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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

JANUARY, 1931

Number 1

## Bulletin Board

We Wish You All  
A Happy and Prosperous New Year

American Honey Producers' League Convention—Toronto, Canada, Feb. 10-12, 1931. Southern States Conference, Montgomery, Alabama, February 18-19, 1931.

In buying your supplies and bees, please read the advertisements in our journal.

Reduced prices for tin containers—announcement in February issue.

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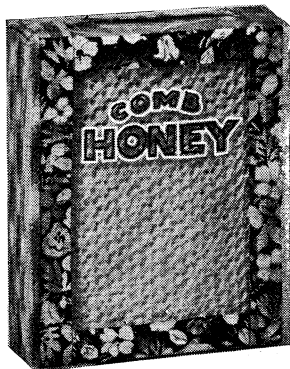
Corn Sugar

Dr. Charles C. Miller Memorial Beekeeping Library  
(Pages 3, 4, 5, and 6)

# HONEY PACKAGES

## Aeppler Display 'O Wrappers

The Modern  
Merchant  
believes in the  
open display  
of goods.



Have  
Every  
Section A  
Display  
Case

### WRAP COMB HONEY AND KEEP IT CLEAN

DISPLAY 'O Wrappers are the only mechanical wrappers on the market; require sealing on one end only. Automatic machines have done three-fourths of the work for you! Can be hand wrapped three times as fast as flat wrapper. For quantity work use our machine.

The cellophane used in DISPLAY 'O WRAPPERS is 50% HEAVIER than the cellophane used in competitive wrappers. Strength is an important feature of a GOOD wrapper.

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

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

### COMB HONEY PACKAGING MACHINE

The only practical comb honey packaging machine on the market. Manufactured to last a life time. Price \$8.75 prepaid to any address.

## GLASS JARS

The lowest prices in history.

Size	Packed	Price with caps
5 oz.	24	\$ .70
8 oz.	24	.75
16 oz.	24	1.00
3 lb.	12	.75

Glass priced F.O.B. Oconomowoc--24 hour service

## Special Prices

FOR

### 30 DAYS ONLY !

Sixty pound cans, two to the case, 40c per case. Used once, and in every way like new cans and cases. This price good for 30 days only to reduce our stocks. Here is a chance to save some money!

## 5 POUND PAIS

Pack your five pound pails to meet the demand of the Present day merchant and consumer

	Price
5 lb. pails, packed in cases of six	.....\$ .55
Ten cases	.....50.00
One hundred cases	.....50.00
Empty cases for 6 five lb. pails,	
Ten cases	.....1.50
One hundred cases	.....13.50

F.O.B. Oconomowoc--24 hr. service.

## C. W. AEPLER COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers and Jobbers

OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VIII

JANUARY, 1931

Number 1

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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## OFFICERS

President.....	A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
Vice-President.....	Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
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Secretary.....	H. F. Wilson, Madison
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G. J. Lengst.....	Prairie du Chien
Edw. Hassinger, Jr.....	Greenville
C. A. Wood.....	South Wayne

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## MORE ABOUT THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

We wish that every beekeeper might have been present at our convention to hear the many favorable comments concerning the American Honey Institute. There is no question but what the Institute is the finest working organization that has ever been developed for securing publicity on honey.

The Association voted \$100.00 from its treasury, and the Secretary was instructed to take the matter up with each local association to see if they would not start a contribution which might be continued each year, in helping to make it possible for the Institute to carry on a satisfactory program for honey publicity.

We are glad to record that Mrs. C. A. Wood, former Chairman of the Educational Committee, was the first person to volunteer a contribution through the Association for the 1931

program of the American Honey Institute.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE 52ND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Park Hotel—Madison, Wis., Dec., 4 and 5, 1930

While the attendance at the convention was not large, a most satisfactory meeting was held December 4 and 5, at the Park Hotel at Madison. The program was exceptionally good, from start to finish, and we are indebted to Mr. E. R. Root, Mr. O. A. Lende, Miss Malitta Fischer, Mr. Lewis Parks, and many others, for their excellent addresses which did so much to make our program interesting.

We were very fortunate in being allowed the use of a large window display room, on the Capitol Square, by the Park Hotel. A bee and honey



exhibit and samples of honey cakes, candies and cookies were displayed. Miss Fischer and Mrs. Josephine Barron, the local Kitchenaid representative, were there from morning until night, answering questions, demonstrating the uses of honey, handing out samples of honey cookery, and recipes. They were swamped with requests for material.

In connection with this exhibit, we wish to thank Miss Fischer for her assistance and demonstrations, Mrs. Barron for her very kind help and the use of the Kitchenaid, Mr. Marvin for arranging the exhibit, Mr. Borsuk of the Kellogg Company for material used in the demonstrations, and Messrs. Sam Post and G. M. Ranum for their co-operation in furnishing honey for the exhibit.

Through the kindness of the management of the Park Hotel, and those in charge of the programs at Radio Station WISJ, Madison, we were able to arrange a broadcast Thursday evening in connection with the banquet. We hope that many of our members were able to listen in on the program to hear the Volesky Orchestra; Mr. Volesky is a beekeeper at Allenton, Wis., and he and his family comprise this orchestra. The radio program lasted from 8:00 until 8:30, and during this time a radio with loudspeaker was used to bring this program to those present at the banquet. In this same broadcast, Miss Fischer addressed the radio audience on "Honey and Its Use in Holiday Menus."

Miss Fischer's broadcast stimulated much interest in honey, for the day following a very large number of local ladies called at the Park Hotel to see how honey might be used in cooking and to receive honey recipes. The orchestra was a grand success, and the music was enjoyed equally by the beekeepers and the radio audience.

The Board of Managers met Wednesday evening, December 3, at 7:30 at the Park Hotel Madison. Accredited delegates present were I. C. Painter, Cornelius Meyer, Ivan Whiting, George Lengst, A. L. Kleeber, E. W. Puhl, Paul Blumer and C. A. Wood. Others present were C. D. Adams, James Gwin, A. H. Seefeldt, H. F. Wilson and Miss Weidenkopf.

The following recommendations were passed, to be referred to the convention at its regular business session—

1. The board of Managers recommends that \$100.00 be donated to the American Honey Institute for 1931, by the State Association.
2. The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association ask Mr. Hatch of the Extension Department to provide an extension man in the Department of Economic Entomology for beekeeping extension.
3. The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association accept Mr. Aeppler's offer on glass jars for the coming year unless the offer of Jewett & Sherman seems to be the most advantageous to the Association.
4. The Board of Managers recommends that power be given to the officers of the Association to arrange the time of the meeting, to conform with the group meetings of other states, in such a way as to secure a program, even though the dates be set for November.
5. The Board of Managers recommends that a delegate be sent to the convention of the American Honey Producers League at Toronto, if the Executive Committee decides that this can be done without too great an expense to the Association.
6. The Board of Managers recommends that the Executive Com-

mittee be empowered to draw up a resolution requesting a better coordination of the bee culture work in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and also that an appropriation be requested which will provide for two extension or field agents in beekeeping, these agents to be under the supervision of the Bee Culture Laboratory, or of the States Relations Service, or like departments.

7. The Board of Managers recommends that the Association continue the publishing of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."
8. The Board of Managers recommends that a committee be appointed to confer with the Apiary Inspection officers for the purpose of working out a program for the control and eradication of bee diseases in Wisconsin.

The Board of Managers met again at 5 o'clock Thursday, Dec. 4; those present were Miss Clara Jones, Cornelius Meyer, C. A. Wood, S. J. Riesterer, Ivan Whiting, E. W. Puhl, G. J. Lengst, A. H. Seefeldt and H. F. Wilson.

The following recommendations were passed:

9. The Board of Managers recommends that the Association continue its affiliation with the American Honey Producers League.
10. The Board of Managers recommends that the Association contribute \$50.00 to the Association Educational Committee for popularizing honey.

#### THURSDAY MORNING

Registration, payment of dues, and social meeting started about 8 o'clock, and lasted until the meeting was called to order at 10:00 o'clock by President Seefeldt.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved as read.

Prof. Wilson then read the Secretary's report for the past year; the report was accepted as read, subject to the approval of the Auditing Committee.

Mr. Matzke, Treasurer of the Association, then read his report, which was approved by the convention and referred to the Auditing Committee.

Mr. James Gwin, Chairman of the Label and Lithographed Pail Committee, was called upon for his report. Mr. Gwin gave an account of the label situation, stating that a new stock of labels had just been made up; the rest of the report was contained in the Secretary's report, as to number of labels sold, number of lithographed pails sold, etc. Mr. Gwin's report was accepted by the convention.

Miss Clara G. Jones, Chairman of the Educational Committee, then read her report; Miss Jones and her committee are to be congratulated upon the work accomplished during the past year. (Miss Jones' report will be contained in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping.") Miss Jones' report was accepted by the convention.

Mr. C. D. Adams, Chairman, of the World's Fair Committee, when called upon for a report, said that he had been giving the matter his attention, but that under the present circumstances and unsettled conditions, it had been impossible to accomplish anything definite. Mr. Adams' report was accepted by the convention.

President Seefeldt then appointed the following committees—

#### RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

G. J. Lengst, Chairman,  
Miss Clara Jones,  
E. W. Puhl

#### AUDITING COMMITTEE

C. A. Wood, Chairman  
S. J. Riesterer  
Cornelius Meyer

The report of the Board of Managers was then read and accepted, and the recommendations were referred to the regular business session for action.

The morning session adjourned at 11:30 A.M., with an attendance of about 40.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The meeting was called to order by the President at 1:45 P.M.

Following announcements, Mr. Seefeldt read his address, which will appear in the next issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

Prof. Wilson then presented a financial report of the Miller Memorial Library; he also gave a report of the number of bee journals from each country present in the Library.

Following a ten minute recess, Mr. George Marvin, of the University of Wisconsin Beekeeping Department, presented a paper on "A Report of New Observations from the Experiment Station Honey Laboratory." (An article on "The Effect of Temperature on Honey in Storage" was printed in the December number which covers this discussion.)

Mr. James Gwin, of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Madison, presented a paper on "Department of Agriculture and Markets Marketing Program." (This paper will be printed in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping.")

A paper on "Beekeeping Conditions in Northern Europe" was then presented by Mr. M. Haydak, Prag, Czechoslovakia, who is taking graduate work in beekeeping at the University of Wisconsin.

(To Be Continued in February Issue)

#### THANK YOU

I wish to thank the members of the Association for the lovely purse presented to me during the Association convention. It is very nice indeed, and I shall especially value it for

having come from my beekeeping friends in Wisconsin.

ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

#### AMERICAN HONEY

#### PRODUCERS' LEAGUE

Plans are shaping up nicely for the coming meeting of the League to be held in Toronto, February 10-12, 1931. The progress already made towards building the program for this meeting is in itself an indication that no beekeeper can afford to miss being in attendance. Subjects of vital interest to the industry, having to do largely with recent research in honey, honey marketing, and recent studies on other phases of beekeeping, have found a place in this program.

Prominent leaders in the field are being secured to take part in the talks and discussions which will feature the three-day session of the convention. Already several well known authorities have been secured and a few more are to be heard from before the program is ready for announcement.

The committee in charge of local arrangements has announced that the Royal York Hotel in Toronto will be the official headquarters. This hotel will provide adequate accommodation for the meetings, the exhibit, and the delegates. Beekeepers have shown much interest in this coming convention and, from present indications, there will be a fine attendance, both from the United States and Canada.

An exhibit which will reflect the present method involved in preparing honey for the Canadian market is being planned as one of the side-lights of the meeting. It will include the various types of honey containers on the market, in addition to a large central display of honey, and will be staged in one of the exhibition rooms of the Royal York Hotel. The Director of the American Honey Institute will hold a meeting on Monday, February 9th,

and, in connection with the League convention will be held a meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers Association and of the Apiary Inspectors of America.

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### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

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Little did I realize when I attended the convention of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, for the first time in 1917, that some day I might be called upon to deliver the President's Address. The aim and purpose of the organization made a favorable impression upon me, and since my initial attendance it has been my pleasure to attend every annual meeting but one. The problems that confront this association today are but little different from those that confronted it in past years. Truly many of the minor problems with which the convention wrangled in former years have been solved, but the big problems confronting the beekeeper are still with us, and bid fair to be with us for many years in the future.

We are now passing through one of the critical periods in history. We are constantly witnessing the downfall and bankruptcy of many industries and organizations. Our State Association has successfully survived this crisis and is in a better condition today, than it has ever been before to render service to the beekeepers. During the past year the mercantile business done by our organization has amounted to nearly \$4,000. The profits from this business and the annual dues together with other minor income are used solely to further the interests of the Wisconsin Beekeeper. With it are defrayed the running expense of the association and of publishing "Wisconsin Beekeeping," the official paper of the association. Contributions are also made to the American Honey Institute and to the Miller Memorial Li-

brary While most state organizations depend upon state aid for their administrations, the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association has financed its own activities. We may justly feel proud of this achievement.

We have come to this convention not to review the past or merely to enjoy ourselves, but to devise plans whereby we may promote the educational work of this association. We have an important duty to perform here. We not only represent those members who have been unable to attend, but also all of the beekeepers in the state. Plans and recommendations laid down by this convention affect them as well as the members of our association. Hence, it is our duty to thoroughly and without bias consider and offer such recommendations and solutions that will best further beekeeping as an important Badger State industry.

Let us first consider apiary inspection. Back in 1919 this association was instrumental in securing the passage of the present apiary inspection law. It immediately received the wholehearted support of the beekeepers. In recent years the Apiary Inspection Department of Wisconsin and other States advocated the destroying of diseased colonies. This met with considerable opposition from beekeepers who favored the treating method. This opposition was carried to the courts and to the bee journals and given an airing. Beekeepers prevailed upon State Inspectors to refrain from taking part in the controversy as they felt that publicity about bee diseases would prove harmful to the honey market. Records in the office of our State Entomologist prove that treating of infected colonies is impractical in an area clean-up campaign. The Association of Apiary Inspectors of America assembled at Sioux City, Iowa adopted resolutions indorsing the

destroying method, and all States represented were advocating it. The eight years that I have inspected bees for the State Wisconsin have given me ample proof that successful eradication of bee diseases can only be accomplished by eliminating all possible sources of infection as quickly as possible by the fire method.

It is highly important that effective steps be taken to eradicate American foul brood, for the day may not be far away when it will be impossible to sell honey from an infected apiary. France is already requiring a certificate of origin and non-infection with all imported honey since July 3, of the present year.

If the inspection work is to be carried out effectively and economically in the State, every member of the Association should go on record favoring drastic steps in the eradication of bee diseases wherever it is found regardless of the size of the apiary.

Beekeepers have planned for years how a fund might be raised for advertising purposes. No satisfactory plan has ever been devised, but who would have thought that others would advertise for us. The American Honey Institute is a real honest to goodness gift to the beekeepers from the Bee Industries Association of America. No other agency has done as much to further the interests of the American Beekeeping industry. Beekeepers have derived more benefits from this Institute conducted under the able direction of Dr. Barnard and the efficient services of Miss Fischer; than they would have secured had the bee industries spent many times the cost of maintaining the Honey Institute for direct advertising. The Institute has found innumerable ways of using honey in various food combinations and proving its value as a health food. It has also been unusually successful in bringing this information before the

public. Honey consumption is bound to increase, if the Institute is provided with ample funds to carry on and expand the splendid work it is doing all over the country. Wisconsin beekeepers appreciate the American Honey Institute and its service, and we pledge our moral and financial support both as an association and as individuals.

The Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, has been a real friend to beekeepers. It is not a selfish interest that has prompted them to boost honey. It was the honest conviction of Mr. Kellogg that honey had a real health value. The Kellogg Company is the largest food advertiser in newspapers today, and they have estimated that honey has been mentioned nearly twenty million times per day in their advertisements and promotion material, which includes cartons and circulars. If one could measure in dollars and cents the advertising value this company has given to honey, the amount involved would be no small sum.

The Kellogg Company is doing more. Their Home Economics Department at their demonstrations never fails to tell people of the healthfulness and deliciousness of honey when served with cereals. They have also prepared booklets featuring honey and have sent them free of charge to beekeepers on request. This cooperative advertising is highly valuable to the honey producer and has given his product much additional free publicity.

After taking into consideration the help that is given the honey industry by the Honey Institute, the Kellogg Company and other food producing concerns; it would seem that we should not have a marketing problem. We have however a peculiar problem in the retail marketing of honey, which has caused us no end of trouble. It is a problem which will not be easily nor quickly solved. I doubt if we

will ever be able to solve it satisfactorily. But there is much that can be done to better conditions.

Beekeepers who wish to sell their honey on the retail market, should assume the responsibilities of the retailer. The consumer is entitled to more than just a pail of honey. That honey should be of good quality and flavor, and put up as he likes it. Modern times demand that the honey be stored and packed under absolute sanitary conditions. The retailer must be honest in his dealings and guarantee his product, and to be successful he must advertise. If you do not wish to assume those responsibilities you should in fairness to other beekeepers market your honey to wholesalers.

If beekeepers will insist upon placing inferior honey on the retail market, this association should take steps to stop such practices. The grading rules should be rigidly enforced; the inspections to be made at the apiary as well as in the stores. Rules and regulations should be adopted requiring proper facilities for the storing and packing of honey.

With the prominent place that honey is beginning to occupy among the foods of the nation, it is highly desirable that we be provided with correct market and crop reports. I have been informed that the Bureau of Crop Estimates has not been able to give us complete reports on honey because of insufficient funds to employ the necessary help needed to collect such data. Beekeepers are entitled to accurate reports and should request the U. S. Department of Agriculture to provide them. Beekeepers should also pledge their cooperation to supply the needed data promptly and correctly when called upon.

It would be unfair not to mention the Miller Memorial Library. During the past year through the efforts of Professor Wilson, the Colonel Walker Library of England has been added to

the Miller Memorial Library making this the greatest library of its kind in the world. It deserves and should continue to receive our whole hearted support.

We may well look upon 1930 as a successful year for our association. The treasurer's books show a balance of approximately \$600.00. This fund could be increased by the addition of new members. Frequently Beekeepers are reluctant in joining because they do not realize what the association is doing for their welfare. Have we been loyal to the association by renewing our membership promptly and patronizing it and its advertisers? Have we taken pride in our membership and proved this pride by speaking a good word for the association and by using our influence to have other beekeepers join?

A word of appreciation for those who have furthered the cause of this association during the past year may be justly mentioned at this time. Prof. Wilson has worked untiringly for the welfare of the association in spite of the fact that his work at the University is demanding more and more of his time. We owe Prof. Wilson a great debt of appreciation for the editing of "Wisconsin Beekeeping," for directing the chautauqua last summer, and for the secretarial work of the association. Let me thank all of the members who have cooperated so splendidly this year, especially my fellow officers, and the members of the various committees, and all who are helping in any way to make this convention a success.

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#### POSSIBLE NATIONAL MARK FOR ENGLISH HONEY

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The British Ministry of Agriculture has conducted a honey survey throughout the producing areas to ascertain whether the national mark can be applied to English honey. The

national mark is a brand or designation on the container that the contents are English produce. The use of such mark is voluntary and in some cases is carried along with established grades. It was reported that annual production of honey in England amounts to more than 1,000, and imports, chiefly from New Zealand, United States and British West Indies aggregate over 3,000 tons each year. The principal honey-producing centers are in East Anglia, Devonshire, Somerset and Sussex.

(Mr. Alfred Nutting, Clerk, Consulate-General, London, October 28, 1930.)

### BEEKEEPING IN CHINA

In general the progress of bee raising in China has been slow but the introduction of Western methods of beekeeping has made the industry quite profitable in some sections of the country, particularly in Manchuria and North China. It is reported that in Manchuria 518,000 pounds of honey were produced in 1927 by a total of 18,900 hives. In the vicinity of Peiping several bee farms using modern methods have been started. Experiments have been conducted with both Chinese and Italian bees and according to the results thus obtained a swarm of the Chinese breed produces usually from 65 to 135 pounds, while Italian bees can turn out approximately 40 per cent more if managed properly. A limited amount of educational propaganda has also been disseminated in China on bee raising and in some instances students have been trained in modern methods of bee-keeping.

Bees are imported largely from Japan and the United States. Native honey produced in Central China is brought to Shanghai and a portion is transhipped to other provinces where there

is a shortage and is used for medicines.

Bee culture in China depends to a large extent upon the "travelling quality" of the bees, since they are transported from one section of the country to the other for feeding during the different seasons of the year.

(Assistant Commercial Attache A. Bland Calder, Shanghai, October 27, 1930.)

### CORN SUGAR

We notice in a recent edition of the "Chicago Tribune" that Secretary Hyde has signed the regulation permitting corn sugar to be used without stating on the label that any substance may contain corn sugar.

Just what effect this will have on the honey industry remains to be seen. I am afraid that there is nothing our beekeepers can do about it at present.

### HONEY COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN JAMAICA

A conference was held recently in Jamaica, for the purpose of organizing the local Beekeeper's Association and secure a government loan which would enable the beekeepers to erect a modern plant for the extraction of honey.

(American Consul Paul C. Squire, Wingston, October 11, 1930.)

## Vitex "Negundo Incisa"

The only vitex listed by the Department of Agriculture as a producer of Nectar. Trees—24 to 36 inches 50c per tree prepaid.

**JOE STALLSMITH**  
**GALENA, KANSAS**

DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL BEEKEEPING LIBRARY  
AUSTRIA (continued from page 120)

- DER TIERZUCHTER. Osterr.—Ungar. Central-Organ für Kleintierzucht. Wien. 4°. About 1895-1898. Said to contain matter about bees.  
M.M.L. wanting all numbers containing bee literature.
- TIROLER-VORALBERGER BIENEN-ZEITUNG. Organ des Landesverbandes für Bienenzucht in Tirol-Gegrundet 1892. 72 Zweigvereine und des Voralberger Imkerbandes, 52 Zweigvereine Fachorgan des Österr. Imkerbandes. (Monthly). 8°. Innsbruck. Vol. 1-19, 1912-1930.  
M.M.L. Vol. 1-4; 7-19.  
Wanting Vol. 5-6.
- BIENEN VATER. M.M.L. has received the wanting volumes of this journal and the file is now complete.

AUSTRALIA

- (THE QUEENSLAND) APICULTURAL JOURNAL. Official organ of the Queensland Beekeepers Association (Quarterly 8°, Brisbane, Vol. 1-2, Oct. 1916-April 1921. One volume covers three years.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1, nos. 2-12; v. 2, 2-6.  
Wanting Vol. 1, no. 1, v. 2, no. 1 and continuation after v. 2, no. 6.
- THE AUSTRALIAN BEE BULLETIN. A monthly Journal devoted to beekeeping (Monthly) 8° West Maitland, N.S.W. Vol. 1, no. 1 April 1892, v. 20, no. 7, 1911, and then united with the Australasian Beekeeper.  
M.M.L. Vol. 2-20.  
Wanting Vol. 1, v. 4, no. 44 for Nov. 1895, v. 5, no. 10 for Jan. 1897; v. 6, nos. 4-12, 1897-1898, v. 7, nos. 5-12, 1898-1899.
- AUSTRALIAN BEE JOURNAL. Issued by the Victorian Beekeepers Association (Monthly) 8°. Melbourne. Was Victorian Bee Journal from Vol. 1, 1918 to v. 11, no. 6, June 1930.  
M.M.L. Vol. 1-11.
- THE AUSTRALIAN BEEKEEPERS REVIEW. (Monthly) 8°. Cave Creek, near Orange, N.S.W. Vol. 1, nos. 1-5?  
M.M.L. Vol. 1, nos. 1 & 5.  
Wanting Vol. 1, nos. 2-4 and continuation after no. 5.
- THE AUSTRALASIAN BEEKEEPER. A journal devoted to bees and honey, and the beekeepers interests. (Monthly) 8°. West Maitland, N.S.W. Vol. 1, July 1899—v. 31, June, 1930.  
M.M.L. Vol. 1-31.  
Absorbed Australian Bee Bulletin Oct. 1911.
- THE AUSTRALIAN BEEKEEPERS JOURNAL (monthly) 8°, Melbourne,  
M.M.L. Vol. 1-2, Dec. 1885-June 1888.  
Wanting continuation.
- THE COMMONWEALTH BEEKEEPER. About 1900-1908?  
M.M.L. wanting complete file.
- THE FEDERAL INDEPENDANT BEEKEEPER. (Monthly) 8°. Melbourne Vol. 1-2, Aug. 1908-June 1909?  
M.M.L. Vol. 1, nos. 1-4, 6-8, 10-11; v. 2, nos. 13 & 17-19.  
Wanting Vol. 1, nos. 5, 9 & 12, v. 2, nos. 14-16 and continuation after no. 19.



THE NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN BEE JOURNAL. (see New Zealand) VICTORIAN BEE JOURNAL. With Vol. 11, no. 7, July 1930, name changed to Australian Bee Journal.

## BELGIUM

L'ABEILLE ET SA CULTURE. Bulletin mensuel de la Fédération d'Apiculture de Coudroz et Hesbaye—(monthly) 8°. Huy. Année 10-1902, added "et la Fédération Apicole Luxumbourgeoise," and année 13, "et da la Societe (Les Apiculteurs de la Semois)" Combined with L'Apiculteur Dec. issue 1912 to form L'Apiculture Rationelle—see p. 246.

Revised 1922 as 2nd ser., Année 31. T. XXI.

Vol. 1-20, 1893-1922; 21-26, 1922-1927.

M.M.L. Vol. 6-26.

Wanting Vol. 1-5; v. 6, nos. 1, 7, 10-12; v. 7, nos. 2 & 11; v. 8, no. 10; v. 9, no. 1.

L'APICULTEUR BELGE. Bulletin de l'Union Apicole du Hainaut Brabant et extensions (monthly) 8°. Renaix. Vol. 1-14? Jan. 1899-Dec. 1912? In Jan. 1913, united with L'Abeille et Sa Culture and Le Progress Apicole under the Title "L'Apiculture Rationelle."

M.M.L. Vol. 2, no. 12, Dec. 1900.

Wanting complete file.

L'APICULTURE BELGE. Remplacant (L'Apiculture Rationelle) (Monthly) 8°. Mont-sur-Marchienne. Vol. 1-3, 1928-1930.

L'APICULTURE RATIONELLE, et l'utilisation des produits du Rucher. Organe de la Federation des Sociétés D'Apiculture de la Wallonie. (En Remplacement de L'Abeille et Sa Culture, de L'Apiculteur Belge, et du Progress Apicol.)\* (Monthly) 8° Huy. Vol. 1-2, 1913-1914, v. 3-11, 1919-1927

M.M.L. Vol. 1-11.

Wanting Vol. 4, no. 5, 1920.

DIE BIE Maandelijsch Tijdschrift der Bieentelers Van Belgie en Nederland. (Monthly) 8°. Brecht. Vol. 1-17, 1889-1905.

M.M.L. Vol. 1-14, 16-17

Wanting Vol 15; v. 16, nos. 1-10; v. 17, no. 7

DE BIEENVRIEND. Maandschrift van den Bond der Bieentelers van Brabant en Omtrek orgaan den Vereeniging van de Bieentelers der Beide Vlaanderen (monthly) 8°. Leuven, Vol. 1-20, 1891-1910 Began in 1890 as "Bulletin der Samenmerkende Maatschappij Bieenteelt van Het Kanton Leuven. Pub. in French and Flemish. United with De Kempische Bieman, March, 1911 to form Maanblad Van den Vlaamschen Bienbond.

M.M.L. Vol. 1-20.

