second year this last group contributed 10% of the budget, the third year 20% and the fourth year, ending March 31, 1932, will, I estimate, show a contribution of this group of 25%. This does not mean that the bee supply manufacturers and allied trades can drop this project and leave the financial nourishment of the Institute entirely to the beekeeper organizations. Perhaps some day this will come, but not for many years.

No group in this bee and honey industry of ours can afford to be like

the farmer, who milked his cow but forgot to feed it.

Let's work and reap together. Let's tell the world all about honey, how to use it. Let's get it on every table and in every kitchen and do it the

Classified Advertisements

AUTOMATIC SWARM TRAPPER—EFFICIENT, PRACTICAL. LITERATURE FREE. VIKLA MFG. CO., LONSDALE, MINN.

PACPAGE BEES Nuclei and Queens—Bright three banded or golden Italian. The most prolific, gentle honey producers, less inclined to swarm, untested queens any number 50c each. 2 lb. pkg. and young laying queen, any number, \$2.00 each; 3 lb., \$2.50; 2-frame nuclei with queen, \$2.50. We offer nuclei because we have never had disease of any kind, furnish health certificate, guarantee safe arrival, and satisfaction. Taylor Apiaries, Luverne, Ala.

Middle Tennessee Apiaries

Italian Queens 60c
Joe B. Tate
1029 Lischee Ave.,
Nashville, Tenn.

LAKE PEARL APIARIES

PURE ITALIAN BEES AND QUEEN FOR 1932

as follows

1 frame of brood and 2 lbs. bees, \$2.25; 2 frames of brood and 3 lbs. bees, \$3.00; 3 frames of brood and 3 lbs. bees, \$3.50.

All packages with a health certificate and guaranteed safe arrival. Loss will be replaced upon receipt of bad order report signed by express agent. Now booking orders, ten per cent cash; balance 8 days before shipment. Reference, Union Bank, Marksville, La.

LAKE PEARL APIARIES

Isaac Roy, Prop.
HESSMER, LA.

easiest and cheapest way yet devised—through the American Honey Institute.

Write L. C. Dadant, Hamilton, Illinois, Chairman of the newly elected Finance Committee, that you want to do your bit, that your self respect will not permit you to take a free ride and reap the benefits of the Institute without contributing your share. You can do it in money or honey. Mr. Dadant will tell you how. Write him now! Lewis Parks, Pres.

NEVER

before have we offered such large overweight packages of bees. Our prices have been reduced too. Give us a trial and you will not be sorry. 3-lb. pkgs. with queen, 1 to 24, \$3.00 each; 25 to 49, \$2.75. 2-lb. pkgs. with queen, 1 to 24, \$2.50; 25 to 49, \$2.25.

Special prices on queenless pkgs to strengthen your weak colonies.

VALLEY BEE & HONEY COMPANY, DEPT. WB.

WESLACO, TEXAS

NOTICE BEEKEEPERS

Many of you have been dissatisfied with your purchases of package bees in the past. For one time you can have the satisfaction of receiving what you buy and pay for, by sending your order to us. Why, we absolutely guarantee that, you will receive them on time, full weight, young 1932 reared Italians of the very best hardy honey gathering strain and at the depression price.

Yours for service

T. W. Burleson & Son

20 years shipping experience

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

2300 colonies

We Are Here to Serve You With Package Bees

that have had every care both bees and queens and everything done to produce packages that will give you a profitable crop.

PRICES

	1 to 5	10-25
2 pound	\$2.50	\$2.25
3 pound	\$3.15	\$2.90

Write for prices on larger lots.

BEE SUPPLIES

Made of the best Western Pine or Cypress, lock cornered, accurately made and are real bee hives for these low prices. 10-frame hive bodies, no frames, 45c each. A complete line. Send for catalogue.

Our ambition is to furnish the beekeepers with the best bees, queens and bee supplies for the least money. Everything we sell guaranteed.

The Stover Apiaries

TIBBEE STATION, MISS.

Root~~~~~**Root**

Stop!

**1932
CATALOG
Ready**

*Be sure to have a copy of this wonderful
new Catalog before you order
your bee supplies.*

A. I. ROOT CO. OF CHICAGO
224-230 W. Huron St.
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A. I. ROOT CO. OF ST. PAUL
290 E. Sixth St.
St. Paul, Minn.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII.

APRIL, 1932

No. 4

Bulletin Board

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE — OUR GREATEST
SOURCE OF PUBLICITY. LET'S NOT FORGET THE
AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE IN OUR PLANS FOR
THE FUTURE.

BUY YOUR BEES, QUEENS AND SUPPLIES FROM AD-
VERTISERS IN WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING, WHEN-
EVER POSSIBLE.

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WHY NOT

ask us what we can do for you when you are in need of Bee Supplies?

Our speciality is SECTIONS, but we can furnish everything you need for a modern apiary.

WE KNOW

that price is a big item today, but don't forget that supplies of good quality are cheapest in the long run. Let us give you both. All we need is your name and address. One of our new catalogs will be sent at once.

.....

Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

Pettit's Combless Package Bees

With Best Young Italian Queens

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All shipments are made by express.

Complete satisfaction is guaranteed.

Morley Pettit

ALBANY, GEORGIA

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Send us your wax to be worked into Foundation. Early orders, and wax to be worked into Non-Sag Brood Foundation are coming in with a rush. Beekeepers everywhere are using Non-Sag Brood Foundation with gratifying results. Once used, always. Our thin Super Foundation is made of the purest and whitest Bees Wax obtainable, and is giving the best of satisfaction. Try it and be convinced. Write us for samples and prices. We carry a full line of Beekeepers supplies.

GUS DITTMER CO.

Augusta, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII.

APRIL, 1932

No. 4

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

WHAT THE 1931 INSPECTION SEASON REVEALED

E. L. CHAMBERS

Probably no season has been so unfavorable since 1918, from the standpoint of honey production in Wisconsin, than the past season. From the standpoint of progress in inspection work, however, a season such as 1931 proved a very satisfactory one for reasons which I wish to relate to you this afternoon. The factors which delay and slow up progress the most, as you know, in bee inspection work in any given season and for which we have no control are rain and the necessity of lifting supers filled with honey when the work gets into midseason. It is a physical impossibility to examine the bees in every yard just when the weather is ideal and before the honey crop is brought in. Many beekeepers either are apparently not sufficiently acquainted with American foul-brood to recognize it in the course of their work or are unwilling to sacrifice the honey stored by a diseased colony until asked to do so by the

inspector. As a result when the inspector arrives and disease is discovered in a few colonies, there is often bitter feeling on the part of the beekeeper when he is asked to dispose of the diseased bees and the honey, which is only human nature. We all hate to part with any of our property without compensation unless we just have to. This past season very little honey was lifted by the inspectors in Wisconsin and most of the beekeepers agreed that during a season such as 1931 it would be cheaper to clean up their yard and burn the bees rather than buy sugar and honey to winter them on. With very little rain our inspectors lost practically no time in the field during the past summer, and in fact, found too few evenings available to do all the necessary burning.

With a shortage of honey the bees cleaned up all traces of honey they could find and as a result uncovered considerable infection lying dormant on the premises that would have been overlooked in a normal season. On the otherhand, with such a drought as we experienced during the past year,

the bees being able to bring in but little nectar consequently were very cross and at times difficult to handle without having robbing set in.

One thing was certain, based on our experience in 1918, and that was that a year such as 1931, no treatment could have been employed without doing untold damage to other colonies in the immediate neighborhood even if a satisfactory method of treatment were known. At this point we wish to warn our beekeepers not to be misled by information being broadcast by one of our neighboring states which has been copied by some of our bee journals supposing that the method had some application in the field. In the first place those who broadcast this information do not claim that the method to be 100 per cent effective, but as carried out in the laboratory where the chlorine gas concentration could be carefully checked and other factors responsible for its success or failure controlled, it gave the experimentors promising results. While it might be practical to employ a huge wooden tank that could not be moved on a ton truck for a couple of hives, no commercial beekeeper would think of putting in elaborate costly equipment to disinfect hives at the rate of two at a time taking from 48 to 72 hours. We have had experience in handling chlorine gas in medical work in army hospitals and we would not recommend its use to anyone who is not a chemist, or has not had extensive experience in handling it under the direction of a chemist.

It is very easy to get into the lime-light by claiming a cure for American foulbrood these days, but until we find something workable let's not print it. The cost of such a treatment would be as much as new equipment would cost at the present time and why keep a little infection around in a yard when we know burning is effective.

We are asked time and time again,

whether in our opinion it will be possible to eradicate completely American foulbrood and whether anything has ever been entirely eradicated. My answer is yes. I do believe it is possible but I do not think it is probable that American foulbrood will ever be entirely eradicated from the State of Wisconsin, at least for many years. We are reminded that this same question was raised when the cattle tick made cattle raising impossible in the south, and we find that the eradication of this pest was undertaken on an area clean-up basis in 1906 and that now more than 750, or the original 785 counties known to be infested have been released from quarantine and that 653 of these counties are entirely free from the tick. The Mediterranean fruit fly and the citrus canker are other illustrations of what can be accomplished when sufficient force is placed behind a clean-up.

Here in Wisconsin we have been trying to impress our beekeepers and county boards, who are securing appropriations for area clean-up work, that we can only hope with present expenditures of funds to keep American foulbrood sufficiently under control to make the production of honey possible and profitable. To do more would require many times as large an appropriation now being expended in any of our counties. To follow up the methods used successfully in eradication work, would require the inspection of every colony of bees in the county every year over a period of several years and a thorough search of every property in the area for old equipment long forgotten or equipment that is being stored or used for purposes other than for keeping bees, which the owners do not realize is a source of infection. Many people do not understand that the spore stage of the bacillus causing American foulbrood may remain dormant over a period of many years only to become

active again when conditions are favorable for its development.

During 1931, 3,783 apiaries were inspected comprising 48,708 colonies of bees. 2,414 colonies of bees in 535 of these apiaries were found infected with American foulbrood and burned. 1,079 colonies in 355 of these 3,873 apiaries were found housed in immovable frame hives which our statutes forbid. In other words, approximately 12 per cent of the apiaries are found infected with American foulbrood and only 4 percent of the colonies. These figures compare very favorably with other honey producing states where this disease has been at one time as serious a problem as it was in Wisconsin twenty years ago.

The question of who should pay the cost of the area clean-up work, and whether taxing the beekeeper so much per colony would not be feasible, has frequently been raised. Other states operating on a small fee per colony, find the cost of collecting these fees great and also find it impossible to collect many of them. Placing a special tax on the beekeeper would require specific legislation in order to permit the funds so derived, being spent for bee disease control work. It may, however, be interesting to note that the cost varies greatly in the 25 counties in which area clean-up work is at present being carried on, ranging from 13 cents to 57 cents per colony and \$1.72 to \$7.89 per apiary, or an average cost of 26 cents per colony and \$3.60 per apiary. A tax of 50 cents per colony would bring in more than \$100,000, which compared with the \$10,500 available from the state funds for bee inspection work, and the some \$4,000 county funds, would make it possible to get over a lot of territory in a short time.

Our greatest problem in bee disease control seems to be still in the prevention of the movement of bees and used bee equipment. While publicity

through the papers and roadside transportation signs have worked wonderfully well in reducing the amount of movement of uninspected nursery stock, these methods have always met serious objection from the beekeepers when recommended for discouraging the movement of bees and used bee equipment.

We have been giving this problem considerable thought and have come to the conclusion that since every state has the same problem, and has a similar statute prohibiting the movement of uninspected bees and used bee equipment, that it might be a good plan to have a plate attached to the inside of each hive cover or a label by the manufacturer cautioning the movement of the hive or any of its contents after being used without first securing a permit from the state inspector, required by the statute of their state. With so many statutes on our books we cannot expect everyone to be familiar with all of the requirements of these laws, and believe the presence of such a caution would be both educational and have a wholesome effect on the conscience of our better informed beekeepers who sometimes forget.

We find, after last season's experience, that it is advisable to urge that the honey house be kept free from infected honey and infected equipment since many a bee house considered by its owner as bee tight, has been found by our inspectors as anything but bee tight. The beekeeper frequently overlooks a stove pipe, key hole, crack in cement floor, and even a broken window pane, and too often the door gets open. Although the wind or the neighbor's children may be blamed for the open door, yet the fact remains that disease has been allowed to spread. Infected equipment and honey in a clean bee yard or clean neighborhood is just like dynamite. You never know when it is going to put you out of

business. Let's put the infection out of business in the bonfire and then nobody has any further fears.

In closing we wish to say that all of our deputy inspectors, numbering more than fifty, report the best of cooperation on the part of the beekeepers throughout the state this year, and this has meant a lot toward the success of our work. There was only an occasional beekeeper who gave us any trouble at all, and these were people who misunderstood the policies of our department. While it seemed to some of these that we were picking on them and not inspecting their neighbor's bees, they felt satisfied when they learned that it was because they were among the 500 who had made application for a permit to sell or move bees last year either moving them to better pasture or to a fair, and such a permit could only be issued after the local inspector was satisfied that the yard was free from disease. Their neighbor, on the other hand, did not apply for a permit which necessitated an inspection, and unless they were in an area clean-up county we could not include their neighbors very well without starting another area clean-up territory, which our funds would, of course, not allow. We have endeavored to simplify our inspection work for permits to exhibit at fairs by sending out form letters to ascertain what beekeepers would need them, and thus save the state money by avoiding duplication in travel, and at the same time make it possible to issue the permit in ample time for the fair in question. Too often an application for a permit is not received until the fair is already underway, and the beekeeper feels that we have prevented him from exhibiting when in fact he is to blame for not making his application early enough, as our applications are always given prompt attention.

CONFECTIONERY AND HONEY SECTION

Honey Production in Manitoba, Canada.

Production of honey in this Canadian province during 1930 amounted to 10,110,000 pounds, valued at \$900,000. This may be compared with an output of 2,000,000 pounds in 1922. There are about 60,000 colonies of bees kept by 2,856 apiarists in the province, and the total value of bees in these colonies is placed at \$1,200,000. It is estimated that 40% of the honey consumed by Western Canada is shipped from Ontario. (Assistant Trade Commissioner H. W. Barrett, Winnipeg, December 23, 1930.)

NOTICE

The Bee Culture Laboratory, Washington, D.C., and the Field Laboratory at Baton Rouge, La.; Laramie, Wyo.; and Davis, Calif., receive many requests asking where bee supplies, queens, colonies and package bees may be purchased.

In order to give prompt and impartial advice a mimeographed sheet giving the names of dealers in bee supplies, queens, package bees and colonies will be compiled and listed alphabetically by States. Those who desire to be included in this list should send their name and address to the Division of Bee Culture Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., indicating whether they handle bee supplies, queens, packages, etc. Queenbreeders should state the race of bees. The list will be made up the first week in May. This list of dealers will be used merely for the information of correspondents and no endorsement as to quality and price will be implied.

J. I. Hambleton

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

On March 21st Mr. E. C. Alfonsus gives us the following report of beekeeping conditions at Madison—"It is evident that the present abnormal season has not been favorable for the clover plants. Still, the outlook for the next season is good. It is known that after a dry year the perennial plants always show a larger amount of reproductive growth (flowers) which will help to fill our supers.

"The bees in the University Apiary have remained outside without packing all winter. They are strong and healthy and still have plenty of stores. All we need is warm weather, so they can make full use of maple and willow bloom."

Mrs. A. K. Bradley, of Ashland, Wisconsin, on March 9, sent us an interesting account of beekeeping prospects in her locality. She writes: "As to the outlook for honey next season. I think the chances are fairly good, if the weather does not get too dry, as has been the case for the last two or three seasons, or too wet and cold as it does up here. Last year we had a fairly good crop of clover and fall honey. But that happens only once in two or three years, as the weather is so often too unfavorable for the bees to fly.

"As to prices, honey is way down, and some are cutting the price, but containers and bee supplies are still high; and all buyers of honey want a sample, but forget honey sample bottles and postage cost money, and one has to count the pennies these days." Mrs. Bradley adds that Mr. Bradley was 84 years young on March 9th, and we extend to him our congratulations and best wishes.

Mr. C. E. Kearns, of Kenansville, N. C. in a recent letter included some

information on conditions in North Carolina. He said, "We have had some bad weather for the last ten days; it has been snowing and freezing. Up to March 5th our bees were building up fast, but this will slow them up."

I am sure Wisconsin beekeepers will be interested in the following report which Mr. Alfonsus has asked us to include in this column. "Prof. Dr. Jodokus Fiehe, Germany's foremost honey research man, died on December 28, 1931, at the age of 36. Dr. Fiehe, by means of his chemical and biological test, was one of the first to distinguish without doubt adulterated and natural honey, thus clearing the market of substitutes and improving marketing conditions for the German beekeepers."

CONCLUDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION, MILWAUKEE, DEC. 3 & 4

(Cont'd from the Feb. issue)

- 2) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express its Appreciation of the excellent work done at the Wisconsin State Fair by Mrs. Mildred Day of the Home Economics Department of the Kellogg Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan in demonstrating the uses of honey in cooking.
- 3) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association expresses a regret that Mr. C. P. Dadant was unable to be with us at this meeting to personally receive the medal sent to him by the Bee Kingdom League of Egypt;

And be it further resolved that we express our appreciation of the honor of being requested by the beekeepers of Egypt to present this emblem to one so worthy of receiving it.

- 4) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express to the Management of the New Pfister Hotel, its appreciation of the help given in connection with the 53rd annual convention of the Association, December 3 & 4; and,
Be it further resolved that the Association extend kind wishes to Mr. Harry Halfacre, Manager, and Mr. Ray Smith, Assistant Manager, who helped materially in making the convention a success.
- 5) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend a vote of thanks to Miss Malitta Fischer for her help with the work of our Educational Committee during the past year.
- 6) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend a vote of thanks to Miss Clara G. Jones and her associates for their efforts in behalf of the Educational work of the Association during the past year.
- 7) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express to Mr. M. G. Dadant the appreciation of its members for the excellent paper presented at the convention; and,
Be it further resolved that the Association extend to Mr. Dadant an invitation to be present at Wisconsin meetings whenever it is possible for him to do so.
- 8) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express to Professor V. G. Milum the appreciation of its members for the excellent paper presented at the convention; and,
Be it further resolved that the Association extend to Professor Milum an invitation to attend Wisconsin meetings whenever possible for him to do so.
- 9) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express to Miss Annette Snapper, Director of the Educational Department, Pabst Corporation, Milwaukee, the appreciation of its members for her splendid efforts in behalf of honey in combination with Pabst Corporation products, and for her fine cooperation with the work of the American Honey Institute; and,
Be it further resolved that we extend to Miss Snapper a vote of thanks for the excellent paper presented at our meeting, and invite her to be present at future Wisconsin meetings whenever it is possible for her to attend.
- 10) Be it resolved that we, the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association here assembled, extend a rising vote of thanks to Mr. F. E. Matzke, in appreciation of the work that he has done as Association Treasurer for the past two years, and that we express our regret that he feels unable to continue in office.
- 11) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeeper's Association extend a vote of thanks to Mr. E. L. Ferguson, Miss Sieben and Mrs. Crofoot, of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, for their kind help to the Association in registering the members at the convention.
- 12) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend a vote of thanks to Mr. John Kneser and Mr. V. G. Howard, of Milwaukee, for the attractive honey exhibit which they prepared and maintained during the entire period of the convention on the 7th floor of the Hotel Pfister.
- 13) In behalf of the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association present at the banquet,

Thursday evening, December 3, be it resolved that the Association express its appreciation to Mr. Joseph M. Barr, his son, Jim, and wife, and to Miss Rose Deutsch, for the very excellent musical program rendered during the banquet.

- 14) It is believed that one of the most important subjects to be studied in connection with the beekeeping industry relates to honey, and therefore be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association go on record as favoring the work of the United States Bee Culture Laboratory, and that the Association go on record as favoring a more centralized program of educational and research work, whereby the Bee Culture Laboratory can help in the direction of those on the Department of Agriculture Staff who are conducting Bee Culture work in the Department of Agriculture at Washington; and,

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Director of Research of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

- 15) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association go on record as expressing its appreciation to C. L. Christensen, Dean of the College of Agriculture, and K. L. Hatch, Director of Extension, for their kind and sympathetic attitude toward the beekeeping industry of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association.

Be it also resolved that the Association pledge its help in continuing the education and research program developed by the College of Agriculture.

- 16) In appreciation of their fine efforts in the eradication and con-

trol of bee disease in Wisconsin, be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express a vote of thanks to Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, and Mr. C. D. Adams, Chief Apiary Inspector;

And be it also resolved that a vote of thanks be sent to Mr. A. W. Pomeroy and Mr. C. D. Adams, for their efforts in connection with honey grading in Wisconsin.

- 17) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express a vote of appreciation to Mr. James Gwin for his efforts and assistance in furthering the marketing of Wisconsin honey.

- 18) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express to Mr. A. H. Seefeldt, as President, a vote of thanks for his efforts in behalf of the Association, and that we extend to him our best wishes.

- 19) Be it resolved that The Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express to H. F. Wilson and E. C. Alfonsus 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.

- 20) Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express to Messrs. Hill, Renk and Beck, of the Commission of Agriculture and Markets, a vote of appreciation for their support of the beekeeping industry, and that the Association pledge its help in maintaining the high standards of bee disease control, honey grading and cooperative marketing established by the Commission through these men.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 P.M.

Classified Advertisements

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

Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.

PACKAGE BEES Nuclei and Queens—Bright three banded or golden Italian. The most prolific, gentle honey producers, less inclined to swarm, untested queens any number 50c each. 2 lb. pkg. and young laying queen, any number, \$2.00 each; 3 lb., \$2.50; 2-frame nuclei with queen, \$2.50. We offer nuclei because we have never had disease of any kind, furnish health certificate, guarantee safe arrival, and satisfaction. Taylor Apiaries, Luverne, Ala.

CAROLINA QUEENS

Line Bred Three Banded Leather Colored Italians. The best honey gatherers, Gentle and Prolific. All orders filled Promptly. If any queen is not satisfactory, please return; not ordinary queens, but as good as the best. Ready for shipment April 20th. Select (one grade only.) One to fifty, 60c each; fifty or more, 55c each.

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Wisconsin Beekeepers

NOTICE

Having read so many distressing notes relative to beekeeping conditions in Wisconsin, mainly on account of the great drouth of 1931, we have decided to offer you every possible price concession in order to help you replace your losses of bees, and make your equipment productive in 1932. We are not cutting the quality in order to do this, but will send out the best packages and queens this year we have ever shipped. May we have the pleasure of serving you?

Packages with queens	1-10	11-25	26, up
2 lb. pkgs., each	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$1.75
3 lb. pkgs., each	2.90	2.65	2.40

We guarantee: Freedom from disease; Prompt shipments; Exact weight packages; Purely mated, and properly reared queens; Safe arrival, and entire satisfaction.

"Wisconsin, my old home state.
Eau Claire, my old home town."

Jensen's Apiaries

Crawford, Miss.

Package Bees

Two pound pkgs. with queens
\$2.25 each. Five or more
\$2.00 each.

Three pound pkgs with queens
\$2.75 each. Five or more
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This is for April up to May 5th.
May 6th or later.

Two pound pkgs \$1.70 each.
Any amount.

Three pound pkgs. \$2.10 each.
Any amount.

We Guarantee, Pure Mating,
No disease, Safe arrival and
Satisfaction.

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**PURE ITALIAN BEES
AND QUEEN FOR 1932**

as follows

1 frame of brood and 2 lbs. bees, \$2.25; 2 frames of brood and 3 lbs. bees, \$3.00; 3 frames of brood and 3 lbs. bees, \$3.50.

All packages with a health certificate and guaranteed safe arrival. Loss will be replaced upon receipt of bad order report signed by express agent. Now booking orders, ten per cent cash; balance 8 days before shipment. Reference, Union Bank, Marksville, La.

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PACKAGE BEES AND
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Three Banded Italians

Service and Quality Unexcelled

2 lb. pkgs. with queen \$2.00

3 lb. pkgs. with queen \$2.75

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Good Italians, 30% overweight in Packages, young prolific Italian queens, prompt service and satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

	1-24	25-49	50-100
3-lb. pkgs. & Q's ..	\$3.00	\$2.75	\$2.50
2-lb. pkgs. & Q's. ...	2.50	2.25	2.00
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Many of you have been dissatisfied with your purchases of package bees in the past. For one time you can have the satisfaction of receiving what you buy and pay for, by sending your order to us. Why, we absolutely guarantee that, you will receive them on time, full weight, young 1932 reared Italians of the very best hardy honey gathering strain and at the depression price.

Yours for service

T. W. Burleson & Son

20 years shipping experience

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

2300 colonies

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BEES

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2 Pound Package with Queen ----- \$1.75

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GUARANTEED TO BE AS GOOD AS MONEY WILL BUY

YOUNG BEES
 OVER WEIGHT
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 YOUNG QUEENS

Here to ship you one package or a thousand.
 If wanted by Parcel Post add postage.

The Stover Apiaries

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Quality Bee Supplies
At the Lowest Prices
in Years

Standard Metal Cover Hives, Kd. 5 for \$12.70
Standard Frames, Locked Corners 100 for \$4.50

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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII.

MAY, 1932

No. 5

Bulletin Board

THE ASSOCIATION PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES—PAILS, 60 POUND CANS, GLASS JARS, LABELS, STATIONERY, ETC.—HAS BEEN DELAYED IN PREPARATION. HOWEVER, IT WILL BE SENT TO MEMBERS DURING MAY. IN THE MEANTIME, TAKE STOCK OF YOUR SUPPLIES, SO THAT WHEN YOU RECEIVE IT, YOU MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE LOW PRICES. IF YOU WISH TO PLACE AN ORDER FOR SUPPLIES BEFORE YOU RECEIVE THE NEW PRICE LIST, ORDERS WILL BE ACCEPTED AT THE 1931 PRICES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR PLANS FOR YOUR LOCAL SUMMER MEETINGS.

DON'T FORGET TO PATRONIZE "WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING" ADVERTISERS WHENEVER POSSIBLE.

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Express Rating on Bees Reduced

Imports of Bees at Shanghai Subject to Examination

Honey Processing Plant in Australia

SECTION

TIME IS HERE AGAIN!

Everyone is looking for low prices. Let us suggest, however, that when you buy supplies of good quality you are practicing economy.

These 4 Points

1. Selecting sound, white, second-growth Wisconsin basswood.
 2. Taking special care to form a perfect dove-tail,
 3. Cutting a V-groove that folds square without breaking,
 4. Finishing with a glossy polish.
- Justify our saying that Lotz Sections are of unexcelled quality.

If you want us to quote low prices, write today.

Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

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Beekeepers

Lower Prices For 1932

We specialize in the manufacture of SECTIONS. Can furnish everything you need for the apiary.

If you are not already a customer don't fail to write for our 1932 catalog.

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MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

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Send us your wax to be worked into Foundation. Early orders, and wax to be worked into Non-Sag Brood Foundation are coming in with a rush. Beekeepers everywhere are using Non-Sag Brood Foundation with gratifying results. Once used, always. Our thin Super Foundation is made of the purest and whitest Bees Wax obtainable, and is giving the best of satisfaction. Try it and be convinced. Write us for samples and prices. We carry a full line of Beekeepers supplies.