Wanting Vol. 1, no. 7

DE KEMPISCHE BIEMAN. Maandschrift Orgaan Van de Kempische Biemaatschappij. (monthly) 8°. Hoogstraten. Vol. 1-8, no. 2, 1904-Feb. 1911, when it was united with De Bienenvriend to form the Maanblad van den Vlaamschen Bienbond.

M.M.L. Vol. 1-8.

MAANBLAD VAN DEN VLAAMSCHEN BIEENBOND. (monthly) 8°. Hasselt. Vol. 1-4, no. 8, March 1911-Aug. 1914, v. 5-16, May 1919-Dec. 1930. (Began as a continuation of De Bieenvriend and De Kempische Bieman which were united under the above title, March 1911.) M.M.L. Vol. 1-16.

DE MANDELBIE. Orgaan der West-Vlaamische Bieentelers. (Monthly) 8° Rousselare. Vol. 1-16, no. 4, Oct. 1893-Jan. 1909 M.M.L. Vol 1-16. Wanting Vol. 1, nos. 11-12; v. 4, nos. 9-11; v. 12, no. 10; v. 15, nos. 10-11.

LE PROGRESS APICOLE. Organe de la Fédération Apicole du Hainaut et Extensions (monthly) 8°. Charleroi and Tamines. Vol. 1-22, Oct. 1890-Dec. 1912. Began in Oct. and ended in Sept., v. 22. Contains an extra double number ending in Dec. 1912. United with L'Apiculteur Belge and L'Abielle et Sa Culture to form L'Apiculture Rationelle. M.M.L. Vol. 1, 4-22. Wanting Vol. 2-3.

UCHER BELGE. Bulletin de la Société d'apiculture du Bassin de la Meuse. (monthly) 8°. Brux and Liege. Vol. 1-37, 1890-1930. Title for v. 1 & 2. "Bulletin de la Société d'apiculture du Bassin de la Meuse." Not printed from Sept. 1914 to April 1919—account of World War. M.M.L. Vol. 1-37. Wanting Vol. 26, no. 1—May 1919.

LE UCHER DE RAPPORT? About 1911?

DE VLAAMISCHE BIE Maandschrift Bieentelers van Vlaamsch Belgie Orgaan van den Bond der Bieentelers der beide Vlaanderen. (Monthly) 8°. Ninove. Vol. 1-3, 1907-1908. M.M.L. Vol. 1-3. Wanting Vol. 1, no. 1; v. 2, no. 2, v. 3, no. 2, 6-12 if printed.

## BRAZIL

BRASILIANISCHE BIENENPLEGE. Illustrierte Zeitschrift für die gesamte Bienenzucht Brasiliens mit einem anhang über Gartenbau, Landwirtschaft und geflügelzucht. (Monthly) 8° Taquary. Vol. 1-15? 1898-1911? v. 12 mis-numbered 13 and then followed by 14 and 15. M.M.L. Vol. 3-8, 11-15.

Wanting Vol. 1-2; v. 3, no. 5 & 6 for Jan.-Feb.; v. 4, no. 4 for April, v. 7, no. 1 for Jan., v. 9-10; v. 15, nos. 2-7, 10-12 and continuation.

REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE APICULTURA. Organ official da Sociedade brasileira de Apicultura. (Monthly) 8° Rio de Janeiro. Vol. 1-2, no. 4-5. Aug. 1922-April-May, 1923. M.M.L. wanting complete file.

DER LANDWIRT. Illustrierte Zeitschrift für Landwirtschaft, Viehzucht, Obst- und Gartenbau, Geflügel- und Bienenzucht. (Monthly) 2° Porte Alegre. A continuation of "Brasilianische Bienenpflege." No volume nos. given. M.M.L. 1925-1930. Wanting all vols. prior to 1925. June 1925 and Nov., Dec. 1927.

## BULGARIA

- PCHELA (Apiculture) (Monthly) 8° Sofia. Organ na Bulgarskata Pchelar-ska Kooper-Satsiia "Nektar" (Bulgarian Beekeepers Cooperative Association. "Nektar").  
M.M.L. Vol. 18-23, 1923-1930.  
Wanting Vol. 1-17, v. 21, no. 1 for Jan. 1928.

## CHILE

- EL APICULTOR CHILENO. Revista Mensuel Dedicada exclusivamente al estudio de los abejas y al desarraool de la apicultura eu Chile.  
M.M.L. Vol. 1, no. 6, Nov. 1897.  
Wanting complete file.
- CHILE APICOLA. Organo oficial de la Asociacion Chilena de Apicultores. Anno 1, 1929.  
M. M. L. wanting complete file.
- REVISTA CHILENA DE APICULTURA ENTOMOLOGIA APLICADA ARBORICULTURA FRUTAL. 1928-1929.  
M.M.L. wanting complete file

## CHINA

- THE NORTH CHINA BEEKEEPER. (Monthly) 8° Peking  
M.M.L. one volume of 12 nos. 1926.

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

- DER BIENENVATER AUS BOHMEN. Monatschrift für bienenzucht Zugleich Vereinsblatt des Landesvereines zur hebung der bienenzucht Böhmens (Monthly) 8°. Prag-Tetchen Vol. 1-28, 1875-1902. Oct. 1902, united with Der Deutscher Imker Aus Böhmen.  
M.M.L. Vol. 1-5, 7-28  
Wanting Vol. 6, 1880.
- DER BIENENWIRT. Landesverein Deutscher Bienenwirte in Bohmen (Monthly) 8°. Brux, Vol. 1-3, 1922-1924  
M.M.L. Vol. 1-3  
Wanting Vol. 4 on if printed.
- BIENENWIRTSCHAFTLICHE MITTHEILUNGEN AUS BOHMEN. Mahren und Schlesien. Marisch-Weibkirchen 8°. Vol. 1, 1881.  
M.M.L. wanting complete file.
- CESKA VCELA, Praha. Vol. 1, 1873, then united? with Vcelar, Vol 8 which became Cesky Vcelar, continuing the volume numbering of Vcelar.  
M.M.L. wanting a complete file.
- CESKA VCELAR. Zemskeno Ustredi Spolku Vcelarskych Procechy. (Monthly) 4°. Praze. Vol. 1-64, 1867-1930 v. 1-7, title Vcelar  
M.M.L. Vol. 1-3; 19; 40; 46; 56; 59-64  
Wanting Vol. 4-18; 20-39; 41-45; 47-56, no. 12; 57-58.
- DER DEUTSCHER IMKER (AUS BOHMEN) Organ des Deutschen Reichsverbandes der Bienenzucht-Landes-vereinigungen in der Tschech Republic. (monthly) 8°. Prag. Oct. 1902 absorbed Der Bienenvater aus Bohmen.  
Vol. 1-43, 1888-1930  
M.M.L. Vol. 1-4; 6-28; 30-32; 34-43.  
Wanting Vol. 5; 29; 33.

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The kind WE use in our extensive Michigan Apiaries, where WE produce honey by the carload.

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Service guaranteed. Stock bred for honey-getting and gentleness. PRICES RIGHT. Let us name you prices on any quantity.

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8  $\frac{1}{16}$  7 sheets to the pound

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## GUS DITTMER COMPANY

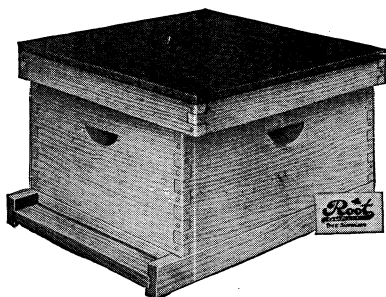
AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# NEW HIVES

Nail Them Up Now—Be Ready—Save Money

## NEW 1931 PRICES

Will be quoted those ordering  
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Root Metal-Cover Hive

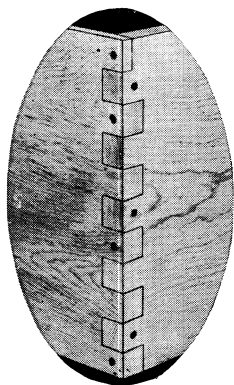
Winter is the time to get the new hives ready for spring. Make good use of your spare time. Order them in fives, knocked down, and nail them up now. Long-headed beekeepers do this every year.

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Highest Quality Material  
All Parts Perfect Fitting  
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You can't believe how much easier you will lift and carry Root Hives and Supers than any others made, all because of the new hand-hold being hollowed out below and cup up under above. It gives more room for the fingers and twice as good a grip. Easier to paint. Never holds water. It is a little GREAT BIG improvement. You will never want to buy a hive or super without this new hand-hold, once you have tried it.



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It's a Perfect Fit.

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They Last a Lifetime.

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

FEBRUARY, 1931

No. 2

## Bulletin Board

American Honey Producers' League Convention, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, Feb. 10-12.

Southern Beekeepers' Conference, Montgomery, Alabama, Feb. 18-19.

Watch your bees carefully during February and March, as they are quite likely to be short of stores.

When buying package bees, queens, and bee supplies, be sure to patronize "Wisconsin Beekeeping" advertisers.

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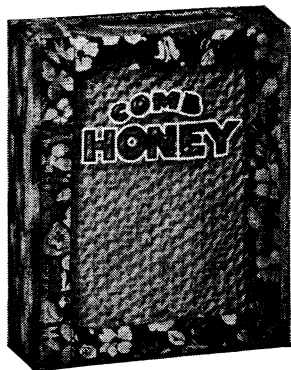
Picture of Bee and Honey Display at Convention

Dr. Charles C. Miller Memorial Beekeeping Library  
(Pages 7, 8, 9 and 10)

# HONEY PACKAGES

## Aeppler Display 'O Wrappers

The Modern  
Merchant  
believes in the  
open display  
of goods.



Have  
Every  
Section A  
Display  
Case

### WRAP COMB HONEY AND KEEP IT CLEAN

DISPLAY 'O Wrappers are the only mechanical wrappers on the market; require sealing on one end only. Automatic machines have done three-fourths of the work for you! Can be hand wrapped three times as fast as flat wrapper. For quantity work use our machine.

The cellophane used in DISPLAY 'O WRAPPERS is 50% HEAVIER than the cellophane used in competitive wrappers. Strength is an important feature of a GOOD wrapper.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	\$1.10	\$4.95	\$ 9.80
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	1.20	5.40	10.70
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**All transportation charges prepaid** to any address in the U. S. and Canada. Sample wrapper sent prepaid for 5c to any address. Wrap comb honey and pack in corrugated cases at no greater cost.

### COMB HONEY PACKAGING MACHINE

The only practical comb honey packaging machine on the market. Manufactured to last a life time. Price \$8.75 prepaid to any address.

## GLASS JARS

The lowest prices in history.

Size	Packed	Price with caps
5 oz.	24	\$ .70
8 oz.	24	.75
16 oz.	24	1.00
3 lb.	12	.75

Glass priced F.O.B. Oconomowoc—24 hour service

### EXTRA SPECIAL FOR 30 DAYS ONLY

Sixty pound cans, two to the case, 40c per case. Used once, and in every way like new cans and cases. This price good for 30 days only to reduce our stocks. Here is a chance to save some money!

We will accept extracted honey at the market price now or next summer in payment.

## WANTED

Extracted honey in all grades. Send samples and best price delivered at Oconomowoc.

## C. W. AEPLER COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers and Jobbers

OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

FEBRUARY, 1931

No. 2

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE CONVENTION

Our Canadian friends and fellow beekeepers extend to Wisconsin beekeepers an urgent invitation to meet with them at the League convention which will be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, February 10-12. Your Editor has several times attended beekeepers' meetings in Canada, and has never failed to meet with a very hearty welcome. We would like to recommend, therefore, to our Wisconsin beekeepers that if they plan any kind of a winter vacation, they attend the League meeting.

Beekeepers' associations should plan to be represented at the coming meeting of the American Honey Producers' League to be held at Toronto, February 10-12. Associations that are not as yet affiliated with the League are required to affiliate before their representative at the meeting is given authorization to vote or take other active part in the business sessions in behalf of the

association he represents. The appointed delegate should be provided with the necessary authorization by his association as this will be required by the committee on credentials at the time of the meeting.

The fourth annual honey exhibit, to be held in connection with the League convention in Toronto, should be a feature of great interest for the many delegates and visitors to the meeting. The exhibit is being planned to reflect the status of the industry and will be made up of entries from various parts of the United States and Canada. All exhibits and consignments of honey should be sent, charges prepaid to the Honey Exhibit Room, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, to arrive on or before February 9th. It is planned to award prizes, either in the form of cash or ribbons, according to the decision of the committee in charge. For full information write to Mr. G. L. Jarvis, Brantford, Ontario, Canada, who is chairman of the exhibit committee.



## MR. MARVIN GOES TO WASHINGTON

We are very sorry indeed to announce that Mr. Marvin has accepted a position with Mr. Hambleton in the U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory at Washington.

We regret having to let Mr. Marvin go, but he is going to a position that will give him much better opportunities for development in his line of work. I am sure that the members of our Association join with us in wishing him the greatest of success in his new position.

H. F. WILSON.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE 52nd ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

PARK HOTEL, MADISON, WIS.,  
DEC. 4 AND 5, 1930

*(Continued from page 4 of the January number)*

Mr. E. W. Puhl, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, in his talk on "How to Sell Honey," stressed the importance of attractive, clean packages. He said he believed that the man who produces a large crop of honey could well afford to employ a salesman to go out and sell his honey.

Mr. Puhl further stated that the largest consumers of honey are found among the laboring classes. And that he believed that honey demonstrations in local stores are of the greatest importance. He said that unless there is a state-wide series of demonstrations, home demonstrations may be unsatisfactory because they may bring in outside beekeepers who take advantage of the advertising and sell at reduced prices in order to get rid of their honey. This in turn breaks down the effect of demonstrations and may do more harm than good.

In speaking of the American Honey Institute, Mr. Puhl stated that the

question of maintenance for the Institute was brought before the Chippewa Valley Beekeepers' Association in November and this Association agreed to appropriate a definite sum of money for the maintenance of the Institute.

President Seefeldt then called upon Mr. E. R. Root of the A. I. Root Company for a few remarks. Mr. Root passed around some new wax candles made from beeswax in the form of foundation, and explained their points of value over the ordinary type of solid candle. He also stressed the importance of clean packages for honey and clean displays in grocery stores. After a few further remarks by Mr. Root, the meeting adjourned at 4:45, with an attendance of about 65.

### THURSDAY EVENING

The banquet was held at 6:30 p.m. in the Elizabethian Room of the Park Hotel. Doctor Robert L. Siebecker of Madison was the Toastmaster and demonstrated to the audience his ability as a diplomat and one of the reasons why he has made us an excellent Assistant Secretary of State.

Judging by the humor displayed in the entertainment which followed the banquet, one must be led to believe that honey not only sweetened those present but helped to develop a higher sense of humor. Among those who spoke were—Mr. E. R. Root, Mr. Noble Clark, Assistant Director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Mr. A. H. Seefeldt, Mr. I. C. Painter, Mr. O. A. Lende, Mr. C. W. Aeppler, Miss Fischer, Mr. James Gwin, and H. F. Wilson.

In appreciation of the splendid work which Miss Weidenkopf has been doing for the State Association, a lovely purse was presented to her by the members of the association.

One outstanding feature of the evening was the music furnished by the Volesky Orchestra of Allenton. A rather unique part of the entertain-

ment was the arrangement whereby the orchestra continued to entertain the beekeepers although the orchestra was broadcasting between 8 and 8:30 from the Studio of the State Journal Station. The music was broadcast to the banquet room through a radio installed for this purpose by the hotel. In between the musical program Miss Fischer gave a broadcast on "Honey, and its use in Holiday Menus." There were about 60 present.

#### FRIDAY MORNING

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

Prof. Wilson talked on "Facts and Theories in Wintering of Bees." He said that with our present knowledge of the winter habits of bees there is no reason why any beekeeper should not be able to continuously winter his bees with perfect success. He stressed the fact that with young bees and good stores bees would winter equally well in bee cellars and packed out-of-doors, under very adverse conditions.

Following the talk by Prof. Wilson Mr. Lewis Parks, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Honey Institute, told how the Institute had been organized by the Bee Industries Association for the promotion of publicity of honey. He explained in detail the organization of the Institute and how the project had grown until it is no longer possible to maintain the Institute with the funds available from the Bee Supply Dealers. He said more funds are necessary to continue the work that the American Honey Institute has already done. "We are going to get through this year with considerable difficulty, and I would hate to see the Institute compelled to curtail its services on account of the lack of funds. We have put a lot of time on the development of the Institute, but we have run up against a hard year and the beekeepers will have to help us if the Institute is to be continued. Anything that you

beekeepers can do for the Institute either directly or indirectly will be greatly appreciated."

Miss Malitta D. Fischer, Secretary of the American Honey Institute then explained that because Doctor Barnard could not be present she had taken his place to tell something of the work that had been done in securing a wide distribution of honey publicity. She explained that it was practically impossible to keep up with the requests that were now coming to the Institute office for all sorts of publicity material. She said she believed it was a little bit unfortunate that the Institute had made such rapid progress, for it was difficult to keep up with the program now in operation; and she stressed the fact that it would be necessary for the beekeepers to help.

She told of the important connections that Doctor Barnard had made and expressed hope that Doctor Barnard would be able to continue indefinitely as the leader; for all the important contacts that she had been able to make has been made through Doctor Barnard. She continued by telling that research workers at Washington had secured some evidence which would indicate that honey is alkaline in its reaction to the body and if this proves true, it should be a great boost for honey and indicated that recent discoveries had shown that the acid in honey is part lactic, part citric, etc.

"In Wisconsin 30 utility companies have written in and asked us for special material, and your Association should pass a vote of appreciation to the Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, for the development of extension work in behalf of the Institute."

"If honey ever had a place, it is with people who have disturbed digestions; it can be metabolized quickly and more easily than any other sugar; we have a big field with the hospitals."

"I am going to read to you the

names of the teachers in Wisconsin who have written into the Institute for material for their classes, and I am going to let you know how many pupils they have—

1 teacher from Mazomanie—about 20 pupils.

1 teacher from Milwaukee—350 pupils.

1 teacher from Watertown—90 pupils.

1 teacher from Mosinee—55 pupils.

1 teacher from Jefferson—30 pupils.

1 teacher from Milwaukee—325 pupils.

We do not have the facilities for securing a sufficient amount of material to answer all these demands; we would need extra stenographic help for mimeographing material to take care of these requests; we are unable to do so under the present plan. It is your problem, not ours. I hope that as time goes on, we can get little printed pamphlets.

When a teacher puts the material in the hands of the students, it isn't like giving them material at meetings. The students have a lesson in their class; they make up these things, and we know that at least 10% of those students are going to be sold on honey after they have used it. The women in Wisconsin who broadcast are interested in broadcasting honey material. The radio helps advertise honey; I know that the Institute is going ahead as fast as it can, and it is all because of Dr. Barnard, who has been a food authority for 25 years that we are getting the results we can."

"Every good business man has to set aside a certain amount for advertising; ½ cent a pound doesn't seem like a lot to spend for advertising. Anything you send at this particular time, whether it is honey or money, will be very helpful in keeping Dr. Barnard. The apple people are working very hard to get him. While he is heart and soul in honey, he has to

work hard for his living. Apples are just as good a food as honey, and if the apple people get Dr. Barnard it is our loss and their gain.

I hope that all of you will all come out and test some of the things that we are letting some of the other people taste. We want you to be enthusiastic about what we can do with honey, and then you can talk it up. It is important at this time that you get your honey suggestions before people who are making up gift boxes. Honey helps women to make up these combinations a month in advance.

It has been a pleasure to get back to Wisconsin at this time; it is always like coming home to come to Wisconsin."

*(Continued in March Issue)*

### Buzzes About Wisconsin

GEORGE E. MARVIN

Mr. Fred F. Heil of Wausau sends in the following article, translated from an 1878 issue of *Rhynische Bienen Kulture*. The lifetime of a bee is 42 days. The first 10 days are spent doing chores in the hive, the following 32 days are spent in the field. Bees have 6 generations in a year. Five generations work from May 1 to October 6. The 6th lives over winter.

A colony of 50,000 working bees can in normal seasons produce 100 pounds of surplus honey. The queen has to lay an average of 2,000 eggs per day from May 1 to October 6 to maintain the strength of the colony. That would make 300,000 bees in a season. It takes the lifetime of 3,000 bees to produce 1 pound of surplus honey and maintenance.

A colony of 85,000 working bees will gather a 150 pound surplus. The queen must lay 510,000 eggs in 155 days or an average of 3,290 eggs in 24 hours to maintain this strength.



Window Display at the Park Hotel, Madison, Wisconsin, During the Annual Convention.

I want to take this opportunity to say good-bye to my many beekeeping friends in Wisconsin, for February 1 will find me at the Bee Culture Laboratory at Washington, D. C. The five years that I have been here have been very pleasant and it is with deep regret that I leave. I hope the pleasant correspondence that I have had with the beekeepers will continue.

G. E. MARVIN.

### HONEY AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SUGAR IN ONTARIO WINE MANUFACTURE

To assist Ontario honey producers who are this year reported to be holding surplus stocks of honey, the Liquor Control Board of Ontario has asked the government to amend the provincial liquor act in order that honey may be substituted for sugar in the manufacture of native wines, according to reports. The proposal for an amendment was submitted to the Attorney-General after thorough tests were said to have convinced the Board that wine made from honey was of equal quality to that made from sugar.

More than a million pounds of surplus Ontario Honey Producers Cooperative, Limited, initiated action to permit honey to be substituted for imported sugars. The question was discussed with Hon. T. J. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, who has given full sanction to the plan.

The manufacture of wine with honey as a sweetening agent is expected to increase production cost by approximately nine cents a gallon. The Liquor Control Board and individual manufacturers are planning to share this increase equally in order that retail prices will not be affected.

Press reports indicate that Canadian Wineries, Limited, have already purchased \$70,000 worth of

honey at the price of 7 cents a pound. Middlesex County honey producers foresee immediate benefits as result of the action of the Liquor Board.

In 1929, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 16,450,104 pounds of sugar, valued at \$658,841 were used by Canadian wineries. The industry's centered in Ontario where 41 of the 47 reporting plants are located.

(Assistant Trade Commissioner A. F. Peterson, Toronto, October 29, 1930.)

### HONEY TRADE IN TUNISIA

Commenting on the market in Tunisia for beekeeping equipment, American Vice Consul C. B. Beylard, at Tunis, states that organized beekeeping is not practiced in that territory. Exports of honey average 1,200 pounds a year, while annual imports are about 18,000 pounds. Production figures are not available and marketing is not on a systematic basis.—From Confectionery Foreign Trade News.

#### Package Bees, Queens and Orchard Packages

##### ALL ITALIAN STOCK

One customer reports 400 pounds from some of the packages shipped May 6. Get our hard-time prices.

**THE MANGHAM APIARIES**  
Mangham, La.

#### Package Bees and Queens

for spring delivery. If you are keeping bees for pleasure or profit you should write for our price list and learn about our new developed Strain of Italians. We have been selecting and building this bee for twelve years and here is the results. Practically non swarmers. Honey producers; prolific; gentle; big; healthy; yellow; pure; never been infested with disease of any kind.

**TAYLOR APIARIES**  
LUVERNE, ALA.

- DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL BEEKEEPING LIBRARY  
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (Continued from Page 12 of the January issue)
- DIE HONIG BIENE VON BRÜNN. Organ der Bienen-freunde Mährens, heraus-  
geben vom Mährischen Bienenzucht-vereine, (Monthly) 8°. Brünn. Vol.  
1-32, 1867-1898 and then changed to Mährische Biene.  
M.M.L. Vol. 3-32  
Wanting Vol. 1-2.
- JAHRESBERICHT DES VEREINES ZUR HEBUNG DER BIENZUCHT IN  
BOHMEN? JAHRES-BERICHT DER BIENZUCHT-SEKTION DER k. k. m-  
schl. Gesellschaft zur Beforderung des ackerbaues der natur-und Landes-  
kunde für das Bienenwirtschafts.  
M.M.L. 1865-1866.  
Wanting any additional vols.
- MAHRISCHE BIENE—A continuation of the Honig-Biene von Brunn.  
Vol. 1-2, 1899-1900.  
M.M.L. Vol. 1-2.
- ÖSTERREICHISCHE BIENEN-ZEITUNG. Allgemeines organ für Bienenzucht  
organ der Gesellschaft der Bienen-freunde in Böhmen, des Görkauer und  
Lustenauer Bienensuchtvereines. (Monthly) 8°. Prag.  
M.M.L. Vol. 1-1879  
Wanting additional vols.
- POKROKVY VCELAR. Kudrac, Viskov, Mahren. "Zemskehe Sdruzeni" ces  
sam Astatnych Spolku Vcelar. Vol. 1-8, 1913-1920?  
M.M.L. wanting complete file.
- PRAKTICKY RADECE VCELARU. Obrazkovy Casopsis Venovany Veskerym  
Zajmun Nazich Vcelaru V Cechash Na Morane, Ve Slezsku I Slovensku  
(Monthly) 8° Zizkov. Vol. 1-12, 1904-1915  
M.M.L. Vol. 5-8  
Wanting Vol. 1-4; 9-12
- PRAZSKA VCELA. Organ Vcelarskeho Spolku Pro Cechy A Vcelarske Jed  
Noty V Pisku. (Monthly) 8°. Praze. Vol. 1-3, 1882-1884.  
M.M.L. Vol. 3.  
Wanting Vol. 1-2.
- VCELA CHRUDIMSKA, Chrudim Vol. 1-3, 1877-1879  
M.M.L. wanting complete file.
- VCELA BRUENSKA. Brno. Vol. 1-32, 1867-1898 and then changed to  
Vcela Moravska. v. 1 (33)  
M.M.L. wanting a complete file
- VCELA MORAVSKA. Semske Ustredi Pro Moravie Slezsko a Podkarpatskou  
Rus. Brno. Continuation of Vcela Brnska. Vol. 32-1898. Vol. 1 (33)  
—v. 63, 1899-1930.  
M.M.L. Vol. 43-44; 46; 48-63.  
Wanting Vol. 33-42; 45; 47
- VCELAR. Casopsis Venovany Zajmun a pokroku Ceskeho Vcelarstvi,  
(Monthly) 4° Praze. Vol. 1-7, 1867-1873. In 1874 united with Ceska  
Vcela and became Ceska Vcelar.  
M.M.L. Vol. 1-3  
Wanting Vol. 4-7

- VCELARSKE ROZHLEDY. Zemedelske Knihkupedvi. (monthly) 4°, Praze. Vol. 1-8, 1923-1930  
 M.M.L. Vol. 2-8  
 Wanting Vol. 1
- VYROCNI ZPRAVA VCELARSKEHO ODBORU C. K. M. Sl. Spolecnosti K Zvele-  
 beni orby Znalosti Prirody avlasti.  
 M.M.L. 1859-1863; 1866

## DENMARK

- BIAVLS-TIDEUDE. Maauedsblad for den danske Biavl. (Monthly) 4°  
 Kjobenhavn. Vol. 1-4, 1886-1889.  
 M.M.L. Vol. 1-4.
- BIEN, Et Landkonomisk Tidsskrift Omhandler især Biavl Og Kjerkaevl.  
 (monthly) 8°. Nyborg.  
 M.M.L. Vol. 1-18, 1886-1903  
 Wanting continuation if published
- DANSK BIALER—Tidende-Udgivet af Bestrelsen for Kjobenhavns Amts  
 Biavlerforening. (monthly) 8° Kjobenhavn.  
 M.M.L. Vol. 1-4, 1886-1889  
 Wanting continuation if published
- DE DANSKE BIVEN. (monthly) 8°. Kjobenhavn.  
 Vol. 1-2, 1860-1861?  
 M.M.L. wanting a complete file
- NORDISK TIDSSKRIFT FOR BIAVL. Kjobenhavn.  
 Vol. 1-2, 1864?  
 M.M.L. wanting complete file.
- PEDERSEN-BJERGAARD'S Fjerkrævels Binavrings-Tinende. (monthly) 8°.  
 Kjobenhavn.  
 M.M.L. Vol. 1-7, 1913-1919  
 A little on bees but not important.
- TIDSSKRIFT FOR BIAVL. Den Danske Biavls Tidende. (monthly) 8° Alder-  
 sleville, Roskilde.  
 Vol. 1-64, 1866-1930  
 M.M.L. Vol. 1-25; 30, 59-64  
 Wanting Vol. 26-29, v. 31-58

## EGYPT

- THE BEE KINGDOM. A monthly review of modern Bee Culture. Printed in  
 English and Arabic. (monthly) 8°. Cairo, A. Z. Abushady Ed. Vol. 1,  
 began Jan. 1930.  
 M.M.L. Vol. 1, nos. 1-2.

## ENGLAND

- BEE CHAT. A quarterly Review, 8°.  
 M.M.L. no. 1, 1898
- BEE CRAFT. Official journal of the Kent, Surrey, Yorkshire, Hampshire,  
 Herefordshire, Warwickshire, and Dorset Bee-Keepers Associations  
 (monthly) 8°, Rochester, Vol. 1-12, 1919-1930.  
 M.M.L. Vol. 1-12

THE BEEKEEPER. An independent monthly journal of Practical and Scientific Apiculture. (monthly) 8°, London.

M.M.L. Vol. 1, Oct. 1879 to Jan. 1880.

THE BEE MASTER, or Beekeepers Journal (Bi-monthly) afterwards monthly 8° Sheffield. Started by A Hallamshire Beekeeper. Edr., John Hewit to promote the introduction of "Punic" bees. One volume in two. May 1897, to July, 1898.

BEES. A journal devoted to up to date Beekeeping (monthly) 8° London

M.M.L. Vol. 1, Jan. 1902 to v. 2, no. 6, June 1903.

THE BEEKEEPERS RECORD (monthly) 8° London—Vol. 1-48, 1883-1930.

M.M.L. Vol. 1-48

THE BEE WORLD, An international monthly journal devoted to the progressive interests of modern bee culture. Pub. by the Apis Club (monthly) 4°.

Brockhill, London Road, Camberley, Surrey, Vol. 1-12, 1919-1930.

M.M.L. Vol. 1-12.

THE BRITISH BEE JOURNAL AND BEEKEEPERS ADVISER. (weekly) 4°

London Vol. 1-58, 1873-1930

M.M.L. Vol. 1-58

Vol. 1-10, monthly; 11-13, bi-monthly.

KENT BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

M.M.L. no. 1, Oct. 1893. A different cover but contents same as Beekeepers Record.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WESTERN APIARIAN SOCIETY, Rules and Transactions of Exeter. 1799-1809. Rules, 18 p.; Trans., 7 parts, 212 pp.

M.M.L. 1799-1809. Another set under the same title dated, 1900 to 1905, is cited as being in the Berlin Museum.

THE WELSH BEEKEEPER. The Carmarthenshire Beekeepers Association. (monthly) 8°. Ammanford, Wales. Vol. 1-5, no. 6-1923-June, 1927.

M.M.L. Vol. 1-5.

#### ESTHONIA

? AED. M. Reinik. Tartus (Obstbau und Bienen-Zucht).

M.M.L. wanting complete file.

#### FINNLAND

MEDDELANDEN FRAN FINLANDS BIODLARFORENING. R. Mickwitz Grankulla

Finland. No vols. given. There are in Finnland 2,000 beekeepers but only

350 members of the Association. Therefore, no regular publication.

M.M.L. nos. 1 to 16, 1917 to 1926.

Wanting continuation

MEHILAINEN. Jarwi Natti. Urjala. Suzzen Mehilaiischeitahain Giitto. Wanting a complete file.

#### FRANCE

The task of securing a complete record of the French bee journals is very difficult because the text of one or two journals has been used in numerous regional journals, with only a change in cover and title page. In some instances the first page or two of each number contains separate matter relating to the proceedings of the Society. According to P. Prieur, Editor of L'Apiculture Francaise, that publication has furnished the text for a considerable number



of these societies since its beginning. The manner in which the titles of these Societies have been listed also has caused difficulty in deciding what to use for a number of publications so that in the following lists there are probably several duplications.

The titles listed, have been taken from many sources and it is entirely possible that some of them do not represent publications. But a complete list is needed and the compiler hopes that if this list falls into the hands of anyone who can give additional titles or make corrections, the information will be supplied so that a complete and corrected list may be published later.

#### France

**L'ABEILLE.** Société de propagande d'Apiculture Rationnelle. Syndicat des apiculteurs de L'Aube. 8°. Troyes. Early records not available. Text same as L'Apiculture Francaise from 1902 to 1925 when text became the same as La France Apicole?

**L'AREILLE ALPINE** see Bulletin Société d'Apiculture de la Savoie.

**L'ABEILLE BOURBOUNAISE.** Same text as L'Apiculture Francaise?

**L'ABEILLE BOURGUIGNONNE.** Bulletin de la Société d'Apiculture de la Bourgogne. (Bi-monthly to July-Aug. 1914. Irreg. 1915-1918. Quarterly, 1919-1928.) 8°.

Sens-Joigny-Anne 1-44, 1885-1928?

M. M. L. 13-43.

Wanting Année 1-13, 1885-1897; 17, 1901, nos. 25 and 26, Année 43, 1927, no. 20 and continuation.

**L'ABEILLE DE L' AISNE.** Bulletin de la Societe d'Apiculture et D'Insectologie, Agricole Du Department de L'Aisne a Laon (Monthly) 8°. Vol. 1-23, 1892-1914.

M. M. L. Vol. 1—Notes from meetings, April to Oct. in No. 1, for Nov.-Dec. in No. 2, v 2, 3-12; v. 3, 1-2, 5-12; v. 4-10; v. 11, no. 1, 3-12; v. 12-23 no. 6, June 1914.

Wanting Vol. 2, nos. 1-2; v. 3 nos. 3-4; v. 11, no. 2.

**L'ABEILLE DE LA DROME.** Text same as L'Apiculture Francaise?

**L'ABEILLE DE L'EST.** Organe de la Société d'Apiculture de l'Est a Luneville. (Quarterly) 8°. Nancy (Barleduc)

Began as L'Abeille, "de l'est," added in no. 7, annee 6, 1896. Vol. 1-24, 1891-1914, July.

M. M. L. Année 6, nos. 5, 7-8; an. 7-8; an. 11, no. 28; an. 12, nos. 29, 30, 32; an. 13; an. 16-25.

Wanting An. 1-5; an. 6, no. 6; an. 9-11, no. 27; an.12, no. 31; an. 14-15.

**L'ABEILLE DE FRANCE.** Bulletin Commercial Mensuel de L'Apiculture Francaise. Edité par Le Syndicat National D'Apiculture. (Monthly) 4°. Paris. Année 1-11, ?-1930

M. M. L. Vol. 10-11.

Wanting Vol. 1-9.

**L'ABEILLE GASCONNE.** Text same as L'Apiculture Francaise?

**L'ABEILLE DE LA MARNE?**

**L'ABEILLE MERIDIONELLE,** Revue Mensuelle Illustree, organ de la Societe d'apiculture meridionelle. Text same as L'Apiculture Francaise. In 1925 same text as La France Apicole?

**PACKAGE BEES AND  
QUEENS  
LOWER PRICES  
HIGHER QUALITY  
PURE ITALIANS  
ANY QUANTITY  
EFFICIENT SERVICE  
AND SATISFACTION  
GUARANTEED**

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ant's Wired Non-Sag Foun-  
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Jesup, Ga.

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BEES,**

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**HIGHEST QUALITY BEES, BEST  
POSSIBLE SERVICE**

**NEW LOW PRICES FOR 1931**

Two Pound Combless Package with  
Queen, 3 to 14 for \$2.75, each; 15 to 49,  
\$2.50 each; 50 to 99, \$2.40 each; 100 or  
more \$2.25 each.

Larger sizes 75c each additional pound.  
Queenless packages 70c less.

Prices f. o. b. shipping point; prepaid  
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In 1930 we doubled our business, ship-  
ping over 4 tons of bees. Have prepar-  
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better service to customers. Note New  
Address.

**MORLEY PETTIT**

**ALBANY, GA.**

**Red River Valley Apiaries**

Located In Northeast Texas

**PACKAGE BEES  
and three banded Italian  
queens**

I am here to render you the best of  
service in producing **fine queens** and  
**healthy heavy packages**. Satisfied cus-  
tomers in 26 states and Canada is evi-  
dence. Out of 1,000 packages shipped  
last season I lost one half package. It  
will pay beekeepers and orchardists to  
get my prices before placing your order.  
Send for circular and prices. Reference:  
First National Bank, Paris, Texas.

**J. G. BRUNSON**  
Chicota, Texas

**IMPORTED THREE  
BANDED ITALIANS**

For thirteen years we have bred from  
the very best imported stock. They are  
very gentle and wonderful honey gath-  
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Two pound package	1	10	25
with Unt. queen	.....\$2.65	\$2.40	\$2.15

Three pound package			
with Unt. queen	..... 3.40	3.20	3.15

Untested queens	..... .85	.75	.70
-----------------	-----------	-----	-----

Let us quote you in larger lots.

**The V. R. Thagard Co.,**  
GREENVILLE, ALA.

**CLEAR VISION FOLDING WIRE  
BEE VEIL**

**folds flat when not in use, keeping  
clear vision**

Manufacturers of Bingham Bee Smokers, Junior and Uni-  
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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



**3 Banded Italians**

## **Package Bees**

**NUCLEI,**

**QUEENS**

**and**

## **ORCHARD PACKAGES**

Are you satisfied with average yields, or do you want to harvest bumper crops?

One customer reports 39,000 pounds from 105 colonies, some wintered over some packages bees, all headed with our queens.

Another averaged over 250 pounds from 35 colonies, mostly package bees shipped May 2nd. One of these packages stored 440 pounds.

Over 20 years with the bees. Write for prices. Let us quote you.

**The Crowville Apiaries**

**J. J. Scott, Prop.**

**WINNSBORO, LA., RT. 1**

## **SOUTHERN BEE FARM**

FOR SALE—Packages of pure Italian bees and queens for the season of 1931. I am now booking orders with 25% down, balance 10 days before shipping time. Shipping season starts April 1, if weather permits, and all bees are shipped with a nice frame of emerging brood and honey for feed in transit; also a health certificate is furnished with each shipment. Guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices as follows:

**A 2-lb. package with a young queen for \$2.25 each**

**A 3-lb. package with a young queen for \$3.00 each**

**A 4-lb. package with a young queen for \$4.00 each**

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

**JOHN ST. ROMAIN**

**Marksville, Louisiana**

## **JENSEN**

**Offers you**

## **PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS**

**at prices in keeping with the times.**

**Purely mated Queens.**

**Prompt shipment.**

**All Italian stock.**

**Safe arrival.**

**Full weights.**

**Complete satisfaction.**

**One 2 lb. Pkge. with Select Untested Queen \$2.50**

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**A postal brings our quantity prices, and early order discounts.**

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**Crawford, Miss.**

## Get Running's Bees

And Get Honey—They Satisfy  
Packages and Nuclei

The kind WE use in our extensive Michigan Apiaries, where WE produce honey by the carload.

### All Italian Stock

Service guaranteed. Stock bred for honey-getting and gentleness. PRICES RIGHT. Let us name you prices on any quantity.

**DAVID RUNNING**

**Filion, Mich.**

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### Classified Advertisements

SUNNYLAND Bees always please. Hustling Threeband Italians. Interesting prices.

Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Ala.

## LET'S PLAN AHEAD!

Now is the time to plan for the 1931 season. Let us figure with you on your requirements of SECTIONS, Hives, Frames Foundation, etc.

If you have not received your copy of our 1931 catalog, write for it today.

.....

**Aug. Lotz Co.**

Boyd, Wis.

## Gus Dittmer Company Speciality

**WORKING YOUR WAX INTO NON-SAG BROOD AND  
SUPER FOUNDATION FOR YOU FOR CASH**

Prices of wax are very low, and so of course will be on foundation. We do not however offer price as an inducement, but on merit only. Last two seasons have established and proven the merit of our claim for our NON-SAG BROOD FOUNDATION. For 1931 we submit the further improvement of making our Medium Brood two standard widths.

8  $\frac{1}{16}$  7 sheets to the pound

7  $\frac{3}{4}$  8 sheets to the pound

Write us for samples and prices

**GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# Lower Prices---

WITH  
**ROOT QUALITY**

(It's the Highest Quality Made)

in  
**1931**

**PRICES REDUCED**

ON

**Foundation, Hive Bodies,**

**Supers, Covers,**

**Frames, Bottom Boards,**

**Extractors, Tanks,**

**and Other Supplies.**

**OUR NEW LOWER PRICED 1931 CATALOG NOW  
READY FOR YOU**

**A. I. Root Co. of Chicago**  
223-240 W. Huron St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

**A. I. Root Co. of St. Paul**  
290 E. Sixth St.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

MARCH, 1931

No. 3

## Bulletin Board

WE HAVE JUST MADE UP A NEW LOT OF MIMEOGRAPHED HONEY RECIPES WHICH WE WILL BE GLAD TO SEND TO OUR MEMBERS WHO REQUEST THEM.

PLEASE SEND YOUR RENEWALS IN PROMPTLY WHEN THEY ARE DUE.

WHEN BUYING PACKAGE BEES, QUEENS AND BEE SUPPLIES, BE SURE TO PATRONIZE "WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING" ADVERTISERS.

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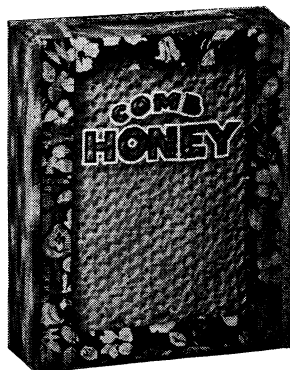
News Notes from the American Honey Institute

Dr. Charles C. Miller Memorial Beekeeping Library (Pages 11, 12, 13 and 14)

# HONEY PACKAGES

## Aeppler Display 'O Wrappers

The Modern  
Merchant  
believes in the  
open display  
of goods.



Have  
Every  
Section A  
Display  
Case

### WRAP COMB HONEY AND KEEP IT CLEAN

DISPLAY 'O Wrappers are the only mechanical wrappers on the market; require sealing on one end only. Automatic machines have done three-fourths of the work for you! Can be hand wrapped three times as fast as flat wrapper. For quantity work use our machine.

The cellophane used in DISPLAY 'O WRAPPERS is 50% HEAVIER than the cellophane used in competitive wrappers. Strength is an important feature of a GOOD wrapper.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	\$1.10	\$4.95	\$ 9.80
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	1.20	5.40	10.70
For $4 \times 5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ----	1.20	5.40	10.70

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

### COMB HONEY PACKAGING MACHINE

The only practical comb honey packaging machine on the market. Manufactured to last a life time. Price \$8.75 prepaid to any address.

## GLASS JARS

The lowest prices in history.

Size	Packed	Price with caps
5 oz.	24	\$ .70
8 oz.	24	.75
16 oz.	24	1.00
3 lb.	12	.75

Glass priced F.O.B. Oconomowoc—24 hour service

### EXTRA SPECIAL FOR 30 DAYS ONLY

Sixty pound cans, two to the case, 40c per case. Used once, and in every way like new cans and cases. This price good for 30 days only to reduce our stocks. Here is a chance to save some money!

We will accept extracted honey at the market price now or next summer in payment.

## WANTED

Extracted honey in all grades. Send samples and best price delivered at Oconomowoc.

## C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers and Jobbers

OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

MARCH, 1931

No. 3

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

I am sure that our Wisconsin beekeepers will be interested and very pleased to learn that Mr. James Gwin, our Honey Marketing Agent, was elected President of the American Honey Producer's League at the recent convention at Toronto, Canada, and that Professor V. G. Milum, formerly of Wisconsin and now at the University of Illinois, was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Other officers were Floyd J. Buck, Vice President, Walla Walla, Washington, and C. A. Reese, Columbus, Ohio, D. D. Stover, Tibbee Station, Miss., T. W. Burleson, Waxahachie, Texas, H. D. Rauchfuss, Worland, Wyoming, and W. A. Weir, Toronto, Canada, Directors.

## EDITOR

### NOTES FROM THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE

TORONTO, CANADA

FEB. 10-12

Professor J. A. Munro has sent us an account of the League meeting, and we regret that we do not have enough

space to include a full account of the papers presented at the meeting.

It is apparent that the program was a very fine one. Professor Munro's report reads—"That beekeepers everywhere are interested in having the latest information on honey and methods for improving conditions in the beekeeping industry was well illustrated at the annual meetings of the American Honey Producers' League and other related organizations held recently at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada. More than 200 delegates, representing the important beekeeping areas of Canada and the United States, were present to hear the program, which, according to the general consensus of opinion was the best in the history of the industry. Many were the valuable topics discussed at this convention.

A large exhibit featuring honey and beekeeping equipment arranged under the direction of G. L. Jarvis, Brantford, Ontario, proved one of the most popular side lights of the convention. The exhibit was located close to the



convention hall and was visited by all beekeepers and hundreds of other visitors during the week.

Throughout the convention, daily demonstrations on honey and its uses were given by Miss Malitta D. Fischer, Indianapolis, Miss Mary I. Barber Battle Creek, Michigan, and Miss Jessie M. Reed, Toronto. These demonstrations received a great deal of favorable comment.

The banquet and program of entertainment held the evening of February 11 at the close of the second day's session proved a most enjoyable feature of the convention. Dr. G. I. Christie, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, was Chairman of this program.

At the business sessions of the American Honey Producers' League, the American Honey Institute, the Apiary Inspectors of America, and the Ontario beekeepers, regular business was transacted and officers were elected for the coming year. One of the important steps taken was to change the Constitution by which Canada is now placed on an equal basis with the United States and makes the League truly international in scope.

It has been the custom for the past few years to choose one man for Honorary Life Membership in the League. This year, the members at the convention chose Dr. J. H. Merrill, of Raynham Center, Massachusetts, for this honor.

Officers of the American Honey Institute and Apiary Inspectors of America were re-elected."

Membership dues in the American Honey Producer's League remain at \$1.50 for the individual. This amount includes a year's subscription to any bee journal in the United States or Canada. We are also informed that the "Honey Producer" will be issued regularly each month, beginning prob-

ably with the April number, and that a year's subscription to this journal is also included in the yearly membership fee.

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The 1932 convention of the American Honey Producers' League will be held at Columbus, Ohio.

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Mr. Jos. Garre, Route 2, Box 63, a, Ringle, Wis., under date of Feb. 16th, writes—"Until now our bees in the cellar and also the ones packed out doors wintered well. It looks as though all the old bees died off before the colonies were put into the cellar, as there is not many dead bees on the floor at present. Just what our honey crop will be the coming season I cannot as yet determine. I don't believe that the clover has suffered much so far and we can look forward for the basswood trees to bloom this year as they have failed in this locality for two successive years. So all in all the outlook for a crop is optimistic.

As soon as the frost leaves the ground, we are prepared to erect a new modern bee cellar to be built out of hollow cement blocks. This cellar will hold about 150 colonies conveniently.

The honey market, although good all last fall, has been poor for sometime. We still have on hand about 2500 pounds of nice white clover honey, largely put up in 60 pound cans. If outsiders had not invaded our territories, we beekeepers up here would be, or nearly, sold out. Beekeepers from a long distance came in with big truck loads of honey time and time again during October and November, canvassing every house in the city of Wausau, nearby villages and the entire rural district. They sold their honey at a price which I am almost ashamed to mention. For the 10 pound pail, \$1.00 and \$4.50 for the 60 pound can. Why can't these

beemen be more brotherly and do the same thing as we had to do—work up a trade in their own localities instead of coming up here and ruining our good market with their, in some instances, inferior honey at starving prices. We beekeepers can serve our trade without outside help. If we cannot produce enough to supply trade, we buy more from larger apiaries. It is not necessary to give this nature's most healthful sweet away for almost nothing. If we do, the public will consider honey a less worthy product. I think a pail of nice white, clean clover honey is worth \$1.30 to \$1.40 in any locality in the State of Wisconsin, even at the present hard times. At \$1.00 per pail no profit can be secured in a region with medium bee pastures. Mr. Outside Beekeeper if you must come this way to dispose of your honey crop, please do a little more honest competing and sell at the price the beemen of this territory are used to selling for. In other words sell at a living price."

### REDUCED PRICES ON HONEY PAILS

We are glad to announce that an appreciable reduction can be made on the prices of plain pails and 60 pound cans so that our members can still secure them cheaper by ordering them through the secretary's office than by ordering them direct. You will note that our prices run only to 500 lots. We can make better prices if 1,000 or more pails are ordered.

#### *Plain Pails*

	5 lb. size		10 lb. Size
50	\$ 3.00	50	\$ 4.50
100	5.75	100	8.15
200	11.00	200	16.00
300	16.25	300	23.00
400	21.50	400	31.50
500	26.50	500	39.00

Price lists, with order blank, will be mailed out March first.

### AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

We have received several contributions from individual members and local organizations for the support of the American Honey Institute, and these are being listed below. The American Honey Institute has certainly proved itself a very valuable aid to the beekeeping industry, and deserves the support of the beekeeper.

Mrs. Viola Wood, South Wayne—\$1.00

Mr. Charles N. Roy, Sparta—\$1.00.  
Brown County Beekeepers' Ass'n.—\$10.00.

Door County Beekeepers' Ass'n.—\$5.00.

### Buzzes About Wisconsin

ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Under date of January 27, Mr. W. J. Finn, of Albany, Wisconsin, writes as follows—"Bees are very quiet in the cellar; they seem to be wintering fine—no old dead bees on cellar bottom yet."

Mr. Charles N. Roy, of Sparta, Wisconsin, writes—"I did not get much surplus honey last season—only about 750 pounds, but I bought about a ton and a half which I hope to market."

Mr. Anton Kauer, Route 1, Rib Lake, Wisconsin, recently wrote us that with 60 colonies of bees last spring, he secured 2 tons of honey and increased his yard to 90 colonies.

Recent visitors to the Secretary's office were—Mr. M. E. Onsgard and Mr. Leonard Tollefsrud, of Orfordville, Mrs. Celeste Douglas, of Mukwonago, and Mr. H. H. Moe, of Monroe. Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Tollefsrud are new members of the Association.

## THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

From

"News Notes of the Institute for  
Dec. 1930 and Jan. 1931"

### REQUESTS REGULARLY

Everybody is asking for Honey Helpings and our postman each day brings some sort of a request. And such an interesting variety:

Lois Smythe of Longmont, Colorado, writes, "I am preparing a thesis on the subject of foods as related to the health and efficiency of members of society. I am writing this as part of my course in sociology and would like to boost the dietetic value of honey in my paper. Any material you might be able to send me on this subject would be greatly appreciated."

Lois is a beekeeper's daughter and we are proud of her interest and enthusiasm for honey. Fine work, Lois!

Gardner Advertising Company, St. Louis, request recipes developed using honey on cereals.

Henry Field Company, Shenandoah, Iowa, request literature on the food value of honey.

Pearl Riggs Crouch, 602 South Whitcomb Street, Fort Collins, Colorado, writes, "Experiment has yielded me a great discovery for the righteous honey clan! To remove just one of the seven filmy veils that guard the secret—I can make jelly—*tender, firm, sparkling, perfect*—with the delicate nectar of the flowers. The last stronghold of the sinister *sugar powers* is on the verge of challenge. The Big Question is: What is the cash or royalty value of the idea to the honey producers of America?"

Any one interested in Pearl's Jelly, please communicate direct.

LUXOR LIMITED through Mrs. Ray A. Anderson requests booklet of honey recipes.

Mrs. W. A. Miller, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, writes, "I have been ad-

vised to write you for recipes calling for honey in place of sugar. I have a child who should not use any sugar other than honey and I am much in need of recipes for interesting things for him to eat. I hope you may send me some that are good."

All right Mrs. Miller, we'll send you some good ones and we hope you can interest other mothers in using honey instead of sugar for their youngsters.

As a result of Viola Decker's demonstration at Tampa, Florida, around 55 women at Tampa and surrounding Florida cities have written the Institute for honey recipes.

Viola Decker surely must have been honey conscious and we are grateful to her for her cooperation.

More requests today from Burbank, California; Kingsbury Knoll, England; Pretoria, South Africa; Ponce, Porto Rico; Sitka, Alaska; Misjagi College, Sendai, Japan; Aguadill, Porto Rico.

Dr. Emery R. Hayhurst, Professor of Hygiene, College of Medicine, Ohio State University, writes, "I should like to receive a copy of your pamphlet on the analysis of honey included in Institute sheets, 'Food Value of Honey.'"

To be sure, Dr. Hayhurst, we are sending everything we have on this subject.

Good Housekeeping Institute, The Dakota Farmer, Malleable Stove & Range Company, Bakers' Weekly, H. A. Johnson & Company—all forwarded letters concerning honey to the Institute to answer.

### HOSPITALS AND HONEY

Surely, honey belongs in the Diet Kitchens of our hospitals. The convalescent and persons with disturbed metabolism will find honey helpful indeed in supplying nutritional needs. American Honey Institute ever since the annual convention of the American Dietetic Association has been

stimulating the interest of dietitians in honey. That some of our largest hospitals are beginning to recognize the value of honey in therapy-diet is definitely indicated by the requests listed below:

Phyllis Dawson Rowe, Dietitian, THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, Baltimore, Maryland, writes, "We would very much like to have a copy of your large quantity honey recipe book. If there is any charge for this, kindly let me know."

Emelia Dahlgren, Supt. The Lutheran Hospital, Moline, Illinois, writes, "Kindly send us recipes for the use of Honey. I am interested and would like to put them in our Diet Kitchen."

Adelaid E. Weber, Dietitian, Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira, N. Y. writes, "I am writing you for information concerning the use of Honey in cookery. I would like copies of the pamphlets marked and any other available information." Marked Honey Helpings 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Merle Williams, Instructor in Diet-therapy, Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri, requests Honey Helpings No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9.

Emma L. Feeny, Instructor in Nutrition, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. requests 200 each of Honey Helpings Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 and Honey in the Bakeshop.

Josephine Sutfin, Dietitian, Essex County Hospital, Cedar Grove, New Jersey, requests Honey Helpings Nos. 5, 6 and 7.

#### IS HONEY EVER GETTING POPULAR!

Just about every day someone writes asking, "Did you see this honey reference?" Perhaps it's a honey recipe, perhaps it's a honey story, perhaps it's a picture of a honey baby or growing boy or girl. We can't watch all the magazine and newspapers and bulletins but here are a few recent boosts for honey resulting from Institute Honey Helpings:

Du Pont Cellophane Advertisement—full page Saturday Evening Post in colors—Picture of Comb Honey wrapped in Cellophane "Eat More Honey" Nov. 1, page. 81.

Better Homes & Gardens—recipe for Christmas Cookies—calls for 2 cups honey.

National House Service of Proctor & Gamble Co. Manual No. 17, page 8, 11; Manual No. 31, pages 12, 48, four recipes calling for 1/2 cup to 1 1/2 pounds of honey.

American Cookery November and January Issues, Nov. Issue pages 282, 283, 287, 293. January issue page 474—honey recipes and menu with honeyed grapefruit.

Sunkist Bulletin—No. 20—1 honey recipe, No. 16—3 honey recipes, No. 17—1 honey recipe, No. 19—1 honey recipe. These fruit bulletins are issued in half million quantity—how's that for honey publicity.