GUS DITTMER CO.

Augusta, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII.

MAY, 1932

No. 5

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

WHAT WILL THE 1932 SEASON BRING US?

A good many letters have been received from the members of our Association, and in general they show an optimistic spirit.

There does not seem to be any definite indication of what the 1932 season will be like. Some members seem to think that they are not going to be able to get anything out of the clover, while others report that the clover is in pretty fair condition. We had lots of rain last fall, and if there was any clover left at that time, there should be sufficient moisture to give it a good start this spring.

In the vicinity of Madison, we are beginning to need rain. With some rain, we ought to get a fair honey crop.

Most of us live on hope from year to year, anyway, so let's try and get our spirits aroused and hope that we are going to get a good crop this coming season.

The newspapers are trying to arouse the spirit of optimism throughout the whole Nation and some of the old ac-

tivities are being renewed, so that there is at least some hope for increased employment, which should increase the consumption of honey. The honey supply throughout the Nation is pretty well depleted, and many people who formerly bought honey have not been able to buy any during the past year. Those who like honey will undoubtedly have missed it, and will be more inclined to buy some during the coming year.

No one can guess what the conditions are going to be, but let's hope for the best and do a good job of taking care of our bees through May, so that they will be in good shape for the honey flow when it comes.

H. F. WILSON.



Mr. B. C. Handy, Richland Center, Richland County, wrote as follows on March 20—"As to the beekeepers, no one in our county got any honey last year, and honey is very cheap. I have

one yard of 150 colonies left. I fed 5,000 pounds of sugar last fall to winter them, and I am in hopes that they will do something this season."

"Bees have wintered here in fine order," writes Mr. E. M. Johnson, Blue Mounds, Dane County, "but a few miles west were reported badly off with dysentery."

Mr. George Jacobson, Kaukauna, Wisconsin, Outagamie County, wrote on March 11, that prospects for a honey crop this season in his locality, look very poor. He reports that the little clover that grew last fall is heaved high with the frost

Mr. Alfonsus offers the following regarding conditions in the University apiary: "The bees in the University Apiary develop slowly, due to cool weather which hinders the collection of the pollen essential to brood production. An open feeding place in the yard keeps the bees at home, thus preventing unnecessary flights to the field. The bees which visit this common feeding place are mostly old bees—hairless, shiny creatures, exhibiting the appearance of robbing bees. Since this feeding started, all robbing attempts in the yard have ceased.

"The comb and extracted honey equipment is already set up, remaining in a corner of the workshop, awaiting the days when nectar shall flow abundantly and storing space shall be needed.

"The queen-marking colors, with instructions, have been mailed to the beekeepers who desired them, and we hope to hear at the end of the season whether the marking system has proven useful."

Mr. Fred W. Krome, Black River Falls, sent the following report on April 16. "Beekeeping is rather poor around here—no crop for two years, and I think it looks rather tough for this year. On account of the very dry summer last year, there is hardly any clover. But we all hope that we will have some honey. In one way,

it isn't so bad that we didn't get any honey—people seem to have no money to buy with. But we hope it will be better soon. If some have honey to sell, they sell it so cheap that there is not much use in producing honey. I do not know how true it is, but I was told recently that at an auction a man sold 6 ten pound pails of honey for \$5.00. I don't think it would be worth while to hold a meeting in this locality, for so many have gone out of the bee business."

SWARMING AND SUPERCEDURE

BY ERWIN C. ALFONSUS

Swarming, the natural reproducing process of a bee-colony, is known to almost everybody. There is hardly a person who is not familiar with a flying or clustered swarm. In this case, the old queen leaves and a young one succeeds her in the egg laying duties within the old home.

Supercedure is another means of supplying the colony with a young mother, but without the noisy departure of a swarm. The only external sign is the wedding flight of the new queen, an event which is seldom observed. Unless the old queen has clipped wings or other means of identification, the change is not noticeable, even to the beekeeper, for it is not unusual for the old and the young queen to remain in the hive together for sometime until one day the old queen disappears.

The causes of swarming have been discussed in various places; different theories have been developed. Lack of room is the most sensible explanation, since the number of queen cells is determined only by the number of jelly-producing young bees. Supercedure is supposed to occur with the failing of an old queen, but how are we to account for the supercedure of 10% of all package queens? It has

also been observed that a two-year-old queen was superceded and disappeared soon after the young queen started her egg laying duties. Still the colony did not seem satisfied, and a third queen was reared which replaced the second and remained in the colony for the next two years.

As a rule, a colony with a young self-reared queen does not swarm the same year, a fact which is successfully utilized by the comb honey producers.

For some undetermined reason, a colony decides to rear a new queen; whether this will produce a swarm or appear as supercedure is a seasonal question. Supercedure and swarming are two closely related occurrences, with possibly the same intention but a different reaction, caused by changed environmental conditions.

Beekeepers find supercedure cells during spring and fall; queen cells found during the summer flow are always looked upon as swarm cells. In general, the beekeeper looks upon queen cells which appear in small numbers, from 1 to 5, mostly attached to the comb, in the center or close to the broodnest, as supercedure cells. If the queen cells appear at the heights of the season in a great number, attached to the bottom edge of the comb, without doubt they are swarm cells.

As mentioned before, supercedure takes place mostly in the spring and fall, at a time when nectar is coming in sparsely, and the number of bees is limited. The cells simply have to be built within the clustering space of the colony to provide the proper incubation for them. The smaller number of cells corresponds to the decreased population and the small number of Jelly-secreting nursebees. At swarming time, the colony is again fully developed and crowded with bees, the temperature throughout the hive is the same and the outdoor temperature makes a clustering necessity obsolete.

There could not be a better place for queen cells than the space between the two stories, or the first story and the bottom board.

We experienced several cases which show the close relation between these two natural requeening procedures. I have twice observed that colonies in the earlier part of June had developed to full strength, and innumerable queen cells were drawn; judging by their position and number, these were without doubt swarm cells. At the time when the cells reached the age of seven days—the sealing time—cold and rainy weather made swarming impossible. Sunny weather returned, but no swarms issued. Examination of both colonies showed a surprising result. The queen cells in both colonies were torn down, larvae and pupae removed. Only one cell in each colony showed the circular lid of normally hatched queen cells. The old queens, as well as the newly emerged virgins, were located. After successful mating, both virgins laid eggs side by side with their mothers, although the mothers later disappeared. These colonies evidently prepared to swarm, but superceded their queens instead.

The reversal of this process also took place once in the spring and twice in the fall. The colony in the spring had two cells, both on one comb in the center of the broodnest. The bees when clustered covered six combs. Fair and warm weather allowed the gathering of fresh nectar from dandelion and fruit bloom. The colony swarmed with about a pound and a half of bees, and in the mother colony a virgin and a destroyed queen cell were found.

Two similar cases were observed in the fall. The number of queen cells was two and four. The colonies were still fairly strong, but not crowded. An extremely warm day in August caused both of them to swarm; they were hived and fed with syrup until

sufficient winter stores were present; both new colonies superceded their old queens in September.

In general, according to our observations, hived swarms usually supercede their queens the same season, unless another swarm emerges. To secure a perfect control over our queen material as far as requeening and supercedure are concerned, everyone of our queens is marked with a color-dot on the thorax. The color is changed every year, so there can be no doubt about the age of each queen. Marking the queens also saves the time that is usually spent searching for the queen. There is nothing easier than to spot a queen with a bright colored dot on her thorax. This procedure is recommended for every beekeeper—it simplifies any manipulation which makes it necessary to locate the queen; it also, without fail, shows the age of each queen, and supercedure in a colony always comes to the attention of the beekeeper.

One of the most important aims of selective breeding is the elimination of swarming which simplifies management and makes beekeeping more profitable.

The "Tribe" 47 of the Lower Austrian bee produced by Mr. Guido Sklenar of Austria, is the result of such a selection. Although the Lower Austrian bee is a very close relative of the Carniolan bee, which is noted for a highly developed swarming propensity, "Tribe 47" has given up swarming almost entirely.

It is natural that with the decrease in swarming an increase in the number of supercedure cases takes place. Supercedure replacing the undesired swarming could be produced by selection of breeding queens from colonies which tend to supercede rather than swarm. A yearly requeening of entire apiaries from such stock for several seasons would mean an effective solution of the problem of swarm control.

DIVISION OF LABOR IN THE COLONY

BY MYKOLA H. HAYDAK

According to the statements of G. A. Rösch of the University of Munich, a distinct work in a normal colony of bees is done by bees of definite age. Later investigators of that question, as Perepelova and Himmer, came to somewhat different results. And W. J. Nolan, writing in 1924, stated in summing up previous work done on the division of labor in the honey bee colony that "while there does seem to be a general definite sequence in the duties performed by the worker through its life, the sequence may be broken, repeated, or retarded, depending upon whether or not the normal development of the colony is maintained. Even in a fairly normal colony it has not been established that every worker bee passes through each step of the life cycle of duties without omitting any." We consider that the work in the hive is determined by necessity and is not dependent upon the age of the bees.

For the purpose of proving the correctness of our supposition investigations were undertaken in 1929 at the State Experiment Institute of Bee culture at Dol, Czechoslovakia, under the general supervision of Dr. A. Schonfeld.

A series of combs with brood just ready to emerge were placed in observation hives. These were then kept at the constant temperature of 33° C. When the bees began to emerge they were marked every day at the same hour, with different dyes, and were put into another hive, so that the age of the bees was known with precision to one day. In 1928 Peterka showed that old bees can do all types of work both inside and outside the hive. Young bees, as we shall see later, are also capable of doing similar types of work.

Because young bees need a certain amount of pollen in their normal development, bees one day old were placed on comb without pollen to ascertain in general if young bees could, and at what age, carry pollen into the hive. Bees even four days old came back with loads in their pollen baskets and executed the customary dances. The returning bees did not remove the pollen from their legs, because it was eaten by other young bees in the hive who also cleaned the bodies of the pollen gatherers. The five- or six-day old bees brought nectar in considerable quantities. We should note that the weather was unfavorable for the experiments, as it was comparatively windy and cold.

The first "play flight" of the young bees is made, according to Rösch, on the sixth day, according to Perepelova on the fourth or fifth day, and according to Himmer on the fifth one. Our observations show that the first normal play flight of young bees was on the third to fourth day after emergence. On the same day individual bees remained out from one and a half to two hours, and some even returned with pollen.

Bees three days old will carry out of the hive dead bees and debris, for, on taking the hive out of the dark constant temperature room the three-day old bees were observed running on the glass walls of the hive with dead bees or debris in their mandibles and trying to find their way out of the hive. (According to Rösch the cleaning of the hive is performed by ten- to twenty-three-day old bees, according to Perepelova the same function is performed by eleven- to twenty-one-day old bees, and Himmer observed that the cleaning operation was performed from the sixth day on).

In our investigation two-day old bees, as a rule, acted as guards on the edges of the combs, guards being or-

dinarily recognizable by their characteristic position. They usually stand only on the second and third pairs of legs, the front legs being lifted a little and bent, as if they are prepared for attack. These guards touch all bees running nearby. Three-day old bees were found acting as guards at the entrance when bees of older ages were not present. (Rösch concluded that they did not do this until the eighteenth to the twentieth day of age, while Himmer stated that bees would take the position of guards from the first day).

In our observations bees only a day old were found to act against the robbers. On one occasion at the time of marking a new group of bees, a robber bee flew in the hive and the young bees threw themselves upon it in great numbers. Some seized its legs and wings while others bent their abdomens as if trying to sting. The robber bee, paying no attention to their attack, sucked up honey and cleaned itself, but under the strong attack, the robber bee bent its abdomen as a bee which is defending itself. Bees of the second day were observed furiously attacking a robber bee. Bees during their fifth day defend themselves and their colony very vigorously.

To ascertain how soon bees can feed brood, bees not over one day old were placed on a comb containing brood of various ages. On the second day we saw young bees feeding the older larvae. (Rösch established the age at which young bees begin to feed larvae to be three to five days, Perepelova thought the same to be four to seven, while Himmer thought that bees begin to feed brood after their seventh day).

Young bees soon feel the necessity of sealing the brood cells, and in the course of their first day of life as adult insects they sealed all cells where the

capping had a little opening. Bees not over three days old sealed very well and built queen cells when they did not have a queen. In our observations bees not over one day old were transferred on combs with brood of different ages, and on the fourth day had sealed all the older brood and had built two queen cells over young larvae. The majority of the emerged bees were, however, smaller than normal bees.

Bees during their second day produced wax for repairing and fastening their comb at the top.

Recently Peterka has shown that old bees can feed brood when necessary. As further proof that old bees can do all the work in the hive when young bees are lacking, we performed the following experiment. We marked young bees of known age and put them into two observation hives. A week later each little colony received a comb with eggs and larvae about $\frac{1}{2}$ day old. Bees fed the brood normally and the combs were left in the colonies until all the brood was sealed. Then these combs were placed in constant-temperature rooms to find out whether the resulting bees would be normal. The colonies continued receiving new combs with eggs and the process was repeated several times. Both colonies fed their larvae during the entire month. Every bee which fed brood was marked on the abdomen with gold dye.

Then, in order to find out whether bees which already had fed brood could feed again after an interruption, combs with eggs were given only to one of the two colonies. The other received a comb with honey and pollen alone.

The first colony fed the brood unceasingly during two months, and the resulting bees were normal, excepting those fed during the last week. After a $1\frac{1}{2}$ month interruption in feeding

the other colony received a comb with eggs. The bees which were marked with gold dye fed the hatched brood which gradually developed into entirely normal larvae.

Every day during the observations—when the weather conditions allowed—both colonies were placed in the open, and the bees performed all necessary work to keep the colonies in normal condition: they brought nectar and pollen, did guard service, cleaned the hive, etc., in other words, they were old not only physiologically, but also according to sequence of the types of work they had done.

All this indicates that bees instinctively feel the kind of the work which must be accomplished in the hive in any given moment, and do it regardless of age, when necessary. In a so called "normal colony" the principle of natural economy of the work shows in what age the distinct work is most expedient, and therefore, perhaps, the bees can be divided into groups according to the ages.

But when the normal course of life in the colony is interrupted then the various tasks are performed by younger or older bees as occasions demand, and thus it appears in such cases that specific tasks are not necessarily performed by bees of any specific age.

Recently Dr. Rösch has published a tremendously interesting paper on the division of labor in the bee colony under abnormal conditions. In his thorough and very substantial experiments he showed also that bees can perform any kind of work when it is necessary regardless of the age of the bees.

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EXPRESS RATING ON BEES REDUCED

An important change in the Express Classification with regard to the rating given shipments of live bees becomes effective on May 16, it has been announced by the Railway Express Agency.

This will reduce the present rating of one-and-a-half times the First Class rate to first class. This, in effect, will reduce express charges on live bees by one-third.

The reduction has been made in compliance with requests of the live bee industry, through a committee of shippers, headed by Kenneth Hawkins, traffic manager of G. B. Lewis Co. of Watertown, Wis., as chairman and including J. E. Wing of Cottonwood, Cal., and W. E. Harrell of Haynesville, Ala., largest bee shippers in the West and South respectively.

As a result of these negotiations and after a careful investigation on the part of the express agency, Supplement No. 11 to the Official Classification was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission on April 1, to go into effect on May 16.

A study of the traffic indicates that the unit package of bees approximates 8 pounds, representing 2½ pounds of bees, the same weight in food and a 3-pound crate. Most of the bees are forwarded from the Southern states and California and are destined to the Northern states and Canada.

Originally, the traffic was small and the hazards were many. In recent years, the output of the industry has markedly increased, while shippers made improvements in the construction of shipping cages and methods of transit feeding.

This, together with improved handling, has very considerably curtailed former mortality encountered en route, although the traffic is still one that requires special attention in transit.

Some impetus has been given the industry by the realization on the part of fruit growers that bees greatly increase the productivity of trees, through cross pollination which they effect. This, in addition to the normal replacement requirements of bee farmers and apiarists, has greatly developed the industry.

During the past few years, however, the price of bees has declined per unit package. The express company believes, however, that the reduction in rating by express, through which 90 per cent of the traffic is moved, will tend to stabilize the industry and encourage increased shipping.

IMPORTS OF BEES AT SHANGHAI SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION

According to a notice emanating from Nanking, bees imported from foreign countries will henceforth be subject to Government examination before permission to take delivery will be granted by the Customs Authorities, states a report dated May 4, 1931, from Commercial Attache Julean Arnold, Shanghai, China. According to a set of rules governing the inspection of imported bees, promulgated by the Ministry of Industry, such examinations are to be conducted by the Bureau for the Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities at the port of entry.

Three days previous to the arrival of a shipment, a report should be made to the local Inspection and Testing Bureau concerned, and upon its arrival an application for inspection, together with necessary transportation certificates, should be filed immediately with the Bureau. Except on Sundays and other holidays, the Bureau will complete the examination of the shipment within a period of two days. When necessary, however, this period may be extended. Inspection fees are to be charged on the following scale: Queen bees, 20 cents each; Swarms packed in boxes of 10 sections, \$1.00 per box; and bee-hives, 5 cents each. Unless certificates are issued by the Bureau, and special permits affixed to the boxes after examination, no queen-

bees, swarms or bee-hives shall be allowed to be imported. Sick bees or bees found to be carrying disease germs shall either be disinfected, prohibited from importation or killed as the Bureau may see fit; all expenses incurred in this connection to be borne by the importers. Certificates issued by the Bureau shall remain in force for three months, but may be extended upon petition under special circumstances.

HONEY PROCESSING PLANT IN AUSTRALIA

The New South Wales Honey Marketing Board has installed a plant in Sydney for the grading, processing, and blending of honey, according to a report dated March 7, 1931, from Vice Consul F. E. McFadden, Sydney, Australia.

Standardization and trade-marking of honey in the same way as butter is dealt with, were given by the board as the reasons for the establishment of a receiving and blending depot.

The honey is uncased and weighed in half-ton lots as soon as it reaches the depot, and the full weight is credited to the sender, whereas under the old system fractions of a pound were discarded. This represents a gain of a tin of honey on a one hundred-tin parcel.

The first blend of 400 tins is selected in a pre-heating room built of celotex, heated with steam pipes, and the honey flows thence into the blending and refining machine; it is then pumped to settling tanks on the second floor, and after two days is skimmed. Facilities for filling six 60 lb. tins at one time are provided, and the plant is as nearly automatic as possible. Sixpence per tin is charged the buyer and refunded when the tin is returned, while empties are returnable free by rail to the apiarists.

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress August 24, 1912, of the Wisconsin Beekeeping Magazine published monthly at Madison, Wisconsin, for April 1, 1931.

1. Publisher, Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n., Madison, Wis. Editor, Managing Editor, and Business Manager—H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wisconsin.

2. Owners, Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, Madison, Wis.

3. Bond holders, Mortgages, and other securities—None.

H. F. WILSON, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of April, 1932.

VIOLA E. WOOD, Notary Public.
My commission expires May 15, 1932.

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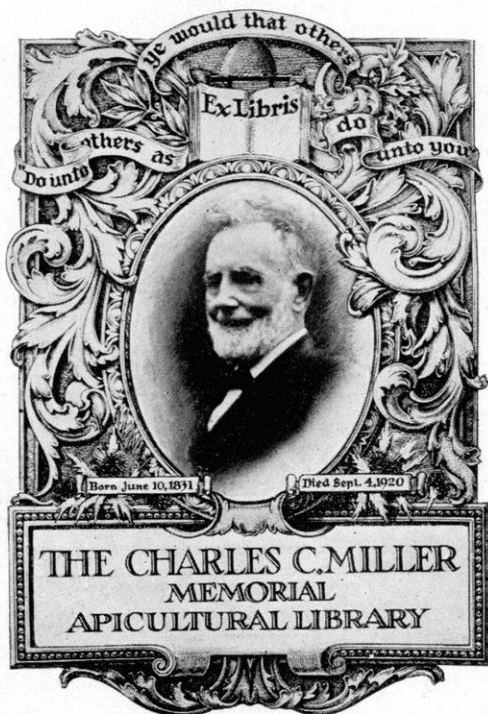
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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

JUNE, 1932

No. 6



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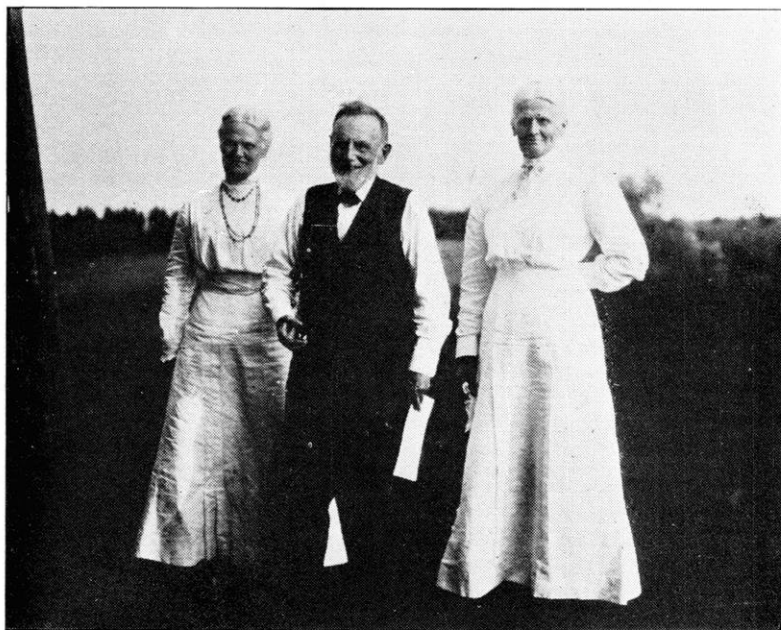
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To the Memory of Dr. Chas. C. Miller



Miss Emma Wilson and Dr. and Mrs. Miller

Photo made shortly before Dr. Miller's death

Dr. Miller was born at Ligonier, Pa., on June 10, 1831. He died at Marengo, Illinois, September 4, 1920, at the age of 89 years. During the period of his education, Dr. Miller attended several colleges, graduating from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. on Jan. 7, 1853. In 1856 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical School of the University of Michigan, and for a short time practiced medicine in La Salle County, Illinois. But, in July 1856, he moved to Marengo and shortly after gave up the medical profession. He taught music in some of the local schools until 1870. From 1870 to 1876 Dr. Miller worked for various music firms in Chicago, and

finally in 1876 returned to Marengo, where he lived until his death.

Although Dr. Miller's interest in bees began as early as 1861, he did not attempt beekeeping as his sole business until 1878. We do not have sufficient room to fully discuss his writings, but there is one book, published by him in 1874, which although it has nothing whatever to do with beekeeping, is extremely interesting, and contains some of his music compositions. The book contains 105 pages, with the following title *A Book* by P. Benson, Sr. "whitch the SR, it stands for singer" Bein selexious from "Song Messenger". A copy of this book is in the Miller Memorial Library. And another interesting work

of his which has just been forwarded to us by George W. York is a sheet music composition, "The Singin Skewl" Song and "Corias" by P. Benson Sr. (of which the Sr. stands for *singer*.) P. Benson, Sr. was the pseudonym under which Dr. Miller wrote musical items.

Dr. Miller, in collaboration with Eugene Secor of Iowa, also wrote a number of beekeepers songs which are scattered in various convention reports.

At one time about 1880, Dr. Miller had in the neighborhood of 400 colonies of bees located in four separate apiaries. Dr. Miller was proud of his success as a comb honey producer, and it is reported that in 1913 he secured an average of 226 sections per colony, one colony alone producing 402 sections. Dr. Miller had many interests, but I doubt if any one of them brought more joy to him than his interest in flowers, particularly his gladioli. Shortly after Dr. Miller's death, on a visit to his home at Marengo, Mrs. Miller presented the writer with a number of bulbs, a red variety, still being grown in my yard at home.

As the library grows and old historical works are added, the names of many famous beekeepers and their discoveries, are being brought to light, and with the works preserved, will continue as a part of the history of beekeeping for centuries to come.

Dr. Miller's work will never die, and those who knew him intimately should be highly gratified to know that the memorial library has reached the status hoped for by Dr. Phillips in his dedication paper.

H. F. Wilson

THE DR. CHAS. C. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Library Memorial created for Dr. Miller was established at the University of Wisconsin on August, 1922,

and this year marks the tenth anniversary of the founding of this memorial. Those who are interested in the success of the library will be gratified to know that it has grown beyond all expectations, and its growth has not yet ceased, for additions are being made to the collection nearly every month.

In the founding of the library, certain definite purposes were given; these are as follows—

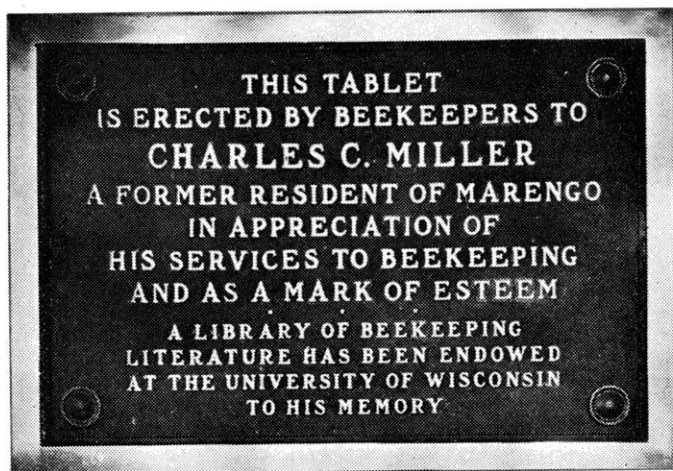
1. To erect an active memorial to one of America's most noteworthy and lovable beekeepers, Dr. Chas. C. Miller.
2. To provide an international monument to the beekeeping industry and to those who have been, and will in the future be interested in beekeeping.
3. To bring together in one place as great a collection of beekeeping literature as it is possible to secure.
4. To create a reference library where beekeepers from every part of the world may deposit literature and receive aid in the history and knowledge of beekeeping.
5. To create a repository for historical relics, such as old letters, manuscripts, patent records, photographs and other material relating to beekeeping.

STATEMENT OF FINANCES OF MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY SEPT. 1922 to JUNE 1, 1932

(These figures are approximate)

Donations from Beekeepers' Assos.

South Dakota	\$ 22.35
Rhode Island	10.00
Indiana	26.00
Vigo Co., Ind.	36.20
Iowa	3.00
Pennsylvania	101.00



This tablet, provided by the Memorial Committee, at the time of the dedication of the Library, was fixed on the wall of the Church at Marengo, where Dr. Miller taught Sunday School Classes for many years

Mohawk Valley	5.40	N. E. Wis.	10.00
Wis. Apis Club	50.00	Sheboygan	30.00
1930 League Banquet ..	10.48	Wash. Co.	5.00
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E. J. B. Schubring	100.00	Price Co.	2.50
American Bee Jour.	24.00	Shawano	5.00
G. E. Marvin	10.00	Marathon	15.00
Ill. Beekeepers	4.00	Dane	25.00
Ohio Beekeepers	6.00	Fond du Lac	5.00
La. Beekeepers	5.00	Grant	4.00
Conn. Beekeepers	2.00	Jefferson	5.00
Canada Beekeepers	9.00	Brown	10.00
Scotland Beekeepers	1.00		
Eng. Apis Club	90.07	<i>Total Receipts</i>	
Wisconsin Bkrs.	737.03	(approximate)	\$5,673.03
Exchanges and Sales		Anonymous (for Col.	
of dups.	447.01	Walker Collection) ...	\$1,888.57
From U. of Wis.	15.00		\$7,561.60
From State Assn.	95.00	Endowment fund	2,000.00
Secy's Salary	700.00		
Other Donations		<i>Total Expenditures</i>	\$5,561.60
A. I. Root Co.	454.96	<i>TOTAL ESTIMATED—</i>	
Am. Bee Journal	907.10	Books and pamphlets ..	\$3,300.00
Wis. Chautauqua	130.93	Serial vols. of bee	
Wis. Local Ass'ns.		journals	3,600.00
Milwaukee	25.00		\$6,900.00
Richland	4.00		
Baraboo Valley	15.00	Estimated value \$10,000 to \$12,000.	

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

JUNE, 1932

No. 6

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

Published the First of Each Month

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

THE VALUE AND USE OF LIBRARIES

H. F. WILSON

Regardless of what the condition may be, there are always a number of distinct view points; the view point of the scientific investigator, and the practical man are quite apt to be distinctly opposite. However, the practical man should appreciate that little progress would be made without the investigator. The investigators are not always limited to specially trained men, for much of our knowledge in beekeeping has been arrived at through the practical experience of the beekeeper, although in most cases, the beekeeper does not thoroughly understand how he has made a certain discovery, nor the working of life which develops a certain predetermined fact in the life and working of the honeybee. If each investigator worked blindly, without any knowledge of what had been previously discovered, progress would

be extremely slow, and much time would be wasted.

The most outstanding case on record is connected with the movable frame hive. In America, Langstroth developed the movable frame hive, and was widely acclaimed as the discoverer of this type of hive. However, had literature been available to him, he would have known that a movable frame hive had been invented nearly two centuries before his frame hive was developed.

In collecting Library material it is quite true that there will always accumulate some works that contain little of value, or are simply compilations of the work of others. However, it frequently happens that in some obscure book or journal, an important fact is published, and it is therefore necessary to have as complete a file as possible of each book and journal on the subject of beekeeping, to avoid mistakes and a waste of time and energy by those who are engaged in trying to find new things in subjects

relating to bees and honey.

At the dedication of the Miller Memorial Library, Dr. Phillips, a member of the committee, presented the following paper, which not only expresses the facts concerning the building up of a library, but also paid a great tribute to Dr. Miller, and, I believe should be included in this memorial issue. Dr. Phillip's paper reads as follows—

THE MILLER MEMORIAL

How It Can Be Made the Finest and Best Beekeeping Library in the World

By E. F. Phillips

I should like to point out the great good which the proposed library may do for the advancement of beekeeping in this and other countries, and in this way to show the value of the movement. There are published in the various countries of the civilized world a large number of journals devoted solely to beekeeping. The Bureau of Entomology receives a few of the more important ones from foreign countries, and various college and university libraries subscribe to some. A small number of individual beekeepers are subscribers to a few of them. Yet the fact remains that there are probably bee journals of which not a single copy comes to the United States, or if they do come they are not kept and are not available for general use. We can not ignore the fact that from time to time all these journals contain articles of great interest and value, and it is a pity that there is not some repository in this country in which all these journals may be permanently filed ready for use. This, the Miller Memorial Library can do with a little effort. If the library were confined solely to the obtaining of bee journals of the world, it would be one of the

finest additions to beekeeping facilities that one could imagine, and would constitute a worthy monument to the man whom we wish to honor.

Since the invention of printing, innumerable books have been published on bees and beekeeping, how many no one knows, but it runs into the hundreds and thousands. A few libraries contain a considerable number of the older books, especially those which at the time of publication were printed in large numbers. Some college libraries have started collections of this kind, and there are a number of individuals who, through their interest in bees, have collected such books. There is today no place in the country where the beekeeping books are collected to a degree which is adequate, and here again the Miller Library should be able to surpass any previous effort in this line.

I can hear some practical, hard-headed individual speak up and ask what good it will do to have all this stuff gathered together. We have, it is true, good practical books on beekeeping which are quite satisfactory as guides for apiary work, and we have books which go into the more scientific aspects of the subject. Yet one can scarcely read any of these older books without getting something good from them which is not contained in the recent books. Furthermore, to understand our present status in beekeeping we ought to know the history of the art, and we do not get that by reading only the modern books and journals. For those who are engaged in work for the advancement of beekeeping, familiarity with the old literature is necessary to prevent blunders. Neither will it do for us to wrap ourselves in a mantle of satisfaction and decide that American books are good enough for us, totally ignoring the excellent work which has been done in

other countries. Any one with the proper enthusiasm for bees will want to know all that he can about the bees and about the progress of the industry in other countries.

I want to see the Miller Library the finest and best library on beekeeping in the world, and I can see no reason why in a few years it may not outstrip every other library. I am eager for this because of the interest and value of such a library, and because of a desire to see the memory of our great beekeeper perpetuated through the generosity of his friends. As a member of the committee which has had the raising of funds in hand, I deeply appreciate the words that have come in the letters which I have received with contributions to this fund. They all breath a spirit of love for Doctor Miller, and it is a joy to get such letters. They are far more valuable than the contributions contained in them as an indication of the admiration which beekeepers have for Doctor Miller. Yet, if I may do so without seeming ungracious, I think I should add that we have not done half enough for this memorial. When we consider the value of such a library to the advancement of beekeeping, and especially when we weigh the value of the life and work of Doctor Miller to each of us, we ought to dig down deeper and make this library an outstanding monument.

It is not too late for contributions to this fund; in fact, it will never be too late. Since the fund will be invested and only the interest used for the purchase of books and journals, the fund will be a perpetual one to which additions can be made at any time. A contribution of twenty dollars will yield an annual income of at least one dollar, which in turn will make it possible to add one more bee journal to the list of those filed in this library.

THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE MOVES TO MADISON

Wisconsin beekeepers will be interested to know that the offices of the American Honey Institute have been transferred from Indianapolis, Indiana, to Madison. The new address of the American Honey Institute is 417 N. Few St., Madison, and the telephone number is Fairchild 9736.

Beekeepers visiting Madison will be welcomed at the office, and should see for themselves some of the interesting testimonials on file in the Institute scrap book. Both the ladies and the men will be interested in seeing the kitchen and equipment for experimental honey cookery at the Institute.

Watch the bee journals for pictures of the new Institute set-up.

And don't forget that the American Honey Institute is working twenty-four hours a day for the beekeepers of America, and should receive the support of our beekeepers.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

*Are you letting HONEY IN THE
BAKESHOP Help You Develop
Honey Sales To Bakers?*

The past two months have brought many reports to American Honey Institute indicating that "Honey in the Bakeshop" is being used by bakers which means beekeepers are selling more honey to bakers.

Hot summer weather is almost with us. As the days grow warmer more and more homemakers are going to the bakeshop for attractive desserts. Honey has an important place in such desserts.

Are you working with your local bakers to help them develop a market for honey specialties? Do not forget that there are great possibilities with Honey Meringue. Most bakers have fine electrical beaters. They can easily make this meringue on their electrical beaters and sell it to home-makers in paper cartons or paper buckets as ice cream is sold. The baker should have a sample of Honey Butter Meringue (honey meringue to which melted butter has been added) available for tasting purposes to show homemakers what they do with Honey Meringue after they purchase it.

The bakery might run a specialty of sponge cake or shortcake and with every purchase of this shortcake biscuit give a recipe to the homemaker for a Honey Strawberry or Honey Rhubarb Shortcake. The homemaker would use the bakers' shortcake, sweeten her strawberries with honey and top each service with the Honey Butter Meringue. The beekeeper would cooperate with the baker by furnishing him, or at least paying one-half of the cost of the recipes distributed that day. Many a baker has been able to work up a fine specialty patronage by featuring once a week some unusual dessert, the basis of which was furnished through using his baked item.

Start work with your bakers at once. If your honey is gone, buy some and start now to lay the foundation for an all the year 'round bakers market.

HONEY MERINGUE

A Versatile Combination

Electrical beater—Use one egg white to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey placing in bowl of electrical mixer and turn on Speed 2 (Kitchen Aid was used in Institute Kitchen) allowing mixture to whip until it peaks.

Hand beating—Place one-fourth or one-third cup honey in bowl with 1 egg white and beat with double Dover or Ladd Improved (ball-bearing type) beater until stiff.

This mixture keeps indefinitely when kept uncovered in refrigerator. Honey meringue made with granulated honey keeps just as well and in some cases has been found to whip up more easily by hand than when strained honey is used.

TALK ON THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

At Wisconsin Beekeepers' Ass'n Meeting, Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Friday, Morning, December Fourth, 1931

Ladies and gentlemen:

I feel that a talk on the American Honey Institute is superfluous at a meeting of well-informed, well-read Wisconsin beekeepers, for the reason that much publicity has been given the Institute and its work in the bee journals the past three years. I feel that my time might be better spent in going on with my work of raising the much-needed funds to keep the Institute going. Our work is receiving much commendation but not enough financial support, and this reminds me of the Scotchman who sat in church and, when the collection was taken up and the plate held before him, there was no jingle of coins. Instead, the Scotchman said to himself, "I credit the minister with preaching the best sermon I ever heard."

Yes, we are getting lots of credit for the Institute's work, but not enough cash, and that is what we have to have to keep going. Now, please don't all get scared and leave the room for fear I might have someone lock the doors and pass the hat, for I am going to do no such a thing.

Though I believe most beekeepers are very well informed on the Institute and its accomplishments, we do run across one occasionally who hasn't read our publicity as much as he should. For example, Miss Fischer of the American Honey Institute wrote me the other day that at the of the Betty Crocker broadcast an Indiana farmer and his wife made a special trip to Indianapolis and came up to the Institute offices expecting to find a big celebration going on. They were very much disappointed not to see an immense honey show with demonstrations and lots of people walking around.

I. HOW FOUNDED AND WHEN. As most of you know, the Bee Industries Association, consisting of nine bee supply manufacturers, which was organized in August 1927 for the purpose of working out its common problems, felt the need for creating a bigger demand for the produce of the industry—honey—which would, accordingly, increase the price and thus give the beekeepers more income with which to expand their activities.

Laying all thought of manufacturing problems aside, it was planned to call together all representatives of the allied trades, beekeepers associations organized for profit, and those not organized for profit, as well as honey bottlers, queen breeders, manufacturers of glass jars and tin cans, and organize an institute whose function it would be to tell the American people all about honey, its value and how it could be used, and thus create this greater demand for the product of the industry.

Accordingly on March 31, 1928 this group founded at Indianapolis the American Honey Institute, incorporating under the laws of Indiana, and engaged Dr. H. E. Barnard as President and Director. A Board of

Directors was elected, with five representatives of bee supply manufacturers and one representative of each of the other groups mentioned, eleven directors in all. I was chosen as Chairman of the Board and L. C. Dadant chosen as Secretary-Treasurer. Almost a year later, Malitta D. Fischer was added to the Institute's staff, bringing to it her vast experience with honey in cooking.

WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED? At one of our earliest meetings it was pointed out by Dr. Barnard that honey would receive much publicity if combined with other foods, as, for example, baking powder biscuits, citrus fruits, bread, cheese, cake, milk, etc. Accordingly, contacts were made with these various industries and in due course articles on honey were running in the magazines of bakers, restaurateurs, hotel men and in food magazines generally. Information on honey was being furnished to food column writers by means of clip sheets. Radio talks were written up and sent to various broadcasting stations. Through Dr. Barnard's acquaintance with General Mills, manufacturers of Gold Medal Flour, he was able to arrange for a meeting between Miss Fischer and Betty Crocker, which resulted in the 15 minute National Broadcast on honey last year, as well as this year.

The booklet, *Honey in the Bake-shop* was published and distributed to bakers all over the United States. Honey recipes that in the past had never been seen in bakers' magazines began to appear and do still appear. News Notes, showing interesting progress of the Institute, were sent out monthly to the contributors. Contacts were rapidly made with home economics women in the schools, colleges, and in various industries, as, for example, The Kellogg Company, Pabst Corporation, Malleable Range

Company, Procter & Gamble, and numerous others.

While this was going on in the capable hands of Miss Fischer, Dr. Barnard was securing a Government appropriation for \$12,500 for honey research work and one of the outstanding results has been the clarification of honey, which may turn out to be a blessing for the beekeepers who find it difficult to market their darker grades. Considerable work has been done to prevent the misbranding of foods advertised to contain honey and which contain no honey.

A committee on traffic problems was appointed and, after two years' effort, rates on honey were reduced all the way from 12% to 21%. Reductions in freight costs of approximately \$100 per car were secured on honey shipments to Pacific Coast terminals, for export. Honey in metal cans was reduced from second class to third class, i.e., in Eastern and Southern territories. Wax rates were reduced.

Contacts were made with hospital dietitians and numerous recipes for convalescents furnished to them.

The publicity given National Honey Week through the American Honey Institute and through the A. and P. and Betty Crocker broadcasts alone have been worth more than the annual cost of the Institute. Were this same publicity secured through space advertising in the magazines the cost would run to at least \$25,000 per year.

Miss Fischer has done splendid, outstanding work in training and developing others to make honey demonstrations. The various county and state association secretaries are being contacted and urged to secure subscriptions for the Institute at their annual meetings, either on the \$1.00 per ton basis, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the crop, or by means of an outright donation.

In connection with the Betty Crocker broadcast, I would like to ask, first how many of you have

radios? Please raise your hands. Now, I would like to ask how many of you listened to the Betty Crocker broadcast?

(Continued in July Issue)

Classified Advertisements

MIDDLE TENNESSEE APIARIES

ITALIAN QUEENS 60c

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

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

Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress August 24, 1912, of the Wisconsin Beekeeping Magazine published monthly at Madison, Wisconsin, for April 1, 1931.

1. Publisher, Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n., Madison, Wis. Editor, Managing Editor, and Business Manager—H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wisconsin.

2. Owners, Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, Madison, Wis.

3. Bond holders, Mortgages, and other securities—None.

H. F. WILSON, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of April, 1932.

VIOLA E. WOOD, Notary Public.

My commission expires May 15, 1932.

Package Bees and Queens

Pure Italians. Accredited and certified by Alabama Department of Agriculture. Prolific, gentle, honey getters. Queens 40c each; 2 lb. pkg. and queen, \$1.90; 3 lb. \$2.40 each, prompt delivery.

TAYLOR APIARIES
LUVERNE, ALA

PATENTED 1931 AND 1932

TWO IN ONE **DANDY-HANDY IN YOUR HIP POCKET**

B.B. PLIERS AND HIVE TOOL
(BEAR BEE PLIERS) **COMBINED**

PRACTICAL-USEFUL

Indispensable in prying supers and frames loose, to KETCH the first TROUBLESOME frame. Strong and durable for heavy service, but light to handle

Your pair is waiting FOR YOUR ORDER

PRICE: Rust-proof plating, \$1.00
Delivered by parcel post

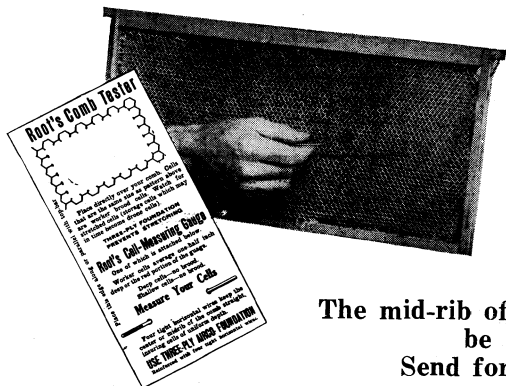
CALIFORNIA BEE TOOL COMPANY
810 West Pedregosa Street - Santa Barbara, California

WHAT DO THE APIARISTS SAY: It is a very practical tool and there will be a wide demand for it

NOW!

is the best time to replace old combs with good combs at

LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS



CHECK YOUR COMBS

The mid-rib of your brood combs must
be in the center.

Send for our Comb Tester.

—It Is Free

MEDIUM BROOD FOUNDATION 50 Sheets, 8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -----\$3.50

WORKING BEESWAX INTO FOUNDATION

Single-ply Airco Brood Foundation

100 Lb. to 299 Lbs.	22c per Lb.	Prices apply
300 Lb. to 499 Lbs.	20c per Lb.	on wax shipped
500 Lbs. and over	18c per Lb.	to Medina, O.

CASH WITH ORDER

“ROOT”

“ROOT”

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. VIII

JULY, 1932

No. 7

Bulletin Board

Order your supplies early through the Secretary's office—five and ten pound pails, 60 lb. cans, glass jars, labels, etc. If you do not have a price list, we will be glad to send you one.

THE DATES FOR NATIONAL HONEY WEEK ARE—
NOVEMBER 7-12

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by Mr. Lewis W. Parks

American Honey Institute News Notes

Beekeeping Twenty Years Ago and Today—John Knesser, Hales
Corners, Wis.

Visitors at American Honey Institute Office and Testing Kitchen

Canadian Market for American Honey

Honey Market the Goteborg Consular District

Notice

A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

It's an old adage, but it pays to stay by it, especially now. However, Quality and Workmanship are also worthy of consideration. We offer you an opportunity to save that dollar and still maintain these two important factors by buying our No. 2 SECTIONS at Depression Prices:

No. 2-4¼x4¼x1½		
two beeway	\$3.30	\$6.50
No. 2-4¼x4¼x1½ plain	2.80	5.50
No. 2-4 x5 x1½ plain	2.80	5.50

Write for our free catalog and honey container price list.

Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

Attention Beekeepers

Lower Prices For 1932

We specialize in the manufacture of SECTIONS. Can furnish everything you need for the apiary.

If you are not already a customer don't fail to write for our 1932 catalog.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Send us your wax to be worked into Foundation. Early orders, and wax to be worked into Non-Sag Brood Foundation are coming in with a rush. Beekeepers everywhere are using Non-Sag Brood Foundation with gratifying results. Once used, always. Our thin Super Foundation is made of the purest and whitest Bees Wax obtainable, and is giving the best of satisfaction. Try it and be convinced. Write us for samples and prices. We carry a full line of Beekeepers supplies.

GUS DITTMER CO.

Augusta, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Beekeeping

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BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

The reports of our "Buzzes" column are unusually interesting this time, and we are grateful to our contributors for the material they have sent in.

Mr. John Hopperdietzel, of Athens, Marathon County, writes on June 16—"I have a good crop of dandelion honey. The bees are working clover and raspberries now. It is quite dry, and if we don't get rain, there will not be as much clover honey this year, as the clover winter-killed quite badly last winter. The basswoods are full of buds, but are not open yet. Sold all my last year's honey at \$1.25 a ten pound pail."

Mr. Joseph Kurth, Mineral Point, Iowa County, sent the following information on June 13: "During the last few days, the bees have started to work a little on white clover, and this year that seems to be rather patchy, and is about two weeks late. Basswood

looks very promising, and the bees seem to have done well on dandelions this season. The colonies are not nearly so strong as in other years, and they are also about two weeks late."

"Bees in the Kickapoo Valley at present are gathering nectar very slowly," writes Mr. Raymon H. Ericson, of Norwalk, Crawford Co., on June 11. "I believe they will be unable to hold their own the balance of the month. However, a little white clover may show up later, and the best colonies may store up a few pounds surplus. Basswood in this locality appears to be in the best condition for years, so beekeepers in this valley are looking for a bumper crop from this source."

"Bees generally are not inclined to swarm," continues Mr. Ericson. "Many will requeen without swarming. I have found a number of colonies with the old and new queen in the hive and doing well." Mr. Ericson extends his best wishes to his fellow members for the season of 1932.

Mr. Charley Becker, Sr., of Stitzer, Grant County, reports the following

conditions in his locality on June 13: "Bees are in very poor shape to begin with this spring. All old bees last fall to winter on, and most all winter killed. We had 75 stands last fall and fed 600 pounds of sugar, and lost all but 8 swarms. They are very weak. There is lots of white clover now, but no bees to carry it."

We are including verbatim the remarks of Mr. Harry Lathrop, of Bridgeport, Crawford County, written on June 15: "In response to the very kind request of the Ass't Secretary, I will make my little report for the Bridgeport territory. Last year we suffered a total failure of crop, the first in my experience keeping bees in South West Wisconsin for over fifty years.

"November first I wrapped my colonies as is my method of wintering, not expecting them to live through. I felt that I would rather start over with package stock than to feed. I wrapped them up and went away to Florida for three months. I never touched them or removed the wrappings until May, when to my surprise I found all flying strong, except one that had starved out.

"They did well on early bloom, and as basswood is heavily budded, and looks healthy, we look for a crop. White clover does not show up yet, and there does not seem to be much of it in this territory.

"I forgot to say that mine is a ten colony apiary and I am not in the business commercially, and that accounts for my indifference last fall. I am more interested in beekeepers than in bees, so I have decided to again pay my membership dues."

I believe that members of the Association will be interested in the report of Mr. Wayne Dockhorn, 651 Logan Street, Janesville, Rock County. Mr. Dockhorn has been a member of the Association for a number of years; he is twenty-one years old, and has kept bees for eight years. Mr. Dockhorn writes as follows: "My bees

are in excellent shape this year, and I hope to get a good crop of honey. This will probably be my last year in the beekeeping business. I am attending Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and this is the last summer that I expect to be in this part of the country.

"I want to thank the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association for all the service it has rendered to me while I have been in the beekeeping business during the past eight years. I have realized a net profit of over \$600.00 in spite of my small scale adventure and in spite of having to renew most of my equipment because of trouble with American Foul Brood several years ago. This source of income has greatly helped me in earning my way through five years of college and seminary work.

"I don't suppose there are many beekeepers who have completed eight years of beekeeping by the time they are twenty-one years of age, but I have enjoyed every minute of my experience (except for a few times when I have been badly stung!)"

TALK ON THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

At Wisconsin Beekeepers' Ass'n Meeting, Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Friday, Morning, December Fourth, 1931

(Continued from June Issue)

Perhaps you were unable to tune in on it, due to the fact that the hour was changed without giving sufficient public notice. No doubt, many of you observed the splendid cooperation the Kellogg Company gave National Honey Week through the honey and breakfast food window cards they sent to all stores selling their products.

The work of Ruth Chambers, Director of the Home Service Department of Malleable Iron Range Company, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, was splendid. You should write her for

her recipes, calling for honey. Miss Annette Snapper of the Pabst Corporation got out one of the finest recipe books on honey and cheese that I have ever seen. It certainly was a work of art.

The National Honey Week stickers those blue stickers that went all over the United States and probably into many parts of the world were a splendid piece of lithographic art and the design was made by our own Lavonne Taylor, Assistant to Miss Fischer at the Institute.

You will be interested to know that Constance Luby, Professor of Home Economics at the University of North Dakota, has just published a honey circular, in cooperation with Professor Munro. Their interest in this work was developed by Dr. Barnard, who has been urging better cooperation between the Home Economics women and the Entomology Departments of the various universities, so that joint publications are now being issued by some of the experimental stations.

Although I had attended bakers' conventions and various bread and cake demonstrations for years in connection with the G. B. Lewis Company's Bread Box Department I never, until last year, saw honey demonstrated in the cake baking classes as I did at the annual meeting of the American Bakers Association at Atlantic City last September.

That the Institute has made an *impression* is indicated by the following from Mr. Tom Burleson, Waxahachie, Texas, who says, "I have recently studied the purposes of the American Honey Institute, and I must say that I consider it the greatest organization ever to promote the use of honey, and with the increased use the better the price will be. If the producers knew what an opportunity they had with this organization to better their con-

dition, I am sure that they would all become subscribers to this fund."

The late Frank Rauchfuss, Secretary and Manager of the Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colorado, said: "It is my opinion that the American Honey Institute has given the honey industry more and better advertising than could be expected on the small investment made. If the Honey producers of the United State will give the proper financial support to the Institute, then we may expect a decided improvement in the honey marketing situation reasonably soon. Larger per capita consumption of honey at home is our goal, and the Institute's efforts have all been in that direction."

Mr. W. E. Doty of General Mills, Inc., who has charge of a department that sends recipes out to bakers, has requested Miss Fischer to write out her honey recipes on 3x5 inch cards to fit the standard card file furnished the bakers by General Mills.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME SUGGESTIONS OF WHAT THE INSTITUTE MIGHT DO. Many suggestions along the line of what the Institute might do, keep coming in from time to time, and it sometimes keeps us busy turning down requests for testimonials or special help for some individual, whereas the purpose of the Institute is to benefit the *entire* industry.

It has been suggested that the Institute make an effort to educate the consumer on how honey should be put up for the market. This, we believe, is a problem that should be left to the League and the Southern Conference. The Institute can, however, make recommendations but it will be up to the two groups mentioned to see that honey is properly prepared and packaged for the market.

Of course, most of you know that Dr. Barnard resigned as President and Director of the Institute on September

first, due to his accepting a splendid position with Corn Industries Research Foundation. Our budget has, accordingly, been reduced from \$8,040 to \$4,320 per year, and it is believed by the Directors that enough momentum has been developed under Dr. Barnard's guidance to keep Miss Fischer and her assistant, Miss Lavonne Taylor, busy for several years to come. Due to general conditions, however, we find it difficult to even raise the smaller amount of \$4,320, so that it is going to be necessary for as many honey producers as possible to lend their support to the Institute's work.

The first two years the bee supply manufacturers and allied trades entirely supported the Institute with the help of the larger beekeepers associations. Last year 90% of the expense was covered by this group and 10% covered by the beekeepers. The past year the percentages have been 80% and 20%. If, at some time in the future, the honey producers take over the major portion of the expense of the Institute they will *then* be accorded a greater number of Directors on the Board, so in that case *control* will pass from the manufacturers to the *producers*, where it really belongs.

For a while it looked as if the Institute was going to die for lack of financial nourishment, but now most of the directors feel that if the honey producers will increase their subscriptions about 10% and we can get through the balance of this fiscal year up to March 31st, the Institute will then continue on indefinitely.

The annual meeting will be held at Columbus, Ohio on January twenty-fifth, followed by the League meetings on the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth. I hope to see as many of you as possible there.

LEWIS W. PARKS

NEWS NOTES FROM THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

New booklet entitled "Dolly Madison's Surprise"—Ice Frozen Desserts by Evaporated Milk Association—very clever cover page. On page 19 will be found Frozen Honey Custard—recipes calls for 1 cup honey.

A sixty pound can of honey is being shipped to Wm. Doty, General Mills, for his Buffalo Cooking School or rather Cake Making Demonstration for Bakers held at Buffalo—June 6 to 16.

American Honey Institute plans to have souvenirs or favors for the Annual Luncheon of the Home Economics Women In Business Section—their annual luncheon will be held during week of American Home Economic Convention at Atlanta, Georgia, June 20 to 25.

Miss Lavonne Taylor of Institute Staff attended two Sauk County Beekeepers Association meetings, one May 27, Reedsburg, Wisconsin, and a second one June 24 RFD Prairie du Sac, and presented Institute program. Forty-two (42) beekeepers at the 1st and 70 at the 2nd in attendance seemed very much interested in the program Miss Taylor presented as to how they could do locally what Institute is doing nationally and how they could help the Institute program going.