People's Popular Monthly—Nov. page 16—Lemon Julep calling for 1/2 cup honey.

McCalls—December page 27—Honey in the Breakfast Menu, page 55—Holiday Cakes—3/4 cup honey.

Woman's World—February/Recipe for Honey Cherry Cake.

Bakers' Weekly—Honey in Fruit Cake—December Issue.

Daulight for Bakers—every issue so far has contained honey recipe—1/2 pt. honey November.

January Bakers' Weekly—full page ad showing HONEY LOAF.

Chicago Tribune—Honey in the Menu—November 13—also in Tribune Cook Book.

Newspaper clippings containing honey recipes or stories from Oklahoma, Florida, Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado and North Dakota were received during December.

### INTERESTED IN HONEY AND DRY SKIM MILK

Amacker Milk Products Company, Stanley, Wisconsin, are much interested in developing formulas for dry skim milk and honey. The Institute has received a sample of their dry skim milk and as soon as possible start experimenting with it with the thought of formulating recipes for food combinations for children. Any beekeeper who wishes to experiment with dry skim milk and honey should write direct to Amacker Products Company at Stanley, Wisconsin.

### NATIONAL HONEY WEEK

It's over, of course, so far as 1930 is concerned. But 1931 has started and it would be very bad business to wait until next fall to start plans for another such week. Betty Crocker enjoyed her "Honey for Health" radio broadcast this year when she opened up National Honey Week and now comes the good word that she will do it again next year and perhaps every year after. A HONEY HEALTH BROADCAST over the NATIONAL HOOK-UP every year as the beginning of NATIONAL HONEY WEEK. That's the way GENERAL MILLS is going to let Betty Crocker cooperate with the Institute. It's easy to work with folks like the Gold Medal folks. They decide and that's all there is to it.

BUT OUR BEEKEEPERS, THEY ARE DIFFERENT—some want this date, some want that date and when WILL THEY AGREE. Now's the time to voice your desires as to date for it's to be decided at the Toronto meeting. Many feel November is the best time. A resolution from *Washington State* reads as follows: "Because of all of the 'weeks' which come in the fall of the year, members of the Association felt that honey week would be much more useful if it were staged in late winter.

Canned foods week, candy week, and all the other "weeks" are out of the way with grocers' windows open to beekeepers' use. Furthermore, there seems to be more interest displayed in honey in FEBRUARY AND MARCH perhaps because the fruit is out of the way, or becoming an old story."

We are glad to have this opinion from Washington State and we hope every other state interested in such a concentrated sales promotion program as NATIONAL HONEY WEEK offers will send in your thoughts early. REMEMBER THE DATES ARE TO BE DECIDED AT TORONTO!

### HONEY VIA RADIO

Dozens of radio talks on honey and honey recipes were prepared by the Institute for National Honey Week. During November, December and January special honey talks were broadcast by your honey specialist at the following places:

Shenandoah—2 times daily 6 days—  
KNAF and KMA.

Minneapolis—1 time daily 6 days—  
Radisson Hotel Station.

Madison, Wis.—1 time daily 6 days  
—Wis. State Journal Station.

Lafayette, Ind.—1 time daily 6 days  
—University Station.

Six radio talks have been specially prepared and sent to beekeepers and home economics women who were planning special air features.

Two broadcasts over the NATIONAL CHAIN have been given—one by Betty Crocker and the other by Mary Hale Martin. Betty Crocker is with the Gold Medal Flour Company and Mary Hale Martin with Libby, McNeill and Libby—think of it, these broadcasts covered the country. These two women are going to give more honey recipes over the air, too.

In addition the following persons have written us that they use "Honey

(Continued on Page 35)

## DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL BEEKEEPING LIBRARY

FRANCE (Continued from Page 22 of the February issue)

- L'ABEILLE DE MERILLAC, Organe du Syndicat des Apicultures de Bretagne.  
Text later same as L'Apiculture Francaise? See Bull. de la Soc. des Apiculteurs de Bretagne.
- L'ABEILLE DE L'OUEST. See L'Apiculture Francaise.
- L'ABEILLE NFRMANDE. Same text as L'Apiculture Francaise.
- L'ABEILLE DU PILOT?
- L'ABEILLE DU RHONE. Vol. 1, 1910?
- LES ABEILLES. Bulletin de la Société d'apiculture des Hautes-Pyrenees. (Quarterly—later bi-monthly) 8°. Tarbes. Vol. 1-? 1890-?.  
M. M. L. Année 1, nos. 1-4, Jan.-Aug. 1890.  
Wanting continuation.
- LES ABEILLES & LES FRUITS. (Monthly) 4° Maizieres-Chevillon (Haute Marne) Année 1-14, 1901-Aug. 1914. See also L'Apiculture Pratique. Apparently a private journal through Année 7. With Année 8, title amended "Organe de la Societe Haut-Marnaise D'Apiculture. Further amended 1913," and de la Societe d'Apiculture de Neufchateau. Année 1 in newspaper form.  
M. M. L. Ann. 2-14, 1902-1914.  
Wanting Ann. 1.
- L'AGRICULTURE DE L'AIN. Bulletin Mensuel des Société d'Agriculture. Organe de Comice Agricole de Bourg Societe d'Agriculture de Trevoux. Societe d'Apiculture de l'Ain, etc. (Monthly) 8°. Bourg. Began in 1900 as the Bull. de la Soc. d'Apiculture de l'Ain. Jan. 1901 title changed to Revue Agricole de l'Ain and continued under that title to 1912, when the above title was adopted.  
General Agriculture with small section on bees.  
M. M. L. Année 1-12  
Wanting Année 1, no. 6, ann. 7, nos. 4 & 7, and continuation after an. 12.
- L'ANNUAIRE DE LA FEDERATION DES SOCIETES FRANCAIS D'APICULTURE (Annual) 8°  
M. M. L. Sessions 18-21, 23-25, 1907-1909, 1911-1913.  
Wanting Sessions 1-17, 22 and continuations after 25.
- L'APICULTEUR. Bulletin mensuel de la Société Centrale d'Apiculture (monthly) 8°. Paris. Changes in titles. Nothing published Oct. 1870-1871. Vols. 1-74, Oct. 1856-1930. Les tables de l'Apiculteur 1856-1896. Forty years. Chartres, 1900.  
M. M. L. Vov. 1-74 and Les tables.
- L'APICULTEUR ALSACIEN-LORRAIN. Der Elsass-Lothringische Bienenzuchter. Bulletin mensuel de la Société d'Apiculture Alsacienne-Lorraine. Vols. 1-7, 1873-1877, under title of Der Elsassische Bienenzuchter. Vol. 11, 1883 Der Elsassische-Lothringische Bienen-Zuchter-Bulletin de la Societe

- D'Apiculture D'Alsace. In 1889, Title Elsass-Lothringischer Bienen-Zuchter. Both French and German Text. (Monthly) 8°. Strassburg. Vol. 1-53, 1873-1930.  
M. M. L. Vol. 8-9, 11-58.  
Wanting Vol. 1-7, 10; v. 32, nos. 11 & 12; v. 46, nos. 9-12; v. 47, nos. 1-2, 8-9 and index, v. 48, no. 7.
- L'APICULTURE FRANCAISE. Revue Eclectique d'Apiculture (monthly) 8°. Poitiers. Vols. 1-38, March 1894-1930. Began as L'Abeille de L'Ouest and continued to Aug. 1895. Vol. 2, nos. 6. Then title changed to Revue Eclectique D'Apiculture—March 1919, Title became as at present. Text used in many other local journals as the proceedings of separate Bee-keeping Societies, but under different cover pages and separate titles. Now represents 36 journals.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-38.
- L'APICULTURE NOUVELLE. Revue Mensuel Illus. (Monthly) 8°. Paris. Vols. 1-10, 1906-1920. A very interesting magazine, which was an attempt to introduce American methods into France by publishing almost a duplicate of Gleanings in Bee Culture. The cover pages, photos and text were exact although the text was in French.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1-10.
- L'APICULTURE PRACTIQUE. Vol 1, 1901 and then the title changed to Les Abiellés et Les Fruits.
- L'AUXILLAIRE DE L'APICULTURE, 8° Amiens et Paris. 1888 to 1895 at least.  
M. M. L. Wanting a complete file.
- L'AUVERGNE APICOLE. Text same as L'Apiculture Francaise.  
M. M. L. Unnumbered vols. for 1914-1916.
- L'AVICULTURE ET L'APICULTURE DU SUD-EST. Revue Mensuelle de la Société d'Aviculture et d'Apiculture. (Monthly) 4° later 8°. Lyon. Began Jan. 1-1923 as L'Aviculture du Sud-Est. With no. 8, Aug. title amended to L'Aviculture et L'Apiculture du Sud-Est. Année 1, in small newspaper form. Année, 2, 1924, 8°.  
M. M. L. Année 1-2.
- BASSE COUR RUCHER. In July 1923 united with L'Union Apicole and became La France Apicole.  
M. M. L. wanting a complete file.
- BULLETIN DE LA CHAMPAGNE APICOLE?
- BULLETIN COMICE AGRICOLA et Soc. de viticulture, horticulture et Apiculture de Brionde 8°. Année 5-6, 1873-1874 Reported.  
M.M.L. wanting a complete file.
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'APICULTURE ET D'INSECTOLOGIE AGRICOLE DE L'AIN. Irregular 8°. Bourg. Two years—Feb. 1900-Dec. 1901. See Revue Agricole de l'Ain.  
M. M. L. Feb. 1900-Dec. 1901.
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'APICULTURE DES ALPES MARITIMES. Organe Official. (Monthly) 8°. Nice. Vol. 1-9, 1922-1930.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1-9
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE DES APICULTEURS DE BRETAGNE. L'Abeille de Merillac. (Monthly) 8°. Saint-Brienc.

BULLETIN DU RUCHER DES ALLOBROGES ET DE LA SOCIETE DE LA HAUTE-SAVOIE (Bi-monthly) 8°, Albertville. Annee 1-7?, 1893-1899?

M. M. L. Bull. 3, 1895; B. 5, 7, 9, 1896; B. 10-14, 1897; B. 17, 19-21, 1898; B. 22, 1899

Wanting Annee 1-3, and Bulls. 4, 6, 8, 1896; 15, 1897; B. 16, 18, 1898; and continuation after B. 22, 1899.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'APICULTURE D'AVESNES (NORD)?

M. M. L. wanting a complete file.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE BOURGUIGNONNE D'APICULTURE, A Chaloursur Saone?

M. M. L. wanting a complete file.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE COMOTOISE, a Besancon?

M. M. L. wanting a complete file.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'APICULTURE D'EUREET-LOIR A CHARTES?

M. M. L. wanting a complete file.

BULLETIN SOCIETE D'APICULTURE DE LA GIRONDE.

Now the same text as L'Apiculture Francaise.

BULLETIN SOCIETE D'APICULTURE DE L'ISERE?

M. M. L. wanting a complete file.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'APICULTURE DE LA MEUSE (Monthly) 8°

Vignealles later. Bar-de-Duc. It is not known what may have appeared in the way of reports or bulletins from 1891-1894. But what is supposed to be the entire report for 1895, consists of 132 pp. 1896-1897 together in a report of 58 pages, 1898, 4 quarterly bulls. Bull. 5 begins ninth year. 1899 with March number issued monthly. Page numbering continuous for 1898-1899. From 1900 on, text same as L'Apiculture Francaise.

M. M. L. Bulls. 1895-Jan. 1899. Annee 9, March 1899, to 26. 1899-1926.

Wanting all matter published, 1891-1894, additional matter, 1895-1897, and pp. 83-88, Bull. 5 or 6? Jan. or Feb.? 1899.

BULLETIN DU SYNDICATE DES APICULTEURS DU POITSI?

BULLETIN DE L'ABEILLE DU ROUERQUE?

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'Apiculture de la Savoie "L'Abeille Alpine". (Bi-monthly) 8°. Chambéry. Annee 1-14, 1901-1914.

M. M. L. Annee 2-14, 1902-1914.

Wanting Annee 1, nos. 1-5; a. 2, nos. 8-11; a. 3, nos. 12-17; a. 4, no. 18; a. 11, no. 65, a. 13, no. 77; a. 14, no. 81 and continuation if published.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'APICULTURE DE LA SAVOIE et de la Societe la Haute-Savoie, Chambrey. Reported Annee 8, 1900. See Bull. du Rucher des Allobroges, etc.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'APICULTURE DE SEINE-ET-MARNE?

M. M. L. wanting a complete file.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'APICULTURE DE LA SOINNE. Deported from 1907 to 1916?

M. M. L. wanting a complete file.



- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'APICULTURE DE LA SOMME. (Semi-monthly and monthly) 8°. Amiens et Arvaines. Annee 1-37, 1875-1914.  
M. M. L. Annee 34; 35, Jan.-April, June-Dec.; 35-1910, Jan., April-July, Sept. Dec.; 36, 1911. Jan.-March, May-Dec.; 36-1912. Jan.-Sept., Nov.-Dec.; 37-1913, Jan.-Sept., Nov.-Dec.; 37-1914, Jan.-July. Wanting Annee 1-33 and lacking numbers.
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'APICULTURE DU TARU?—Bulletin. (Quarterly) 8°. Albi.  
M. M. L. wanting a complete file.
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE D'HORTICULTURE DE BOTANIQUE ET D'APICULTURE DE BEAUVOIS. 1876-1877 Reported.  
M. M. L. wanting a complete file.
- BULLETIN DE L'UNION DES APICULTURE DE L'ANJOU? Now same text as L'Apiculture Francaise.  
M. M. L. wanting a complete file before changed to L'Apiculture Francaise?
- LE CONSERVATEUR DES ABEILLES REVUE D'APICULTURE PRATIQUE. 8°. Tours.  
Vol. 1, 1883 reported.  
M. M. L. wanting a complete file.
- LA CULTURE. Journal des Fermes et des Chateaux Revue Agricole et Commerciale?
- DER ELSASS-LOTHRINGER BIENENZUCHTER. See L'Apiculteur Alsace-Lorraine.
- LA FRANCE APICOLE. Apiculture, Pisciculture, Horticulture. Began in June 1923 as a change from Basse Cour Rucher using the volume numbering of that journal. In July united with L'Union Apicole and adopted the vol. number of that journal. (Monthly 8°. Chateauroux, Indre—Also serves as same text for several other journals.  
M. M. L. vol. 25, June 1923. Special number July, Aug. 1923. Vol. 29-26.
- LA FRANCE RURALE. Hebdomadaire des Campagnes. A continuation of L'Aviculture et L'Apiculture du Sud Est after March 1926.
- LA GAZETTE APICOLE (de France) Journal d'apiculture Mensuel (monthly) 8°. Monefavet (Vaucluse) Vol. 1-31, 1900-1930.  
M. M. L. v. 1-31.
- JOURNAL DES FERMES ET DES CHATEAUX. Revue Speciale des Branches Accessoires de L'Agriculture Basse Cour, Apiculture, Sericulture-culture dis-eaux,—Faisanderie, acclimatition, art, Veterinaire, etc. 1868, Bordeaux?  
M. M. L. wanting a complete file.
- LE JOURNAL PRATIQUE D'APICULTURE LA RUCHE. Bulletin de la Société d'apiculture de l'Aube. Founded in 1865 by A. Vignole. (Bi-monthly) 8°. Nogent-Sur-Seine. Annee 1-47, 1865-1910.  
M. M. L. annee 36, nos. 4, 6; 37; 39-40; 47.
- LA MARNE APICOLE-AVICOLE. Organe des Sociétés d'apiculture de la Marne. Pringy, par Loisy-Marne. 7th Annee. 1927, Reported.  
M. M. L. wanting a complete file.
- LE MIEL. Journal d'apiculture, (onthly) 4°. Roche-sur-you. Annee 1-17, 1898-1914. First two vols. in newspaper form.  
M. M. L. Vol. 3-17.  
Wanting Vol. 1-2 and no. 4, Vol. 15, 1912.

## HONEY VIA RADIO

*(Continued from Page 30)*

Helpings" regularly in their Air Programs. That they do is indicated by the requests for honey recipe booklets coming from home makers in their respective states. There's—

Oliver Sherman, Goodwill Radio Station, Detroit, Michigan; KFXF, Denver, Colorado; Voice of the People, Phoenix, Arizona; WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.; WFBL Syracuse N. Y.

Mrs. J. R. Farrell, WFBM, Indianapolis, Indiana; WJAK, Marion, Indiana; WKBZ, Birmingham, Alabama; WROW, Oakland, California; WMBR, Tampa, Florida; WJDL, Decatur, Illinois; KFLV, Rockford, Illinois.

Patty Jean, WTAN (Nat'l. Broadcasting) Cleveland, Ohio.

"Honey Helpings" are sent to around 500 radio stations and many of the Directors for KITCHEN KLATTER use the recipes from time to time without reporting it.—Who says honey is not on the air!

## QUEBEC'S HONEY YIELD

According to the Provincial Department of Agriculture the 1930 honey harvest in Quebec was considerably better than for the previous year when about 4,000,000 pounds valued at

\$435,000 was obtained. Although 1930 figures are not yet available it is reported that 7,816 bee keepers operated some 108,300 hives during the year just passed.—(Assistant Trade Commissioner L. A. France—Montreal, January 8, 1931.)

## STATE ASSOCIATIONS

At their state convention the following associations passed resolutions endorsing the work of the Institute and pledged themselves to a definite minimum subscription for the year:

Michigan Association over	\$500.00
Wisconsin Association	100.00
Iowa Association over	300.00
Minnesota Association	200.00

Nebraska, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming and Washington have taken action but have not yet definitely decided the plan they will follow.

## Package Bees and Queens

For April, May and June delivery. Bright non-swarming and best honey producers. Pure Italians, All necessary papers with package bees to Canada. No disease, begin shipping April 1. 2 lb. package and untested queen, one to ten, \$2.65 each; ten or more, \$2.50 each. 3 lb. package with queen, one to ten, \$3.25 each; ten or more, \$3.00 each. Queens, one, \$1.00; six, \$5.00; 12, \$9.50; 50, \$35.00; 100, \$65.00. Health certificate. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

## TAYLOR APIARIES

LUVERNE, ALA.

CLEAR VISION FOLDING WIRE  
BEE VEIL

folds flat when not in use, keeping  
clear vision

Manufacturers of Bingham Bee Smokers, Junior and Universal Honey Extractors, Steam Knives and Uncappers, etc. Catalogue and printed matter sent on request.

A. G. WOODMAN CO.  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



## *Patronize Our Advertisers*

### **Red River Valley Apiaries**

**Located In Northeast Texas**

We offer the very best three banded Italian queens and package bees that can be produced. I guarantee you to be pleased. Service plus quality satisfies.

26 years among the bees enables me to know what I produce and how to ship. Health certificate with every shipment. All packages 10 to 25% oversize.

2 lb. pkg. with queen, 1 or 100, \$2.25 each

3 lb. pkg. with queen, 1 or 100, \$3.25 each

Shipping points: Arthur City, Texas; Paris, Texas; and Hugo Oklahoma.

For Reference, First National Bank, Paris Texas.

I am one of Wisconsin's closest shippers.

**J. G. BRUNSON  
Chicota, Texas**

### **PACKAGE BEES AND**

### **QUEENS**

### **LOWER PRICES**

### **HIGHER QUALITY**

### **PURE ITALIANS**

### **ANY QUANTITY**

### **EFFICIENT SERVICE**

### **AND SATISFACTION**

### **GUARANTEED**

Lewis Beeware and Dad-  
ant's Wired Non-Sag Foun-  
dation at Catalog Prices.

## **YORK BEE CO.**

**Jesup, Ga.**

## **SOUTHERN BEE FARM**

FOR SALE—Packages of pure Italian bees and queens for the season of 1931. I am now booking orders with 25% down, balance 10 days before shipping time. Shipping season starts April 1, if weather permits, and all bees are shipped with a nice frame of emerging brood and honey for feed in transit; also a health certificate is furnished with each shipment. Guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices as follows:

**A 2-lb. package with a young queen  
for \$2.25 each**

**A 3-lb. package with a young queen  
for \$3.00 each**

**A 4-lb. package with a young queen  
for \$4.00 each**

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

## **JOHN ST. ROMAIN**

**Marksville, Louisiana**

## **PETTIT'S PACKAGE BEES,**

### **STILL SATISFY,**

**HIGHEST QUALITY BEES, BEST  
POSSIBLE SERVICE**

**NEW LOW PRICES FOR 1931**

Two Pound Combless Package with Queen, 3 to 14 for \$2.75, each; 15 to 49, \$2.50 each; 50 to 99, \$2.40 each; 100 or more \$2.25 each.

Larger sizes 75c each additional pound. Queenless packages 70c less.

Prices f. o. b. shipping point; prepaid prices on application. Orders booked without deposit; Cash before shipping.

In 1930 we doubled our business, shipping over 4 tons of bees. Have prepared to again double it this year with even better service to customers. Note New Address.

## **MORLEY PETTIT**

**ALBANY, GA.**

## Get Running's Bees

And Get Honey—They Satisfy  
Packages and Nuclei

The kind WE use in our extensive Michigan Apiaries, where WE produce honey by the carload.

### All Italian Stock

Service guaranteed. Stock bred for honey-getting and gentleness. PRICES RIGHT. Let us name you prices on any quantity.

**DAVID RUNNING**

**Filion, Mich.**

After Jan. 1, Sumterville, Ala.

### Classified Advertisements

EXTRACTED HONEY WANTED — Send Samples and lowest prices; also 50 colonies Bees. J. I. McGinnity, Edgerton, Wis.

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

## LET'S PLAN AHEAD!

Now is the time to plan for the 1931 season. Let us figure with you on your requirements of SECTIONS, Hives, Frames Foundation, etc.

If you have not received your copy of our 1931 catalog, write for it today.

.....

**Aug. Lotz Co.**

Boyd, Wis.

## Gus Dittmer Company Speciality

**WORKING YOUR WAX INTO NON-SAG BROOD AND  
SUPER FOUNDATION FOR YOU FOR CASH**

Prices of wax are very low, and so of course will be on foundation. We do not however offer price as an inducement, but on merit only. Last two seasons have established and proven the merit of our claim for our NON-SAG BROOD FOUNDATION. For 1931 we submit the further improvement of making our Medium Brood two standard widths.

8  $\frac{1}{16}$  7 sheets to the pound

7  $\frac{3}{4}$  8 sheets to the pound

Write us for samples and prices

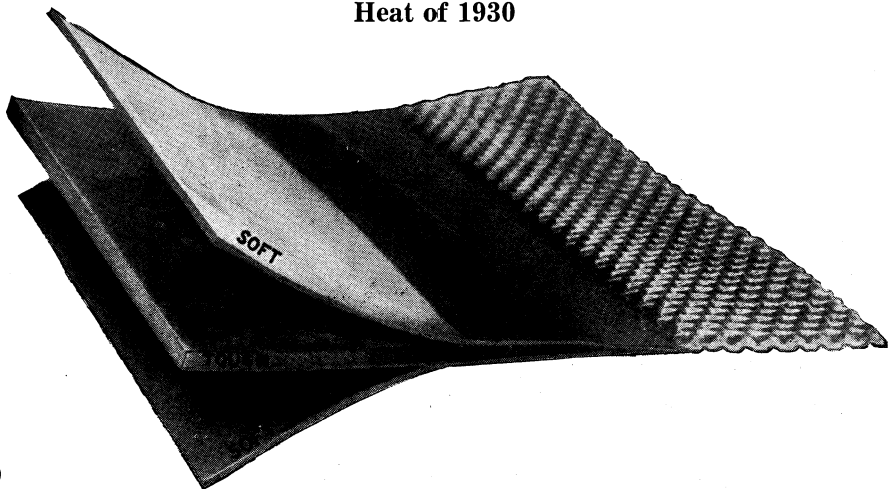
**GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# IT'S WELDED

## THAT'S ITS STRENGTH

Not a 3-ply Comb Melted Down in the Terrible Summer  
Heat of 1930



Two outer plies of soft, pure beeswax, a center ply of beeswax toughened by a small percentage of highest grade vegetable wax, the three plies welded together by high pressure. Far stronger than any one-ply sheet can possibly be.

### Why Buy 3-Ply---Because:

- no sagging
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- least gnawing
- least breakage
- 7 sheets to the pound
- $\frac{1}{3}$  more worker brood
- strongest by every test

**A. I. Root Co. of Chicago**  
223-240 W. Huron St.,  
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290 E. Sixth St.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

APRIL, 1931

No. 4

## Bulletin Board



APIARY OF N. G. ERMIE  
Braila, Roumania

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# **Glass Jars**

## **for**

# **Packing Honey**

We have made arrangements with the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association to supply the beekeepers of Wisconsin with glass jars for packing honey. The jars that we offer you have been chosen after years of experience in packing, and is the highest quality glass obtainable. All glass comes packed in corrugated re-shipping cases, with caps as follows:

Style	Size	Packed	Price with caps
Tall round	5 oz.	24	\$ .70
Tall panel	8 oz.	24	.75
Tall panel	16 oz.	24	.90
Tall round	3 lb.	12	.70

**"SEE WHAT YOU BUY"**

**SELL IN GLASS**

Mail orders either to us direct or to the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, 1532 University Avenue, Madison.

**Quantity discounts:** 25 cases 10%; 50 cases 12%; 100 cases 15%; 100 cases of one size 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %. On larger quantities, write us for special prices.

### **SIXTY POUND CANS**

Sixty pound cans, two to the case, 40c per case. Used once, and in every way like new cans and cases. Priced to reduce our stocks and a chance to save money!

## **C. W. Aeppler Company**

**OCONOMOWOC,**

**WISCONSIN**

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

APRIL, 1931

No. 4

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTY- SECOND ANNUAL CONVEN- TION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

PARK HOTEL, MADISON, WIS.

Dec. 4 & 5, 1930

(Continued from pp. 16, March Issue)

Mr. E. R. Root, in his talk on "Lessons from a Poor Season and from the Drouth," said, "How is the drouth going to affect the agriulture and the honey crop? In the fifty years that I have been in active business, I have never witnessed such a severe dry season. According to Secretary Hyde, the past year's drouth was the worst on record, and no similar drouth has even been known to occur in the rain belt. Wisconsin was apparently less affected by the drouth than any other part of the country. Unfortunately, such a drouth has a decided effect on the honey crop, and this effect may not make itself apparent in the greatest degree until the following year. It is entirely possible that this condition will be helpful to the bee industry."

"The men who are out of work are

largely the men who buy our honey. It isn't the man who can buy fancy products who ordinarily buys honey. The great mass of people who eat honey are to be found in the laboring class."

"Perhaps you would be interested in some recent information concerning beeswax; it has certain properties which other waxes do not have. For instance, it has ben found that beeswax can stand more heat than any other waxes. The Federal Trade Commission complained that the candle makers were not putting as much beeswax in their candles as was claimed. It is interesting to note in this connection that pure beeswax candles do not bend and droop with heat as do candles made from other waxes."

"The most important thing that we can do today," says Mr. Root, "is to organize our efforts to bring honey back to a reasonable price."

Mr. Root was followed by Mr. O. A. Lende, of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association, who talked on "The Honey Market of Today and Prospects for the Future." He



stated that the Association had made one big mistake in its early organization, and that was that they did not require a high enough colony fee from those joining the Association. "The Association, whether it be cooperative or individual, cannot do business without capital. Ten cents per colony as a working capital was a mere nothing of what it should have been, and as a result the Association has been compelled to use money that belongs to its members, as an operating capital."