Reprint from Archives of Pediatrics, January 1925—Selection of Sugars in Infant Feeding—Dr. Randolph G. Flood, San Francisco. "Honey owes its ease of absorption to the free available dextrose in the mixture, and its laxative action to the levulose fraction, which is absorbed slowly, so that it eventually reaches the large intestine. These properties make honey a very valuable sugar in the

treatment of constipated bottle fed infants, and in our hands have benefited these children a great deal."

Conclusion

"In conclusion we may state that the common sugars in infant feeding fall in two main groups, with *honey occupying an intermediate position*.

Groupe 1. Comprises those sugars which when completely hydrolyzed, give only dextrose, namely, dextrose, maltose and karo corn syrup. Clinically, they are noted for their ease of absorption and non-laxative action. They are ideal sugars for bottle fed babies under six months.

Group 2. Comprises lactose and cane sugar, which are slowly or not entirely absorbed in the new born, and have a laxative action, especially sucrose, but are more readily utilized with advancing age.

Honey, a mixture of dextrose and levulose, has an intermediary position, being both readily absorbed and a moderate laxative action.

*BEEKEEPING TWENTY YEARS AGO AND TODAY

(John Knesser, Hales Corner, Wis.)

A radical change in the beekeeping industry has taken place as we all know during this period. Today we face mass production in practically all lines. There probably is twice as much honey produced in this country as twenty years ago.

The depression and the tariff problems are here and we sometimes need a sharp pencil to figure our profits. The chain stores do a tremendous business but we have to recognize trade channels whether we like it or not. True, the chain stores are a factor in advertising our product. The law of "survival of the fittest" may be applied

to many industries including beekeeping; many beekeepers are complaining but may I ask would you exchange your investment in bees and equipment with some of our stocks and bonds of today?

Twenty years ago the greater part of time at our conventions was devoted to the producing end, today just the opposite—advertising, marketing, and more scientific problems are discussed.

Great advances in the inspection of bees have been observed during this period and our officials will testify to that.

Let us look back forty years ago when few of us were interested in bees. I do remember that then we had very little or none of sweet clover, dandelion or alfalfa; no doubt, there were then poor seasons whenever white clover did not yield.

At the state fair, methods which were considered satisfactory fifteen years ago may be out of place today and a radical change may be necessary for we ought to advertise more and show more of the by-products of honey.

During the last ten years we received help from our legislature and county officers which would have been almost impossible twenty or thirty years ago. Mr. N. E. France and Prof. H. F. Wilson no doubt would testify to that.

Our house to house salesman would gladly handle honey candy as a side line, for the public demands it, but the larger candy firms have not gone into it heavily on account of the competition of cheaper candies although there are a few firms making it.

Let us consider another subject, the feeding of sugar syrup for winter stores; is this advisable? No doubt it is a debatable question—pro and con—but would it not be interesting to know how many tons or carloads of

* Paper presented at Annual Meeting of Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 3-4, 1931.

syrup are used annually for that purpose? Let us ponder this question. Think it over.

Let us consider for a moment the reinforcements we have today which we did not have years ago. Without the Honey Institute we would not hear honey advertised over the air during honey week and at other times; if only the beekeepers would support it more.

The work of the Kellogg Co. is too well known to need further mention and we ought to be thankful to most of the state experiment stations, the bee journals and the Department of Beekeeping at Washington, D. C., for their help.

All in all, beekeeping is on firmer ground today than many other industries but let us all learn a lesson from this depression for no doubt hard times sometimes opens up new channels for the sale of honey, such as selling direct to state institutions, more house to house canvassing, etc.

In conclusion let me quote the late Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, former editor of the Beekeepers Review and these were his words:

"If retreat is necessary let it be in good order."

VISITORS AT AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE—OFFICE AND TESTING KITCHEN

Mr. Halliday—Kitchen Aid Representative, Waukesha, Wisconsin

Mr. Lewis Parks, President—Watertown, Wisconsin

Mr. Kenneth Hawkins—G. B. Lawis Company, Watertown, Wisconsin

Miss Annette Snapper, Educational Director Pabst Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gwin, Waukegan, Illinois

Mr. and Mrs. James Gwin, President, American Honey Producers' League, Madison, Wisconsin

Arlene Weidenkopf, Ass't. Secy. Wis. State Beekeepers Association—Madison, Wisconsin

A. H. Seefeldt, President—Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, Madison, Wisconsin

CANADIAN MARKET FOR AMERICAN HONEY

Canada possesses a flourishing honey industry of its own, as the production figures quoted below demonstrate.

Year	Production (Pounds)	Estimated Gross Farm Revenue	Avg. Whole- sale Price per pound*
1924	15,599,845	\$2,013,000	\$0.13
1925	19,342,978	2,472,000	0.13
1926	13,769,649	1,921,000	0.14
1927	23,196,493	2,937,000	0.13
1928	25,574,798	3,015,000	0.12
1929	30,978,735	3,403,000	0.11
1930	31,169,635	3,428,000	0.10

* Carlot quotations.

Ontario with 17,000 pounds, Manitoba with 6,853,600 pounds, Quebec with 5,000,000 pounds, followed in order by British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and others were the leading producers in 1929. There are cooperative producers associations in several of the provinces, and some of them engage primarily in marketing. Honey is used in Canada in much the same way as in the United States, as well as an ingredient in wine making, and to a small extent for feeding to foxes on fox farms, and in making honey vinegar. Most Canadian beekeepers have worked up a local trade which they first supply. The balance is usually sold to wholesalers, direct to retail outlets, through brokers or cooperative organizations. Exports of honey from Canada during 1929 were 1,744,871 pounds compared with 1,246,017 in 1928. About 70 per cent of the 1929 total went to the United Kingdom, with lesser amounts to the Netherlands,

Germany, United States, and others. Imports amounted to 60,176 in 1929 and 51,664 in 1928, mostly from the United States.

These factors make it exceedingly difficult to market American clover or other field crop honey in Canada. On the other hand, it would appear that any American producer located in a district where flora give his honey a special flavor could reasonably expect to distribute some of such honey in large Canadian Urban centers. The retail price for honey of a specially pleasing flavor could be considerably above local honey provided the special flavor were emphasized both in sales solicitation to local brokers and upon the descriptive labels. Special and attractive containers that appeal to the eye are essential for display in retail stores. Demand for this type of American honey would come from the high priced luxury stores.

This report by American Vice Consul A. N. Steyne, Montreal, contains much other information on the Canadian honey industry and can be secured on loan from this Division.

HONEY MARKET IN THE GOTEORG CON- SULAR DISTRICT

(American Consul Robert Harnden, Goteborg, Sweden. March 2, 1931.)

Generally speaking, Sweden possesses excellent conditions for successful bee culture. Associations by disseminating knowledge as to the proper handling of bees, and agricultural societies by granting subsidies, have endeavored to maintain bee-keeping at its proper level among the more important of this country's minor industries, and the efforts of these organizations during the last fifteen or twenty years have resulted in giving bee culture a considerable impetus. Nevertheless, there are still many sections in which bee-keepers have had

a difficult fight and large profits are reported lost due to unintelligent methods.

According to the latest census of bee-swarms taken in 1927, there was at that time a national bee stock of 142,936 swarms, of which 61,762 were owned by members of the Swedish Bee-Keepers Association (Sveriges Biodlares Riksförbund), and 81,174 by unorganized bee-keepers. The members of the above mentioned association carry on bee-keeping and honey-making along thoroughly modern lines, using wooden hives and other up-to-date equipment, while non-members are stated to be indifferent to modern methods of bee culture and use only old-fashioned straw hives. The number of hives per farmer of the latter class is stated to be small and no special interest is evidenced by them in developing and improving this industry. The honey produced on these farms is used chiefly for household purposes. This appears to be the principal reason for their lack of interest in becoming members of the Bee-Keepers' Association.

The object of this association is to promulgate interest in bee culture; to maintain the quality of the honey produced at a high standard; to safeguard the reputation of Swedish honey and stabilize prices. A special label is distributed by the association to its members for use as a guarantee that the honey sold thereunder is controlled by the association. Strenuous efforts are made to control the use of this label and to prevent its misuse by non-members.

The latest information regarding production of honey from bee-swarms registered with the association refers to the year 1929 and gives a total production of 1,086,930 pounds or 24 pounds of honey per hive.

Although, as indicated above, the production of honey in this country is

considerable, imports have increased during recent years. The extent of this increase will be noted from the following official import statistics for the whole of Sweden (figures in pounds):

Country of Origin	1926	1927	1928	1929
Denmark	10,064	8,472	28,838	112,582
Finland	5,529	.....	.....	.....
Soviet Russia ..	.....	.....	.....	7,141
Germany	9,359	12,339	31,230	85,706
Netherlands ..	.....	.....	.....	5,487
Great Britain ..	18,565	14,784	73,140	36,702
France .....	.....	3,366	.....	.....
United States ..	.....	6,228	15,862	6,071
Canada	2,086	.....	.....	.....
Central America .....	.....	.....	.....	4,841
Cuba	5,838	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand ..	.....	.....	.....	16,918
Others	2,824	4,502	2,985	5,842
Total pounds	57,631	46,325	152,055	281,290
Total value	\$10,200	\$8,312	\$30,035	\$53,642

An investigation into the cause for the increase in imports reveals that heavy rains and cool summers during the past few years reduced domestic production. The local representative and distributor appointed by the Beekeepers' Association states upon inquiry that no figures relating to production of honey for 1930 are obtainable. He states that last year proved very successful but the beekeepers experienced difficulty in disposing of their excessive stocks. It appears that honey is largely used in this country as an ingredient in medicines and other preparations for colds, and that the consumption in households is comparatively small. Considerable quantities are also absorbed in the manufacture of confectionery and candy.

At present honey is not being imported into Sweden, due to the abundance of the 1930 production.

According to a trade source, importations of honey from the United States and other countries are made only during years of unfavorable domestic production.

According to the Goteborg representative of the Swedish Bee-Keepers'

Association, the following prices as fixed by the association are current:—

	Price per kilo Dollars
In bulk	0.72
For 1 1/4 kg. glass jar with screw cover....	0.82
For 1 1/2 kg. glass jar with screw cover....	0.47
For 1 3/4 kg. glass jar with screw cover....	0.27

In glass jars without screw cover the price is 1.3 cent cheaper per kilogram, and in tins 2.68 cents cheaper.

Association members are allowed to grant retailers a discount of 20 per cent and wholesalers 30 per cent on the prices stated above. For sales in bulk of 100 kilograms (220 lbs.) or more special discounts may be allowed.

It is impossible to quote prices for foreign honey inasmuch as the local import statistics consulted do not indicate that any importation occurred at this port during the past year.

California plans to have a Woman's Auxiliary as Branch of their State Association. Mr. Weems, President of this state association, has suggested a Woman's Auxiliary. Already Mrs. H. M. Krebs and Mrs. F. J. Edwards have constituted a committee to contact cooking school instructors, teachers, and commercial demonstrators to include honey in their programs. Mrs. Krebs has given a number of honey talks and demonstrations and is enthusiastic about the results she is getting for California beekeepers from this type of work. This is the *right* type of work and is just one of the splendid possibilities we have in our sales promotional program.

NOTICE

Rev. C. G. Langley, formerly of St. Croix Falls, and now of 529—6th St., Red Wing, Minnesota, writes that he does not have the time nor place to care for his 30 colonies of bees.

Rev. Langley regrets that it will be necessary for him to dispose of his apiary, with complete equipment, hives well painted and all combs drawn from full sheets of wired foundation. The bees are free from disease, and Rev. Langley is willing to sell the bees with, or without, this year's crop which promises to be very good. The bees are located at St. Croix Falls.

Classified Advertisements

MIDDLE TENNESSEE APIARIES

ITALIAN QUEENS 60c

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

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

Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES, good comb-honey producers. 50c per queen—\$5.00 per dozen.
J. I. McGinnity, Edgerton, Rt. 2, Wis.

Package Bees and Queens

Pure Italians. Accredited and certified by Alabama Department of Agriculture. Prolific, gentle, honey getters. Queens 40c each; 2 lb. pkg. and queen, \$1.90; 3 lb., \$2.40 each, prompt delivery.

TAYLOR APIARIES
LUVERNE, ALA

Open a Hive Containing the Bees, With B. B. Pliers at Your Ease

The B.B. Pliers & Hive Tool Combined are mailed for \$1 by the
CALIFORNIA BEE & TOOL CO.

810 W. Pedregosa Str., Santa Barbara, Calif.

Reference: County National Bank & Trust Co.

READ:

Agriculture & Home Economics,
University of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Nebr., June 27, '32.

I would judge the B.B. Pliers and Hive Tool combined to be a very handy and practical tool for the beekeeper.

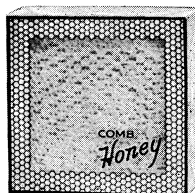
O. S. Bare,
Extension Entomologist.

Your B.B. Pliers have come very handy every time in my inspection work as they are sure handy and I don't think I could be without them. Sure need them in the line of work and I don't think I'll want to go back to the old hive tool system any more.

If any of our members are interested in purchasing Rev. Langley's apiary, they may communicate with him at Red Wing, Minnesota.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Honey Packaging EQUIPMENT and SUPPLIES



Illustrated Comb
Honey Cases
Comb Honey
Wrappers
Cartons and Wrappers for Cut
Comb Honey
Comb Honey
Wrapping Machine
Equipment for
Parcelpost and
Express Shipments
Tin Paste
Honey Labels
Labeling Devices
Rubber Stamps

Glass Containers)
Tin Containers)

Write for Prices

Send for twenty page 1932-33
Catalog

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY

Honey Packaging Equipment & Supplies
Exclusively
OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

Your new invention is a time saver, when one has to handle thousands of frames every season. I have been using them the past four months and they are the beekeepers right hand. After a little practice every beekeeper will positively say so.
Lincoln, Nebr. June 17, 1932.

Joseph Dolezal,
State Bee Inspector.

Your newly invented B.B. Pliers & Hive Tool Combined fills the long felt want. I am delighted with it. It is a fine invention and well worth the small price.

May 27, 1932. Rev. M. G. Hepner,
St. Mary's College, North East, Pa.

Write for NEW PRICES for

1932 Honey Containers

Send For

**Sample of Window Cartons
With Large Openings**

**The Best Comb Honey Container
on the Market**

“ROOT”

A. I. ROOT CO. OF CHICAGO
224-230 W. Huron St.
Chicago, Ill.

“ROOT”

A. I. ROOT CO. OF ST. PAUL
290 E. Sixth St.
St. Paul, Minn.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

AUGUST, 1932

No. 8

Bulletin Board

THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE, 417 NORTH FEW
ST., MADISON, WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS ARE INVITED TO VISIT THE
INSTITUTE OFFICES WHEN IN MADISON.

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"Don'ts" From the Apiary Inspector

U. S. Standard Grades for Honey

Brass Tacks

That's what we've all got to get down to—brass tacks. And now let's do it regarding your

HONEY CONTAINERS

You have the right to expect No. 1 grade merchandise, promptly delivered, at fair prices.

Our CONTAINERS measure up to these requirements 100 per cent. Wire, phone or write for your supply today.

2½ lb. Cans

5 lb. Pails

10 lb. Pails

60 lb. Cans

Glass Jars

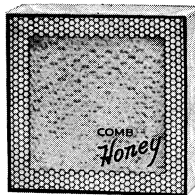
Comb Honey Wrappers

Shipping Cases

Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

Honey Packaging EQUIPMENT and SUPPLIES



Cut Comb Honey
Wrapped in Aeppler
Cartons and Wrappers

Glass Containers)
Tin Containers)

Write for Prices

Send for twenty page 1932-33
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Wrapping Ma-
chine
Equipment for
Parcelpost and
Express Ship-
ments
Tin Paste
Honey Labels
Labeling Devices
Rubber Stamps

GUS DITTMER COMPANY

It is with the greatest regret that we must announce the death of the senior member of the firm, Mr. Gus Dittmer. The business will continue, as before, under the management of E. H. Hanselman, who has for the last ten years been connected with the firm, and at the head of the foundation department.

We specialize in working wax into foundation for cash, or wax in payment. We carry a full line of beekeepers supplies. Write us for prices.

GUS DITTMER CO.

Augusta, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

AUGUST, 1932

No. 8

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

THE WISCONSIN HONEY CROP AND HONEY PRICES

Present reports from our beekeepers indicate that there will be a fair crop of honey this year. The flow was late in getting started, but has continued well, so that both comb and extracted honey are now being put on the market.

The importance of beekeeping in Wisconsin seems to me more apparent this year than ever before, for it will afford those who have bees an opportunity to secure a cash crop, where other products may fail or be too low for profit.

In this connection there was never a time more suitable for our beekeepers to get together and decide on uniform prices. No one is willing to believe that farm products will continue to be as low as they have been the past year. Beekeepers cannot expect to get as high prices for their honey as they might wish, but there is a fair and reasonable price which the beekeepers are entitled to receive.

Low prices for honey in the West and chain store competition may make it difficult this season, but the only way in which the fight can be made against such competition is for the beekeepers to get together in deciding on their prices and holding to a uniform price. If this is not done, there will be little profit in the crop secured.

—H.F.W.

THE HONEY BEE SPAN OF LIFE

This is the title of a paper read by Dr. Milum at the 1931 Convention in Milwaukee. We had planned to publish this in "Wisconsin Beekeeping" but the paper would be rather long for our little journal and the paper appears in full in the Report of the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association for 1930-31, pages 94-107. This paper by Dr. Milum is an exceedingly interesting one and we suggest that any of our beekeepers who are interested, write to Dr. Milum for a copy of his report.

H.F.W.



GUS DITTMER

Jan. 30, 1853—June 30, 1932

MR. AND MRS. GUS DITTMER

The life of man covers a very short period, and we must all sooner or later come to the end of our life span.

We have received word from Mrs. J. W. Hammer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dittmer that Mr. Dittmer died at his home in Augusta on June 30 and that Mrs. Dittmer followed him two weeks later, on July 14.

In the history of "Wisconsin Beekeeping", the names of 4 or 5 men stand out above all others. Of those

who carried on the work of the Association for a long period, the names of Gus Dittmer and N. E. France stand most prominent.

Mr. Dittmer was an active member and an officer of the Association for 20 years or more and served as secretary of the State Fair Bee and Honey Exhibit for about 15 years. Not only was he active in beekeeping work, but he was also an active and honored worker in the life of his community, having served on the County Board 17 years and being active in the Masonic Lodge for 57 years.

Gus Dittmer was born in Stettin, Prussia, on January 30, 1853, the son of Mary Rabl and Frederick Dittmer. In 1862 the family moved to New York, and later to Columbus, Wisconsin, where he gained his early education. As a young man he moved with the family to Augusta, Wisconsin, where he lived until his death. There he was for many years engaged in the shoe business with his father, although his primary interest seems to have been with the bees.

For over 50 years he was the senior member of the Gus Dittmer Co. which still continues under that name. In later years he found the work too exacting and in about 1922 he took into the firm Mr. E. H. Hanselman who has been the firm manager since that time.

In 1878 he married to Jennie Hatch of Eau Claire, Wis. Four children being born to them. Mrs. Dittmer was a charming woman and a splendid co-worker. I have had the pleasure of visiting the Dittmer home a number of times and always left wishing that the Dittmer home were nearer my own so that I could visit them more frequently.

Mr. and Mrs. Dittmer leave to mourn them, two sons, Fred of Augusta and Clarence of New York City; two daughters, Mrs. J W Hammer and Margaret of Augusta; three grandsons, Horace and Robert Dittmer and George Albert Hammer.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Mr. William R. Pember, Conrath, Rusk County, sent the following report for his vicinity on July 1: "The bees came out with very little loss this spring. The outlook is for an average honey crop. I don't think there is so very much old honey left over,

although honey is not moving very fast now."

Mr. William A. Horton, Neillsville, Clark County, sent the following report of conditions in his county on July 2: "I am not very well posted on the conditions of the country as I lost my bees through American Foul Brood, and as they are considerable bother when properly cared for, where one has about all the farm work he can do without an additional care. I think I will never have them again. There seems to be plenty of Foul Brood around, though not as strong as in the past."

"Bees are doing well with plenty of honey plants, and weather conditions are such that they have plenty of opportunity to work. They are unusually strong colonies and swarming is above the average. Red and Alsike clover is about done. There is plenty of white clover yet, and prospects of a heavy Basswood flow."

"The Maple bloom was unusually good and we had a heavy crop. There seems to be plenty of fall plants, although they are not yet blooming and plenty might happen to them yet."

"The honey is marketed almost entirely locally and is moving slowly, with sections not wrapped, selling retail at twenty cents, and extracted honey usually bring ten-cents a pound—some less. There is little regard as to color. Small glass jars of honey are unproportionately high. Some one-pound jars sell as high as sixty-cents, and quart fruit jars retail at forty-cents."

"As you probably have heard," writes Mr. Robert J. Knutson, Glen Flora, Rusk County, on July 1, "The Rusk County Beekeepers had a picnic at Bruce last Sunday. Had a very good crowd and enjoyable time but had no speakers."

The following interesting report was sent in by Mr. George Jacobson, Kaukauna, Outagamie County, on the fourth of July: "The sun is coming

out bright this morning after the eighteen hours of a steady rain, and last Thursday we had two heavy showers. The rain is too late to help the clover, but it may help the fall flowers. As for honey, there will be a very short crop unless the wild white clover should come after this rain. The Basswoods are loaded with buds and if the weather is favorable, the bees may get some Basswood."

"I have a few colonies that have about 50 pounds of surplus, and through my inspection work, I find conditions the same. A lot of beekeepers have no supers on yet for the bees have plenty of room in the brood chamber. Lots of beekeepers are offering their bees for sale for 50c per colony and take whatever they can get for them before the bees starve on their hands."

"There seems to be a good demand for honey. I have lots of calls for honey, but I have been out of honey for a long time. I did buy 1400 lbs. and that did not last long. I was offered lots of honey, but I could not use it."

Mr. Martin Rolf, Almena, Barron County, has submitted to us a problem which has been causing him some trouble, and some of our other members might be interested in Mr. Rolf's problem. His letter and Professor Wilson's reply to it are as follows: "I have some trouble with drones reared by worker layers which I like to destroy and don't know how to do it. Do you think that such drones will mate with young queens? Please give me your idea. I have no books that explain that."

"I have in mind to take two frames with brood and adhering bees with a queen cell in eight frame boxes, leaving the queen in her hive, as I like to raise a few queens. Do you think it advisable to do that?"

Mr. Wilson writes: "If you have a colony with laying workers, it is usually best to unite such a colony with

another colony in which there is a good queen; or you may take two or three frames of brood with several queen cells, and insert them into the drone-laying colony. This should straighten out the situation."

"I don't think there is any danger whatever of the drones from these colonies mating with the young queens."

Mr. Richard D. Adams, Secretary of the Sauk County Association, has sent up an account of the recent beekeepers' meeting in his county. Mr. Adams writes as follows: "A crowd of about 70 men, women, and children attended a picnic of the Sauk County Beekeepers' Association June 24 at the Wm. Yarkie home near Merrimack. The meeting and program was held during the afternoon with a big picnic supper at five o'clock."

"The singing of America opened the meeting and was followed with prayer by the Rev. Cooper of the M.E. Church of Merrimack. Following the reading of the Secretary's report, a well varied program was given and included songs and music by the following children of Merrimack and vicinity: Paul Cloyd, Donald Baylis, Everett and Vertrude Stover, also recitations by Everett Stoner, and sister Vertrude; a talk on uses of honey by Miss Lavonne Taylor of the American Honey Institute; a talk on beekeepers' co-operation and local organization by Prof. H. F. Wilson, chief Entomologist at the University of Wisconsin and State Secretary; a very interesting report of some archeological work carried on in the nearby vicinity by Rev. Cooper, and the reading of a study on snakes written by Elmer C. Keitel and read by Mrs. Wm. Yarkie."

"It was a very good program and we thank all who helped make it so interesting and instructive."

"A large quantity of honey Monday was served at the picnic supper and we thank the American Honey Institute Testing Kitchen and Miss Tay-

lor who was responsible for this delightful surprise."

"The outlook for a good honey crop is far from good, but following the much needed rains of late, no doubt bees will do better than last year."

"Basswood is budded heavy and if weather conditions are good, a nice yield can be expected as most bees are in good shape."

"Another picnic will be held some time in July and we cordially invite all who are interested to attend and join our county association."

THE RUSK COUNTY BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

This is one of the liveliest associations in Wisconsin and in 1931 they did some splendid work in advertising honey. They secured a number of columns of publicity in their local papers and put on some mighty fine exhibits.

Members of the Association pro-

duced an estimated one-half of the honey out-put and last year marketed about 26 tons of first grade honey in addition to that which they retained to provide abundant stores for all colonies throughout the winter. This association did a fine piece of work during the 1931 honey week and we are looking forward to their leading the way in 1932.

With little experience to begin with, a plan was mapped out and through the help of the County Agent and under the leadership of R. Knudtson, Glen Flora, President, Leslie Yancey, Vice-President and A. D. Calkins, Secretary - Treasurer, Ladysmith; they placed placards in as many windows as possible and secured advanced newspaper stories in their local papers. They also arranged with the merchants for window displays and special honey sales during the week.

Nine grocery stores in Rusk County put in window displays and pushed the sale of Rusk County honey during that week, and best of all, was the spir-



THE "QUEEN BEES" OF THE RUSK COUNTY BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
Mrs. Robert Knudtson, Mrs. Leslie Yancey and Mrs. A. D. Calkins

it of co-operation shown by the ladies. The wives of the officers—Mrs. Knudson, Mrs. Yancey and Mrs. Calkins rented a vacant store building in Ladysmith—set up a modern kitchen and arranged a tasty dining room and honey display in the windows. During the entire week they served meals and lunches at reasonable prices. According to Mr. Calkins the ladies boosted honey from morning until night and besides having a good time, netted \$25 which they placed in the Treasury of the Rusk County Beekeepers' Association. Contributions of honey were made from non-members as well as members and honey sales were improved greatly throughout the County.

Mrs. Calkins reports that she believed that a great deal of good had resulted in educating the public to the many uses of honey and it is their plan to make a much greater effort this coming year.

Mr. Knudson, Mr. Calkins and Mr. Yancey slipped into the booth one day and had their pictures taken and sent us a photo, but the ladies discovered the false representation and proceeded to have a picture of their own taken—a copy of which is being included. We would also have liked to have printed the picture of the men, but having space only for one and knowing that the ladies really deserve the credit for taking care of the booths, we think it is only fair that they should be given the preference. H.F.W.

HONEY DEW HONEY MAY BE SERIOUS THIS FALL

Beekeepers throughout Wisconsin should be prepared to feed their bees this fall to prevent serious losses from honey dew during the winter. Conditions have been ideal for plant lice and scale insects and honey dew has been more plentiful for a good part of the season than was nectar from the flowers. In practically every section of the state some honey dew was gathered

and in the central and western regions where peas are grown extensively, the pea aphid is reported more abundant and causing more damage than in any previous year.