"We firmly believe that the Federal Farm Board will come to our aid, and if we can secure a working capital of \$50,000.00 I am quite sure that within a few years our cooperative organization will be in excellent working condition."

"We have had a hard fight, but I am sure that within a short time we will be able to make advances on the honey shipped in from the 1930 crop. Probably the most important condition connected with our cooperative is the loyalty that has been exhibited by the members of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association through the hard times. If it had not been for this loyalty, I do not know what we would have done."

"I am quite firm in my conviction now that we are making a great headway in the marketing of honey in the Twin Cities. This has been through advertising. We must be able to set aside a further fund to spend in the newspapers and for radio talks to advertise our goods. There is not a single item in the food line that has the opportunity that exists for honey. You cannot find anyone that can put a true argument against honey. I am personally optimistic enough to believe that if you honey producers will stand by, take good care of your bees, and stay in the game and do the best you can, we will all succeed."

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 a. m.

Attendance during morning—75.

#### *Friday Afternoon*

The meeting was called to order by President Seefeldt at 1:40 p.m.

Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, then presented a paper on "How Can Bee Disease Eradication be Best Accomplished." This paper will appear in a later issue of WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING.

Mr. Robert B. Bolles, of the Wisconsin Daily Newspaper Advertising League, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, next addressed our members on "Honey and the Housewife."

Mr. Bolles discussed honey advertising from the advertising specialist's standpoint; he stated that honey in food combinations can be built up, in well planned advertising programs, stressing the value of honey. He pointed out that a campaign of this sort would bring increased consumption of honey, and more profit. Mr. Bolles suggested that a background be created for our product, which he stated housewives know so little about. This advertising would comprise an informative campaign, through newspapers, tying up with bakers, candy manufacturers, and all other people interested in the consumption and use of honey. Such a program, Mr. Bolles believes, would result in higher prices for honey and added honey customers who would use honey more regularly. In this connection, Mr. Bolles suggested a state-wide newspaper campaign to stimulate the sale of honey.

Mr. C. D. Adams, Chief Apiary Inspector, Madison, Wisconsin, then talked on the subject of "National Apiary Inspection Work, and Present Day Attitude Toward Bee Disease Control." (Mr. Adam's paper will appear in "Wisconsin Beekeeping.")

The report of the Nominating Committee was then read by the Secretary. This report was as follows—The Nominating Committee met December

4, and Mr. E. W. Puhl was elected Chairman of the Committee; Mr. G. J. Lengst was elected Secretary of the Committee.

The following nominations were made—

For President—A. H. Seefeldt  
For Vice-Pres.—Geo. Jacobson  
For Secretary—H. F. Wilson  
For Treasurer—F. E. Matzke.

At a meeting of the Nominating Committee held at 9:30 a.m. December 5th, Prof. H. F. Wilson was nominated to act as delegate to the American Honey Producers' League Convention at Toronto, Canada, in February, 1931.

Following the reading of the report of the Nominating Committee, President Seefeldt called for nominations from the convention.

A motion was made by Mr. Gwin to the effect that the rules be suspended, and the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballott for the entire ticket. This motion was soon withdrawn by Mr. Gwin, however, who made another motion that the rules be suspended and the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the entire ticket, provided there were no other nominations from the floor for other candidates. This motion was seconded and carried, and the ballott cast.

The following members were elected to the Executive Committee by the Nominating Committee: G. J. Lengst, C. A. Wood, S. J. Riesterer.

A motion was made, seconded and passed that the recommendations of the Board of Managers be acted upon one by one.

The recommendations were passed by the convention as read, with the exception of number 2 and number 7. Recommendation number 2 was amended to read "A committee be appointed by the President to carry this message directly to Mr. Hatch." Recommendation number 7 was amend-

ed to read "until such a time as the Executive Committee or convention shall deem it desirable to make such a change."

President Seefeldt then called for the report of the Auditing Committee. The Committee reported that the books of the Secretary and Treasurer had been carefully examined and found to be in good condition.

The report of the Auditing Committee was accepted by the convention.

The report of the Resolution Committee was then called for, and Mr. Wilson made a motion that the resolutions be passed all together, and that the matter of preparing the proper kind of resolutions be left to the Secretary, and that other resolutions needing individual attention be taken up singly. This motion was seconded, and passed.

A motion was made that the following resolutions be passed—

"Be it resolved that the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association make known their appreciation of the interest shown by Miss Betty Crocker and the General Mills Company, particularly for the honey broadcast made on November 7th, 1930, by Miss Crocker."

"The matter of cooperative marketing is of such great importance to Wisconsin Beekeepers that a representative of the Department of Agriculture and Markets should be present at the meeting of the American Honey Producers' League, in Toronto, in February;

And it is therefore resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association respectfully request the State Department of Agriculture and Markets to send Mr. Gwin to this meeting to represent Wisconsin interests in honey marketing problems to be brought before this convention, and we suggest that a Committee consisting of the President, Vice President and Secre-

tary present this matter, in person, to the Department of Agriculture and Markets."

"We are grateful to the Antes Press, and particularly Mr. Pearsall, for his kind assistance given in bringing the Volesky Orchestra to our convention; therefore,

"Be it resolved that we express our appreciation to the Antes Press and Mr. Pearsall, through this resolution, which shall be placed on record and published in 'Wisconsin Beekeeping.'"

"Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express to the Management of the Park Hotel, its appreciation of the help given in connection with the 52nd annual convention of the Association, particularly in allowing time for the broadcast given December 4th over Radio Station WISJ; and,

"Be it further resolved that the Association extend kind wishes to Mr. Regan, Assistant Manager, and Mr. Feriera, who helped materially in making the convention a success."

"Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express its appreciation to the WISJ Broadcasting Station and all those who assisted in putting on the program in connection with the Association's 52nd annual convention, held at the Park Hotel, December 4 and 5, 1930;

"And be it further resolved that we extend a special vote of gratitude to Mr. Marshall for his aid in the program provided on this occasion."

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

for the study of problems relating to beekeeping.

"Be it also resolved that the Association go on record as favoring a more centralized program of education and research work, whereby the Bee Culture Laboratory can help in the directing of those on the Department of Agriculture Staff who are conducting bee culture work in the Department of Agriculture at Washington."

"Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association go on record as extending best wishes to the American Honey Institute, particularly Dr. Barnard and Miss Fischer. The Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association pledges its support, and regrets that its finances are such that it cannot pledge more than \$100.00 this year for the support of the American Honey Institute."

"Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express a vote of appreciation to Mr. W. K. Kellogg and the Kellogg Food Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, for the great benefit to the beekeeping industry in the placing of the word "honey" on all their food packages, in the free distribution of leaflets explaining the use of honey in food combinations, and for their kindness in assisting the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association at its meetings;

"It is further resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express a vote of appreciation to Mr. W. K. Kellogg and those members of the Kellogg Staff who have very kindly furnished the Association aid in honey publicity, particularly Miss Barber and her staff. At this time, we wish also to thank Mr. Borsuk, the local Kellogg representative, for his kind assistance with the arrangements for the honey display in connection with our present convention at the Park Hotel."

"Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association go on record as expressing its appreciation to H. L. Russell, 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 research and educational program developed by the College of Agriculture."

"Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express its appreciation to E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, and C. D. Adams, Chief Apiary Inspector, for their splendid efforts in the bee disease control work in Wisconsin.

"Be it further resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to A. W. Pomerenig and C. D. Adams for their assistance in furthering the honey grading work in Wisconsin."

"Be it resolved that we extend to Mr. James Gwin a vote of appreciation for his efforts and assistance in furthering the marketing of Wisconsin honey."

"Be it resolved that we of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend to Mr. John Volesky and his family, of Allenton, Wis., our deep appreciation for the musical entertainment which they provided for the banquet and the broadcast of the Wisconsin State Journal Station."

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

"Be it resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to Miss Malitta Fischer for her splendid address at our convention, and that the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend to Miss Fischer an invitation to be present at Wisconsin meetings whenever it is possible for her to do so."

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

"Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend a vote of appreciation to the Educational Committee and to Miss Clara Jones, Chairman of the Committee, for the fine work she has been doing."

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

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

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

"Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association go on record as expressing its appreciation to

Messrs. Hill, Renk and Knipfel, of the Commission of Agriculture and Markets, for their support of the beekeeping industry, and 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;

"And be it further resolved that in view of the fact that there seems to be some misunderstanding relative to the best methods of eradicating American Foul Brood from Wisconsin apiaries, the Association recommends that in all cases where beekeepers fail to carry out the details of Foul Brood eradication according to instructions of the State Apiary Inspector and fail to completely eradicate the disease from their yards within a reasonable time, the Association approves the destruction of entire yards by burning or such other up-to-date methods as may be found desirable to eradicate the disease."

"Be it resolved that the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association assembled at this convention arise as a mark of respect to our departed associate, Mr. L. T. Bishop, of Sheboygan, who so faithfully served as President of our Association in 1928 and 1929."

"Be it resolved that requests be made to H. L. Russell, Director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, and K. L. Hatch, Director of Extension, for the appointment at the earliest possible time of an extension worker in beekeeping.

"There never was a time when there was a greater need for help, particularly with regard to bringing to the attention of the beekeepers the necessity of methods of honey production at lower cost to meet reduced prices for honey, and also to stimulate more widespread information concerning the uses of honey.

"It is therefore requested that a special committee, consisting of the President, Vice President and Secretary, personally present this matter to the Director of the Experiment Station and the Director of Extension."

## AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

Additional contributions have been received from members of the Association for the American Honey Institute. Those donating are:

Mr. Otto Kerl, Black Earth . . .	\$1.00
Mr. Chas. W. Stone, Janesville . .	5.00
Mr. J. I. McGinnity, Edgerton . .	5.00
Mr. V. G. Howard, Milwaukee . .	5.00

We are proud of the support being given to the Institute by our Wisconsin beekeepers, and we hope that we can continue this support for an indefinite period of time. What the Institute has accomplished with the small amount of funds available to them is remarkable. The beekeepers of America have received several hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of high class advertising through the Institute, with a very minimum support of \$5,000.00 a year. The story of how this has been managed by the officers of the Institute is very interesting, and I believe that a great deal of credit is due them. Just how they have been able to manage in securing Dr. Barnard to run the Institute, I, for one, am unable to understand, and I doubt if even the sum of \$5,000.00 would be sufficient salary to command such help, and it is interesting to note that of this \$5,000.00 Dr. Barnard receives less than \$2,000.00 a year. Out of the \$5,000.00, which is provided to Dr. Barnard for running the Institute, he has paid one half of Miss Fischer's salary, the rent of rooms occupied by the Institute, and the various items of office expense, travel and incidentals. Of course, we realize that this could not

be done if Dr. Barnard did not have an income from other sources and that he has been willing to do this work because of his interest in honey.

Mr. Parks, Chairman of the Board of Directors, suggests that the contributors read the news notes and the annual report as published in the bee journals, so that they can keep well informed on the accomplishments of the Institute and the service that the Institute is rendering.

### DO YOU NEED A HELPER?

Mr. Peres Randall, c-o School of Engineering, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with ten years of experience with bees in southern Idaho, desires work with a Wisconsin commercial honey producer. If any of our members are interested, they might write directly to Mr. Randall.

### BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Mr. Joseph Kurth, Mineral Point, Iowa County, writes on March 11: "Bees are very quiet in the cellar and seem to be wintering fine. My honey is all disposed of. The clover doesn't look any too promising although it is yet too early to tell. There is no snow on the ground at this time."

Mr. Joseph Hanzalik, of Ashland, Wisconsin, writes on March 10: "We have no local lodge in Ashland County as they have in other parts of the state; we have a few active members, and they are all good beekeepers.

"The winter is very mild, with hardly any snow, and the temperature usually above zero. With no snow and bare ground, it's hard to judge how the honey flow will be in the year of 1931. The bees are in good condition.

Last year my crop was short because of the dryness of the season and the

short clover honey flow. Nearly all the honey I had is sold. I received 85c for first grade white honey in five pound pails, and 35c for the pound and a half containers. I have always had a good demand for honey. I believe that some of our beekeepers still have honey on hand.

I believe every beekeeper in the state, especially members, should work together and get new members into the State Association, as the non-members are the biggest price cutters on honey prices.

Our chain stores are under-selling us, as low as fifty seven cents for a five pound pail of honey." (*Chain stores could not undersell if beekeepers would not sell their honey below cost of production.*—Editor.)

Mr. Arthur B. Hanson, of North Lake, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, gives us an account of conditions in his locality, as follows: "The weather conditions have been very unsuitable for wintering bees in the cellar this winter. During the month of February, which was exceptionally mild, my bees were very uneasy and it was impossible for me to keep a suitable temperature in my cellar. Therefore, I decided to move them outside, since their removal, however, we have had a great deal of cold weather.

The ground has been very dry this winter, due to the fact that we have had very little rain or snow. However, the last few days we have had a snowfall of about fifteen inches, which I believe will improve these conditions and aid the clover crop.

I have sold about ten thousand pounds of my 1930 honey crop, of which I have about fourteen hundred pounds left. Due to the low prices, I have been unwilling to sell it, and may feed a portion of it to my bees later on, if needed."

According to Mr. L. O. Brainard, of Lone Rock, Wisconsin, Richland County: "The Buzzes in this part of

Wisconsin are few and quite faint; in other words, I do not feel quite sure of most things relating to bees and honey.

Protected colonies wintered out of doors have come through nicely, but I believe more stores have been consumed than in most winters. So far, white clover appears to have wintered well; but am not sure of the outcome.

Honey prices have been cut more or less—mostly more—by the keepers of small apiaries and are well cleaned up, and the other beekeepers are at sea."

Mr. F. M. Curtiss, Bloom City, Wis., also of Richland County, writes that this bees are in the cellar, apparently very quiet. He opens the cellar door every night at dark and closes it at day light. Mr. Curtis says that some of the beekeepers in his vicinity have moved their bees out of the cellar, because of the warm weather. (This report was written on March 2nd.)

Erwin C. Alfonsus, son of Louis Alfonsus, well known to Wisconsin beekeepers, is now a member of the Beekeeping Department at the University. He has been selected to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Marvin who you all know is now located at Washington, D. C. with Mr. Hambleton.

Mr. Alfonsus has had a wide and varied experience with bees in Austria and the United States, and will aid in carrying on research, helpful to Wisconsin beekeepers.

### BEEES FOR SALE

Mr. Gordon B. Robson, Spring Green, Wisconsin, has ten complete ten frame hives and 5 extra supers, with other equipment, all nearly new, which he wishes to dispose of to some interested beekeeper.

## THE Lake Pearl Apiaries

Pure Italian bees and queens for 1931 as follows:

1 frame of brood and honey with two lbs. of bees and queen, \$2.75; now three lbs. of bees and queen, \$3.25; 2 frame three lbs. of bees and queen, \$4.00; all package of bees guaranteed with a health certificate and safe arrival. All loss will be replaced upon receipt of bad order report signed by express agent. New order book with 10 per cent cash balance, 10 before shipment. Reference, Citizen Bank & Trust Co., Marksville, La.

## Lake Pearl Apiaries

Isaac Roy, prop., Hessmer, La.

## WE WANT

to sell you Beekeepers' supplies, to give you entire satisfaction.

To absolutely please beekeepers in filling their wants has been our constant aim for 35 years. If you are not already a customer don't fail to write us for our 1931 catalog.

## MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.

Marshfield, Wis.

DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL BEEKEEPING LIBRARY  
FRANCE (Continued from Page 34 of the March issue)

L'OUEST AGRICOLE? Organe des Apiculteurs de departement d'Oran, or d'Algiers Oran?

M. M. L. wanting complete file.

REVUE AGRICOLE DE L'AIN. See L'Agriculteur de L'Ain.

LA REVUE APICOLE ET COLONIALS. A Montluçon?

M. M. L. wanting a complete file.

REVUE ECLECTIQUE D'APICULTURE. See L'Apiculture Francaise.

REVUE FRANCAISE D'APICULTURE. Organe Mensuel de la Société Regionale D'Apiculture des Bouches-du-Rhone (Monthly) 8°. Marseille. Vol. 1-22, 1909-1930. Text later same as L'Apiculture Francaise. Since 1929, same as La France Apicole.

M. M. L. Vol. 1-2, 17-22.

Wanting Vol. 3-16.

REVUE GENERALE D'APICULTURE. Organe du Centre de Renseignements du Sud-Ouest, Bulletin Mensuel de differentes Sociétés d'apiculture. (Monthly) 8°. Bordeaux. Vol. 1-2, 1923-1924.

M. M. L. Vol. 1, nos. 1-2, 819, v. 2, Apr.-Sept.

Wanting Vol. 1. nos. 3-7, 10-12, v. 2, Jan.-March, and continuation after Sept.

LA REVUE UNIVERSELLE D'APICULTURE. Organe de l'abeille de la Vallee du Rhone?

M.M.L. wanting a complete file.

LA REVUE VOIRNAT. Texte du journal, Les Abeilles and Les Fruits. Maizures-Chevillon (Haute-Marne.) 1-3? 1901-1903? See Les Abeilles et Les Fruits.

LE RUCHE POPULAIRE (Monthly) 8°. Tours.

M.M.L. vol. 4-5, 1921-1922.

Wanting Vols. 1-3 and continuation after 5.

LE RUCHER ORGANE ILLUSTRE DE LA SOCIETE DE LA REGION DU NORD (Bi-monthly) 8°. Ameins. Annes 1-11? 1888-1894.

M.M.L. Ann. 8, no. 7; Ann. 11.

Wanting annee 1-10 and continuation after 12

LE RUCHER DE FRANCE. Revue Mensuelle Illustree D'enseignement, de Vulgarisation et de propagande. (Monthly) 8°. Paris. Vol. 1-3, June 1928-Dec. 1930.

M.M.L. vol. 1-3.

LE RUCHER DU SUD OUEST. Journal choisi par la Societe d'Apiculture de la Gironde. (Monthly) 8°. Bordeaux. Vol. 1-?, 1873-? In 1875 dropped Du Sud Ouest, and title became "Le Rucher Journal D'Apiculture Rationnelle".

M.M.L. Vol. 1-4, 5, no. 7.

Wanting Vol. 5, no. 4 and continuation.

LE TRAVAIL AU GRAND AIR. (Monthly) 8°, Tours.

M.M.L. Vol. 6-9, 1923-1926.

Wanting Vol. 1-5 and continuation after 9.



L'UNION APICOLE. Revue Mensuelle d'Apiculture (Monthly) 8°. Indre. Vol. 1-29, 1894-1923. In July, 1923 united with Basse Cour Rucher to form La France Apicole. First five vols. with same text as L'Apiculture Francaise. Vols. 6-10, 1900-1904, entirely different. Vols. 11-29, the same text as L'Apiculture Francaise.  
M.M.L. Vol. 3-29.

## GERMANY

DAS A. B. C. FÜR BIENZUCHTER. Ill. Monatsschrift für Rationelle und Moderne Bienezucht mit Anhang für Obst und Gartenbau.  
M. M. L. Wanting Complete File.

ALLGEMEINE DEUTSCHE BIENZEITUNG. Unterhaltend und belehrend. Wochenblatt für Imkerhaus. 8°, Bremen.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-3, 1890-1892.

ALLGEMEINES DEUTSCHES ILLUSTRIRTES BIENEN-ORGAN. Zeitschrift für die gesamten Interessen der Bienezucht. (Monthly) 8°. Zöllschen bei Lützen.  
M. M. L. Vol. 2, 1887.  
Wanting Vol. 1 and continuation after 2.

ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG FÜR BIENZUCHT. Organ für volkstümliche und moderne Imkerbetriebsweise Industriebienezucht und Apistische Wissenschaft. See Imkerzeitung—Began Oct. 1903 and first series contained 12 nos., with an erstes and zweites Blatt, no vol. number. The second series began in Oct. 1904 and contains 24 numbers, appearing on the first and 15th of each month. We have a third series, Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, 1905—5 numbers without a vol- number. The vol. numbers began in Jan. 1906, vol. 3, 12 numbers per year. In Jan. 1908, the title was changed to Imkerzeitung and the volume numbers dropped. See Imkerzeitung.  
M. M. L. From No. 1, Oct. 1903 to Dec. 1907.

ARCHIV DER TEUTSCHEN LANDWIRTSCHAFT (Monthly) 8°. Leipzig. Two vols. per year. Vol. 1-1809.

M. M. L. Vol. 1-41, 1809-1831.

Wanting Vol. 9, hefte March to June; v. 10, hefte for June; v. 12, heft for April; v. 33, hefte for Oct. & Dec.; v. 34, heft for Feb. & April; v. 35, heft for July; v. 36, heft March & June; v. 38; v. 39, heft for July and Oct.

ARCHIV FÜR BIENENKUNDE. 8°, Frieberg im Breisgau. 8 numbers per year. Vols. 1-11, 1919-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-11.

BAYERISCHE BIENEN-UND OBSTBAU-ZEITUNG. Organ für alle Bayerische Bienezucht und Obstbaufreunde. (Monthly) 8°. Regensburg. Vols. 1-21? 1884-1904?

M. M. L. Wanting complete file if this citation is correct. See next item.

DIE BAYERISCHE BIENEN UND ORSTBAU ZEITUNG. Organ für alle bayrischen, Bienezüchter. (Monthly) 8°. Regensburg, Vols. 1-9?, 1900-1908?

M. M. L. Vols. 1-4, 6-9.

Wanting Vol. 5, and continuation.

**TWO POUND PKGS.****MAY SPECIAL**

May 10th or later can furnish two pound packages with **SELECT, Unt.** (Guaranteed pure mated). Three banded Italian queens at \$2.25 each package any amount.

Three pound pkgs. with Queens \$3.00 each. Any amount.

10% with order and your shipping date will be reserved.

**WE GUARANTEE;** Prompt Shipment, Pure stock, Safe arrival, No disease and Satisfaction.

Reference; Franklin State Bank, Winnsboro, La., or any bee journal.

**Crowville Apiaries**  
Winnsboro, La.

**Classified Advertisements**

**EXTRACTED HONEY WANTED** — Send Samples and lowest prices; also 50 colonies Bees. J. I. McGinnity, Edgerton, Wis.

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

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

A number of honey recipes developed in the kitchen of the Pabst Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have been assembled and printed on a special sheet. These sheets may be secured direct from the Pabst Corporation, Milwaukee, or the American Honey Institute, Indianapolis.

**THREE BAND LEATHER-COLORED****ITALIAN QUEENS**

that can't be beat; shipped on the day you ask, 75c each; \$70 per 100. Write for prices on package bees. Health certificate with each shipment. Satisfaction assured.

**D. C. JACKSON**  
FUNSTON, GA.

**Package Bees and Queens**

For April, May and June delivery. Bright non-swarming and best honey producers. Pure Italians. All necessary papers with package bees to Canada. No disease, begin shipping April 1. 2 lb. package and untested queen, one to ten, \$2.65 each; ten or more, \$2.50 each. 3 lb. package with queen, one to ten, \$3.25 each; ten or more, \$3.00 each. Queens, one, \$1.00; six, \$5.00; 12, \$9.50; 50, \$35.00; 100, \$65.00. Health certificate. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

**TAYLOR APIARIES**  
LIVERNE, ALA.

**WOODMAN'S CLEAR VISION FOLDING WIRE BEE VEIL**

is cool and comfortable and folds flat when not in use. Thousands sold during 1930 with many compliments and much satisfaction.

Post paid, each .....\$1.00  
6 for ..... 5.00  
12 for ..... 9.00

**THE UNIVERSAL HONEY EXTRACTOR** is guaranteed to please you and to meet your every requirement. Built for heavy duty production and will extract more honey than any hand power extractor on the market. Price \$29.50 shipping weight 135 pounds. Catalogue and printed matter sent on request.

**A. G. WOODMAN CO.**  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN



## THIS MATTER OF MEMBERS

State associations and beekeepers are fast thinking as David Running of Michigan thinks, "No Beekeeper Can Afford NOT to contribute to the Institute." Isn't it fine to note the individual beekeepers joining in our work to make the public honey conscious!

### Red River Valley Apiaries

Located In Northeast Texas

We offer the very best three banded Italian queens and package bees that can be produced. I guarantee you to be pleased. Service plus quality satisfies.

26 years among the bees enables me to know what I produce and how to ship. Health certificate with every shipment. All packages 10 to 25% oversize.  
2 lb. pkg. with queen, 1 or 100, \$2.25 each  
3 lb. pkg. with queen, 1 or 100, \$3.25 each  
Shipping points: Arthur City, Texas; Paris, Texas; and Hugo Oklahoma.

For Reference, First National Bank, Paris Texas.

I am one of Wisconsin's closest shippers.

**J. G. BRUNSON**  
Chicota, Texas

## SOUTHERN BEE FARM

FOR SALE—Packages of pure Italian bees and queens for the season of 1931. I am now booking orders with 25% down, balance 10 days before shipping time. Shipping season starts April 1, if weather permits, and all bees are shipped with a nice frame of emerging brood and honey for feed in transit; also a health certificate is furnished with each shipment. Guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Prices as follows:

A 2-lb. package with a young queen for \$2.25 each

A 3-lb. package with a young queen for \$3.00 each

A 4-lb. package with a young queen for \$4.00 each

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

**JOHN ST. ROMAIN**

Marksville, Louisiana

## Highest Quality

for

## Less Money

Highest quality package bees and queens at the lowest possible prices. Pure Italians, full weights with extra allowance added for shrinkage enroute and the best delivery to be had. Shipments when you want them, an item worthy of your consideration as well as quality and price. We are fully prepared to handle all orders to your satisfaction, whether small or large. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed on every package and queen shipped. Write for new low price list and information now.

Lewis Beeware and Dadant's Foundation at Catalog prices.

**York Bee Co.**

Jesup,

Georgia

## PETTIT'S PACKAGE BEES,

STILL SATISFY,

HIGHEST QUALITY BEES, BEST  
POSSIBLE SERVICE

NEW LOW PRICES FOR 1931

Two Pound Combless Package with Queen, 3 to 14 for \$2.75, each; 15 to 49, \$2.50 each; 50 to 99, \$2.40 each; 100 or more \$2.25 each.

Larger sizes 75c each additional pound. Queenless packages 70c less.

Prices f. o. b. shipping point; prepaid prices on application. Orders booked without deposit; Cash before shipping.

In 1930 we doubled our business, shipping over 4 tons of bees. Have prepared to again double it this year with even better service to customers. Note New Address.

**MORLEY PETTIT**  
ALBANY, GA.

## GET RUNNING'S BEES

### And Get Honey—They Satisfy PACKAGES AND NUCLEI

The kind WE use in our extensive Michigan Apiaries, where WE produce honey by the car load.

### ALL ITALIAN STOCK

Service guaranteed. Stock bred for honey getting and gentleness. PRICES RIGHT. Following prices apply to all booked orders.

With choice young queens 2 lbs. 3 lbs.  
1 to 10 pkgs., each .....\$2.50 \$3.25  
11 to 100 pkgs., each ..... 2.25 3.00  
For larger than 3 lb. pkg. add 70c per pound.

**DAVID RUNNING,  
Filion, Mich.**

After Jan. 1st, Sumterville, Ala.  
Shipping Station, EPES, ALA.

## ATCHLEY BEE GLOVE

All pure white heavy duck, 22 inches long. Washable while on hands. Absolutely sting proof. Post paid 75c per pair. Discount to dealers.

**WM. ATCHLEY**

144 Campus Ave.,  
Upland, California.

# SECTIONS

**DIRECT TO YOU AT NEW  
LOW PRICES**

BUY where you get quality, service, satisfaction, at prices lower than they have been since 1919. Profit by our quarter century of experience in manufacturing. We can also supply other apiary needs. Write for our 1931 catalog. It's free.

.....

**Aug. Lotz Co.**

Boyd, Wis.

## Gus Dittmer Company Speciality

**WORKING YOUR WAX INTO NON-SAG BROOD AND  
SUPER FOUNDATION FOR YOU FOR CASH**

Prices of wax are very low, and so of course will be on foundation. We do not however offer price as an inducement, but on merit only. Last two seasons have established and proven the merit of our claim for our NON-SAG BROOD FOUNDATION. For 1931 we submit the further improvement of making our Medium Brood two standard widths.

8  $\frac{1}{16}$  7 sheets to the pound

7  $\frac{3}{4}$  8 sheets to the pound

Write us for samples and prices

**GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

*THE FINEST OF ALL FOUNDATION*

# **3-Ply Foundation**

for only

# **70c per Lb.**

(in 50-sheet Packages)



**10**

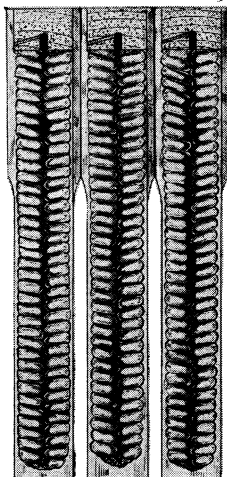
**SHEETS**  
**8 $\frac{1}{8}$  x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$**

**\$1.05**

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**8 $\frac{1}{8}$  x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$**

**\$5.00**



**3-PLY COMBS**

They have the midrib at the center, straight surfaces and cells of uniform depth.

## **EVERY EXPERIENCED BEEKEEPER**

knows that horizontal wiring is necessary with any foundation to hold the comb in the center of the frame and to have straight surfaces and straight centers with cells of uniform depth.

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

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

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

MAY, 1931

No. 5

## Bulletin Board

Mrs. R. E. Vaughn, of the Wisconsin Home Economics Department, will talk over Station WHA, Madison, May 13, at 10 A. M. on "Using More Honey in the Home." Tune in on this program, and then write the Station, telling them how the program came in.

Patronize our advertisers in "Wisconsin Beekeeping" when purchasing package bees and queens and beekeeping supplies.

Send your membership dues to the American Honey Producers' League through this office. Individual membership is \$1.50 per year, which includes a year's subscription to "The American Honey Producer" and to any bee journal in the United States or Canada.

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# Glass Jars

## for

# Packing Honey

We have made arrangements with the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association to supply the beekeepers of Wisconsin with glass jars for packing honey. The jars that we offer you have been chosen after years of experience in packing, and is the highest quality glass obtainable. All glass comes packed in corrugated re-shipping cases, with caps as follows:

Style	Size	Packed	Price with caps
Tall round	5 oz.	24	\$ .70
Tall panel	8 oz.	24	.75
Tall panel	16 oz.	24	.90
Tall round	3 lb.	12	.70

**"SEE WHAT YOU BUY"**  
**SELL IN GLASS**

Mail orders either to us direct or to the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association, 1532 University Avenue, Madison.

**Quantity discounts:** 25 cases 10%; 50 cases 12%; 100 cases 15%; 100 cases of one size 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ %. On larger quantities, write us for special prices.

### BEE SUPPLIES FOR SALE

I standard honey tank, 150 gallon capacity, as good as new, at one-half actual cost. This tank in perfect condition and a bargain.

75 ten-frame supers, nailed and painted with four coats enamel paint. Absolutely new and have never been on a colony of bees. Make us an offer. Closing them out to gain storage room.

One-inch honey pump, practically new, at half regular catalog price. Bargain in every respect.

## C. W. Aeppler Company

OCONOMOWOC,

WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

MAY, 1931

No. 5

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

## HOW CAN BEE DISEASE ERADICATION BE BEST ACCOMPLISHED

E. L. CHAMBERS—Dec. 1930.

The state apiary inspection law was drawn up and its passage by the legislature secured through the efforts of some of our beekeepers who realized that American foulbrood could not be controlled individually, but its control depended entirely upon cooperative effort 'over a considerable area' at one time. In preparing this statute they realized there were some beekeepers who believed that we would simply have to learn to keep bees with the disease present in the yard, and who were satisfied to get enough honey from their bees to supply their own needs, and who did not realize that the disease in their yards was making it impossible for commercial beekeepers in the immediate neighborhood, depending upon their bees for a living, to carry on their industry profitably because of continuous reinfections resulting from these sources. The law was not made to be enforced at the

convenience of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets but it definitely placed upon its shoulders the responsibility of seeing to it that those commercial yards making an effort to clean up the American foulbrood were given adequate protection from outside sources of infection and, to this end, that all bees and used bee equipment moved into the neighborhood are inspected and certified free from disease. Unfortunately we find that when someone wishes to sell their bees or move them, they feel that we are unfair in refusing to certify bees housed in immovable frame hives and quite frequently we are accused of being in cahoots with beekeeper's supply houses or attempting to drive the small beekeeper out of business, when as a matter of fact, the law gives us no alternative and clearly requires that the beekeeper must keep his bees in hives that will permit of ready examination and they have just been getting by for more than a decade. If area clean-up work in connection with eradication or control of any pest or disease was left entirely to the individual,



there could be no progress, so a law is necessary to define the duties of each party concerned. While it may work a hardship on some beekeepers at times, the department is compelled by law to insist upon its policies being carried out and any delay simply increases the cost to the state, and losses to the neighboring beekeepers.

An annual appropriation amounting to \$10,500 has been made by our legislature for the control of bee diseases for some ten years, and nearly \$3,000.00 of this amount is necessary to care for some 500 special inspections requested each year in order that bees or used bee equipment may be sold and moved from one place to another, and an equal amount to pay the salary and expenses of the chief apiary inspector and his supervisor; the remainder nearly \$5,000.00 is spent over the state in clean-up and control work. The money is spent for the most part in those counties where beekeeping is most important and where strong local beekeeping associations have been organized and have secured appropriations from their county boards which the state meets on a dollar per dollar basis. During the past year approximately \$5,000.00 of county funds were met in this way in some 23 counties. Since the area clean-up work was undertaken in 1918 more than 150,000 colonies of bees have been inspected of which 9,400 were found infected with American foulbrood and 7,909 burned. During the past two years practically all diseased colonies were burned.

We find many beekeepers who still believe that it is possible to eradicate American foulbrood in a county over a period of only a few years, although we are spending only from \$100 to \$1,000 in a given county in a year which is only a sufficient amount to take care of the known infected yards and a few in the immediate neighbor-

hood. With the present method of spreading our activities out over 23 counties it can only be hoped for many years to come, to keep the disease under control and gradually reduce the infection to a point where eradication would be feasible by expending several thousand dollars in a single year to provide the complete inspection of the entire county. We need only refer to the barberry eradication work which was started at the same time our area clean-up work was, for which project \$30,000 is spent annually to show what a slow and costly process complete eradication is. In the case of barberry eradication it appears that it may be more than 25 years before the state will be covered and probably none of us will ever live to see the last bush eradicated in Wisconsin. Like barberry eradication which is delayed and complicated by the delayed sprouting of seed lying dormant in the ground, so we have dormant infection of foulbrood lying dormant about the premises of former beekeepers which is continually being dragged out to reinfest areas once cleaned up. It is physically impossible to run down and locate every possible source of infection without the wholehearted cooperation of the public. We are criticized for broadcasting publicity relative to bee disease because of the fear that it may hurt the sale of honey and yet the public should be warned of the danger of carelessly handling infected honey and used bee equipment.

Much money and time could be saved and much more rapid progress attained if it were possible for the inspector to destroy diseased bees and valueless equipment while he is on the premises and disinfect any of value, rather than have to grant the ten days allowed the beekeeper by law. Too frequently during this ten day interval the bees are meddled with and the infection spread by practices which are

intended to serve as a treatment but which are not successful and as a result the entire yard usually has to be destroyed and the beekeeper feels that he should be given another and another chance. While his intentions are usually good, our experience has taught us that a diseased colony cannot be saved without greater loss than the value of the original infested colony or colonies marked by the inspector.

Our bee journals could do much in the way of assisting in bringing about speedy and economical progress by using better judgment in the printing of unscientific articles on bee diseases based on personal opinions and hasty conclusions drawn without making a careful study, and usually to the effect that some treatment can be used successfully and the author usually gives himself away by stating that he has been able to eradicate the disease from his yard "time and time again." We have yet to find any treatment satisfactory for practical application for the treatment of American foulbrood other than burning, and if any so called effective methods were known their originators would be employing them to make a fortune and not wasting time writing about them. Burning is effective once and for all, and the methods which eradicate "time and time again" are of no value in area clean-up work as it has to be effective once and for all to eradicate, and if it is merely a matter of reducing the bacteria population temporarily, we might just as well give up the idea of ever attaining eradication in any yard or area. Burning will result in complete cleaning up and if followed up can be made to apply over large areas. If we have an ulcerated tooth we don't try to treat it, we eventually have to have it pulled and in the meantime it is useless, so why not get it out and have the agony over with.

We are surprised to still find large numbers of beekeepers who apparently believe it is the state's job to extract their honey, lift off all of the supers and do all of the clean-up work. The fact of the matter is that the inspectors are not, according to our Attorney General's ruling, supposed to do any of this work whatsoever. He is merely to direct it and the beekeeper is expected to do his own work. We find it a saving of time to help and usually it is necessary to do considerable of the work, but where the state does it there can be no objection to using the shortest method, namely burning the bees and all of the contents of the hive, honey included. This is the method prescribed by our law, and we feel that our inspectors are justified in following this method if he receives no help since it is the safest method.

If every beekeeper was his own inspector and reported the disease whenever he found it in his yard as the law requires and destroyed the infected colony and scorched out the hive body when he found a diseased colony, our problem would be a much simpler one. Instead we find many beekeepers waiting and hoping that the inspectors will not be able to locate his yard or, if he does, that he may examine only a few colonies and miss the infection. It might be a good plan to place a dead line on salvaging honey by stating in the law that any colonies found after the honey flow is in progress would be burned immediately by the inspector, together with the honey. The usual experience with this type of beekeeper is that he protests that there is now a lot of honey and he pleads for an extension of time to permit him to remove the honey and then he will destroy the colonies. This means another trip for the inspector and usually results in a spread of the disease in the neighborhood and the beekeeper frequently refuses to keep

his promise and tries to get by another year.

A great saving could be made in the inspection costs when a permit is desired by getting the application filed early in the season as the work can be done much quicker before the honey flow gets too far in progress, and our law should require the applicant making application for permit later than June 1, to pay the traveling expenses involved which would represent about one half of the actual cost of the inspection to the state, which plan is used in practically every other service rendered by the department, and the beekeeper should be expected to carry his share of the burden just as well as the nurseryman, potato grower and others.

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FREE TO MEMBERS—  
PLEASE DON'T CROWD!

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The Secretary's office has a large supply of mimeographed honey recipes for free distribution to Association members.

When you sell a package of honey to a housewife, you could give her a set of these recipes, thus enlarging her use for your product and incidentally spreading the gospel of honey.

Also, I am sure it would be possible to interest the editor of the housewife's page in your local paper in publishing some of these recipes. You might try "sweetening" her with a jar of honey first, and she might even be persuaded to run a special feature story on honey and honey combinations.

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THE SOUTHERN STATES  
BEEKEEPING CONFERENCE

February 18 & 19

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

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This conference was probably the best attended of any so far held. Representatives from eighteen states and

Canada were present, and the State of Virginia formally joined the Southern Conference.

The problems of the package shipper were given first consideration as has been the custom with past Conferences, but considerable time was also given to the question of the marketing of Southern honeys, due to the increased importance of this phase of Southern beekeeping.

The next meeting of the Conference will be held in 1932 in St. Petersburg, Florida, on the Friday and Saturday immediately preceding the beginning of Lent. The following officers were elected for the coming year: E. G. LeSturgeon, President, J. M. Robinson, Secretary, and a Vice President from each of the states forming the Conference, as follows:

Florida, J. W. Barney  
Alabama, J. M. Cutts  
Arkansas, Jere Frazer  
North Carolina, F. B. Meacham  
South Carolina, E. S. Prevost  
Georgia, D. W. Howell  
Louisiana, Jes Dalton  
Mississippi, N. C. Jensen  
Missouri, J. F. Diemer  
Tennessee, W. L. Walling  
Texas, W. E. Joor  
Virginia, John Protheroe.

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U. S. CHEMISTS DENY  
DIASTASE TEST MEASURES  
PURITY OF HONEY

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The diastase content of honey varies so widely that it is not a reliable index of the purity of all honeys, chemists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture report. Germany uses a diastase test for detection of adulteration or over-heating of honey. The Federal honey experts concede that Germany is within her rights in establishing such food standards as she chooses, but they, nevertheless, insist that this test may exclude, as adulterated, honeys which are in fact pure

and which have not been overheated.

Exporters who plan to enter the German market with honey which they know is pure and unadulterated would do well to have the diastase activity tested before shipping it to Germany, says the department. Department of Agriculture inspectors are on duty at the principal ports of export for honey, and for a small fee can issue certificates as to the diastase content of honey.

Diastase is the name applied to an enzyme or ferment which is capable of digesting starch, that is, transforming it into simpler products. The diastase in any honey is probably of little importance to our health, say the chemists, because our body secretions under ordinary circumstances produce enough enzymes for all normal needs.

Although at present adulterated honey is practically unknown in the markets of the United States, the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils undertook an investigation as the result of the refusal of German importers to accept several lots of honey from the United States, claiming that according to the Gothe test, in use in Germany, the honey in these lots was low in diastase, presumably because it had been heated excessively. The German law uses the diastase content as an index of the purity of honey, and prohibits labeling honey as pure which has a diastase content below 8.3 units on the Gothe scale. Even when diastase in pure honey has been impaired by overheating, the German law nevertheless classes the honey as being adulterated.

In the experiments of the Federal Department of Agriculture, recently completed, about 300 samples of honey, obtained from all the important producing areas of the United States and representing a great variety of floral sources, were analyzed by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. The

experiment disclosed a marked variation in the diastase content of natural unheated honeys. The content as measured by the Gothe scale ranged all the way from 1.0 to 50.0. As a rule, the dark-colored honeys had a higher diastase content than the light-colored honeys. California orange honey was found to be unusually low in diastase, the content ranging from 1.0 to 13.9. Alfalfa honeys were also noticeably low in diastase.

The California Agricultural Experiment Station conducted investigations which indicated that pure unheated honeys having a diastase content less than the German minimum standard were not uncommon, and that there was a definite correlation between the diastase activity and the number of pollen grains contained in the honey. Orange honey, which has a low pollen content, was shown to have little diastase activity. Investigators in England have also recently determined that a number of genuine honeys are naturally low in diastase.

It is possible that the honeys produced in Germany normally have a higher diastase content than is found in some honeys in the United States. Germany classes honey having a diastase content less than 8.3 Gothe units as being adulterated, and less than 17.9 as being "suspicious."

The results of these various investigations, according to H. S. Paine of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and J. I. Hambleton of the Bureau of Entomology, appear definitely conclusive, and indicate that less importance should be attached to the diastase content of honey. Nevertheless, producers and shippers of honey are warned that the German requirements regarding the diastase content of honey are still in effect, and when it is necessary to liquefy granulated or unusually heavy honey, which may later be included in export shipments, the

heating should be done with great care and cooling of the honey should follow at once.

#### 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, 1931.

VIOLA E. WOOD, Notary Public.

My commission expires May 15, 1932.

#### Classified Advertisements

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

#### COLONIES IN CAGES

These colonies consist of about 10 lbs. of young, spring bees and their queen and about 4 lbs. of brood on not more than 8 combs, with about 16 lbs. of honey and cost only \$6.00.

There is no better, safer or cheaper way to buy bees. Make your own nuclei. You can receive them now. Usual guarantees.

**DR. STILES**

P. O. Box 422  
HOUSTON, TEXAS

#### APICULTURE IN INDIA

A few months ago it was proposed to the Advisory Board of Agricultural Research that an experimental station be established at Shillong for the development of bee-keeping in India. However, at a recent meeting the Board declined to recommend the scheme, pointing out that climatic conditions caused it to be doubtful that apiculture would ever become a "cottage industry" in India.

(Assistant Trade Commissioner Wilson C. Flake, Calcutta, India. Jan. 20, 1931).

#### Patronize Our Advertisers

#### THREE BAND ITALIAN QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES

Queens—60c each; \$7.00 for 12; 50 at \$27.00; 100 at \$50.00.

3 lb. packages of bees with young queens—1 to 10—\$3.00 each; more than 10—\$2.75 each; 100 or more—\$2.50 each.

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is cool and comfortable and folds flat when not in use. Thousands sold during 1930 with many compliments and much satisfaction.

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6 for .....	5.00
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DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL BEEKEEPERS LIBRARY  
GERMANY (Continued from Page 46 of the April issue)

- DIE BAYERISCHE BIENE.** Bayerische Bienenzeitung (Die Biene, Früheres Organ des Unterfränkischen Kreis-bienenzuchtvereines; Münchener Bienenzeitung; Süd-deutsche Bienenzeitung) Vereinsblatt des Landesvereins Bayerischer Bienenzüchter unter der Kreis-Bienenzucht-vereine Oberbayern, Oberpfalz, Oberfranken, Mittelfranken, Unterfranken und Schwaben und Neuberg. Was Münchener Bienenzeitung Vols. 1-40, 1879-1918. Because of an unsatisfactory supply of paper the journal ceased publication with Dec. No.-1918, but resumed publication Jan. 1919 under title of "Bayerische Bienenzeitung." Editor continued. United with Süddeutsche Bienenzeitung in 1921? Oct. 1923, title changed to Bayerische Biene to accommodate a consolidation of the Unterfränkischen kreisverein and with it "Die Biene" their official organ. (Monthly) 8°, München later Nürnberg. Original and continuations, Vols. 1-52, 1879-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 6-7, 17-42, 44-52.  
Wanting Vols. 1-5, 8-16, (Münchener Bienenzeitung). v. 43; v. 44, nos. 1-4; and v. 46, no. 9. (Bayerische Bienenzeitung).
- DIE BIENE.** Organ des Unterfränkischen Bienenzüchter-vereins. (Monthly) 8°. Neustadt und Aschaffenburg. Vols. 1-46?, 1859-1904?  
M. M. L. Vol. 42, 1900.  
Wanting a complete file.
- DIE BIENE.** Zeitschrift des Verbands der hessischen Imker. (Monthly) 8°. Bensheim later Giessen. The foundation of this journal began in 1862 with Mittheilungen über Bienenzucht organ der Bienenzüchter-Vereine der drei Provinzen des Grosserzogthums Hessen, of which we have nos. 1-4, Jan. to April, 64 pp. The formal start of the numbered volumes was made in 1863, under the title "Mittheilung Über Bienenzucht." The title was changed with the fifth volume to Die Biene, organ der Vereinigten Bienen-Züchter-Vereine in beiden Hessen und Nassau, Jan. 1867 by a protocol passed by the Beekeepers Union in 1866. P. 1, Vol. V, sub-titles several times amended.  
Vols. 1-68, 1863-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-6, 23-58, 60, 63-68.  
Wanting Vols. 7-22; 59; 61-62.
- DIE BIENE IM GARTEN.** Ein Monatsblatt für Freunde der Bienenzucht. (Monthly) 8°. Granzin. Nos. 1-9, 1854.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- DER BIENEN-BOTE.** Monatsblatt für Bienenzucht in Württemberg und Hohenzollern. Vols. 1-2?, 1876-1877?  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- DER BIENENFREUND.** Monatsanweisungen der Strassburger Neusten Nachrichten. 1894-1908?  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- DER BIENENFREUND AUS SCHLESSEIN.** Ein Blatt zur Belehrung und Unterhaltung für Naturfreunde überhaupt und Bienenzüchter insbesondere. Vollständige Ausgabe in 30 nummern. By Pfarrer Dzierzon in Carlsmarkt. Contains the Theorie und Praxis of Dzierzon. Jan. 1854-June, 1856. (Monthly) 4°. Brieg. 30 nos. all printed.  
M. M. L. Nos. 1-30.

- DER BIENENSTOCK eine Okonomische Wochenschrift. 8°. Wien, 3 years. 1768-1770. In six vols. Only a little on bees.  
M. M. L. 1768-1770.
- DIE BIENE UND IHRE ZUCHT. Ein Monatsblatt des badischen Vereins für Bienenzucht. (Monthly) 8°. Lahr, Todtnau, Buhl. Began in 1864, according to Roth, editor in 1929, Vol. 1 of our set would be for 1865. In 1876, Rudolf Kern became editor and continued to Dec., 1893. He seems not to have used vol. numbers. In 1894, I. M. Roth became editor and in the first year added the vol. no. 31. Since then the vols. have been numbered consecutively. The March no. for 1929 was destroyed by fire and was not issued. Vols. 1-67, 1864-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1?-67, 1865-1930.  
Wanting Vol. 1, 1864; v. 29, no. 8 for 1893.
- BIENEN-NACHRICHTEN AUS PREUSSEN Ein Blatt, grossentheils aus den Mittheilungen der Merkwürdigsten Erscheinungen in der Bienen-Kunde, von den Bienenzüchtern der Verschiedenen Provinzen des Königreichs Preussen gebildet Gesammelt und mitgetheilt von dem Vorsteher des Schlesischen Bienen-Vereins, Bruckisch in Koppitz bei Grattkau. 4°. Vols. 1-4, 1850-1853. V. 1 began July 1. After v. 1, because of postal regulations it was necessary to divide the succeeding vol. into Abtheilungen A und B. M. M. L. Vol. 1 and nos. 1-6, May-Aug. 1852.  
Wanting Vol. 2, Abt A und B; v. 3, and v. 4.  
v. 4, both Abt. A und B.
- DIE BIENENPLEGE. Im Auftrag des Württembergischen Landesvereins für Bienenzucht. (Monthly) 8° Ludwigsburg. The beginning of this journal was made in 1878, under the title of the "Württembergische Bienenzüchter, Illustriertes Monatsblatt für Bienenzucht." The editor was I. Scheverle. Our library contains nos. 1 to 11, irregular from Jan. to Nov. The first number of Die Bienenpflege, with the sub-title, "Württembergische Monatsschrift zur Verbreitung Bienenwirtschaftlichen Kenntnisse," appeared in May, 1879 and ran to Dec. vol. 2, began in 1880 and has run consecutively to date. Vols. 1-52, 1879-1930?  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-52.
- DIE BIENENWIRTSCHAFT IM KUNTZSCH-BETRIEB. Monatschrift für Hebung und Gedankenaustausch im Kriese der Kuntschen Imker. (Monthly) 4°. Lahr. Vols. 1-4?, 1919-1922? Absorbed by the Praktischer Wegweiser für Bienenzüchter.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-4.  
Wanting Vol. 2, no. 8, v. 3, nos. 4-6; v. 4, nos. 1-2, 4-12.
- BIENENWIRTSCHAFTLICHES CENTRALLBLATT. Vereinsblatt der Verbände Hannover, Oldenburg und Braunschweig. (Monthly) 8°. Hannover. Vols. 1-66, 1865-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-13; 16-66.  
Wanting Vols. 14-15.
- BIENENWIRTSCHAFTLICHE MITTHEILUNGEN. Organ z. Hebung die Bienenzucht im Oberbayern. 8°. Ingolstadt. Vols. 1-5, 1870-1875 reported.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

- \*BIENEN-ZEITUNG. 8°. Ingolstadt. Vols. 1-5, 1870-1875 reported.  
 Bienenwirth. 4°. (Eichstadt) Nördlingen. Vols. 1-55, 1845-1899.  
 M. M. L. Vols. 16-34; 36-47, 51-52; 54-55.  
 Wanting Vols. 1-15; 35; 48-50; 53.
- BIENENZEITUNG FÜR SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN. Vereinsblatt des Landesverbandes für Bienenzucht in Schleswig-Holstein. (Monthly) 8°, Neumünster. Vols. 1-28? 1897-1924? Then changed to Schleswig-Holsteinische Bienenzeitung.  
 M. M. L. Vols. 6-28.  
 Wanting Vol. 11, nos. 1 & 3; v. 13, nos. 1-6, 21; v. 15, nos. 4, 5, 8; v. 16, no. 17; v. 17, no. 19; v. 18, nos. 4, 8; v. 19, no. 16; v. 20, nos. 4, 8; v. 22, no. 23; v. 25, no. 6.
- BIENZUCHT-NACHRICHTEN, für die Unterfranken Bienenzuchterverein. (Monthly) 8°. Würzburg. Vol. 8 N. F. 1866, reported.  
 M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- BLATTER FÜR BIENZUCHT UND OBSTBAU. Organ die Sauerl. Ver. F. Bienen und Obstkultur.  
 M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- BLÄTTER FÜR BIENZUCHT, HAUS UND LANDWIRTSCHAFT. Organ und Eigentum des Kreis-Bienenzuchter-Verein von Schwaben und Neuburg. (Monthly) 8°. Donauwörth.  
 M. M. L. Vols. 8-9, 1881-1882.  
 Wanting Vols. 1-7 and continuation after 9.
- BRAUNSCHWEIGISCHES MAGAZINE. 1793-1818?
- BÜCHEREI FÜR BIENENKUNDE. 8° Leipzig-Berlin. One volume per year.  
 Vols. 1-11, 1919-1930.  
 M. M. L. Vols. 1-11.
- DANZIGER BIENZEITUNG. Vereinsblatt des Imkerbandes der Freien Stadt Danzig. (Monthly) 8°. Danzig. A continuation of the Ostdeutsche Bienenzeitung. (April, 1916-Jan. 1926) which was a continuation of Westpreussische Bienenzeitung. Organ des Provinzial-Vereins für Bienenzucht in Westpreussen. 1901-1915. In Feb. 1916, the above title was adopted. The complete file  
 Vols. 1-27, 1901-1928.  
 M. M. L. Vols. 13-27.  
 Wanting of Westpreussische Bienenzeitung Vol. 17, nos. 10-12 if printed; v. 18; v. 20, 1920, nos. 9-12; v. 21, nos. 7-12; v. 22; v. 23, nos. 11-12; v. 24, nos. 1-5; v. 27, no. 2., 1928. The volume number 20, was used for two volumes.
- DIE DEUTSCHE BIENE. Monats-Zeitschrift für alle Imker Deutscher Zunge. Zeitschrift für Königszucht und Fortschritt Imkerteknik. (Monthly) 8°. Hilden-Rhld. Vols. 1-13, 1919-1930.  
 M. M. L. Vols. 1-13.
- DEUTSCHER BIENZUCHT-CLUB IN FRANKFURT. A. M. Central organ für rationelle Bienenzucht. (Monthly) 8°. Frankfurt. Vols. 1-4, 1880-1883.  
 M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

\* Germany's most famous bee journal, very rare and hard to find. Fortunately a complete file is to be found in America. Prof. Francis Jager's Library at the University of Minnesota contains all but six volumes which are to be found in other collections. Vols. 1-10 are in the—?