The plant lice on oaks, elms, willow and poplars were so plentiful that the foliage of the trees were sticky with honey dew and on many trees honey dew dripping to the ground. Among the ornamental plants; roses, snowballs and spirea were so badly infested that the early shoots were in many cases destroyed. During all of this time there was very little nectar coming in from the field and examinations of a few samples which we have secured to date show that a high percentage of dextrin is present, indicating the presence of honey dew. The color of this early honey had a grayish-green tint which some of our beekeepers believe came from a plant source. But any beekeeper who leaves some of this early honey in the brood chamber this winter runs considerable risk of losing a portion of his bees.

The flow from clover has been rather small and did not start until late. There will be less danger from dysentery if stores gathered in the middle of July are used.

We do not believe that it would be a wise policy to give out any newspaper publicity relative to honey dew or feeding sugar to the bees in the fall because it may affect the public opinion of honey and produce some wrong impressions that will affect the sale of honey not only this season but in later seasons.

If any of our members have reason to believe that their bees have gathered any honey dew, we would appreciate very much receiving samples so that we can examine them and form some idea as to the abundance of the honey dew. We are particularly interested in securing samples from the central and western part of the state, because we believe that more honey dew is likely to have been gathered in those regions.

The sample need not be large—a half-pint or pound jar being sufficient. The co-operation of our members in sending us samples will be very much appreciated.

—H. F. Wilson.

“DON'TS” FROM THE APIARY INSPECTOR

Mr. Ivan Whiting, one of Wisconsin's apiary inspectors has prepared some very good “don'ts” for those beekeepers who are having difficulty with foulbrood.

Mr. Whiting says:—

1. Don't fail to support your local association. Your influence is needed to obtain County and State co-operation for the eradication of foulbrood.

2. Don't lose an opportunity to learn what foulbrood looks like. If the inspector reports disease in your yard, get him to point out the distinguishing characters so that you may be your own inspector.

3. Don't give stray swarms drawn combs for a few days. Drawn combs are a depository for the honey the swarm brings with it. If the honey carries the spores of foulbrood, the colony is almost sure to become infected. Use only foundation to start the colony.

4. Don't borrow an extractor.

5. Don't loan your own. The use of a company extractor is a major means of spreading foulbrood.

6. Don't lend or borrow equipment if you are in a neighborhood where foulbrood exists, for this is one of the common methods by which foulbrood is spread—besides, the lending, borrowing, selling or moving of used bee equipment is not supposed to be done without a State permit.

7. Don't feed back honey from cap-pings if you have any disease at all in your yard.

8. Don't leave old hives and combs with dead colonies in the apiary for the bees may have died of disease. If

there is any honey at all left in old combs, other bees will rob them out and if any disease is present, it is likely to be spread throughout the whole yard. This is the chief way in which foulbrood is spread to near-by apiaries.

9. Don't use second-hand equipment until you have thoroughly disinfected it. No beekeeper should ever buy any second-hand equipment unless it carries a State permit.

10. Don't use second-hand honey containers from unknown sources unless they are thoroughly steamed, and by all means do not feed honey to bees from such containers. The cost of new containers is too small to run the risk of bringing foulbrood into your yard.

11. Don't ever feed bees honey from an unknown source—honey from the open market is always extremely dangerous to use as feed. Sugar syrup is always safe and better than honey for winter feeding.

12. Don't neglect proper care of your bees.

13. Do not plead lack of time. Success in beekeeping depends upon the proper manipulation at just the right time.

14. Examine your bees two or three times a year for disease and if any suspicious indications are noted, send samples in to your State Apiary Inspector.

15. Don't put swarms into bee hives of others unless the hive which they furnish carries a certificate of inspection, showing that the hives have been disinfected.

16. Don't hold back in cleaning up the disease. If the inspector decides that some of your colonies have American foulbrood—go into the yard with the inspector and find out the exact condition of the colonies. There is nothing to be gained and much may be lost by permitting disease to remain in your yard after it has once been found.

17. Don't try to save everything

that might possibly be used. If you have only a few colonies diseased, it is much better to immediately destroy everything but the hive bodies. Continuous infection in the apiary shows that the beekeeper has not been thoroughly careful in destroying the diseased colonies and equipment.

UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR EXTRACTED HONEY GRADES

*United States Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Entomology and
Agricultural Economics*

NOTE—These grades supersede United States Standards for Extracted Honey issued in December 1927 and published in Circular No. 24.

United States Fancy shall consist of extracted honey of any color which meets the following requirements:

1. The honey shall be clean (1), and free from damage (3) caused by turbidity (5), overheating, fermentation, honeydew, objectionable flavor or odor (6), or damage caused by other means.
2. The honey shall be well ripened and shall weigh not less than 11 pounds, 12 ounces per gallon of 231 cubic inches at 68 degrees F. (See tolerance, color, packing and marking, page 2).

United States No. 1 shall consist of extracted honey of any color which meets the following requirements:

1. The honey shall be fairly clean (2), and free from damage (3) caused by turbidity (5), overheating, fermentation, honeydew, objectionable flavor or odor (6) or damage caused by other means.
2. The honey shall be well ripened

* The numbers in parentheses following certain words indicate that these words are defined under Definitions of Terms.

and shall weigh not less than 11 pounds, 12 ounces per gallon of 231 cubic inches at 68 degrees F. (See tolerance, color, packing and marking, page 2).

Unclassified shall consist of extracted honey which does not conform to the requirements of either of the foregoing grades.

*Tolerance.***—In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 5 per cent, by count, of the containers in any lot (graded as U. S. Fancy or U. S. No. 1) may have honey below the requirements for the grade, but no part of this tolerance shall be allowed for defects causing serious damage (4).

Color

Extracted Honey shall be classified as water white, extra white, white, extra light amber, light amber, amber, or dark according to the Standard Pfund color scale instrument. A closer description may be given by quoting the millimeter scale reading in addition to the color, e.g., light amber 6.2.

*Tolerance.***—In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 5 per cent, by count, of the containers in any lot may have honey which varies from the color specified, provided that no tolerance is permitted for honey which shows a millimeter scale reading below the next color class.

**APPLICATION OF TOLERANCES—

The tolerances specified for the various grades and color are placed on a container basis. However, any lot of honey shall be considered as meeting the requirements of a specified grade and color if no sample from the containers in any lot is found to exceed the tolerances specified by more than double the amount allowed, provided the entire lot shall average within the tolerances specified.

Packing and Marking Extracted Honey

Containers shall be strong, clean, and new in appearance. Each individual container of honey shall be marked with the grade and net weight and, if the honey is in an opaque container, the color shall also be marked.

In order to allow for variations incident to proper packing and marking, not more than 5 per cent, by count, of the containers in any lot may fail to meet these requirements.

Definitions of Terms

As used in these grades:

(1) *Clean* means that the honey shall be at least as free from foreign material as honey which has been strained through standard bolting cloth of 86 meshes per inch at a temperature of not more than 130 degrees F.

(2) *Fairly clean* means that the honey shall be at least as free from foreign material as honey which has been strained through standard bolting cloth of 23 meshes per inch at a temperature of not more than 130 degrees F.

(3) *Damage* means any injury or defect which materially affects the appearance, edibility, or shipping quality of the honey, such as—

The presence of any objectionable flavor from floral source. Nectar gathered from plants such as bitter-weed often imparts a very disagreeable flavor to the honey, which materially injures its quality.

(4) *Serious damage* means any injury or defect which seriously affects the edibility, or shipping quality of the honey.

(5) *Turbidity* means cloudiness caused by the presence of pollen grains, minute air bubbles, finely divided wax particles, or other substances which detract from the clearness of honey.

(6) *Objectionable flavor or odor* means any flavor or odor from floral source, taint of smoke, or other source, which materially affects the edibility of the honey.

Classified Advertisements

MIDDLE TENNESSEE APIARIES

ITALIAN QUEENS 60c

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

WANTED:—Honey in all the grades. Send sample with lowest price delivered to Ripon, Wis. The Schultz Honey Company, Ripon, Wisconsin.

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

ITALIAN QUEEN BEES, good comb-honey producers. 50c per queen—\$5.00 per dozen.
J. I. McGinnity, Edgerton, Rt. 2, Wis.

Package Bees and Queens

Pure Italians. Accredited and certified by Alabama Department of Agriculture. Prolific, gentle, honey getters. Queens 40c each; 2 lb. pkg. and queen, \$1.90; 3 lb. \$2.40 each, prompt delivery.

TAYLOR APIARIES
LUVERNE, ALA

Attention Beekeepers

Lower Prices For 1932

We specialize in the manufacture of SECTIONS. Can furnish everything you need for the apiary.

If you are not already a customer don't fail to write for our 1932 catalog.

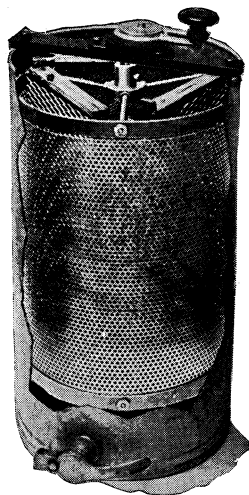
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MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

HONEY EXTRACTORS

\$7.45 to \$120.00

An extractor for any size apiary

—With features found only on Root Extractors



← **Only \$12.95**

**Buys this wonderful 3-FRAME
Honey Extractor and the Cap-
ping Drying Feature as Furn-
ished in the Simplicity Extractor**

This machine holds 3 frames at a time and has the same ball-bearing construction as our other extractors. The supports for the combs are quickly removed. The cappings can then be dumped into the big reel which is a perfect cylinder. The cappings are spread out evenly around the reel when the machine is operated, and the honey is easily thrown out of this thin layer. Shipping weight, 50 lbs. Pocket size, 9½ x16 inches.

The Finest Power Extractor Ever Built

—IS THE LEAST EXPENSIVE
in First Cost, Cost of Upkeep,
Cost of Labor.

—IS THE BEST FOR HANDLING
Thick Honey, New and Old Combs,
Hot and Cold Honey.

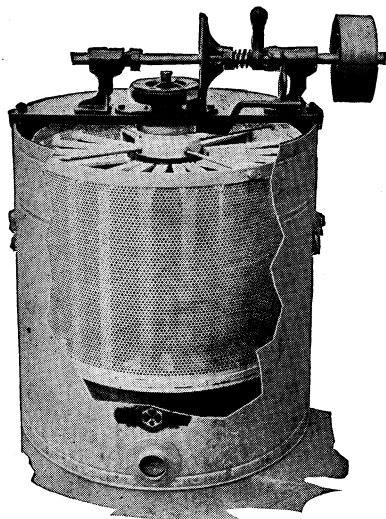
The 20-frame Simplicity is the ideal
extractor for the 50-to-100-colony apiary.
It is especially serviceable where room
is limited, or in a portable outfit.

—ORDER NOW—

A. I. ROOT CO. OF ST. PAUL
290 E 6th Street,
St. Paul, Minnesota

or

A. I. ROOT COMPANY OF CHICAGO
224-230 West Huron Street,
Chicago, Illinois



20-FRAME SIMPLICITY

\$73.00

Height of can, 31½"
Diam. of can, 29"
Sh. wt. 300 lbs.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

SEPTEMBER, 1932

No. 9

Bulletin Board

WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, MADISON, DECEMBER 8 & 9

AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS LEAGUE CONVENTION, ST. LOUIS, FEB. 7 & 8, 1933

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK—NOVEMBER 7 TO 12

Posters—We have a number of the Badger Brand Honey Posters on hand which we will distribute free to members who will write in for them. Please include 5c for postage.

Wisconsin Honey Helpings—This is the title of ten mimeographed pages of honey recipes, assembled under the direction of Mrs. Malitta Fischer Jensen, of the American Honey Institute. Recipes were furnished for distribution at the State Fair, and although the supply is quite limited, recipes will be furnished free of charge to members who request them. Please send postage.

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Beekeepers' Meeting

The Economic Depression and the Beekeeping Industry

Brass Tacks

That's what we've all got to get down to—brass tacks. And now let's do it regarding your

HONEY CONTAINERS

You have the right to expect No. 1 grade merchandise, promptly delivered, at fair prices.

Our CONTAINERS measure up to these requirements 100 per cent. Wire, phone or write for your supply today.

2½ lb. Cans

5 lb. Pails

10 lb. Pails

60 lb. Cans

Glass Jars

Comb Honey Wrappers

Shipping Cases

Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

Attention Beekeepers

Lower Prices For 1932

We specialize in the manufacture of SECTIONS. Can furnish everything you need for the apiary.

If you are not already a customer don't fail to write for our 1932 catalog.

.....

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

GUS DITTMER COMPANY

It is with the greatest regret that we must announce the death of the senior member of the firm, Mr. Gus Dittmer. The business will continue, as before, under the management of E. H. Hanselman, who has for the last ten years been connected with the firm, and at the head of the foundation department.

We specialize in working wax into foundation for cash, or wax in payment. We carry a full line of beekeepers supplies. Write us for prices.

GUS DITTMER CO.

Augusta, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

SEPTEMBER, 1932

No. 9

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor
Published the First of Each Month

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

THE 1932 HONEY CROP

Reports from beekeepers and personal visits to several sections of the state make it possible to give a pretty reliable estimate of the crop for this year. In a very few sections, beekeepers report that they secured a crop from alsike and white clover. In the majority of the state, there is very little, if any, honey from these sources. In the southwestern section of the state, considerable honey was gathered in the latter part of June from honeydew. Later, an average of about fifty pounds per colony was secured from sweet clover. In the extreme southwest and northwestern portions of the state, a surplus of from 25 to 50 pounds per colony has been secured from basswood; nearly every beekeeper has a little honey, while others have secured a surplus of better than 50 pounds per colony.

On the basis of the information available at this time, the crop is estimated at between 5 to 6 million pounds. There is a decided tendency

on the part of the beekeepers to strengthen the price, and a good many of them will be successful, so that the price should be about equal with last year. However, there are a few beekeepers who have already started selling honey at as low as 40c for a five pound pail, and some of the chain stores are selling for 49c for a five pound pail. In the northwestern part of the state, there is a general tendency to try and hold the price at 65c for the 5 pound pail, and \$1.25 for the ten pound pail.

There have been a number of requests for the Association to recommend a price, but it seems to me that this would be very unwise in view of the unsettled condition, and apparent lack of money with many of our farmers at the present time. It is going to be a question of each beekeeper having to do the best he can under the circumstances. Any beekeeper who has a crop this year is better off than his neighbors because practically every other crop is likely to move very slowly, if at all.

HONEY-DEW HONEY

Investigation of a large number of samples of early honey showed that they have a high percentage of dextrin which would indicate honey-dew. The early honey is nearly all cloudy, which also is some indication of the presence of honey-dew, and our beekeepers should be careful in selecting the stores left in the hives for winter.

Honey from the basswood flow and also honey from the sweet clover may be all right, but there is extreme danger that there may be severe losses from dysentery this winter, and those who can afford to do so will profit by feeding each colony of bees ten to fifteen pounds of sugar this fall.

THE TOP ENTRANCE FOR WINTERING

Quite a few Wisconsin beekeepers have adopted the top entrance for wintering, and several have reported excellent success.

A few days ago, I paid a visit to Mr. Wm. Michaelsen's apiary, at Arkansaw, and he is wintering his home apiary and his out apiary with a top entrance, and he is very enthusiastic about it. His method of wintering is simple, and the top entrance is easy to adjust. He packs his colonies with the insulation material inside tar paper. He leaves the bee escape board on top and has made tunnels four inches wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep, with one end closed, which fits on top the honey board, giving the bees an entrance to the outside. For several years, he has not had the loss of a single colony except a few that have not had sufficient stores. Mr. Michaelsen said that the entrance closed up with ice during severe cold weather, but opened up again when the weather became more mild.

Beekeepers who are interested in the top entrance for winter can gain some pointers from Mr. Michaelsen on successful wintering of bees, and if you are in the vicinity of Durand, drive over to Arkansaw, which is only a few miles away, and call upon Mr. and Mrs. Michaelsen. They are enthusiastic about beekeeping, and good beekeepers. They have a nice arrangement for heating their honey, and a fine settling tank, made of a milk vat, holding about 5,000 pounds of honey. Mr. Michaelsen's equipment is inexpensive, and does not occupy a great deal of space, but it is efficient and pleasant to work with.

—Editor

BEE DISEASE ERADICATION

On a recent visit to several counties in the state where American Foul Brood was at one time present in almost every bee yard, it was interesting to find quite a number of beekeepers who have never had any experience with the disease.

The program for eradication of American Foul Brood carried on in Wisconsin must necessarily be efficient in order to bring such satisfactory results. A recent estimate of the number of colonies of bees in Wisconsin is given at 163,000 colonies, whereas the estimate for 1915 was about 45,000 colonies.

This condition shows a decided improvement in the bee disease situation so far as Wisconsin is concerned, and regardless of differences of opinion which may have arisen between the Apiary Inspection Department, and individual beekeepers. Our Association members should be fully appreciative of the work done by the Inspection Department, but I fear that this condition is not likely to continue if the Association and its local branches are not fully alive to the

reduction in funds for apiary inspection that have been brought about and the danger of continued reductions by the next Legislature.

The appropriation for Apiary Inspection work in Wisconsin has been quite small, being only \$10,500 per year. This appropriation has already been cut 20% for this year, leaving an amount that is not only inadequate for the continuance of the inspection, but one which will prevent the development of the work in additional counties, and should a further cut be made, the advance that has been made may develop into a backward movement.

There are some counties in the state where the disease has been reduced to only a few scattered apiaries. It is unfortunate that funds are not available for eradicating the disease from these infection points. Several beekeepers have expressed their alarm over the situation, and are of the opinion that the matter should be presented to the convention, and a Legislative Committee appointed to present the matter to the Legislature to see not only that no further reductions are made, but also to request that the original amount be made available for next year.

Unfortunately, the spread of the disease does not stop during economic depressions, and if continued vigilance is not carried on, the disease can spread to adjoining apiaries, and the beekeepers in the territory now disease free could be as badly off as when the work first started.

The Apiary Inspection Law seems to have been working very satisfactorily, but no changes have been made in it for sometime. Perhaps now would be a good time for the Association to review the situation with Mr. Chambers and the Department of Agriculture, to see if any changes should be made in the law.

The question will be brought up before the convention, and any of our members who are interested in this matter should send us their opinions in time for them to be presented to the convention.

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK, NOVEMBER 7 TO 12, 1932

Now is the time to start your plans for this program. Several honey talks will be given over national hook-ups.

Again Betty Crocker of Gold Medal Fame Will Give a Honey for Health Broadcast—(details announced later).

Government Broadcast—National Hook-Up—(details will be given in next issue of this magazine).

The Kellogg Company will have special window cards for National Honey Week (details announced later).

Suggested Program for Beekeepers

Arrange Honey Displays and Exhibits everywhere.

Displays should be:

Neat
Clean
Attractive
Educational
Well labeled

Displays may consist of:

Jars of Honey
Combs of Honey
Dishes or jars of food made with honey
Fresh Salads dressed with honey (changed often enough to be always fresh and appealing)
Sandwiches, Cakes and Cookies, Breads, Candies, Sundaes
Miscellaneous — Jellies, Popcorn balls, etc.

Displays may be placed in

Grocery Stores
 Drug Stores
 Department Stores
 Hardware Stores
 Ice Cream Parlors
 Restaurants
 Hotels
 Banks
 Theatres
 Floral Stores
 Bakery Stores
 Schools
 Candy Shops

Include also:

Observation Hive of Bees
 Educational Posters and Signs

The Institute will mail a special sheet of instructions for each type of store exhibit as well as instructions concerning best method of approach in securing cooperation of that type of store owner or manager. Each set of instructions, 10 cents. If you wanted instruction for drug store, grocery store, bakery shop and bank, the set would cost 40 cents. Instructions will include recipes for honey items any of these stores could feature.

Honey Demonstrations

Get the cooperation of your "women folks", and give them the Institute Outline for Honey Demonstrations. Let them study this and then give them all the honey they need to "put on" the demonstration. Here's a list of some of the "women folks" who may be willing to demonstrate honey to you:

Wives, Mothers, Sisters, Aunts, Nurses, Teachers, Cousins, Daughters, Cooking School Experts, Home Service Directors, Radio Household Chat Directors.

The Institute will furnish The Outline for Honey Demonstrations, which includes points on display arrangement, how to dress for such demonstrations, complete list of honey dishes

to include in demonstration as well as exhibits—15 cents per copy.

Bee and Honey Talks

These are really educational lectures, and do a great deal to stimulate public interest as well as good-will. Five Talks—25 cents.

These talks are suitable for club meetings, school groups, luncheons, health groups and the like.

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 economics 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—10 cents.

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 column all about honey, and that this is the time to give them such copy. 4 stories. Each story—10 cents.

Post Announcement in Public Places

Place notices of National Honey Week everywhere you can:

Post office, depots, club bulletin boards, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.

All numbers of Honey Helpings will be sold to beekeepers at cost. Distribute these to every woman in your neighborhood. "Honey Way Menus"

with 200 recipes by Miss Fischer—50 cent 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 12th*.

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.

Write American Honey Institute for further information on radio broadcasts, etc., 417 N. Few St., Madison, Wis.

THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

The latest information from the American Honey Institute shows that 31,347 grocers in the United States are receiving suggestions for selling honey and will probably engage in the

National Honey Week program, November 7-12, 1932. 874 of these grocers are in Wisconsin.

The Institute hopes that our beekeepers will co-operate in putting over National Honey Week and if sufficient orders can be secured, they will have a new sticker prepared. I think all of our members last year received some of these stickers, which you will remember, had a blue background with a silver inlay. At the top of the little sticker was "National Honey Week" and at the bottom the dates November 9 to 14. In the center of the picture was a little girl holding up a tray with an exhibit of food samples.

If the Institute can place an initial order for 100,000 stickers, lots of 1,000 can be sold to the beekeepers for \$1.50 per thousand. Otherwise, the price will be: Lots of 50, \$.20; 100, \$.30; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, \$8.25; 10,000, \$14

The Institute has been represented at several local meetings by Miss Taylor who has attended meetings in Sauk County, and on July 17, told what the Institute was doing at the Grant County Beekeepers' meeting at Cassville, at which about 43 beekeepers were in attendance. Mr. Gwin also appeared on the program.

—H. F. Wilson.

STATE ASSOCIATION LABELS

At the last 1931 convention, the question of changing the Association label was considered and a committee of which Mr. James Gwin is Chairman, was appointed to secure information from the beekeepers so that the suggestions might be brought before the convention.

During the time when honey is being packaged and labels used members will have an opportunity to consider what changes seem to them desirable, and such suggestions should be sent to Mr. Gwin.

If you plan to buy National Honey Week stickers, send your order immediately to the American Honey Institute, 417 N. Few St., Madison, Wisconsin. Unless a sufficient number of the stickers is ordered, the Institute will be unable to have them made up. (PLACE YOUR ORDER AT ONCE IF YOU PLAN TO PURCHASE THEM.)—H.F.W.

BEEKEEPERS' MEETING

Pierce County—During the past week, a Tri-County meeting was held at Spring Valley, in Pierce County, and about 60 beekeepers were present. In that region there has not been sufficient rain, and clover seedings from last fall and spring are mostly killed out. The beekeepers who were not near basswood locations secured practically no honey, and some of the beekeepers are talking about cutting down on their holdings.

Polk County—A meeting was held at Balsam Lake on the 15th of August. The farm beekeepers in this section are going to be well off compared with the general farmers. The drought conditions are the worst on record, and the pasture is completely burned out. Not a green blade of grass is seen anywhere on the hills. Many farmers are actually cutting trees so that their stock can browse on them, and the feed that was to go into the silos is slowly being used, so that it is expected that the silos will not be more than half filled for the winter. The outcome for these people looks rather dark.

Rusk County—A meeting was held in the City Park at Ladysmith, August 16, at which about 30 were present. The weather conditions have been better in this section, and a fair honey crop has been secured, although not equal to the 1931 crop.

Approximately 400 pounds of honey was pledged to the American

Honey Institute. There was considerable talk about prices, but the Association did not go on record for setting definite recommendations.

Wood County—A survey in Wood County shows that crop conditions there are fair to good, and the beekeepers have already begun to peddle their honey, with a fair degree of success. A meeting will be held in Wood County on September 17 or 19.

Winnebago County—A meeting of the Winnebago County beekeepers will be held on the 10th of September, at Oshkosh.

Vernon County—A meeting will be held in Vernon County on September 15th; the place has not yet been decided upon.

Clark County—A meeting of Clark County beekeepers will be held in the Greenwood Park, at Greenwood, on September 18.

Sauk County—Sauk County beekeepers will hold a meeting in September; the date and place of the meeting have not yet been arranged.

THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION AND THE BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY

Honey prices are much lower than they have been for many years. And it appears as though our beekeepers are faced with continued low prices for some years to come. There are at this time sections of Wisconsin where the beekeepers say that it is difficult to sell honey because the people have no money with which to buy. But honey is moving fairly well, and every beekeeper in Wisconsin who has a crop of honey, regardless of how small it may be, is economically better off than many of his neighbors because he at least has a marketable crop, even though the price may be low.

In times when farmers are forced to cut down trees so that stock may browse on the leaves, and when many other farm products can hardly be sold at all, the farm beekeeper who has any crop that most of his neighbors do not have should have some ray of hope for the winter.

There was never a time in the history of beekeeping when it had a more important bearing on the economic status of a large number of farmers and beekeepers. Some of the members who read "Wisconsin Beekeeping" will appreciate just what this means. The small problem of providing shoes and clothing for the children who start to school is receiving serious consideration by many farmers at the present time. The matter of taking care of small notes, even to the limited extent of \$50 to \$300 has been mentioned to me during my trips about the state. By unusual effort in selling honey locally, these problems are being met, and the honey industry arises as one of the important agricultural industries in the present economic depression.

Who can question the price at which some of this honey is sold? When the question of price was brought up, one beekeeper said, "What can I do? The only product that I can sell is my honey, and in order to sell it, I must meet the competition of the other low priced sweets and other food products."

Reports from all corners show that the beekeeping industry is badly demoralized—but so are other industries, and many men of wealth are having more difficulty in maintaining themselves than are the beekeepers. If the beekeepers are able to sell their crop, they should be very thankful indeed for the additional help which they would not otherwise have if they were not in the beekeeping industry. The situation is extremely serious, and although there seems to be a decided im-

provement, none of us can tell what is going to happen during the next year or two.

The beekeeping industry must meet the situation in the same way that all other industry will be forced to meet reduced values, and in order to do this, our beekeepers must find methods for reduced costs in production. There was a time when we felt that extracted honey could not be produced in Wisconsin for less than 8 to 10 cents per pound. For a few years, at least, it will be necessary to produce it for 5 cents a pound. The most practical way to reduce the cost of production, and this also means reducing the cost of selling, is to standardize equipment, methods of manipulation and methods of marketing the crop. Many of our beekeepers spend more time with the bees than is necessary, and also keep the bees disturbed so that they are unable to produce a maximum crop.

It is not necessary to tear down the hives every few days or every week. In fact, it is only necessary to look your hives over three or four times during the spring, and a similar number of times in the fall. It is not profitable to save weak colonies in the spring, and all such colonies should be united with stronger colonies so that only colonies that are capable of building into first class colonies by the time of the honey flow should be maintained. Give the bees plenty of stores and plenty of room through the spring period, and the bees will take care of themselves. Give the bees plenty of stores during September, and very few manipulations are necessary.

There are certain essential manipulations in beekeeping that must be carried on at exactly the right time in order to build up strong colonies for the honey flow. A normal colony of bees should contain in the neighborhood of 75,000 to 100,000 bees at

the beginning of the honey flow. A colony of this strength will secure a maximum crop of honey for any season. To secure prime colonies, it is necessary for the beekeeper to begin preparing his colony for the next year immediately after the honey flow. All colonies should be requeneed at least every other year from strong and vigorous stock.

An abundance of stores should be left with the bees during September, so that they can rear young bees during September and the early part of October. Many of our beekeepers make a serious mistake by taking away all of the stores after the honey flow, so that the bees do not have food for raising young bees in September and October. When honey is not available for fall stores, sugar syrup should be provided, and is best made by adding 1 part of water to 2 parts of sugar, by weight. Heat the mixture until the water just begins to boil. If the stores are being used for winter, add a tablespoonful of tartaric acid to each five gallons, to prevent crystallization in the combs. For proper wintering, each colony of bees should have from 30 to 50 pounds of good stores.

In 1932, it will be found worthwhile to feed each colony ten to fifteen pounds of sugar syrup about the first of November. Honeydew is extremely bad this year, and serious winter losses are bound to occur if the bees are not taken care of.

Heavy winter packing is unnecessary, and if the bees are to be left packed in the spring, four inches of packing is much more desirable than 6 to 10 inches. Hives that are heavily insulated with from 6 to 10 inches of packing during the spring brood rearing period tend to act as refrigerators and may materially prevent rapid brood rearing.

A practice that has been found very desirable in the University Apiary is

that of feeding every colony of bees water during the spring period. It will be found that each colony will take down from 2 to 6 gallons of water between April 1 and May 30. Observations in the University Bee Yard also show that colonies that do not have water in the hive send out a greater number of bees than those that are provided with water, and the spring losses of field bees may be reduced by feeding water within the hive. An ordinary friction top pail with a few small holes in the lid will serve as a feeder, and can be set over the center opening on a honey board.

A good wind break is the most desirable protection for bees packed out of doors during the winter, for all colonies, whether packed or not, after they are set out in the spring.

In addition to an abundance of stores, room, or space for brood rearing, is essential. Where colonies of bees are packed out of doors in two hive bodies, this amount of space will usually be sufficient until the first of June. But packing during the month of May is not desirable, as it has the effect of keeping the colony too warm, and is likely to cause swarming. For those bees that are packed in the bee cellar in one hive body, an additional hive body containing some stores, if possible, should be added about the first of May or whenever a colony of bees contains six frames of brood. It is not necessary that every frame be full of brood, but if six frames contain any amount of brood, the extra hive body should be added. If the bees are properly attended in the spring, this will usually happen about the first of May. This is the most important detail for the prevention of swarming, and no beekeeper should ever permit his bees to swarm if he can help it, even though he may wish to secure additional colonies. It is much better to keep the bees from

swarming and to start nuclei with about three frames of brood and a queen just previous to the beginning of the honey flow. These nuclei should be started usually about June 10, and can be done in connection with preparing the bees for the honey flow.

Bees should never be allowed to become crowded, as the crowded condition will usually produce swarming. It is difficult to prevent swarming of those colonies where comb honey is being produced, but with young queens—less than a year old—and an abundance of room at all times, colonies producing extracted honey can be prevented from swarming to a very large extent.

Do not wait until the honey flow begins, to prepare your colonies for the honey flow. In dealing with colonies to be used for extracted honey production, separate the sealed and unsealed brood into two hive bodies that have been used for spring brood rearing. Place the hive body containing the unsealed brood on the bottom board with an excluder on top. Above this, add two empty extracting supers and on top place the other section of the hive body containing the frames of sealed brood. At the time when this manipulation is made, destroy all queen cells that are present and add empty frames in place of the frames removed, both from the bottom and top section of the original brood chamber. This will give the queen added space in which to lay and will separate the brood nest so that the bees do not have the instinct of being crowded.

At least five hive bodies should be available for every colony, and as soon as the upper hive body is filled and all the bees hatched out, which will be 21 days, if it is put on top, this hive body should be set aside with stores in it for fall and winter feeding. The surplus crop should then be considered as that which is secured in the regular

extracting supers which may be filled after the one hive body is removed.

If these manipulations are followed carefully and faithfully, a maximum crop of honey can be secured.

Preparing the Crop for Market

Do not extract your honey too early. It is better to wait until the latter part of August or even until September to extract your honey, so that it may be thoroughly ripened and in the very best condition. Use clean utensils and equipment in extracting and canning your honey. Strain it carefully through a double thickness of cheese cloth to clean out bits of wax and propolis. If your honey is at all thin, be sure to heat it to 160° F. to kill the yeast spores, and then it should be placed in the cans while still hot. It would be much better, of course, to put your honey on the market without heating, but where your crop is to be marketed locally, it will not seriously damage the honey to heat it to 160° F., and if it is allowed to go over that temperature, serious color changes are likely to take place.

Do not use rusty cans or faulty glass containers. Use attractive, well-printed labels, and put them on your containers so that the edges are even and the labels are square with the lines of the containers. Be careful not to smear paste on the cans and labels. When your containers are filled, set them on shelves in a good clean room where they will not become covered with dirt and dust.

Classified Advertisements

MIDDLE TENNESSEE APIARIES

ITALIAN QUEENS 60c

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

WANTED:—Honey in all the grades. Send sample with lowest price delivered to Ripon, Wis. The Schultz Honey Company, Ripon, Wisconsin.

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

JOHN M. MENDON

WACO, TEXAS

Comb and
Extracted
Honey

Stationery

500 Sheets, 8½ x 11

250 Envelopes, 3½ x 6

\$5.25

Total weight, 6½ lbs. Postage extra.
16-lb. bond.

Special

PERSONAL
STATIONERY

100 LETTERHEADS
5½ x 7 inches.
50 ENVELOPES

\$1.00

Good Until Jan. 1, 1933

16-lb. Bond

Postpaid

Your name and address **ONLY** printed at top of each letterhead and on flap of envelope.

LABELS

NEW DESIGNS
LOWER PRICES

Order Now for
Fall Business

ROADSIDE

SIGNS



3 SIGNS, POSTPAID, \$1.00

Also Metal Signs

A. I. ROOT CO. OF ST. PAUL
290 E 6th Street,
St. Paul, Minnesota

A. I. ROOT COMPANY OF CHICAGO
224-230 West Huron Street,
Chicago, Illinois

Send for Free Booklet—"How to Sell Honey"

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

OCTOBER, 1932

No. 10

THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE



Miss Taylor and Mrs. Fischer-Jensen in the Institute Kitchen
preparing Honey Spice Cake and Honey Tea

This issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" is dedicated by the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association to the American Honey Institute, and its program.

Bulletin Board

Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association Convention, Madison, December 8 and 9.

American Honey Producers' League Convention, St. Louis, Feb. 7 and 8, 1933.

National Honey Week—November 7 to 12.

Brass Tacks

That's what we've all got to get down to—brass tacks. And now let's do it regarding your

HONEY CONTAINERS

You have the right to expect No. 1 grade merchandise, promptly delivered, at fair prices.

Our CONTAINERS measure up to these requirements 100 per cent. Wire, phone or write for your supply today.

2½ lb. Cans
5 lb. Pails
10 lb. Pails
60 lb. Cans

Glass Jars Comb Honey Wrappers
Shipping Cases

Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

DO YOU SUPPORT AMERICAN
HONEY INSTITUTE? WE ARE
GLAD TO!

"HONEY-DRIZZLERS"

"HONEY-DRIZZLERS" WILL INCREASE YOUR HONEY SALES

This new, attractive honey server is in demand everywhere.

YOUR customers will want it.

Send name and address and we will mail descriptive leaflet with plan for increasing your honey sales.

Now is the time to start.

CASCADDEN BROS.

Dept. E—Lapel, Indiana

Classified Advertisements

MIDDLE TENNESSEE APIARIES

ITALIAN QUEENS 60c

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

COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY wanted—
Mail samples and best prices delivered Oconomowoc. C. W. Aeppler.

Reduced Prices on Foundation

Working your wax into non-sag Brood Foundation for cash at greatly reduced prices. Our non-sag brood foundation has given universal satisfaction wherever used. Send in your wax to be worked into foundation NOW and save money. Samples and prices on request. We carry a full line of beekeepers supplies.

GUS DITTMER CO.

Augusta, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

OCTOBER, 1932

No. 10

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

The selling of any product is a problem entirely separate from that of the research necessary to provide best methods for producing the product. Research must be carried on according to more or less definite rules to determine accurate and definite results, and has little or no bearing on the procedure necessary to produce a favorable attitude toward the product by the buying, and consuming public. To sell an article, it is necessary to create in the mind of the buyer a desire for it, and in order to do this, the salesman must follow the dictates of public emotion. Advertisements must be alive and attractive. With thousands of pages of advertising being presented daily to the buying public, unusual features are necessary to attract attention.

Publicity is of the utmost importance, and the manner in which the publicity is given is even more important. Every working person is busy attempting to sell his services, and keep

them sold after the first sale. In the selling of a product, it is first necessary to create such a favorable impression in the mind of the buyer that he responds to the sales talk by buying. Then the product must be satisfactory, and each repeat order must be equally satisfactory, or the customer is lost. And, even though the product may be satisfactory, it is essential that the first effort be followed by others to keep the product before the buyer. Continued new effort and new ideas are also necessary in selling to new customers. These facts are well understood by our large commercial concerns, and therefore there has developed in America an elaborate and diversified program of advertising carefully arranged in so-called selling campaigns.

Honey is subject to the same necessity of publicity and advertising, and if it were possible to put on a big campaign continuously, there is no question in my mind but what there would not be sufficient honey to meet the public demand. However, the very nature of the product itself is against

such a campaign, because it is so widely scattered and usually in such small amounts that sufficient amounts of it cannot be controlled to permit of any one or two firms putting on a great advertising campaign. However, with the past few years, there has developed an agency for widespread publicity of honey, and at the present time, I believe that honey is receiving more honest publicity than at any previous time in its history. This publicity has been brought about mainly by the American Honey Institute, which to my way of thinking is today the most important organization in the American beekeeping industry.

It is the one organization to which every person interested in the beekeeping industry of America should give his full support. It is the one organization in which there is little or no chance for any beekeeper, who thoroughly understands the situation, to become dissatisfied. There will be from time to time minor mistakes that the Institute workers may make, but these are of absolutely no consequence in comparison with the great good that has been accomplished, and from which we are already receiving measurable results. It may be difficult for individual beekeepers to see these benefits, but if they were able to see the many items of honey publicity in numerous national magazines, they could not help but be impressed with the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of honey publicity is being created each year for honey by the American Honey Institute.

In recent years, nearly every large food industry has found it desirable to create an organization to make a study of its own product, and to give forth this information to the public, through various methods of advertising and publicity. Four years ago last April the members of the Bee Industries Association decided that something must be done to promote a

greater interest in honey, and so the American Honey Institute was formed. The Institute is now exactly four and one-half years old. It is still an infant in its growth, and if it had not been for the excellent support provided by the Bee Industries Association of America, it could not have survived. The Bee Industries Association of America is an organization composed of bee supply manufacturers whose main interest is the success of the beekeeping industry, and regardless of the fact that the organization is composed of manufacturers rather than producers, the beekeepers of America owe this organization a deep debt of gratitude for the splendid work they have done in building up the American Honey Institute.

Dr. Harry E. Barnard, of Indianapolis, was selected as the first President, and Miss Malitta Fischer, now Mrs. Fischer Jensen, was the first Secretary. For three and a half years, the Institute operated under the splendid direction of Dr. Barnard, supported by the enthusiastic and capable co-operation of Mrs. Fischer Jensen. Dr. Barnard resigned in September, 1931, and since that time, the Institute has been continued under the direction of its Executive Committee, Mr. Lewis Parks, Mr. Huber Root, and Mr. E. G. Brown. At an annual convention of the Institute held in February, 1932, at Columbus, Mr. Lewis Parks was elected President. He has been the directing force since that time, through the support and co-operation of the other members of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

When plans were first presented for carrying on the Institute, the Bee Industries Association solicited funds from its own members, with the expectation that some time in the future, the beekeepers themselves would accept an important position in providing the initiative for the development

and carrying on of the Institute. Although there were only twenty-five subscribing members in the early days of the Institute, the average subscription from each supporting member ran higher than \$250. Of course, there was a great variation in the amount of individual subscriptions from members, some giving as high as \$1,000 a year, while others felt that they were only able to provide \$50. When these sums were collected, a budget was arranged to cover operating expenses. These expenses including rental of offices, salaries, mimeographed material, and travel.

Compared with other organizations of the same type, and the results secured, the American Honey Institute has a splendid record. During its four and one-half years of operation, it has secured almost as great a response from educational workers as has been secured by some of the other food institutes which have a working budget of at least one-half million dollars. Remarkable co-operation has been secured from numerous agencies, particularly various food companies, that have found honey a splendid substance to be used along with their own products.

These statements are not overdrawn, and are but statements of actual facts based upon records in the Institute office. Any beekeeper, regardless of where he lives, will find it worth while to visit the Institute and see for himself the newspaper stories, clippings of honey recipes, and honey recipes included in cook books of allied food workers. It will be interesting for him to read over many, many, letters from beekeepers and bottlers, praising the Institute for the help that has been given to them.

The Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association believes that its members will approve the dedication of this number of the magazine to the American Honey

Institute. And in order that our Association members may have a full understanding of the work that the Institute is doing, a summary of this work has been collected from the Institute records, and is printed in this issue. The material in the following pages will give you some idea of the work that has been done in the 1932 program of the Institute, which includes a suggested plan for National Honey Week, November 7 to 12.

Read over the eleven different phases of work that the Institute is carrying on for 1932.

PRESENT PROGRAM OF THE INSTITUTE

The office of the American Honey Institute is located in the home of Mrs. Jensen, at 417 North Few Street, Madison, and visits from beekeepers are welcomed. No individual, whether he be a beekeeper or not, could possibly visit the Institute and go away without feeling enthusiastic about honey and the work of the Institute.

Mrs. Jensen and Miss Taylor, with their fine personalities and unusual enthusiasm for honey and its uses, are doing a fine work in honey publicity, and one's interest is immediately aroused by the proofs of success which they are able to place before their visitors. And almost always there is some product of the Institute kitchen, prepared with honey, which the visitor is asked to sample; and seldom does it fail to bring an enthusiastic interest.

The program of the Institute covers carrying publicity to many different individuals outside of the beekeeping fraternity, and this is what brings to honey its large and wide spread publicity.

1. Honey Helpings—The Institute Clip Sheet prepared between six and eight times a year for food workers in all parts of this country. This sheet contains recipes for using

honey and copy on its attractiveness as a food—

Issued to date

Honey Helpings for Breakfast
Honey Helpings for Hot Days
Honey Helpings for Cakes
Honey Helpings for Canning
Using Honey

Available from Last Year's Run

Basic Suggestions (New Uses).
Honey Helpings—Pie
Honey Helpings—Tea Type
Honey Helpings for Home Service Director
Encourage the Use of Natural Sugars
Honey in the Bakeshop
Den Dooven Honey Recipes for Bakers
Honey Helpings for Restaurateurs
Sugar From Flowers adds Flavor to Your Food

(Requests for this material have come from every state in the union this year)

2. Special Honey Stories—The Institute has been asked to prepare special honey copy with exclusive recipes for certain papers and magazines. In some cases the Institute has furnished honey recipes and suggestions to free lance food specialists who have rewritten the copy and used the material under their own signature. But this is one type of co-operation that the Institute is sponsoring.

3. Special Program with Home Economics Divisions—While the technical work in the field of nutrition is carried on for the most part by our University Home Economics Departments, cooking and the knowledge of food materials is now being taught to nearly every girl and to large numbers of boys in the grammar and high schools.

The Institute wrote every Experiment Station Director this summer and more than thirty replies have been received to date. Twenty-

two of these are favorable to co-operative honey work, and the Institute is outlining a project for the coming year that will place information on the use of honey as a food in the hands of leaders of the Department of Home Economics as well in the state departments of public instruction throughout the country.

Another special feature of this program with leaders of university home economics divisions, will be the Institute's attempt to get each university home economics department to prepare and publish a bulletin or circular on the uses of honey; this publication to be built around that state's honey, and to contain recipes for using that honey. Several state home economics departments have been interested in considering such a publication this year.

4. Special Service to Beekeepers

Beekeepers are asking the Institute everything; i.e. how to bottle their honey, how to give honey demonstrations, how to get local grocers to market honey candies, poster designs, etc.

The Institute is of course too small to answer all these requests promptly but it is doing a remarkably good job in helping beekeepers carry on a local program similar to the national one.

Did you know that the Institute can Furnish

- a. Your Local Grocers with An Outline for Honey Displays
- b. 4 Page Demonstrators Outline for persons wishing to give Honey Demonstrations
- c. Special Material to your Home Home Economic Teachers
- d. Quantitative recipes for using honey in the bakeshop. (They have a 24 page booklet available on this subject distributed to bakers free upon re-

quest or to beekeepers who wish to give it to their baker customers at 5c per copy)

- e. Special material for the hospital dietitian
- f. Outlines for honey displays to your druggists, candy shops, banks, beauty parlors, etc.
- g. A Free Set of Honey Recipes to Any Homemaker who sends in a written request

The Institute has been able to interest local home economics teachers in starting honey projects in their cooking classes. Where such interest is shown, the Institute tries to get the local beekeeper of that city to donate honey to the teacher for her work. The Institute furnishes beekeepers honey recipes as well as special honey copy for local newspapers and radio broadcasting. In one case a local beekeeper was introduced by mail to the home economics director of a large food company, who, with her staff worked out over a dozen recipes for his honey spread.

- 5. Co-operative Food Advertising—Foods are now advertised in the form in which they are eaten rather than under a trade name which stresses brands. No food is better adapted for use with other materials than honey, and the Institute is constantly calling to the attention of advertising firms and food manufacturers the great value of using honey to bring out the value of the particular food offered for sale.

The Institute has gone one step farther. It has taken various food products and experimented with them in honey recipes and then sent such recipes to the various companies putting out these products. Much favorable response has been received. Such work on the part of the Institute has resulted in the inclusion of honey recipes in leaflets that have been run in half million

issues. Honey recipes have been included in leaflets of the many companies as a result of the stimulus provided by American Honey Institute. (Not all companies may have been included for this year so many have appreciated using honey that the Institute staff of two have lost track).

When you think for just a minute of all the recipe leaflets these companies get out on their own foods and that their leaflets cover the country, you can realize what a wonderful thing it is to have honey included.

- 6. Newspapers and Magazines

Of course you have noticed the honey copy and recipes in newspapers and magazines these days. One can hardly pick up an issue of one of the monthly national magazines without finding some mention of honey.

Most Wisconsin beekeepers are acquainted with "Honey in the Bakeshop" I hope. This booklet contains recipes especially applicable to bakers' products. Bakers everywhere are interested in quality products and will use honey when they learn how. Had it not been for the co-operation of "Bakers' Helper" it would not have been possible to issue this booklet or secure so much free publicity.

The restaurant people through their official magazine; the confectioners and soda fountain interests, through their national journal, will in time be ready for a honey booklet adapted to their needs, and the Institute hopes to work out a reprint plan for the articles prepared for them as was done with "Bakers' Helper."

- 7. Radio Contacts

The Institute sends material to about six hundred stations and

sends special material to "Kitchen Klatter" women. Many of the home service hours include honey recipes and every now and then the Institute learns that one of these directors has told her audience that honey recipes are available through Institute by the number of requests coming from a section stating that so and so said in her broadcast that recipes might be obtained from the Institute.

Of course the biggest radio feature during 1930 and 1931 was the Honey Broadcast by Betty Crocker of Gold Medal and General Mills. This broadcast reached from coast to coast and Canada to Mexico. Betty Crocker will give another broadcast November 9 this year so our beekeepers have had over six thousand dollars worth of radio time on honey from General Mills. Just think—three national broadcasts during three consecutive National Honey Weeks.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company has given two national honey broadcasts during 1931 and 1932.

This year the U. S. Department of Agriculture will also give a discussion on the uses of honey over the air, November 8.

8. Honey Research

The Institute staff is pretty small to carry on much research although it does carry on honey cookery research all the time. It is the stimulating forceback of honey research now being carried on in beekeeping departments, dairy departments home economic and other departments in our colleges.

9. Special Program for Beekeepers' Journals

American Honey Institute has cooperated with all the beekeeping journals and has secured excellent publicity in this way.

10. International Development

American Honey Institute has received many letters from abroad. The beekeepers as well as editors of at least seven foreign countries have been greatly interested in the Institute Program.

11. Circulating Scrap Books

The Institute has prepared scrap books and circulated them at State Beekeepers Meetings either summer or winter. These scrap books show the contacts developed by the Institute in each respective state. In other words the beekeepers in any state may have one of these circulating scrap books for their meeting if they will send in dates for such a meeting at least three weeks previous to time of meeting. One beekeeper in our own state reported that he never realized what the Institute was doing for him until he saw a circulating scrap book listing the name of a school teacher in his own community.

How the Institute is Reaching Individuals in the Separate States

One of the most successful methods of interesting the public in anything is by direct appeal through the children. Here is a list of the contacts made in each state except Wisconsin. A more detailed account of the Wisconsin activities will come later.

Arizona	4	200	4
Arkansas	2	130	5
Alabama	12	282	5
Connecticut	23	755	7
Colorado	11	225	4
California	60	1409	10
Delaware	4	102	2
Florida	27	335	2
Georgia	15	175	7
Illinois	75	1205	1
Iowa	23	278	8
Indiana	35	1305	9
Idaho	10	350	6
Kansas	15	672	4

Kentucky	12	275	5
Louisiana	17	75	4
Maine	2	260	3
Maryland	12	515	6
Mass.	18	1001	10
Missouri	55	891	12
Mississippi	12	572	11
Michigan	72	1502	8
Montana	8	75	14
Minnesota	35	712	3
New York	74	1506	7
N. Carolina	23	507	15
Nebraska	56	812	3
New Mexico	4	56	9
New Jersey	21	806	2
New Hamp.	6	102	8
Nevada	4	72	4
N. Dakota	32	901	1
Ohio	62	1004	10
Oregon	20	987	12
Oklahoma	12	225	8
Pennsylvania	61	856	7
Rhode Island	8	246	5
S. Dakota	5	106	4
S. Carolina	2	56	3
Tennessee	12	232	1
Texas	31	856	4
Utah	10	703	6
Vermont	8	306	8
Virginia	7	125	4
Washington	23	1003	2
Wash. D. C.	2	15	9
W. Virginia	4	210	1
Wyoming	8	217	4

*This represents the number of pupils in the foods classes taught by the teachers who are indicated in a separate column.

This is a general picture of the Institute Program. Now I shall be more specific and try to give you a picture of the contacts I have found in the Institute file. When you read over the teachers contacted in your own state, and the list of homemakers in Wisconsin who have received honey recipes, please remember that the same type of activity is carried on in New York, California, Texas, Michigan, North Carolina, Illinois and the other states.

HONEY PUBLICITY FOR WISCONSIN

How many of our beekeepers realize what the Institute is doing for us?

Since January, 1932, the Wisconsin request folder shows that requests for information on honey have been received from: 69 beekeepers, 25 homemakers, 4 honey bottlers, 2 4-H Club Leaders, 2 home demonstration agents, 2 cooking school directors, 2 editors, food dept's. newspapers, and 5 requests from miscellaneous sources.

Twenty-one teachers in Wisconsin schools are actively interested in the use of honey with their classes, and beekeepers living near their schools should get in touch with them and perhaps offer some honey for demonstration purposes. Following is the name, school, subject taught and number of pupils:

Esther M c K o w e n, Vocational Green Bay, chg. home economics cafeteria.

Mabel E. Potter, Center St. School, Milwaukee, cooking, 320, (5th and 6th grades).

Evelyn McCarmick, Jr. and Sr. High School, Albany, cooking, 36.

Evalyn Bergstrand, (George Reed Home Ec. Teacher), Union Free High, cooking, Frederic Warren Union High School, Roberts, Wis.

Helen M. Brandemuehl Senior High, Box 117, Mazomanie, cookery, 20.

Gladys Galaske, Vocational and Jr. High, 112 Spring St., Watertown, cooking, 90.

Ethel Patrick, Jr. and Sr. High, Mosinee, foods and health, 55.

Mrs. Mabelle M. Brown, Jr. High (Indian), Tomah, foods and health, 125.

Miss Marion Edwards, Jefferson High School, Jefferson, home economics, 75.

Miss Meta Kroesing, Elementary and evening extension, 750 Oakland

ave., Milwaukee, (300 elementary pupils), 25 adults, foods.

Nellie Bailey, Custer High School, N. Milwaukee, foods, 25.

Bertha M. Schmid, Senior and Jr. High, Fort Atkinson, foods and nutrition, 60.

Esther M. Granzow, Jr. and Sr. High, 116 Bridge St., Mayville, foods and nutrition, 30.

Helen Briggs, Senior High, Fennimore, home economics, 15.

Miss Salome Fisher, Watertown High School, Watertown, domestic science.

Marjorie Rossler, Senior High School, Kimberly, home economics, 35.

Mildred Owens, Vocational School, Antigo, home economics, 160.

Gertrude Knutz, Lloyd St. School, Milwaukee, foods, 350.

Ruby Elver, Box 216, Watertown.
Verna Crocker, Prairie du Sac.

CONTACTS WITH COMMERCIAL FIRMS AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES

Very few of our beekeepers can really appreciate the tremendous amount of publicity that is being given to honey through home economics demonstrators connected with commercial concerns. You are all acquainted with the hundreds of thousands of pieces of literature given out each year by the Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, containing honey recipes. You are perhaps not acquainted with the fact that Annette M. Snapper, Educational Director for the Pabst Corporation of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has prepared a folder containing Pabst-ett and honey recipes; these are available to beekeepers for distribution. Thousands of these little folders have already been printed and distributed. Miss Snapper is one of the most enthusiastic co-operators for honey that I know of, and last year

at our convention, she made a wonderful speech on publicity for honey.

Ruth Chambers, Home Economics Director of the Malleable Iron Range Company, Beaver Dam, Wis., co-operating with the American Honey Institute, issued in November, 1931, a booklet entitled "Sugar from Flowers Adds Flavor to your Food," prepared by Mrs. Fischer Jensen. One thousand and copies of this booklet were mailed to home economists.

Other Home Economic Demonstrators co-operating with the American Honey Institute in Wisconsin are—

Hazel Chapman, Director Home Service Dept., West Bend Aluminum Co., West Bend, Mrs. Breta L. Griem, Gridley Dairy Co. Inc., 620 N. 8th St., Milwaukee, Mrs. Vera B. Ellwood Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Lt. Co., Public Service Bldg., Milwaukee, Ella Liner Lambert, 626 Wis. Ave., Milwaukee Gas Light Co., Milwaukee, Helen Wilkinsin, Home Economics Consultant, 385 N. Main St., Oconomowoc, Charlotte E. Clark, Wis. Power & Light Co., 15 N. Main St., Fond du Lac, Vivian T. Donnelly, Malleable Iron Range Co., Beaver Dam, Wis., Mary Irene Hart, Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co., Manitowoc, Wis.