- DEUTSCHER BIENENFREUND. Zeitung für praktische Bienenzucht. (Semi-monthly) 8°. Leipzig. Vols. 1-3, no. 7, known as Sächsischer Bienenfreund. In Jan. 1906, united with Deutsche Illustrierte Bienenzeitung. Vols. 1-41, 1865-1905.  
M. M. L. Vols. 3-17; 20-26; 31.  
Wanting Vols. 1-2; 18-19; 27-30; 32-41.
- DEUTSCHE ILLUSTRIRTE BIENENZEITUNG. (Monthly) 8°. Leipzig. Several changes in title. Absorbed the Deutscher Bienenfreund and Imkerschule in Jan. 1905, and Die Europäische Bienenzucht auf Amerikanischer Grundlage in 1908. Vols. 1-47, 1883-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-14; 17; 19-47.  
Wanting Vols. 15-16; 18.
- ELSÄSSISCHE BIENZÜCHTER, Der Monatsblatt des Elsässischen Bienenzüchter-Vereins. The first five vols. of Elsass-Löthringische Bienenzeitung, now L'Apiculteur-Alsacien Lorrain.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file of the five vols.
- ERLANGER JAHRBUCH FÜR BIENENKUNDE. Zur Förderung einer Zeitgemässen Bienenzucht. (Annually) 8°. Berlin. Vols. 1-8, 1923-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-8.
- DES FOSTERS FEIERABENDE. Mitteilungen aus dem Gebiete der Landwirtschaft, des Gartenbaues der Hauswirtschaft, der Fischerei und der Bienenzucht. (monthly) 8°. Neudamm. No. 1, Jan. 1912.
- HAMBURGISCHES MAGAZIN, der gesammelte Schriften 8°. Leipzig.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- DIE HONIGBIENE. Mitteilungen der Verein für Bienenzucht in dem Provinz Brandenburg, Pommern, Preussen, und Schlesien. (Monthly) 8°. Berlin. Vols. 1-13?, 1863-1875?  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-9.  
Wanting continuation after Vol. 9.
- ILLUSTRIRTE BIENEN-ZEITUNG. Organ zur Verbreitung der rationellen Bienenzucht. Zweites Vereins-Organ des Bienenwirtschaftlichen Hauptvereines der Provinz Sachsen. (Monthly) 8°. Zurich.  
Vols. 1-9, 1882-1890.  
M. M. L. Vols. 3-4.  
Wanting Vols. 1-2; v. 3, no. 2; v. 5-9.
- ILLUSTRIRTE DORFZEITUNG FÜR PRAKTIISCHE BIENZUCHT. Organ für deutsche Bienenwirte. (Monthly) 8°. Bayreuth. Vols. 1-4, 1864-1867.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- DER IMKER. Illustrierte Fachzeitschrift für Bienenzüchter. (Monthly) 8°. Gladbach. Vols. 1-7, ? 1911-1917?  
M. M. L. Vol. 7, 1917.  
Wanting a complete file.
- DIE IMKERSCHULE. Organ der Imkerschule und bienenwirtschaftlichen Versuchstation zu Flacht, sowie des Vereins der Bienenzüchter des R.-Bez. Wiesbaden (Monthly) 8°. Dillenburg. United with Deutsche Illustrierte Bienenzeitung, Jan. 1906. Vols. 1-15, 1891-1905.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-4; 8-9; 14.  
Wanting Vols. 5-7; 10-13; 14, no. 12; 15.

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Pure Italian bees and queens for 1931 as follows:

- 1 frame of Brood and 2 lbs. bee ..\$2.25
- 2 frame of Brood and 3 lbs. bee .. 3.10
- 3 frame of Brood and 4 lbs. bee .. 4.00

All packages of bees guaranteed with a health certificate and safe arrival. All loss will be replaced upon receipt of bad order report signed by express agent. New order book with 10 per cent cash, balance, 10 before shipment. Reference, Citizen's Bank and Trust Co., Marks-ville, La.

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STILL SATISFY,

HIGHEST QUALITY BEES, BEST  
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NEW LOW PRICES FOR 1931

Two Pound Combless Package with Queen, 3 to 14 for \$2.75, each; 15 to 49, \$2.50 each; 50 to 99, \$2.40 each; 100 or more \$2.25 each.

Larger sizes 75c each additional pound. Queenless packages 70c less.

Prices f. o. b. shipping point; prepaid prices on application. Orders booked without deposit; Cash before shipping.

In 1930 we doubled our business, shipping over 4 tons of bees. Have prepared to again double it this year with even better service to customers. Note New Address.

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## Package Bees For Sale

Priced as follows—

- 2 lb. packages with queen -----\$2.00 each
- 3 lb. packages with queen -----\$2.50 each
- 4 lb. packages with queen -----\$3.00 each

Bees to be delivered from May 1 until Aug. 1. I guarantee safe delivery and good satisfaction. Orders are booked with all cash.

Address to  
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May 10th or later can furnish two pound packages with SELECT, Unt. (Guaranteed pure mated). Three banded Italian queens at \$2.25 each package any amount.

Three pound pkgs. with Queens \$3.00 each. Any amount.

10% with order and your shipping date will be reserved.

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Winnsboro, La.

## HONEY PRODUCTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In the fall of 1929 there was an average of 5.66 hives for every one of the 97,678 beekeepers in the country, and honey production amounted to 6,821,114 pounds valued at about \$1,560,000. Due to favorable conditions during the spring months of this year, the output showed an increase as compared with 1929. Average price of Czechoslovak honey was 21.7 cents per pound this year. Russian honey offers most competition to the domestic product.

(Assistant Trade Commissioner Sam E. Woods. Prague, September 24, 1930).—From Confectionery Foreign Trade News.

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For April, May and June delivery. Bright non-swarming and best honey producers. Pure Italians, All necessary papers with package bees to Canada. No disease, begin shipping April 1. 2 lb. package and untested queen, one to ten, \$2.65 each; ten or more, \$2.50 each. 3 lb. package with queen, one to ten, \$3.25 each; ten or more, \$3.00 each. Queens, one, \$1.00; six, \$5.00; 12, \$9.50; 50, \$35.00; 100, \$65.00. Health certificate. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

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### Red River Valley Apiaries

Located In Northeast Texas

We offer the very best three banded Italian queens and package bees that can be produced. I guarantee you to be pleased. Service plus quality satisfies.

26 years among the bees enables me to know what I produce and how to ship. Health certificate with every shipment. All packages 10 to 25% oversize.

2 lb. pkg. with queen, 1 or 100, \$2.25 each  
3 lb. pkg. with queen, 1 or 100, \$3.25 each

Shipping points: Arthur City, Texas; Paris, Texas; and Hugo Oklahoma.

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I am one of Wisconsin's closest shippers.

**J. G. BRUNSON**  
Chicota, Texas

## Highest Quality

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Highest quality package bees and queens at the lowest possible prices. Pure Italians, full weights with extra allowance added for shrinkage enroute and the best delivery to be had. Shipments when you want them, an item worthy of your consideration as well as quality and price. We are fully prepared to handle all orders to your satisfaction, whether small or large. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed on every package and queen shipped. Write for new low price list and information now.

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Dr. Shaw's Line Bred Italian Stock,  
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3 lb. package & queen .....\$3.00

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All pure white heavy duck, 22 inches  
long. Washable while on hands. Absolutely  
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**WORKING YOUR WAX INTO NON-SAG BROOD AND  
SUPER FOUNDATION FOR YOU FOR CASH**

Prices of wax are very low, and so of course will be on  
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ment, but on merit only. Last two seasons have established  
and proven the merit of our claim for our NON-SAG BROOD  
FOUNDATION. For 1931 we submit the further improve-  
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8  $\frac{1}{16}$  7 sheets to the pound

7  $\frac{3}{4}$  8 sheets to the pound

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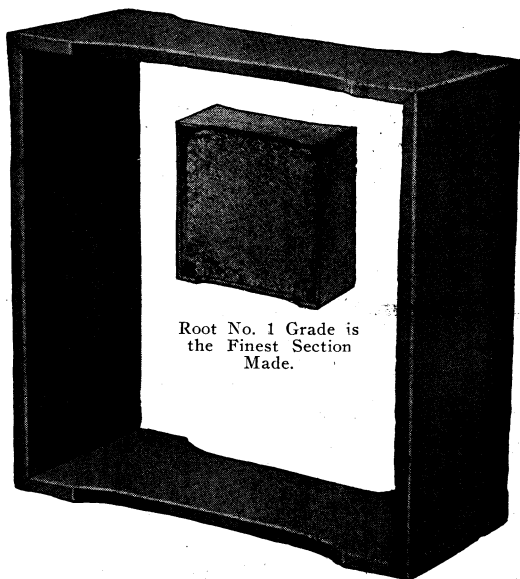
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**1st**—To sell in competition with other fine comb honey. It must have the finest appearance. Use—

Root No. 1 Grade,  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ , 500 ----- \$6.25

(Plain Sections at Lower Price.)



**2d**—To use for less particular markets, on the family table, or to sell to neighbors. Fancy appearance not so important. Use—

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

JUNE, 1931

No. 6

## Bulletin Board

PRICES ON TIN CONTAINERS ARE NOW AT THE VERY LOWEST RANGE, AND WHILE IT IS TOO EARLY TO ESTIMATE THE CROP THAT YOU MAY HAVE THIS YEAR, WE SUGGEST THAT YOU SEND YOUR ORDERS IN AT AN EARLY DATE.

—PURCHASE YOUR BEES AND SUPPLIES FROM ADVERTISERS IN "WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING"—

## Table of Contents

Open Discussion on Co-operative Marketing

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Arbitration of American Honey in Bremen, Germany

Honey In China

Dr. Charles Miller Memorial Library

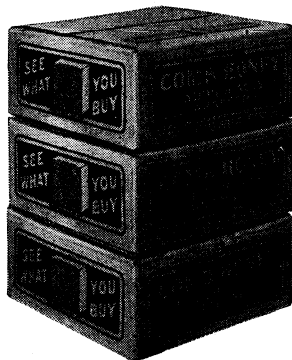
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—Pack Honey—

*As Other Modern Food Products are Packed*

PACK  
WRAPPED COMB HONEY  
IN OUR ILLUSTRATED  
CORRUGATED CASES  
AND SAVE MONEY.

WRAP YOUR COMB  
HONEY AND  
SEE IT SELL!



The modern merchant insists on displaying comb honey out of the case—why pack in obsolete wooden cases, when our illustrated corrugated cases will carry the honey better—cleaner—cheaper.

#### Price of Cases

	Per 10	Per 100	Wt. per 10
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ .....	\$2.10	\$18.00	24 lbs.
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ .....	2.00	17.50	22 lbs.
For $4 \times 5$ .....	2.00	17.50	21 lbs.

Can be sent parcel post, postage extra.

**Sealing Glue** for gluing the bottoms of cases, two pounds will make a gallon of glue. Price: 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; postage extra. Cheaper and better than water glass.

#### Price of Wrappers

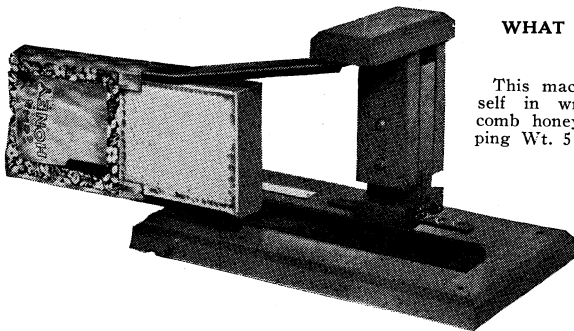
	Per 100	Per 500	Per M.
For $4 \times 5$ .....	\$1.00	\$4.65	\$9.00
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.95	4.40	8.50
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ .....	.95	4.40	8.50

Transportation charges prepaid to any address.

**Gummed tape** for sealing the tops of corrugated cases. Can be used for a variety of purposes;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, 600 foot rolls, 70c per roll, postage extra. One roll will seal 300 cases.

## COMB HONEY WRAPPING MACHINE

Patented in the U. S. and Canada



#### WHAT IS YOUR TIME WORTH?

This machine will pay for itself in wrapping 25 cases of comb honey. Price \$5.75. Shipping Wt. 5 lbs., postage extra.

WRAP A  
CASE OF  
24  
SECTIONS  
IN 4  
MINUTES

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At last your labeling troubles are over. For three decades, every conceivable thing from starch and honey to rye flour has been recommended. Beekeepers everywhere have been looking for paste that will do their work and do it right. Our paste for tin can be used on either hot or cold containers. Think of the convenience of being able to label containers of warm honey!

#### TIN PASTE—for tin or glass

	Price	Shipping Wt.
$\frac{1}{4}$ gallon .....	\$ .90	4 lbs.
1 gallon .....	2.10	14 lbs.

Guaranteed to stick labels on tin and keep them there.

#### ELITE PASTE—for glass only

	Price	Shipping Wt.
1 lb. ....	\$ .35	2 lbs.
3 lbs. ....	1.00	4 lbs.
5 lbs. ....	1.50	6 lbs.

The best paste for labeling on glass on the market. One pound will make one gallon of paste; add water only.

We can solve your labeling problems!

## C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY

Honey packaging equipment and supplies exclusively,  
OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

JUNE, 1931

No. 6

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

Published the First of Each Month

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"Wisconsin Beekeeping"

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Note : This paper was given at the 1930 chautauqua but we believe it is still timely as we hope to have an early report on improved conditions—Ed.

## OPEN DISCUSSION ON COOPERATIVE MARKETING

O. A. LENDE

Naturally, you want to know what the Mountain States Cooperative Association is doing with the marketing of honey; but before I touch upon that subject let me say a few words about conditions in Wisconsin.

I do not believe that there is a State in the Union where as much has been done for Agriculture as you folks in Wisconsin are attempting to do. I have a profound respect for those men who have secured the passage of the laws and regulations relating to Agriculture in this State—particularly those laws that relate to cooperative work. And I just want to say a word for the A. I. Root Company and other supply dealers—I mention the Root Company in particular

at this time because I happen to be acquainted with what Mr. E. R. Root has been doing to prevent the passage of the proposed corn sugar bill. I have no doubt but that the Lewis Company and the Dadants' have also done all that they could along this line, but I do not happen to be acquainted with their efforts. These companies have all spent money to fight the corn sugar bill not only for beekeepers but for the health and welfare of the American people and are entitled to everlasting credit for this work.

In speaking about cooperative marketing and the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association, I have several times asked myself the question why did we start so soon? Or else, why could we not have been started earlier so that the present crash could not have concerned us so much to day. It makes me feel that this organization was either born 3 or 4 years too late or 2 or 3 years too soon. We have been very well pleased with



the progress that we made up to last year and you can be sure that any organization which can secure relief to the extent of \$135,000 from the Federal Farm Board is a successful organization. We thought that we had captured the crown—we were sure that nothing could stop us.

In 1929 the exports from this country were something like 12 million pounds of honey and over 5 million of this went to Germany. Not a single pound of honey has been shipped from America to Germany since this duty was imposed, but we understand the German people are becoming tired of this condition and reports have appeared to the effect that they are going to remove the tariff. The price of honey was advanced from \$8.25 for 50 kilograms to \$11.00 and may even go higher. Should this high tariff be removed it will unquestionably help American beekeepers greatly.

Those of you who have been connected with cooperative organizations will understand that they are difficult to operate—principally because of a lack of working capital. Of the \$135,000 provided by the Federal Relief Board we have only been able to use \$27,000 because we could only borrow money for honey that was in United States Bonded warehouses. Only about one-third of the honey crop is placed in a warehouse.

In building up an organization of this kind over-head expenses are necessary, and we have been forced to use the producers money as operating capital and this has prevented our sending to the producers that which he is entitled to. But, if beekeepers will be patient there is no question but we will be able to work our problems out in a satisfactory manner, and we are now waiting for an opportunity to appear before the Federal Farm Board for a capital loan that will replace the

money that is now tied up in honey belonging to the producer and which will permit us to have a working surplus. The Federal Farm Board is very friendly toward the beekeepers and I am sure they will do everything they can for us. Whether or not they will grant us this request, we of course cannot tell but we will be among friends when we meet with them. I think perhaps the greatest mistake that was made in connection with our organization was our attempt to carry on without sufficient payment for the beekeepers, which is an un-business-like method and will be remedied in the near future.

We are very much pleased indeed to find that our Minnesota and Wisconsin beekeepers are giving us their full support for there has been only one withdrawal from Minnesota and none from Wisconsin. We have found that you are a great cooperative people and I can assure you that just as soon as conditions become better we will be able to make headway and when the market comes back we will be all ready to take advantage of every opportunity. There isn't any item of food that has a greater opportunity over honey; but buying has been greatly reduced because of unemployment. There never was a time when so much honey was sold as at the present time and since we have gone into packing honey we have been able to create a better impression about honey.

It seems to me that we should be able to pack 12 or 15 cars of honey that we now have in storage and all the surplus that you can raise in Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. The one factor that will be of greatest help to the market situation this year is a general short crop, for I know that the crop in the West is short and the reports that I have received would indicate that the crop

will be below normal in the eastern states. One of the things that we have done to increase the sale of honey is through radio talks broadcasted over KSTP at St. Paul twice a week. The talks last for 15 minutes and are given every Friday and Saturday morning. Mr. Lende said that he gave the talks under the heading of "Daddy Long Legs." He has been telling his listeners about the history of honey and all about how it is gathered and ripened.

#### MERCHANDISING COMB HONEY BY 20TH CENTURY METHODS

Mr. C. W. Aeppler, Oconomowoc then talked on "Merchandising Comb Honey by 20th Century Methods." We can compare marketing honey with the marketing of any other product—competition, in catching the eye—cigars wrapped in celofane sell far better than those not wrapped in celofane. It is now becoming next to impossible to sell those unwrapped. Every product must be sanitary and pleasing to the eye. We all know how comb honey is abused when anyone comes along, handles the honey, pokes their fingers through the cappings so that honey runs over the rest of the sections and leaves a part of the case smeary and unsightly so that it is forgotten and put at the back of the shelf. Honey should be wrapped to be clean, so that dust and flies are kept away, for attractiveness is a good argument. People know that disease germs may be transmitted by contaminated food products and it is becoming more difficult to sell honey unwrapped. But the cost of paying people to wrap honey in flat wrappers is too high. When wrapped in "Aeppler's machine" it is not quite as tight as wrapped in flat wrappers but we save time. Then, we must also have something on the outside of the packing case. Today there isn't a single product that is being packed in a

case but has something on the outside of the case to tell what is in it. Wood for making boxes is getting scarce, we must use corrugated paper. We need more comb honey produced to win back its popularity and better methods of packing comb honey are needed. Paper boxes are more substantial than wooden boxes for shipping honey and when well labelled will make a better appearance.

#### A GERMAN VIEWPOINT ON HONEY

The following article is taken from a Consular Report regarding the arbitration of American honey in Germany, and we have had this particular article on hand for sometime without room to publish it. Our reason for publishing such a long article on this subject is to give our beekeepers a clear picture of the difficulties that have to be met in exporting honey out of the United States. It is not likely that any Wisconsin honey will enter the export market this season, but it would be well for those who may consider doing so in the future to have a clear view of what they must consider in producing honey for export purposes.—Ed.

#### ARBITRATION OF AMERICAN HONEY IN BREMEN, GERMANY

(Consul Leslie E. Reed, Bremen, January 14, 1929)

This Consulate has recently investigated the several arbitration cases which have occurred in Bremen during the past few months. Considerable adverse comment by the local trade indicates that all of these arbitration difficulties were occasioned by one importer, whose motives are alleged to be questionable; and that the employment of a private chemist in these cases did not produce fair results. It is recommended that, in case of any future arbitrations. American shippers be care-

ful to see that the head of the German State Chemical Laboratory is named as the chemist to investigate the question of overheating.

The basis on which demands for arbitrations were made is a provision of the German Pure Food law of July 5, 1927, Section 4, which reads as follows:

"(b). A foodstuff is considered adulterated if a change has occurred in its natural composition by which an appearance is given to it not in conformity with its true character, whether deteriorated by the elimination or omission of valuable compounds, or thereby given the appearance of a better quality than it really has.

"(c). Foodstuffs are considered spoiled when at the time of production or later they suffer through injurious natural or wilful influences which impair or exclude their usefulness as foodstuffs."

There is another publication, only semiofficial in character, known as the German Foodstuff's Book, 3d. Edition which contains the following statement:

"Honey, newly produced, must not be heated beyond 50 degrees Celsius (122 degrees Fahrenheit) as otherwise the valuable volatile contents will be lost."

The head of the State Chemical Laboratory states that a temperature of 50 degrees Celsius can be safely applied, but that honey heated beyond that point was regarded under the German Pure Food Law as spoiled, due to its diastase being disturbed or destroyed. Such honey may not be marketed as pure honey, but only for baking or bee feeding purposes, and will in all cases bring a 25 to 40 per cent depreciation award, if arbitrated. Few importing or distributing firms bother about chemical tests of their honey so long as the color and flavor are according to sample, since over-

heating does not impair the flavor or the color.

It is strongly recommended, that in the future American exporters should insist, if arbitrations are demanded, that samples be drawn in the presence of the exporters' representative by a sworn cooper, who must sign and seal them. If unsealed samples should be submitted for arbitration, repudiation of the claim on the part of the American exporter is justified.

There follows a translation of a draft for proposed new German food regulations covering honey. Although believed to be accurate and correct, it is understood that neither this Bureau nor the Consular Service, in issuing this translation, assumes any responsibility for the accurateness, completeness, or correctness thereof.

#### "DRAFT OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS REGARDING HONEY"

(Regulations for Enforcement of the Food Law)

In accordance with Paragraph 5 No. 4 of the Food Law of July 5, 1927 (Reichsgesetzblatt I S., 134) it is decreed, after approval of the Reichsrat and after hearings before the appropriate committee of the Reichstag, as well as the National Health Council whose membership has been increased in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Law:

#### Definitions

A (1) *Honey* is the sweet substance produced by bees when they take up the nectar or other sweet juices found on parts of living plants, enrich them by substances from their own bodies, change them in their bodies, store them up in combs and let them ripen there.

(2) The following differences are recognized:

1. According to the *plant origin*

a) Flower-honey; honey from blossoms (for example; acacia-, sainfoin-, heather-, clover-, basswood;

b) Honey-dew-honey-, honey from other parts of plants (leaf-, pine-, and fir-honey.)

## 2. According to *Geographical origin*

a) German honey: honey produced within Germany (for instance East Prussian, Black Forest, Allgau honey).

b) Foreign honey: Honey which is produced outside of Germany (for instance Hungarian, Havana, Chilean, Californian honey).

## 3. According to the *method of production*

a) Slice or comb honey: honey which is still in the combs (virgin combs) built and sealed by the bees and unused for brood.

b) Dark comb honey: honey still in the comb built by bees, the combs not more than a year old, the greater part sealed, free of brood at present, but may have been used for brood a little in the past.

c) Extracted honey: honey obtained by extractor from broodless combs.

d) Tropfhonig; Laufhonig, Senkhonig, Leckhonig; honey which has flowed out of crushed combs, free of brood, without further treatment.

e) Strained honey; honey obtained from broodless combs by slight heating of such combs either crushed or not and subsequent pressure.

## 4. According to the *purpose* it is to be used for

a) Table honey; honey of full value, destined and qualified for immediate human consumption.

b) Baking honey; honey without full value, therefore usable for baking purposes only.

(3) The blossom-honey in a fresh condition forms a thick flowing and transparent substance which gradually becomes more or less firm and crystalized. Its color varies between white, light to dark yellow, greenish yellow and brown. Its odor and

taste are characteristic sweet and aromatic according to the origin and method of obtaining the honey. The blossom honeys contain besides ferments and pollen grains, in general 22 per cent water, 70 to 80 per cent of a mixture of glucose (grape sugar) and fructose (fruit sugar), up to 5 per cent sucrose (beet or cane sugar), 3 per cent or more of dry sediment free from sugar, among which are organic acids corresponding to one to four acid degrees, 0.3 per cent and more nitrogenous compositions, as well as dextrin-like substances; they give 0.1 to 0.35 per cent ashes.

(4) Honey-dew-honeys thicken but slowly; they have a darker color and spicy, or resinous, odor and taste. Besides higher ingredients of dextrin-like substances they also show a content of sucrose (beet or cane sugar) and give more ashes (0.4 to 1 per cent) than blossom honey, they contain in general up to 22 per cent water, 60 to 70 per cent of a mixture of glucose (grape sugar) and fructose (fruit sugar), 5 to 10 per cent sucrose (beet or cane sugar).

B. (1) As deteriorated, in cases Nos. 1, 2, 3, also by designation, are to be especially considered:

1. Honey, which is very sour, contains brood, is mouldy, very dirty, or of nauseous odor or taste.

2. Honey prepared from spoiled honey in spite of the suppression of slight fermentation by heat.

3. Products obtained by crushing combs not broodless, even melted up or in mixture with honey.

4. Honey strongly fermented, if not marked as baking honey.

5. "Treibender" honey, which has assumed an odor or taste not characteristic of honey, if not marked as baking honey.

6. Honey, which has been overheated, so that the diastase has been severely weakened or destroyed, or which has been burned (caramalld)

also in mixture with honey if not marked as baking honey.

(2) As artificial or adulterated as mentioned under Nos. 1, 4, 5, are regarded especially, even when marked:

1. Products made by bees from sugar or preparations containing sugar, also in mixture with honey.

2. Honey-like preparations, the sugar content of which does not come, or only partly comes, from honey, if not marked as artificial honey, and containing Oxymethylfurfural. (A by-product of the production of commercial invert sugar.)

3. Honey to which have been added, directly or indirectly, acids, alkalis, coloring material, flavors, or other foreign matters, if not marked as artificial honey and containing Oxymethylfurfural.

4. Honey to which water has been added, directly or indirectly.

5. Honey containing more than 22 per cent of water.

(2) A label, statement, or wrapping is misleading if the regulations covering artificial honey do not provide otherwise.

1. If a product not in conformity with the definition of honey (paragraph 1) is marked as honey or with a hyphenated word containing the word "honey" or as a kind of honey (Honigart), or with a similar expression.

2. If honey, according to its botanical or geographical origin, or manner of obtaining, or purpose of use, is described contrary to the definition in paragraph 1, section 2, No. 1 to 4;

3. If honey, which has not mostly been obtained from nectar is marked as flower honey;

4. If honey is named after a kind of blossom, from whose nectar it is not predominantly derived;

5. If in dealing in foreign honey, although mixed with German honey,

the impression is created, that it is German honey;

6. If in dealing in honey it is indicated contrary to fact that it is of an especially good quality or of a quality obtained by a specially careful process;

7. If a certain honey is credited with special dietetic or health properties.

### Paragraph 3

This order goes in effect on —

### Definitions

#### General preliminary remark

The regulations, prescribed under paragraph 5 No. 4 of the Pure Food Law can naturally answer the requirements of science, technic, and economics only at the time of its passage. Substances, treatments and modes, coming into use later on are therefore to be judged according to the general regulations of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Pure Food Law.

Section 1. Under "honey" is to be understood only honey produced by bees; honey and bee-honey are therefore synonymous. As bees there are taken into consideration besides the so-called honey bee, *Apis mellifica*, only other *Apis* species. Honey-like products of other insects, such as wasps, bumblebees, ants, are not to be considered as honey. Besides honey bees produce wax; by the definition which designates honey as the sweet substance honey is differentiated from wax which, notwithstanding traces of it, is not to be considered a constituent part of honey.

Honey is described as a *product* of bees. The juices, which are taken up by the bees, are therefore not yet honey, but are made into honey by the bees. Raw products are, first of all, the nectar juices, that is, the sweet nectar juices (nectar), which are to be found in the blossoms of many kinds of plants, out of which the bees produce the "flower honey" Besides floral nectar there have to be consid-

ered as raw material for the production of honey by the bees, especially:

1. The honey-dew, which is deposited on the leaves and twigs of certain trees, in part by means of plant lice;

2. The sweet juices adhering to the green vegetable parts of conifers;

3. Sweet juices from live fruit collected occasionally by bees.

Juices from worked-up fruits or vegetable parts, for instance, sugar beets in sugar factories, likewise fruit and sugar juices do not belong to the raw material for the production of honey by bees.