Additional contacts have been made with 30 home service directors of public utility companies (electric), 16 home service directors of public utility companies, (gas companies), 15 dietitians, 42 newspapers in Wisconsin, 10 restaurateurs, and 15 radio stations.

Here in Madison, Miss Helen Cretney, Editor of the Woman's Page for the "Wisconsin State Journal," has given splendid co-operation and frequent special articles and list of honey recipes have appeared in her department.

Grace Viall Gray, of who is sponsoring a \$5,000 International Canning Contest, has just issued a new

manual, "Every Day with Grace Viall Gray," in which a full page is devoted to the American Honey Institute and honey recipes from the testing kitchen. Copies of this manual were mailed to 75,000 home makers at a cost of \$1,125 for postage; 3,000 copies to home demonstrators at a cost of \$45 for postage; and 3,000 copies to home economics teachers, at a cost of \$45 for postage making a total expenditure of \$1,215 for postage alone. This means that approximately 80,000 pieces of literature, calling attention to the American Honey Institute, have been mailed to women in the United States. And in each case some appeal is made for the use of honey. Thirty one thousand copies of this manual were mailed to home makers in Wisconsin.

The "*National Grocers' Bulletin*" for July contains an announcement of National Honey Week on page 58. The August issue contains an illustrated article which calls attention to honey displays for National Honey Week. This magazine goes to 31,000 members of the National Association of Retail Grocers. 847 independent grocers of Wisconsin have therefore received a honey message through this magazine this season, and there is no question but what this publicity will in time have an appreciable effect in bringing about greater use and distribution of honey. It also should be very effective in causing the grocers to become more "honey conscious", as expressed by Mrs. Fischer Jensen.

Have you noticed the little leaflet distributed by all of the A & P stores in Wisconsin, which contains a recipe for honey-flavored iced coffee? During National Honey Week, all *Atlantic* and *Pacific Tea Company* stores in Wisconsin will co-operate with the Institute in making honey displays, and will make special efforts to sell honey.

And have you seen the new display card for *Bisquick*, issued by the General Mills Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota? If not, watch for one in your grocery store, and notice the special call for honey at the bottom of the card. The word "honey" is in large letters, and is set off by red ink. No one could look at this card without being impressed with the desirability of using honey with this product.

As a result of the Educational Booth at the Wisconsin State Fair, August 28-September 2, at which Wisconsin Honey Helpings were distributed for the Association, more than 15 requests have already been received for American Honey Institute honey recipes.

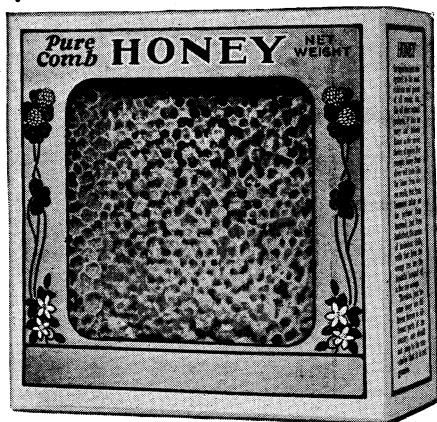
Institute Visitors

Among the visitors to the Institute during the summer, the following have been especially enthusiastic about the Institute program for the coming year—W S. Halladay, Representative Kitchen Aid Mfg. Co., Waukesha; Kenneth Hawkins, Watertown; Annette M. Snapper, Pabst Corporation, Milwaukee; Clara G. Jones, West Bend, Wis.; Harry Lathrop, Bridgeport; Ivan Whiting, Plymouth; Robert Knutson, Glen Flora; and A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum.

(A list of Wisconsin donors to the American Honey Institute will appear in the November issue of "*Wisconsin Beekeeping*.")

American Honey Institute plans and suggestions for National Honey Week, Nov. 7-12, will be included in the November issue of "*Wisconsin Beekeeping*." Final announcements concerning National Honey Week will also appear in that number of the magazine, which will be published early so as to reach our members about Oct. 20.

SELL YOUR HONEY



75 Million

People (possible customers) know very little if anything about honey, its different colors, its variety of tastes, etc. Honey, known since the beginning of civilization, is not appreciated by the American public today.

Advertise Honey — All Kinds Good Display - - - Good Advertising

Large Window Carton

Costs less than cellophane wrappers. Honey easily packed, well protected, better displayed, no re-wrapping.

100, \$1.15

Mailing wt., 6 lbs.

500, \$5.25

Shipping wt., 30 lbs.

(Be sure to state size of section. Postage extra. Regular cartons, no window, 100, 75c; 500, \$3.25. Imprinting charge, either carton extra, 100, \$1.50; 500, \$2.25.)



FREE

Send in Your Order

COMB HONEY DISPLAY EASEL

With Order for 500 Window Cartons

We are having made a beautiful counter display easel for comb honey. It will be printed in 3 colors. This easel will bring comb honey to the attention of the buyers. Now, we will send one of these **COMB HONEY DISPLAY EASELS FREE** with every order for 500 window cartons; with orders for 250 and 15c; 100 and 20c. Not sold or distributed otherwise. (Display easels will be mailed about October 15.)

Also cellophane wrappers, glass jars, cans, labels, etc. Everything to sell honey.

A. I. ROOT CO. OF ST. PAUL

290 E 6th Street,

St. Paul, Minnesota

A. I. ROOT COMPANY OF CHICAGO

224-230 West Huron Street,

Chicago, Illinois

Do you help support American Honey Institute? We are glad to.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

NOVEMBER, 1932

No. 11

Bulletin Board

Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association Convention, Madison, December 8 and 9.

American Honey Producers' League Convention, St. Louis, Feb. 7 and 8, 1933.

National Honey Week—November 7 to 12.

American Red Cross Roll Call from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving.

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Our American Red Cross

National Honey Week Radio Broadcasts

American Honey Institute Honor Roll

Miller Memorial Library List

Brass Tacks

That's what we've all got to get down to—brass tacks. And now let's do it regarding your

HONEY CONTAINERS

You have the right to expect No. 1 grade merchandise, promptly delivered, at fair prices.

Our CONTAINERS measure up to these requirements 100 per cent. Wire, phone or write for your supply today.

2½ lb. Cans
5 lb. Pails
10 lb. Pails
60 lb. Cans

Glass Jars Comb Honey Wrappers
Shipping Cases

Aug. Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wis.

DO YOU SUPPORT AMERICAN
HONEY INSTITUTE? WE ARE
GLAD TO!

"HONEY-DRIZZLERS"

"HONEY-DRIZZLERS" WILL IN-
CREASE YOUR HONEY SALES

This new, attractive honey server is in demand everywhere.

YOUR customers will want it.

Send name and address and we will mail descriptive leaflet with plan for increasing your honey sales.

Now is the time to start.

CASCADDEN BROS.

Dept. E—Lapel, Indiana

Classified Advertisements

MIDDLE TENNESSEE APIARIES

ITALIAN QUEENS 60c

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

Do not forget to renew your membership dues in the Association and your subscription to "Wisconsin Beekeeping" when your dues become delinquent.

FALL ORDER DISCOUNT

Prices of wax are very low, and we are giving a discount on all orders for foundation sent in this fall. Our non-sag brood foundation has given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used. Our thin super foundation is made of the purest and whitest wax obtainable, and as one Beekeeper puts it, "The bees fall for it like hot cakes."

Write us for samples and prices

GUS DITTMER CO.

Augusta, Wisconsin

No. 11

6:45 Social Meeting and Banquet, Hotel Simon Dining Room
Entertainment to be furnished by Sauk Co. Beekeepers' Association,
and Harry Lathrop, Bridgeport, Wis.
A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, Toastmaster

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9

- 9:00 Social meeting and payment of dues
 9:30 Benefits of National Honey Week, Malitta Fischer Jensen, Secretary, American Honey Institute
 10:00 A New Bee Disease, J. I. Hambleton, Chief, Bee Culture Laboratory, Washington, D. C.
 10:30 Honey Combined with Dairy Products, Prof. L. C. Thomsen, Dairy Department, University of Wisconsin
 11:00 The Use of Honey in State and National Institutions, Mrs. Milfred Day, Home Economics Dept., Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
 11:30 Question Box and General Discussion of beekeeping problems, H. F. Wilson and E. C. Alfonsus, Beekeeping Dept., University of Wis.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

- 1:30 Comb Honey Production, C. A. Wood, South Wayne, Wis.
 2:00 Plans Necessary for Improving Honey Prices, H. F. Wilson and James Gwin, followed by an open discussion.
 Business Session

OFFICERS

- A. H. SEEFELDT, Kewaskum, *President*
 GEORGE JACOBSON, Kaukauna, *Vice-President*
 H. F. WILSON, Madison, *Secretary*
 V. G. HOWARD, Milwaukee, *Treasurer*

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK

PROGRAM FOR 1932

The Institute has prepared a magnificent program for National Honey Week, as shown by the contacts which they have developed. Our beekeepers should read it over very careful and see what they can do to help in this program, within their own territory of distribution.

HOW THE INDIVIDUAL MAY COOPERATE WITH THE INSTITUTE IN PROMOTING A WIDER USE OF HONEY

Educating the Honey User

1. Getting bakers to use honey.
2. Interesting home economic teachers to include honey lessons.
3. Stimulating hospital dietitians to use honey in diet kitchens.
4. Working with children specialists to recommend honey in child feeding.
5. Showing restaurateurs how honey may be successfully used in restaurants and hotels.

6. Inducing experiment stations to publish honey cookery leaflets.
7. National honey broadcasts by outstanding companies, as General Mills, Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., and others.
8. Placing honey recipes in national magazines, in cook books, in local papers and in trade journals.
9. Interesting food and equipment companies in recommending honey with their own foods and supplies in their advertisements; building thousands of dollars worth of good will. Example, Pabst Corporation, Kelloggs, DuPont, Sunkist Fruit Growers, Glass Container Association, National Dairy Council.

Direct Help to Beekeepers

1. Promoting National Honey Week.
2. Stimulating Honey Research; finding new uses for honey.
3. Interesting state fair exhibitors in honey cooking and honey demonstrations and in using Institute representatives to conduct such exhibits and demonstrations.

4. Showing beekeepers' wives how to develop honey markets.
5. Preparing honey advertisements, suggestions for honey salesmen, outlines for store windows, food shows, etc.
6. Furnishing honey literature at cost to beekeepers to distribute to customers.

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK PROGRAM

Government

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Press & Radio Service, U. S. Bureau of Home Economics—Inclusion of Dates. Broadcast on "Uses of Honey" by member of Home Economics Bureau—Nov. 8. Details to be announced later by Dr. Morse Salisbury.

U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory—Suggests that beekeepers *make better use* of the film, "The Realm of the Honeybee." Mr. Hambleton reports that altogether there are nine copies available for distribution, five 16 mm. size and four 35 mm. size. He adds, "It would be well to make arrangements so that these films can be shown at places where large audiences are assured, for there is no question but that the film stimulates consumers to buy honey."

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics—Include in the Honey Market News Report the dates of proposed National Honey Week and suggesting to those interested in obtaining more information write direct to the Institute.

Extension Service—Keeping the dates in mind and will co-operate so far as the policy of their office will permit.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce—Include an announcement in Nation's Business.

States

Home Economics Departments and Beekeeping Departments of many State Experiment Stations and Colleges will sponsor programs. Thus far reported are: Oklahoma—planning honey recipe leaflet; Montana—special releases; New Hampshire—press release; California—press releases, lecture over state; Idaho—demonstrations; Wyoming—talks, demonstrations, radio; Florida—special publication; Colorado—broadcast on Nov. 7 over KOA—"The Preparation of Honey for Market" by R. G. Richmond; Wisconsin—Articles in "Wisconsin Beekeeping" Radio broadcast over Home-maker's Hour at the University.

Following states will have features, but have not definitely decided what they will be: Washington, Illinois, Texas, Ohio, North Carolina, Georgia, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona.

Food Companies

Kellogg Sales Company—special window cards—posters—leaflets.

Pabst Corporation—not definitely decided.

General Mills, Inc.—feature broadcast by Betty Crocker—Nov. 9 (Schedule on request).

McCormick & Company—announcement and recipes in Bee Brand Cookery News—include honey in Radio Cooking School.

Ralston Purina Company—honey in radio and newspaper ads.

Jewel Homemakers Institute, Barrington, Illinois—not yet decided.

R. B. Davis Company—release recipes for Cocomalt and honey.

California Fruit Growers Exchange—newspaper releases.

California Dried Fruit Exchange—radio and newspaper releases.

Freemont Canning Company—working on combinations containing Gerber's products and honey for growing children.

Swift and Company—Honey Baked Ham.

Armour and Company—working on recipes using Armour's lard and honey.

Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company—co-operative displays throughout entire state of Wisconsin.

National Tea Company—Feature honey in stores, displays in windows in all stores and a general tie-in with entire sales organization. Make Honey Scotch Bread.

Publications

National Retail Grocers Bulletin—National Association of Retail Grocers through their Bulletin will tell over 31,000 members (grocers) how they may display honey, sell honey. Announcement in July issue. Illustrated article in August issue and further notices in Sept. and Oct. issues.

Restaurant Management—Include an announcement in their magazine which goes to restaurateurs all over the country.

Better Homes and Gardens—Working on special honey recipes which will be released through their Cook's Round Table in November issue.

The Farmer's Wife—include honey recipes.

Sunset—not definitely decided.

Daylight for Bakers—not definitely reported.

Needlecraft (Anne Pierce) not definitely decided.

Successful Farming—release of honey recipes to rural homemakers.

The Country Gentleman—not definitely decided.

Baker's Helper—announcement and editorial (see Aug. 13th issue).

Utilities

Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company—Chicago—releasing honey recipes to homemakers in demonstrations

—honey recipes over radio—experimenting with honey.

Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston—honey included in Friendly Cooking School.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.—Mansfield, Ohio—releasing of honey recipes.

Equipment

Malleable Iron Range Co.—Beaver Dam, Wis.—not definitely decided.

Corning Glass Works—Corning, N. Y.—Honey Fruit Cake recipe released in their Pyrex leaflets.

Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co.—not definitely decided.

Consultants

Grace Viall Gray—International Canning Contest—experiment with honey.

Nell B. Nichols—release honey recipes to two national magazines.

Miscellaneous

Domestic Arts Guild—Louisville, Ky.—will release honey recipes to newspapers—release honey recipes to homemakers.

Du Pont Cellophane Company—a special interior group display showing several brands of Cellophane wrapped honey at DuPont Products Exhibited in Atlantic City.

A window display in the Hotel Biltmore in Wilmington—also tying up with National Honey Week.

Special showing in DuPont Sample Salon in Empire State Building during week of Nov. 7.

What Will You Do?

Note in the Program what the Institute has available for beekeepers.

Stickers—how many?

Recipes—how many?

Orders must be sent in early so will our members please anticipate their needs now?

National Honey Week—Nov. 7 to 12.

HONEY DEW IN THE 1932 HONEY CROP

Some 30 samples of honey have been sent in to the Beekeeping Department this summer for analysis, to determine the amount of honeydew present. These samples represent a good portion of the State, and as was expected, each sample contained honey dew in varying amounts from .5 of one percent to 2 per cent dextrin. It has been estimated by a European worker that honey dew contains about 10 per cent of dextrin; therefore the smallest amount of honey dew in any sample of honey was about 5 per cent, whereas some honeys ran as high as 20 per cent honey dew.

The season of 1932 is the first since 1918 when conditions were such as to produce a distinct crop of honey dew honey, and it is fairly well established that in the southern part of the state at least, practically all of the honey gathered this year in June was from honey dew sources.

We have for a number of years been attempting to secure definite information on the ratio of honey dew causing dysentery among bees during the winter period, and for the first time since this project was started, we are in a position to obtain definite results. There is a belief among some of the beekeepers that honey dew does not always cause dysentery and if this is true, it is possible that there are decided differences in honey dews from different sources. We know from previous investigations that honey from Hawaii containing a large percentage of honey dew will always cause dysentery. We also know that dysentery is sometimes very bad in Wisconsin when there is some honey dew and also a good honey flow. It has been estimated that even 1 or 2 per cent honey dew in honey will cause dysentery, but this we cannot determine until we have actual records on the subject.

Although some of our beekeepers in Wisconsin do not feel that the bees have collected any honey dew this past season, we have every reason to believe that there is very little honey that is not contaminated to more or less extent with honey dew, and we will appreciate the cooperation of every member of the Association during the coming winter in helping to secure definite information on the question of honey dew as it relates to dysentery. We would like to secure more samples of this last year's crop for examination, and in the event that dysentery does or does not occur among the bees of the Association members, we would appreciate a report from as many as are willing to send it, in regard to the amount of dysentery that may occur among the bees during the winter. We would also appreciate reports on the condition of the colonies in the spring and the number of colonies which may have been lost as a result of dysentery.

It is hardly necessary to repeat the caution concerning the use of sugar syrup this winter as an insurance against the loss of colonies. We appreciate fully the possible lack of funds for buying the sugar necessary to provide sugar stores, and the desire on the part of our beekeepers to winter the bees on the honey stores if possible. Unfortunately, we are not in a position to say definitely that all the stores containing some honey dew are going to result in the loss of colonies by dysentery, and in a time of economic depression as now exists, we hesitate to urge the beekeepers to buy sugar for feeding the bees, should the situation not prove to be as serious as it seems.

A NEW BEE BOOK

I have just secured a copy of a new English Bee Book by E. B. Wedmore, an English beekeeper. The title of the book is "A Manual of Beekeeping for English-speaking Beekeepers."

The book is arranged in a little different manner from the usual American book, but it is well written and contains a great deal of up-to-date information on all beekeeping subjects. It will be found useful by any American beekeeper.

The price of the book is \$5.00 and if any of our members wish a copy, it can be secured from the Longmans-Green & Company, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

—H. F. Wilson.

A NEWLY-DISCOVERED BROOD DISEASE

By C. E. BURNSIDE, Asst. Apiculturist
Bureau of Entomology, U.S. Dept.
of Agriculture

In March, 1932, the Bee Culture Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the States of Georgia and Florida, began an intensive study of an undescribed brood disease which has made its appearance in parts of Georgia and Florida, as first reported in the September, 1931, issue of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*. A temporary laboratory was established at Thomasville, Ga., and during March, April, and May the writer, ably assisted by R. E. Foster and A. B. Hamlin, Chief Apiary Inspectors of Florida and Georgia, respectively, conducted a study of the newly-discovered brood disease and the causative organism.

The morphology, cultural characteristics, life history, and staining properties of the organism have been studied, and a report giving a complete description is being prepared by the writer in cooperation with R. E. Foster. The distribution of the disease has not been determined but it is known to exist in limited areas in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Since the symptoms resemble certain symptoms of each of the other foulbroods and the causative organism resembles bacteria present

in European foulbrood, the names suggested for the disease and the causative organism are parafoolbrood and *Bacillus para-alvei*, respectively.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

We have had several callers at the Secretary's office during the past month or two, among whom were Mr. Herman Gullickson, of Stoughton, Dane County, who called on August 18, and reported a fair honey crop. Mr. W. C. Smith of Cottage Grove, Dane County, called on the same date; Mr. Smith reported that he had several cases of comb honey for sale, but he may have disposed of it in the meantime. Mr. Henry Schaefer, of Osseo, Wisconsin, called at the office on Sunday, October 2, and visited with Mr. Alfonsus. Mr. Schaefer reported a satisfactory honey crop. Mr. Robert Knutson, of Glen Flora, called during the latter part of September, and reported about 25 per cent of a normal crop this past season. Mr. Herman Wolff, of Mazomanie, was a visitor on October 11; Mr. Wolff said that he did not have much of a surplus crop this year.

Dr. Sidney C. Jackson, of Middleton, Dane County, produced last season with 4 colonies of bees 224 marketable sections of comb honey and 511 pounds of fancy chunk honey. This crop was produced by the forced supercedure method which was brought upon the latter part of May by caging the old queens and after a week the ripe queen cells were introduced.

I am quoting below excerpts of letters from beekeepers, regarding their honey crop and the condition of their bees, which I am sure will be of interest to our readers:

"My honey crop is twice as large as I anticipated this year. I will have over a ton of honey from my eight colonies

of bees. It looks as though my last year in the beekeeping business will be by far my most successful."—Wayne A. Dockhorn, Janesville, Rock County.

"Honey sales have been very poor owing to the scarcity of money among the people. It does not look very good for moving this season's crop. We are getting a normal yield in this locality and the quality seems to be O. K. We have not noticed any honey dew coming in at any time unless it was for a few days between dandelion and clover bloom when the bees were quite busy early in the morning. Later on we saw indications of honey dew on leaves of trees, but no bees working on it, nor even flies. The honey flow, which was never heavy at any time during the season, continued until about a week ago (Aug. 1) since which time there has been no gain by the hives on scales. At present the bees are working on second crop alfalfa and getting enough for brood-rearing."—G. M. Ranum, Mount Horeb, (Dane Co.)

"We have a good crop of very fine honey." (F. E. Matzke, Juda, Green Co., on Aug. 12.)

"I received a surplus of 50 pounds, mostly raspberry honey, per colony. We had a very dry year and the bees did nothing after the 15th of July, so will get no fall honey."—F. C. Gentz, Blackwell, Forest Co., Sept. 10.

"The bees are carrying plenty honey dew the last few days. I have a basswood tree in the yard that was dripping honey dew the other day, and I noticed some of the limbs were covered with lice."—V. G. Howard, Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co.

"I run mostly for comb honey, and about 1-3 of the sections contain honey dew. We had a fine flow of honey from basswood and sweet clover during July."—H. W. Knight, Dalton, Green Lake Co.

Mr. George Jacobson, Kaukauna, Outagamie County, writes on October 9, that it has been snowing in Outagamie County, and it makes him start thinking about getting his bees ready for the winter.

Mr. Wm. Ros, Oostburg, Sheboygan County, wrote during August that his honey crop amounted to about 50 per cent of a normal crop.

The University Apiary reports a crop of approximately 400 pounds of comb honey and 3,500 pounds of extracted honey from about 48 colonies. The honey in the earlier part of the season was from sweet clover and at the close of the season from an abundance of the usual fall flowers.

Mr. G. N. Morris, Beloit, Rock Co., writes that while he did not secure a surplus crop during the 1931 season, his bees did real well this past season.

Mr. Sam Post, of Madison, dropped in the office this morning (Oct. 12), and stated that he estimates his honey crop for this past season as "fair." Mr. Post says that his bees did not bring in much surplus honey until this fall.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PACKAGE BEE COLONIES

A very much needed piece of experimental work has just been concluded by Mr. W. J. Noland of the Bee Culture Laboratory at Washington, on package bees. Mr. Noland has gone into the matter rather carefully, and our Wisconsin beekeepers who are in the habit of buying package bees should send for a copy of Mr. Noland's bulletin. The title is "The Development of Package Bee Colonies" and the bulletin is Technical Bulletin 309, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Write to your respective Congressman or direct to the Bee Culture Laboratory, at Washington, D. C.

OUR AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross will hold its annual Roll Call between Armistice Day and Thanksgiving. At this time the American people will be asked to renew their membership in this, our national relief agency. Monies received in this way finance the truly monumental humanitarian program of the Greatest Mother, the demands upon whose bounty have never been greater in urgency and degree. More than 12,000,000 of our citizens have been served by the American Red Cross within the past year through its various activities. At the present moment unemployment relief is being carried on in some 2,200 of its 3,600 chapters. Last spring alone 300,000 packages of garden seed, each weighing four pounds were distributed and 220,000 tons of stock feed. Utilization of local chapters enable the needy to receive the 42,000,000 bushels of Government wheat in minimum time. Join now and facilitate America's nation-wide relief program for her own people.

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK RADIO BROADCASTS

—LISTEN IN—

Government Honey Broadcast November 8

The exact time of the interview between Miss Van Deman and the government honey specialist will be—Central Standard Time—11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., over the following radio stations: KSTP, St. Paul; KYW, Chicago; WIBA, Madison; WTMJ, Milwaukee.

Betty Crocker of General Mills, Inc., will give a Honey-Bisquick Broadcast Nov. 9. For three consecutive years Betty Crocker has cooperated with American Honey Institute in giving honey broadcasts—KYW, Chicago,

9:45 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday.

Kellogg "Singing Lady" Program on Monday, Nov. 7—5:30 to 5:45 p.m. from WGN, Chicago, and WIBA Madison.

Two broadcasts have been arranged from the University of Wisconsin Station WHA, as follows: Nov. 7, on the Homemaker's Program at 10:30 a.m., Mrs Malitta Fischer Jensen will talk on, "New Uses for our Oldest Sweet, Honey". Nov. 9, on the Farmers' Noonday Radio Program at 12:30 p.m., Mr. Wilson will talk on "Honey."

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE HONOR ROLL

List of Wisconsin Subscribers to American Honey Institute.

February 1, 1931, to April 1, 1932
Wisconsin

Door County Association	\$ 5.00
Brown County Association	10.00
Mrs. Viola Wood, South Wayne	1.00
Chas. N. Roy, Sparta, 114 N. K St.	1.00
Robert I. Knutson, Ladysmith	5.00
Sheboygan County Association	10.00
Washington County Association	10.00
Grant County Association	10.00
Clark County Association	10.00
Sauk County Association	5.00
H. Hodgson, Waukesha	5.00
Forest B. Kelsey, Delavan	1.00
Carl G. Rhapstock, Plainfield	1.00
V. G. Howard, Milwaukee, 4152 South Howell Avenue	5.00
Holsum Products Inc., Milwaukee, 120 W. Florida Street	5.00
E. A. Duax, Chippewa Falls, 816 Dover ..	1.00
*Cornelius Meyer, Appleton	4.80
*Wilferd Perrot, Antigo	4.80
* (Name not sent) Dexterville .....	.80
S. P. Elliott, Menomonie	1.00
E. M. Johnson, Blue Mounds	1.00
Total for last year	\$98.00
(Fiscal year ends March 31 and new year begins April 1)	

April 1, 1932 to Sept. 15, 1932

C. D. Adams, Madison	\$ 2.00
Chas. W. Stauss, Elkhart Lake	1.00
Green Co. Bee Ass'n.	5.00
Ivan Whiting, Plymouth	1.00
State Association	25.00
Forest B. Kelsey, Delavan	1.00
V. G. Howard, Milwaukee	6.85
P. E. Waddell, Baraboo	2.00
Shawano Co. Bee Ass'n	1.25
A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg	1.00
Grant Co. Bee Ass'n	5.00
S. R. Phillips, LaVale .....	.50
Wm. A. Rindfish, Ableman .....	.50
Mrs. L. Shultis, Reedsburg .....	.50
H. F. Wilson, Madison	5.00
C. W. Radloff, Cecil	1.25
Mathilda Candler, Cassville	1.40
Joe Hessling, Potosi .....	.70

Harvey Wenzel, Lancaster .....	.70
Ralph Irwin, Lancaster .....	.35
G. J. Lengst, Prairie du Chien	19.69
Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna	7.20
Wm. Michaelsen, Arkansasaw	5.37
James Gwin, Madison	5.00
A. D. Calkins, Ladysmith, 60 lbs. honey	
Dan Benfer, Ladysmith, 30 lbs. honey &	3.00
Robt. Knutson, Glen Flora	3.60
Leslie J. Yancey, Ladysmith	2.00
Carl Nelson, Glen Flora .....	.90
O. E. Dalton, Bruce, 60 lbs. honey	

We are glad to note in the Supporting Members two Wisconsin Bee Supply Manufacturers and are including them in our Honor Roll:

G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, per year. \$1,000.00
August Lotz Co., Boyd, for 1932 125.00

Wisconsin Institute Receiver, James Gwin,
Department of Markets, State Capitol, Madison.

Mr. S. R. Phillips of LaValle has suggested that we include from time to time a list of the bee books in the Miller Memorial Library which might be of interest to our Wisconsin beekeepers and which we can loan to them for a two weeks' period. We are glad to loan books to our beekeepers, and have them in every language. If you wish to borrow books and have any preference as to language, please let us know, and we will be glad to send you a list of titles. The first list will appear in the December issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."—H. F. Wilson.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress August 24, 1912, of the Wisconsin Beekeeping Magazine published monthly at Madison, Wisconsin, for October 1, 1932.

1. Publisher, Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n., Madison, Wis. Editor, Managing Editor, and Business Manager—H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wisconsin.

2. Owners, Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, Madison, Wis.

3. Bond holders, Mortgages, and other securities—None.

H. F. WILSON, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1932.

VIOLA E. WOOD, Notary Public.
My commission expires May 17, 1936.

WISCONSIN HONEY HELPINGS

This is the title of ten mimeographed pages of the latest honey recipes, assembled under the direction of Mrs. Malitta Fischer Jensen, of the American Honey Institute.

Recipes were furnished for distribution at the State Fair, and although the supply is quite limited, recipes will be furnished free of charge to members who request them.

DAVID GRAYSON A REAL BEEKEEPER

The American Magazine has recently published another of David Grayson's "Adventures." This last one he has called, "Adventures in Solitude", and reveals a most triumphant philosophy of life growing out of a long hospital experience. Beekeepers reading this article will find an additional attraction toward it in the author's love for his bees. And the fact is, David Grayson, or Ray Stannard Baker, as he is in real life, is a beekeeper and finds a great deal of enjoyment in it. Beekeepers of Wisconsin might also be interested to know that Mr. Baker's boyhood home was in Wisconsin. He was reared in the village of St. Croix Falls, nestled among the hills along the St. Croix river.

Mr. Baker came back to his old home town for a few days last summer, and it was the writer's privilege and pleasure to talk bees with him for a little while. He confessed that his greatest problem was swarm control, as he does not have time nor place to keep more than a dozen colonies at his home in Amherst, Mass.

Rev. C. G. Langley,
St. Croix Falls, Wis.

Patronize Wisconsin Beekeeping Advertisers—they are reliable.

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Do you help support American Honey Institute? We are glad to.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol VIII

DECEMBER, 1932

No. 12

Bulletin Board

WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION CON-
VENTION, MADISON, DECEMBER 8 & 9.

AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE CONVEN-
TION, ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY 7 & 8, 1933.

The Season's Greetings

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Convention Program

The Occurrence of the Bee Louse in the North Central States
—Erwin C. Alfonsus

A Suggestion for Improving Conditions in the Bee Industry in Wis-
consin—H. F. Wilson

Buzzes About Wisconsin

PREPAREDNESS

When the winter months are over and your bees are ready to go to work again, will you be prepared? Or will you have a mad scramble to get hives, supers, frames, sections and foundation together? It is always better to take your time and do the job up right, and for that reason we suggest that now would be an ideal time to begin.

However, a wise course to follow would be to inquire where to get the best quality merchandise at the best prices. We are certain that we can do just that for you.

Won't you give us an opportunity to quote you on SECTIONS or any other bee supplies?

Aug. Lotz Co.
Boyd, Wis.

PREMIUM



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

Send your orders to the
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Madison, Wisconsin.

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

THREE NEW BREEDING QUEENS JUST RECEIVED FROM ITALY

FALL ORDER DISCOUNT

Prices of wax are very low, and we are giving a discount on all orders for foundation sent in this fall. Our non-sag brood foundation has given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used. Our thin super foundation is made of the purest and whitest wax obtainable, and as one Beekeeper puts it, "The bees fall for it like hot cakes."

Write us for samples and prices

GUS DITTMER CO.

Augusta, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

DECEMBER, 1932

No. 12

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
H. F. WILSON, Editor
Published the First of Each Month

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

Annual Convention Program, Madison, December 8-9

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7

7:30 Board of Managers' Meeting, Committee Room, Simons Hotel, First Floor

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8

9:00 Registration—Paying of Dues—Social Meeting
10:00 Announcements and reading of minutes of last meeting by Secretary
Secretary's Report H. F. Wilson
Treasurer's Report V. G. Howard
Report of Standing Committees—
Label & Lithograph Pail Committee J. Gwin, Chm.
Educational Committee Miss C. G. Jones, Chm.
Appointment of Committees
Report of the Board of Managers

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

1:30 President's Address, A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
2:00 Can Foul Brood be Eliminated in Wisconsin, C. D. Adams, Deputy Apiary Inspector
2:30 The Relation of Foul Brood Control to the Beekeeping Industry, E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison
3:00 What is the Value of Color in Honey, Dr. H. A. Schuette, Chemistry Department, University of Wisconsin
3:30 Visit to American Honey Institute

THURSDAY EVENING

6:45 Social meeting and Banquet, Simons Hotel Dinning room
Entertainment to be furnished by Sauk Co. Beekeepers' Association, and Harry Lathrop, Bridgeport, Wis.
A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, Toastmaster

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9

- 9:00 Social meeting and payment of dues
 9:30 Benefits of National Honey Week, Malitta Fischer Jensen, Secretary, American Honey Institute
 10:00 A New Bee Disease, J. I. Hambleton, Chief, Bee Culture Laboratory, Washington, D. C.
 10:30 Honey Combined with Dairy Products, Prof. L. C. Thomsen, Dairy Department, University of Wisconsin
 11:00 The Use of Honey in State and National Institutions, Mrs. Milfred Day, Home Economics Dept., Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
 11:30 Question Box and General Discussion of beekeeping problems, H. F. Wilson and E. C. Alfonsus, Beekeeping Dept., University of Wis.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

- 1:30 Comb Honey Production, C. A. Wood, South Wayne, Wis.
 2:00 Plans Necessary for Improving Honey Prices, H. F. Wilson and James Gwin, followed by an open discussion.
 Business Session

OFFICERS

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 GEORGE JACOBSON, Kaukauna, *Vice-President*
 H. F. WILSON, Madison, *Secretary*
 V. G. HOWARD, Milwaukee, *Treasurer*

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 7—Board of Managers' Meeting, *Simons Hotel*, Corner E. Main and S. Butler.

Banquet, Thursday Evening, Dec. 8—*Simons Hotel Dining Room*

Convention Sessions—*Senate Chamber, State Capitol*

THE OCCURRENCE OF THE BEE LOUSE IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES

BY ERWIN C. ALFONSUS

That the bee louse (*Braula coeca* Nitzsch) may be commonly found in the north central states is evidenced by recent findings in a Northern Illinois apiary and in the apiary of the University of Wisconsin. The known distribution area of the bee louse extends over several European countries, South Africa, South America and the United States. In the United States, it commonly occurs in Maryland and Pennsylvania; records further west give one report for Mankato, Minnesota, made many years ago.

Just recently, an Illinois beekeeper situated close to the Wisconsin line appeared at the office with a glass vial containing a few flour beetles and some comb honey sections exhibiting

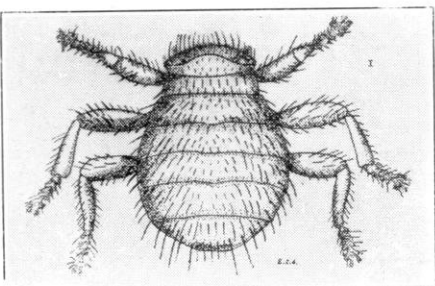
an injury attributed to the beetles or their larvae. When the injury was examined, it was identified as the work of the larvae of the bee louse. A microscopic examination revealed the presence of all the normal indications of the bee louse. The flour beetles which had been collected in the honey house are known to appear in stored combs where they feed on pollen, and because of their size, it was quite natural that the beekeeper should notice them. A photograph of the burrows in one of the sections brought in by the Illinois beekeeper is shown. Fig. 1. He reported that about 4% of his total crop of section honey was similarly damaged. This injury, of course, is serious in the marketing of the sections, although it might not be noticed or given serious consideration by the customer. However, because of the danger to the comb honey industry from a general heavy infestation, our

Wisconsin beekeepers should be on the lookout for this insect; and prepare to take the necessary means to get rid of it if it is found causing damage to comb honey.

A detailed examination of the colonies in the University Apiary also showed numerous mines in extracting combs, and in the honey filled corners of brood combs. It is therefore quite possible that this pest is more common in Wisconsin and adjoining states than we might believe. Its previous discovery has been delayed because no one has been concerned with looking for it.

The original home of the bee louse, is apparently Europe, where it was first mentioned by Reaumur in its relation to honey bees. The adult insect is about 1-20th of an inch in length, and for many years has been regarded as a parasite of the bee. It is not a true louse, as understood by the entomologist, but a wingless fly, and its role within the bee colony is of a more or less harmless nature, unless the infestation reaches a very high degree. The little reddish brown insects cling to the thorax of a bee, and steal their food from nurse and field bees. There are seldom more than one or two of them on a single worker bee, but frequently they cling in great numbers to queen bees. It has been reported that as many as 187 bee lice were found on one queen, and in another case 371 bee lice were removed from a queen over a period of several days.

Structurally, the bee louse is well adapted to live on bees. The claws on the feet have been modified into comb-like structures well suited for climbing about and clinging to the body of the bee. In addition to the comb-like structure, they also have two little clubs which protrude between the teeth of the comb and when they walk on smooth surfaces, the comb-like structures are turned back and the lice manage to maintain their hold on the



The bee louse, *Braula coeca* Nitzsch.
Greatly enlarged

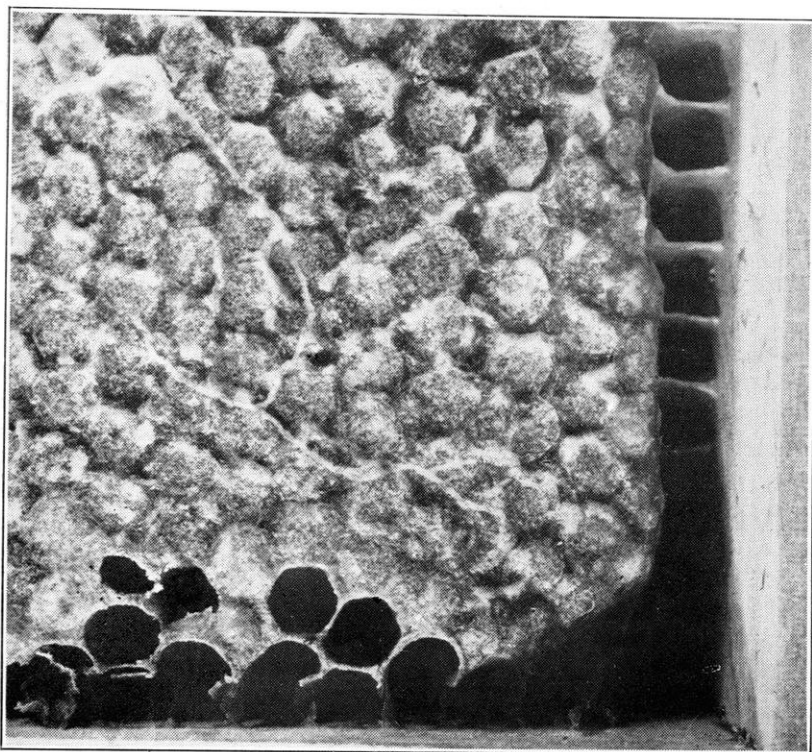
walking surface with the two club-like structures from which an oily substance is secreted. This apparatus is similar to that found on the feet of house flies, which makes it possible for them to walk on such smooth surfaces as window glass.

The mouth of the louse is so constructed that the insect is able to take up its food swiftly while bees are passing food to each other or engaged in feeding their brood.

The eggs, larvae and pupae of the bee louse are all found within the hive. The eggs are laid in cells containing honey where capping has already been started. The hatching larvae mine under the cappings, cutting tunnels in the cappings which are visible from the outside of the comb, and which are filled with excrement, larval skins and particles of wax. These tunnels are very minute, and at first sight it appears as if a piece of thread had been embedded within the capping.

If any serious consequences happen in the colony, it will probably be more as a result of an over-infestation on a queen which might seriously disturb her egg-laying ability; or the constant irritation caused by such a high number of passengers might result in the loss of the queen.

Next season, it is expected that a more thorough investigation of the bee louse infestation in Wisconsin will be made. In the meantime, our Wisconsin beekeepers should be on the lookout for evidence of infestation,



Comb honey section, injured by mining bee-louse larva

and the following method of control has been reported as satisfactory among European beekeepers.

To start the control, prepare a sheet of stiff paper the size of the interior of the bottom board. Scatter Naphthalene Flakes over the sheet and insert it on the bottom board. This should be done in the evening. The fumes from the Naphthalene stupify the lice and they are unable to maintain their hold upon the bees. They then fall on the sheet of paper, which should be removed early in the morning and the lice destroyed immediately. If allowed to remain until the fumes of the Naphthalene have disappeared, the lice recover and find their way back to the bees.

This procedure is recommended only for early spring and in the fall of the year, because it does not affect the immature forms which occur during the summer. The Naphthalene

fumes may irritate the bees slightly, but do not produce any detrimental after-effects.

The bee louse is spread by shifting brood combs and may be carried from one colony to another by robber bees. No preventative measures are known, for infection from one yard to another is easily accomplished by stray swarms, and even by robber bees from other apiaries as previously indicated.

A SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVING CONDITIONS IN THE BEE INDUSTRY IN WISCONSIN

Since our whole economic condition has so badly broken down during the past few years, there would seem to be no immediate hope for an improvement in prices for farm products, and particularly such products as honey. In times of distress, we turn

first one way and then another trying to find a way out of the dilemma. We look to this and that leader with the hope that he may do something to help us. Furthermore, we are looking here and there for someone to blame for the distressed condition.

Nearly every writer of any importance is today expressing the viewpoint that the conditions for the farmer must be improved before much headway can be made by other industries. There can be no question but what our farm industry is the most important of all, for we must eat, regardless of what else we may wish to do. Taking it all in all, I believe that our beekeepers, whether engaged wholly in the business or running bees as a side line to other farm activities are considerably better off this year than other farmers. Because, regardless of the price at which they have to sell, they have at least had a cash crop which all of their neighbors did not have, and we have been able to secure some additional funds.

The difficulties with marketing the crop are not any more serious than in the case with all general farm products. Perhaps it is unfortunate that honey is a product which requires no refining or manufacturing process after it is taken from the bees. Being what is known as a "cash" crop, the producer is in a position to sell it locally or to the jobber at whatever price he is willing to take, without much chance for competitive bargaining. The marketing of the crop has always been a problem of greater or less magnitude, depending upon the prosperity of the working classes. Those people who constitute the so-called "working classes" are probably the largest consumers of honey, and when they are prosperous the problem of selling honey locally is a more or less simple one. At a time when a great many of these people are out of work and without funds to buy, it is almost impossible to move the honey

crop unless the price is very low and almost without profit to the producers. However, this is a condition which we have to face, and at the present time our beekeepers probably feel more or less satisfied if they are able to dispose of their crop at any price.

It would not seem that there is any chance for the development of an extensive cooperative honey marketing program in the near future for cooperative efforts have been made time after time without much success except in a few isolated cases. Then there must be some way in which a satisfactory cooperative marketing organization can be developed, and perhaps some day a successful plan can be developed. The one big effort that has so far been developed for widespread cooperative marketing of honey in the Mountain States Association. Contrary to general belief this organization is still in operation and has a chance to succeed. The Directors of the Association are doing the very best they can to try and pull the Association through, and have just recently expressed a hope that in time they can make a payment on the honey that has been sent to them by members. The process of payment must necessarily be slow, and the beekeepers will have to continue their faith in the Association.

A number of our beekeepers have sent honey in to this Association and are very much out of sorts because they have been unable to secure any return. This is a regrettable incident, but I do not believe that any individual or group of individuals is to blame. When this proposition was first put up to us, we were at the beginning of the depression slump, and even our greatest financiers did not foresee the disaster that was to come to us. Our local and wholesale market was in extremely bad shape and at that time the Mountain States Association was in a position to succeed, had conditions been normal. They made a great ef-

fort to withstand the rapidly decreasing prices and lack of sales, but at that time the depression had already begun and could not be averted. Many individuals in the Association continued to sell honey cheaper and cheaper until finally it was possible to buy good grades of honey at 4½ to 5 cents a pound. Five years ago this would have seemed impossible but today it is a fact.

We may have reached the low mark, but it will be several years before we can find any decided improvement, and in the meantime it is going to be necessary to make some very definite efforts to improve the situation. There is one factor that will make the problem even more difficult and that is the chain store competition. When we know that there are stores that are selling honey at prices as low as 49c for a 5 pound pail, it is extremely difficult for our individual beekeepers to secure more.

There is one important fact, however, that points to a possibility of a slow improvement in the situation if our beekeepers can only unite in trying to improve the price for honey. From 1916 to 1925, the price for honey in Wisconsin was slowly built up to a maximum average price of \$2.00 for the 10 lb. pail in the eastern part of the State and \$1.75 in the western section. I have no hope that these prices will be again possible in the near future. I do think it is possible, however, to improve prices by following the same methods that were followed from 1916 to 1925.

The suggestion is made that our beekeepers get their county organizations back in operation and just as soon as it is possible to do so, increase the price of honey each year from ½c to 1 c per pound until a satisfactory price is obtained. The fact immediately comes into the picture that many beekeepers who do not belong to the Association will continue to sell at low prices. It is undoubtedly

true that this will happen; on the other hand, if the beekeepers throughout the State know that an effort is being made to increase the price of honey, they will be as anxious as the members of the Association to get better prices, and I have no question but what they will do so.

It is unfortunate but true that the burden of any effort always falls on the shoulders of a great minority, but if this minority does not make an effort to improve the situation, the prices will continue to be so thoroughly demoralized that it will continue to be unprofitable to keep bees. One beekeeper has remarked that after twenty years of cooperation, he cannot see that there is any improvement in the situation. That would appear to be true, but as a matter of fact, he will be correct only if our beekeepers fail to unite in an effort to improve the situation. Whole-hearted effort on the part of the beekeepers in each county should bring about improved price conditions, and cannot help but improve the entire situation, and as times improve our beekeepers will be in a position to take advantage of increased consumption.

A study of the situation shows that a great majority of the people who use honey are now unable to do so because of a lack of money with which to buy. With thousands of working people having little or no income, the consumption of honey is probably at the lowest point for many years. However, this situation cannot continue, and slowly but surely as the world conditions improve and industries are renewed, the buying power of these people will be increased and the consumption of honey will also increase. Then, and only then, can there be an improvement in the price conditions. Unless the situation of farm groups is improved and somewhat better prices for their products made available, the buying power which stimulates industry cannot im-

prove. Therefore, it seems to me fundamental that the prices for farm products must increase, and as the condition improves so must the situation for the smaller farm industries become better.

Just what is going to be the result of continued chain competition, no one can say, but probably the chain stores are just as anxious for better prices as any one else. As long as our beekeepers furnish them with honey at low prices, just so long will they be able to produce competition that is serious in securing higher retail prices for our beekeepers. This is a matter which our beekeepers throughout the entire State need to consider seriously, and this can only be done through group meetings. During the coming winter the local leaders should get as many of their beekeepers as possible together and discuss the matter thoroughly. If nothing else is to be done, our commercial beekeepers must reduce their costs to the very minimum to meet the unnatural competition which is almost sure to exist for an indefinite number of years.

Many commercial beekeepers have the idea that the smaller and amateur beekeepers are a detriment to the industry. As a matter of fact, the small beekeepers are a very important cog in the machine because they are the publicity agents who keep honey continually before the public locally. The great effort which the commercial beekeepers can make is to try to induce the small beekeeper to ask better retail prices for their product.

The pages of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" are open to a discussion of the subject, by all of its members, and I hope that during the coming months many individuals will come forward to discuss the matter through its pages.

A suggestion has been made by Holsum Products, Inc., of Milwaukee that they might act as brokers for our Wisconsin beekeepers, and if the pro-

per arrangements can be made, it is entirely possible that this suggestion may prove beneficial to the members of our Association.

Heretofore, we have had no brokerage firm in Wisconsin, and our beekeepers have had to send their crop to brokers outside of the State without having any check whatever on what was being done.

This matter will be presented to the Association at the time of the convention for consideration, with the prospect that individual members may find it desirable to do business with this firm. Mr. Gwin and other members of the Department of Agriculture and Markets are working on the possibility and are hopeful of having a plan to present to the convention.

H. F. Wilson.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Our requests for reports on local conditions throughout Wisconsin have brought forth some very interesting material for this issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

Mr. Jos. Garre, Aniwa, Marathon County, writes on November 7, "Another bee season has ended up here in our Northland. In my 20 years of beekeeping experience in the south and north of the United States, 1932 has been the poorest of all for us. Our average per colony was 12 pounds of surplus, or about 1600 pounds of honey in all. Of all the honey gathered by our bees, 70% of it came from the hard maple blossoms. Some of our stronger colonies filled nearly two supers with it. Very little honey was brought in after July 10th. The basswood trees were heavily loaded with blossoms but failed to yield on account of the hot dry weather which already prevailed at that time. The

white clover in the pastures looked good for a short time but met the same fate as the basswood blossoms and all other nectar secreting plants did during the summer, namely the dry heat killed them. Well, perhaps it could have been worse. Many of my beekeeper friends at this end of Marathon County where the drought was severe did not get enough honey to feed their bees properly for winter, and I believe that many colonies will not again hear the call of their Creator next spring to awaken them to new life and new work in the fields and forests, but will die of starvation late in the winter.

"Our 130 colonies seem to be in fair condition for winter both in bees and stores. However, I could not find much brood or eggs early in September, and so I am afraid that many old bees are carried into the winter. No doubt this will bring out many colonies very much weakened in the spring.

"Many beekeepers are not optimistic about the next year's honey crop. Well—miracles can happen and they might get a good crop when they are least expecting it. Around here in our pastures there is still enough white clover left to insure a crop should conditions be ideal the coming season.

"The demand for honey is fair and we are selling the 10 lb. pail for \$1.00. Although the beekeepers in the vicinity of Wausau are up against it in securing a fair price for their honey from now on, because a Lincoln County beekeeper stocked up the Fair Store in Wausau pretty well with honey at an unreasonably low price. The 10 lb. pails are marked 69c, the 5 lb. pails 41c. How much profit is the beekeeper really making? Well, any good beeman can figure it out. I know he is not getting fat from what he is getting after the commission is deducted and besides he is doing an unjust harm to his brother beekeepers

by unnecessarily underselling."

Mr. Edward Hassinger, Jr., Greenville, Outagamie County, sent in the following report November 7—"The honey crop here in Outagamie County was quite small, and it is selling around here at one dollar for a ten pound pail; it is moving fast enough considering the economic situation. Basswood, sweet clover and alfalfa produced the crop here. No alsike or white clover honey was produced, because ninety per cent of the plants were killed out by the two years of drought. Bee yards near many oak and hickory trees showed honey dew in the combs, while honey from bee yards located in a region where such trees were more scarce, gave no indication of the presence of honey dew, yet a chemical analysis might show it. If I am correct, most honey dew is much darker than our regular light honey. Could Editor Wilson tell us if some honey dews are as white as our so-called white honey, and therefore could not be detected with the naked eye?" (This question will be answered in the next issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."—Ed.)

Mr. Charles Patterson, Franksville, Racine County, sent the following information on November 3—"We had a normal crop of honey this season; our best flow was in August on alfalfa and sweet clover. Haven't found any honey dew in extracted honey, but found a little in one comb section in a super that was put on early in the season. Honey has been moving fair, considering the depression; it has been selling for 60c for the 5 lb. pail, comb honey at 15c and 20c. I have about 3,500 pounds left."

Mr. Gottlieb Lenz, of Plymouth, Sheboygan County, has sent us a report of his local conditions, even though he has been confined to the hospital. Mr. Lenz wrote on November 2—"Conditions are slightly below normal, including market price. This condition is due to a honey dew

which the bees gathered through the dry season of the summer. Prices for extracted honey: 8 to 10 cents per pound. First Grade Badger: 12 to 15 cents per pound. Comb Honey: 15 to 20 cents per pound."

"We had a fair crop of honey," writes Mr. Wm. Vollbrecht, Fall Creek, Eau Claire County, Nov. 7. "If the season had not been so dry there would have been a bumper crop. But the trouble is there is almost no sale for honey. All prices prevail, some Eau Claire stores retailing comb honey at 14c per pound."

Marinette County conditions are as follows, according to Mr. Jos. L. Archambault, Peshtigo, who wrote on November 8. "The depression has been hard on my bees; they had only two weeks of work during the whole season—the first two weeks of September, so they had only Golden Rod. I had a surplus of eight pounds per colony."

"Last summer we saw few blossoms of white clover, and the light rains that we had will help to have a good crop next year. The honey crop was very poor in the County of Marinette."

"This is my first letter for the Buzzes column," writes Mr. C. H. Stefenson, Clinton, Rock County, "and I often think it a good thing to let each other hear about our good luck. I find bees a good side line and for profit that's good. I am always able to sell honey, over and over again to the same people. I extract all my honey and market it in jars and pails, and my price is very good."

Mr. Harry A. Barlament, Green Bay, Brown County, sent the following information regarding his local conditions on October 17—"The honey is all of an amber color and the crop is only about twenty per cent. I find that my customers prefer this amber honey to the very white and I have no trouble in disposing of all I have produced. My

bees are in good condition at the present time, and are going into winter quarters with plenty of stores. Prospects for next year's honey crop are much brighter."

Mrs. A. K. Bradley, Ashland, writes on November 2—"Honey prices are way down to zero, and very slow sale at that. Ten pound pails are selling at 85c to 90c per pail wholesale, and 5 lb. pails at 45c per pail. Clover and other honey plants seem to be in good condition for another season, providing we get our usual amount of snow. The honey crop was fair, as far as I know; we had a fairly good crop of white mild flavored honey from clover. Not much fall honey from fall flowers. The bees worked on late blooming sweet clover. Our bees have honey stores, and are in good condition for winter. The bees are having a good flight today."

"We put the bees in the bee house between the tenth to thirtieth of November, with young queens, and they come out in the spring about the first of April strong in bees. Here is hoping for better times."

Conditions in Monroe County are as follows, according to Mr. Charles N. Roy, Sparta, who wrote on November 8—"I harvested a fair crop of honey this season, best I have had for three years. The first I extracted was real white, but I believe it has honey dew in it. I had about 150 pounds surplus from each colony (average). I had to buy some combs of honey for feed in the spring as last season's crop was the smallest I ever had. This season they are all going into winter quarters with a full 2-story 10 frame hive bodies except 9 which are in double walled Jumbo Hives. I will winter all this year outside with *top entrances*. Have tried a few out for three years and got good results. Five pound pails are retailing for 45c to 49c, comb honey 15c."

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