The juices which have been taken up by the bees are enriched by substances secreted by the bees and are transformed within their bodies; it is proved that the juices are passed on from bee to bee and are mixed in the bodies of the bees with albumin and ferments. But after the first storage in the combs the juice is not yet finished ripe honey; on the contrary it is, under certain circumstances, repeatedly carried from one place to another, thereby more and more enriched with the bees' own organic substances and evenly mixed, whereby the enzymatic processes, for instance the inversion of cane sugar, are facilitated. Hand in hand with this ripening goes the thickening influenced by the strong-aircurrents, which are produced in the hive by the fanning of the bees wings.

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## HONEY IN CHINA

The following table indicates the value of honey imported into Shanghai, China, during 1928 and 1929:

From	Dollars	
	1928	1929
Japan .....	62	66
Hongkong .....	150	45
United States .....	3,081	4,330
United Kingdom .....	33	879
France .....	21	55
Netherlands .....	87	2
Canada .....	..	70
Italy .....	60	46
Australia .....	12	..
Other Countries .....	77	13

Totals ..... 3,583 5,506

The relatively small import of honey is due chiefly to the availability of supplies from domestic sources in amounts sufficient to take care of local demand. Few, if any, Chinese consumers are willing to purchase honey at approximately 70 cents per pound bottle, as compared with 20 cents per catty of one and one-third pounds for native Chinese honey. Sales of imported honey are confined almost entirely to foreign residents. The Shanghai market for honey apparently possesses no great potentialities at present nor are prospects for the future considered bright, states Trade Commissioner Granville Woodward, writing under date of April 16, 1930, from that city.

Beekeeping in China has been pursued with old haphazard methods, but recently modern bee farms with up-to-date equipment have sprung up, particularly in North Manchuria, in the Western Hills near Peiping and near Shanghai. Loquat, clover and orange honey is produced in the latter region. Producers and dealers in Shanghai classify honey into grades according to floral source and color, clover ranking first, followed by buckwheat and loquat.

DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL BEEKEEPERS LIBRARY  
GERMANY (Continued from Page 55 of the May issue)

- IMKER BOTE. Bienenwirth Bezirksverein Madgeburg und Umgegend. (Semi-monthly) 8°. Madgeburg. Vols. 1-5? 1901-1905.  
M. M. L. Vol. 5, nos. 1-12.  
Wanting complete file.
- IMKERZEITUNG, Allgemeine Zeitung für die Interessen der Bienenzucht. (Monthly) 4°. Konstanz, Baden. Began as Allegemeine Zeitung für Bienenzucht Oct. 1903 and ran to Dec. 1907. Continued under the above title to July 1912 at least. First year with neither vol. number or page number. Vol. 5 began Oct. 1904, 2 nos. per month. Year 1906 began Oct. 1, 1905? and five maybe six numbers were printed, two for each month. Jan. 1906, Vol. 3 began with 12 numbers per year.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-9? 1903-1912.  
Wanting year (1906) 1905, no. 6 for Dec.; 1910, no. 2; 1811, nos. 1, 8; 1912, nos. 2-4, 7-12.
- JAHRBUCH DER BIENZUCHT. Zugleich Bienenkalender und Notizbuch für das Jahr. (Probably a calender?)  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- JAHRESBERICHT DER BIENZUCHT.—Sektion der K. K. Mahr. Schlesischen Gesellschaft zur Beförderung des Ackerbaues, der Natur-und Landeskunde für das Bienenjahr. Reported 1860-1865.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- JOURNAL FÜR BIENENFREUNDE. 8°. Celle? und Wolfenbüttel. Vols. 1-4, 1799-1805?  
M. M. L. 2nd year Part 1.  
Wanting complete file.
- LEIPZIGER BIENZEITUNG. Organ für alle Imker deutscher Zunge. Monthly) 8°. Leipzig. Text has been used for several other journals. Vols. 1-45, 1886-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-45.
- MÄRKISCHE BIENZEITUNG, Landwirtschaftskammer für die Provinz Brandenburg. Vols. 1-20, 1911-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-20.  
Wanting Vol. 1, no. 2; v. 2, no. 2.
- MITTHEILUNG ÜBER BIENZUCHT. Organ der Bienenzüchter-Vereine der drei Provinzen des Grossherzogthums Hessen. Vols. 1-4, 1863-1866—see Die Biene.
- MITTHEILUNGEN ÜBER DIE PREUSSISCHE BIENZUCHT BETRIEBWEISE. (Monthly) 8°. Potsdam. Vol. 1, 1900-1901 reported.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- MITTHEILUNGEN D. VER FÜR RATIONELLE BIENZUCHT WÜRTTEMBERG. 1859, 1862 reported.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- MONATSBLETT für die gesamte Bienenzucht von A. Vitzthum. It is said to have been the beginning of Eichstätter Bienenzeitung. Vols 1-6, 1838-1843?  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.



- MONATSBLETT für die Kgl. Preuss. Mark, Ökonomisch Ges. z. Potsdam. 8°. Reported 1821-1835.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- MÜNCHNER BIENENZEITUNG. Organ die Bayerische Landesbienezüchter. Vols. 1-40, 1879-1918. Continued as Bayerische Biene, Bayerische Bienezzeitung, which see.
- NACHRICHTEN ÜBER DEN MÄRKISCHEN Centralverein für Bienezucht? 1877-1886 reported.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- NEUE BIENZEITUNG. Illustrierte Monatschrift für Reform die Bienezucht (Monthly) 8°. Marburg. Vols. 1-29, 1902-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-22; 24-29.  
Wanting Vol. 23.
- NEUES SCHLESISCHES IMKERBLATT. Organ des Schlesischen Imkerbundes. (Monthly) 8°. Breig. Vols. 1-29, 1902-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 10-13; v. 19-20; v. 26-29.  
Wanting Vols. 1-9; 14-18; 21-25.
- ÖKONOMISCHE HEFTE ODER SAMMEL NACHRICHTEN. Erfahrungen für die Landwirtschaft, und Stadtwirtschaft. (Monthly) 8°. Leipzig. Divided into two vols. per year. Vols. 1-31, 1792-1808.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-31.
- OSTDEUTSCHE BIENZEITUNG. See Danziger Bienezzeitung.
- PFÄLZER BIENZEITUNG der vereinigten Pfälzer Bienezuchtvereine, sowie der Vereine Grumbach, Nahelträl-Soonwald, Meisenheim und Mederbrombach. (Monthly) 8°. Zweibrücken. Vols. 1-71, 1860-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 41-42; 44-47; 49-71.  
Wanting Vols. 1-40; 43; v. 45, nos. 2 & 11; v. 47, no. 5; v. 55, no. 11; v. 56, no. 9; v. 58, no. 6; v. 61, nos. 10 & 12; v. 63, no. 1; v. 64, nos. 9-12.
- POMMERSCHER RATGEBER FÜR BIENZEUCHTER, Verbandsblatt des Pommerschen Imkerverbandes und vieler Einzelvereine im Deutschen Reich. (Monthly) 8°. Auklam. Vols. 1-30, 1901-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1; 12-30.  
Wanting Vols. 1, no. 6; v. 12, nos. 5 & 6; v. 14, nos. 1-5, 10; v. 15, no. 4; v. 16, no. 5; v. 22, no. 2.
- PRAKTISCHER WEGWEISER FÜR BIENZEUCHTER. Vereinigt mit der Bienezwirtschaft im Kunstchbetrieb, Unabhängiges Organ zur Förderung der Bienezucht. (Monthly) 8°. Wolfenbüttel.  
Vols. 1-36, 1896-1930. No. vol. 22 issued.  
M. M. L. Vols. 2-36.  
Wanting Vol. 1.
- PRAXIS DER BIENZEUCHT. Organ für unabhängige Bienezucht 1904, Charlottenburg?  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- PREUSSISCHE BIENZEITUNG. Organ der bienezwirtschaftlichen Central-Vereine der Reg-Bez. Königsberg und Gumbinnen der West. Preussischen Bienezwirte des Hauptvereines Danzig und der Bienezzüchter Preussens. (Monthly) 8°. Königsberg. Vols. 1-76, 1855-1930.  
M. M. L. Vol. 24; 30-39; 46; 68-69; 71-76.  
Wanting Vols. 1-23; 25-29; 40-45; 47-67; 70.

RHEINISCHE BIENENZEITUNG. Aeltestes Imkerfachblatt Deutschlands. Herausgegeben von dem Bienenzucht-Verein der Rheinprovinz. (Monthly) 8°. Viersen. Vols. 1-12, under title of Vereins-blatt Westphalisch-Rheinischen Vereins für Bienenzucht und Seidenbau. Vols. 1-81, 1850-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 11-12; 49-59?; 61-67; 69-81.

Wanting Vols. 1-10; 13-48; 60; 61, no. 1; 62, no. 12; 66, no. 8; 68; 74, nos. 9-12.

SÄCHSISCHER BIENENFREUND see Deutscher Bienenfreund.

SCHLESISCHE BIENEN-ZEITUNG. Organ des schlesischen Generalvereines der Bienenzüchter und dessen Zweigvereine. (Monthly) 8°. Breig. Since 1907, or before the same text as Leipziger Bienenzeitung. Vols. 1-45, 1878-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-3?; 22; 31; 33-36; 42-45.

Wanting Vols 4-22; 30; 32; 37-41.

SCHLESISCHE BIENEN-ZEITUNG. Organ für alle Imker Deutscher Zunge. (Monthly)? 8°. Vols. 1-7, 1894-1900 reported.

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEINISCHE BIENEN-ZEITUNG. Organ für die Gesamtinteressen der Bienenzucht Schleswig-Holstein-Lauenburgs, des Fürstenthums Lübeck und des Gebiets der freien Stadt Hamburg und Lübeck. (Monthly) 4°. Ahrensburg. This is not the present journal published under that title.

M. M. L. Vol. 1, 1889; 4, 1892.

Wanting Vols. 2-3 and continuation.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEINISCHE BIENEN-ZEITUNG. Vereinsblatt des Schleswig-Holsteinischen Imkerbandes. (Semi-monthly—later monthly). 8°. Neumünster. Began in 1897 as Bienen-Zeitung für Schleswig-Holstein and ran to Jan. or Feb. 1925 then changed to the above title. (Monthly) 8° Neumünster. Vols. 1-34, 1897-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 6-34.

Wanting Vols. 1-5; v. 11, nos. 1 & 3; v. 13, nos. 1-5, 21; v. 15, nos. 4, 5, 8; v. 16, v. 17, nos. 4, 19; v. 18, nos. 4, 8; v. 19, no. 16; v. 20, no. 4, 8; v. 22, no. 23; v. 25, no. 6; v. 29, no. 6.

SÜDDEUTSCHE BIENENZEITUNG. Organ für alle bayrischen Bienenzüchter und Obstfreunde. (Monthly) 8°. München.

M. M. L. Vols 17-19, 1916-1918.

THÜRINGER IMKERBOTE. Fachzeitschrift für die Thüringische Bienenzucht. Amtliches Organ des Imkerverbandes Thüringen und des Vereins Thüringer Rasse-Bienenzüchter. (Monthly) 8°. Lobenstein. With no. 2 for Feb. 1929, same text as Leipziger Bienenzeitung.

Vols. 1-10, 1921-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 2-10.

Wanting Vol. 1.

UNS IMMEN. Vereinsblatt des Mecklenburger Landesvereins für Bienenzucht. (Monthly) 8°. Schwerin i. Meckl. Vols 1-11, 1920-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 3-11.

Wanting vols. 1-2; v. 3, no. 3, 8; v. 5, nos. 2-12.

VEREINSBLATT DES SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEINSCHEN ZENTRALVEREINES FÜR BIENZUCHT. (Monthly) 4°. Kiel. Vols. 1-12, 1872-1883.

M. M. L. Vols. 7-11.

Wanting Vols. 1-6; v. 9, no. 1; vol. 10, no. 1.

VEREINS-BLATT WESTPHÄLISCHE-RHEINISCHEN VEREINS FÜR BIENZUCHT UND SEIDENBAU. (Monthly). 4°. Unna. Vols. 1-12? Beginning of Rheinische Bienenzeitung.

M. M. L. Vols. 11-12, 1860-1861.

VERHANDLUNGEN DER BIENZÜCHTER. O. Ver. f. Jauer u. Umgegend. Jauer 8°. 1864-1876 reported.

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

VERHANDL. D. JAHRESVERAML. D. VERBANDES MITTELFRÄNK. BIENZÜCHTER. 8°. 1879 reported.

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

WESTFÄLISCHE BIENZ-ZEITUNG. Organ für alle Imker deutscher Zunge. (Monthly) 8°. Leipzig. Text exactly the same as Leipziger Bienenzeitung. Vols. 3-4, 1888-1889.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-2, 1888-1889.

WESTPREUSSISCHE BIENZZEITUNG. See Danziger Bienenzeitung.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR AKKLIMATISATION. Berlin. Said to contain something on bees?

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR BIENZUCHT. (Monthly). 8°. Niederems bei Idstein. Vols. 1-3, 1891-1893.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-3.

## HUNGARY

ALFÖLDI MEHESZET.—Szegedvidéki méhészegyesület Hiratalos Lapja (Monthly). 8°. Szegeden. Vols. 1-10? 1917-1926.

M. M. L. Vol. 2; 4-6; 9-10.

Wanting Vol. 1; v. 3; v. 7-8; v. 11 plus

BLATER FÜR BIENZUCHT.—Deutsches Organ des Landesr. d. Bienenzüchter in Ungarn. (Monthly) 8°. Budapest, Vols. 1-3, 1886-1889?

M. M. L. wanting complete file.

MAGYAR MEH.—Az Országos Magyar Méheszeto Egyesulet. (Hungarian Bee Gazette, of the National Hungarian Beekeepers' Association)

(Monthly) 8°. Budapest. Vol. 1-51, 1880-1930.

M. M. L. Vol. 4-51.

Wanting Vols. 1-3.

"MÉH" A MAGYAR MÉHESZEK LAPJA, Méheszek Értékesítő Szövetkezeti, A "Magyar Méhészek Dzierzon Egyesülete", A "Bekescsaba és vidéke Méhészegylet", A "Szekesfehérvár és vidéke Méheszegyesület" Hivatalos Kozlónge (Monthly) 8°. Budapest.

Vol. 1-22, 1909-1930.

M. M. L. Vol. 6-10; 12-22

Wanting Vol. 1-5; v. 7, no. 3; v. 11, v. 13, nos. 2 & 4.

MÉHÉSZET, Az Alföldi, Alcsut és vidéke.—Győr és Győrvidéke Mésosmegyei Méhészegyesuletek, Mésötúr és vidéke Méheszkör hivatalos lapja-Ujpest. Vol. 1-27, 1904-1930.

M. M. L. Vol. 1-27.

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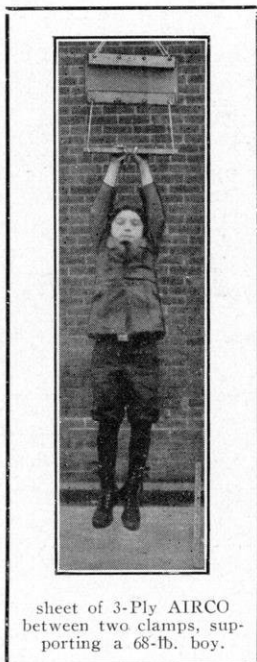
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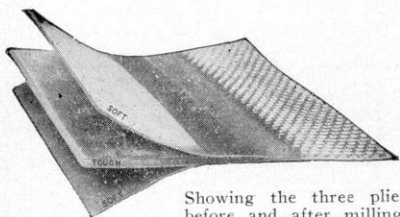
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between two clamps, sup-  
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First Illustration of  
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Showing the three plies  
before and after milling.

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

JULY, 1931

No. 7

## Bulletin Board

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK—NOVEMBER 9 TO 14

Economic Conditions would indicate that the time must come when the United States will not be able to produce sufficient food for its people. Sometime in the future, publicity will increase the demand for honey to such an extent that the American supply cannot meet the demand. Why not build now for future generations?

American Honey Institute needs financial assistance. Wisconsin beekeepers can accomplish a great deal for the bee industry in Wisconsin by helping to finance the Institute.

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Dr. Chas. C. Miller Memorial Library



## YOUR SUCCESS DEPENDS ON HER CHOICE

Will she choose your product from all others in the field? Will she use it and like it and buy it again? Will she be so thoroughly pleased that no competitive brand can even hope to win her away? It all depends on you.

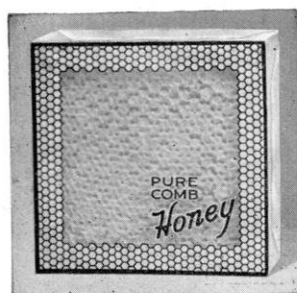
Call it style, call it fashion or fad, or call it whatever you will—the fact is plain that never has the APPEARANCE of merchandise been so important as it is today. The force that made Henry Ford give style to his line of cars—the force that made manufacturers of kitchen equipment color their pots and pans—the force in its countless different expressions is the handwriting on the wall for us all.

Groceries, drug products, paints and tobacco—the whole list of a continent's products must bow to the modern trend. To the humblest merchandise, style is vital, if that product is to win anything like its potential sales.

Take a new look at your comb honey wrapper or container for extracted honey—is it modern, is it attractive, does it catch and hold the eye? Is it brightly designed as only experts can do? Will it come up to snuff in competition on the dealers crowded shelf? Will it, in short, actually help to sell your honey?

Because style is so vital now, because it will become more and increasingly more important, it behooves every honey producer to use honey packaging products that will retain these objectives.

### The Aeppler All Cellophane Wrapper (100% Visibility)



The Wrapper You Will  
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#### ALL-CELLOPHANE BAG WRAPPERS

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For 4¼ x 1½ .....	\$1.25	\$5.60	\$10.95
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THE HONEY PACKAGING AUTHORITIES

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

JULY, 1931

No. 7

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## NATIONAL HONEY WEEK

November 9 to 14, 1931

It is not too early to start making plans for National Honey Week. Miss Betty Crocker, of the Gold Medal Flour Company, has promised the American Honey Institute another "Honey for Health" broadcast over National Hook-Up during National Honey Week, and the American Honey Institute has started plans to interest other large food companies in including a Honey Broadcast over National Hook-Ups during this week.

*Suggestions for Individual beekeepers*—Interest your local broadcasting station in a honey broadcast; interest your local stores in bee and honey exhibits; sponsor contests on honey, such as essay contests, poster contests, etc. These are only a few preliminary suggestions; watch the bee journals for announcements and suggestions for National Honey Week.

The American Honey Institute has sent us samples of literature, with prices, which is available to beekeepers for distribution to customers, and

for general use during National Honey Week. Orders for this material may be sent to the Secretary's Office or to the American Honey Institute, 225 Wimmer Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana, direct. The titles of these printed sheets are:

*Honey Helpings for the Home Service Director*—(Gas & Light Companies). Lots of 100—75c.; Lots of 250—\$1.50; 500—\$2.75.

*Reduce—the Honey Way*—by Dr. H. E. Barnard. Lots of 100—75c.; 250—\$1.50; 500—\$2.15.

*Honey Helpings—Spring Style*—Lots of 100—75c.; lots of 250—\$1.50; 500—\$2.15.

*Encourage the Use of Natural Sugars*—Lots of 100—75c.; lots of 250—\$1.50; 500—\$2.75.

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*New Uses for Our Oldest Sweet*—Lots of 50—75c.; 100—\$1.00; 200—\$1.75; 500—\$3.75.



## THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE SEAL

The American Honey Institute Seal, which is gradually appearing on letterheads, literature, labels, etc., of contributors to the Institute, is so designed with a mortise that the year numerals can be changed, making it unnecessary to buy a seal each year.

These seals are priced at \$1.75 each and can be ordered from Russell H. Kelty, Treasurer of the American Honey Institute, East Lansing, Michigan, or from Lewis Parks, Chairman, Board of Directors, c-o G. B. Lewis Company, Watertown, Wisconsin.

### BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

On April 15, Mr. John G. Franz, of Darlington, Wisconsin, sent us the following item from a local newspaper: "John G. Franz, Darlington, pioneer southwestern Wisconsin beekeeper, has announced the sale of his entire 60 colonies of bees to J. B. Holman, of Durango, Ia. Mr. Franz has been engaged in the business for the past 46 years, and will take a year's rest." Mr. Franz writes that he may start with bees again in a year or so, if his health permits, and that in the meantime he expects to continue his membership with the State Association.

Mr. John Schiess, of Spring Green, called at the Secretary's office on June 16. Mr. Schiess said that the season had been very dry in his locality, and that unless there is more rain, the prospects for a honey crop are doubtful.

On May 9, Mr. Joseph Garre, Anawa, Shawano County, wrote "Our 113 colonies are in A-1 shape. Prospects for a honey crop are good."

I am sure Wisconsin beekeepers will be interested in a report of beekeep-

ing conditions in South Africa. Mr. C. A. McAndrews, of Zuzuland, South Africa, writes as follows: "From what I have read in the 'ABC & XYZ In Bee Culture' by A. I. Root, it gives me the idea that in America your climate is much colder than ours. Where I am living now in Zuzuland, being part of the Union of South Africa, is semi-tropical, our average temperature is in the vicinity of 60°-75° F. In the summer, which is during November to the end of May, we experience quite a number of days which are over 90° F. During the winter, the temperature very seldom goes below 40° F.

"By this you may see that except in very rare instances we never see any frost or snow. Our average rainfall for this particular part is 35-40 inches in the year, but just where I have recently put up a small apiary the average taken by the forester is 50 inches yearly over a period of ten years. However, our rainfall is very uneven and at times we may have no rain for 6 weeks on end and even longer. Our winds prevail from both South East and from the North. The North wind generally dries our atmosphere and very often is a hot wind. The South East winds bring nearly all our rain. Where I live, we are situated on the tops of large grassy hills which extend northwards and westwards. The south and south east and due east faces the coast over a deep sunken valley, watered by two small streams. Across this valley there is another range of large hills in which are formed a few small glens of forest, indigenous to this part. Beyond these hills, farther south, there are small grassy hills right down to the edge of the coast. From where I live, there are 40 to 50 miles in a straight line before one reaches the coast. By motor road this distance is 73 miles. Along the costal belt, the Government servants have planted a large plantation of Eucalypt-

tus trees of various kinds which are covering an arear 9 miles x 4 miles, or 36 square miles. These trees are about 16 to 20 years old and show quite a fair crown. Eucalyptus trees seem to be very good for producing a large quantity of honey and the flow of nectar is even from year to year. Their blooming period varies over the whole year. It is my hope that the apiary which I have just established in this plantation will enable me to make a good start with the bees. The temperature is more tropical in this plantation than at our residence.

"Our indigenous plants on the whole, so far as I have been able to gather, are very unreliable. The Mimosa 'Thorntree' and a tall species of 'allow' are the only trees which seem to be in sufficient numbers to be of any use. There are undoubtedly smaller species of bush and shrubs that if they were encouraged might be of some consequence, but in our country there is very little progress made by farmers, and the population is so small that we cannot handle this huge tract of land with much profit. There are a few places, but nowhere near my particular part, which grow Lucerne, and there are a few beekeepers who do very well in these parts. Our native races, such as the Zulus, are very primitive, very lazy, and destructive. So you may understand that we have much to contend with.

#### A CHEMIST LOOKS AT HONEY\*

By

H. A. SCHUETTE, PH.D.

*Laboratory of Foods and Sanitation,  
University of Wisconsin*

"Honey contains much Phlegm and essential Salt, an indifferent Quantity of Oil, and a little Earth . . . Honey is nothing else but a composition of

an infinite Number of Flowers which the Bees Suck and receive into their Stomachs, Carry into their Hive, and afterwards disgorge into small Square Holes made of Wax, and prepared by them before, wherein they keep the Honey for their own Nourishment."

So was honey described at a time, over two centuries ago, when all foods were thought to consist of "four sets of Principles"—oil, salt, earth and water—and, according as the proportion of these "principles" varied so were determined the differences "between one sort of Food and another." The author whom we have quoted was a French physician, Louis Lemery, whose book "Treatise on all sorts of Foods" seems to have carried much authority in its day.

Some of the foregoing descriptive matter has little, if any, meaning today for the words phlegm, oil, salt and earth have taken on a different significance yet the entire chapter devoted to this food—space does not permit a more detailed reference to it—is interesting in that it describes the picture that an early eighteenth century physician saw when he looked at honey.

What would his picture have been could he but have had the benefit of the newer knowledge of this food, and of expressing himself in language built upon the modern plan? An answer to this question might very properly come from a representative of that profession which has given us this knowledge. The "phlegm" and "essential salt" of Dr. Lemery are probably the water and the sugars which we today know are the most prominent constituents of honey. The "oil" seems to correspond to the aromatic bodies which contribute to the subtle and delicious flavor of honey, and the "earth" to the small amount of mineral matter which is left behind when honey is reduced to an ash.

At this point we must leave the

\* Constructed from an address given before the 31st convention of the Wisconsin State Beekeeper's Association, Milwaukee, December 6, 1929.

learned doctor whose entertaining writings inspired the text for this discussion and add a touch of modernity to his descriptions. In honey there will be found, depending upon the floral nectar from which it was made, anywhere from three-hundredths to nine-tenths of one per cent of mineral matter. None of this, however, is lost to the consumer through any refining process as is the case with that natural to other sweets. Among that mineral matter will be found in chemical union with one or more others iron, the metal of railroad rails, bridges, sky-scraper skeletons and battleships and the element that plays such an important part in the nutrition of man, of plants and of animals; calcium, a constituent of bones, limestone, marble, egg shells and concrete; manganese, the metal which hardens steel and whose compounds decolorize glass, make paint and varnish "driers", go into the "mix" of dry batteries, or give a colored glaze to pottery; magnesium, the metal of flashlight powders and fireworks, the chemical element whose compounds make fire bricks and heat insulators for steam pipes; those metals of wax-like softness, sodium and potassium, the first a constituent of common salt and baking soda, the other of fertilizers and salt petre; phosphorus, the chemical element of match-heads, fertilizers, teeth and bones; and finally sulfur, the indispensable element in the vulcanization of rubber, and an ingredient of the acid in the storage battery. Because they are known to be present in the mineral matter of so many other foods, it seems reasonable to expect that there should also be present in the mineral matter of honey aluminum, "the queen of kitchen ware and the king of porcelain and clay products", and silicon, the metal of cement, of many gems, and of glass.

Honey, even before it may have fermented, invariably possesses a slight

degree of acidity although often in amounts so small that the consumer's sense of taste does not make him aware of it. Some are of the opinion that it is formic acid, the acid of the tamarind and the unripe juniper berry, which is in part responsible for this condition, but that this acid is not a regular constituent of honey. Other acids besides formic—they are sometimes referred to as the vegetable acids—are known to occur in honey. To them, however, as components of certain chemical compounds called esters may probably be traced the flavor and aroma of honey. Such acids are the malic acid of the apple and the sugar maple, the lactic acid of sour milk, the butyric acid and its near neighbors of butter fat, and the tartartic acid of the grape. Perhaps other acids are there, too, but in that event they are awaiting for research to discover them.

Popular fancy centuries ago—and one may state this with Biblical authority—accepted honey because of its sweet taste, a sweetness which is certainly not "flat", but rather mildly piquant. Now this sweetness is, to be sure, due to the sugar which honey contains and, in a sense, honey is a natural sugar though actually it consists of a mixture of sugars.

What do we mean by the word "sugar"? Legally, though not accurately, there is but one sugar\*, and that is the product obtained from the juices of the maple tree, the sugar cane, the sorghum plant, or the sugar beet. The nectar of flowers contains it too. The Chemist calls it sucrose or sac-

\* Some time after this was written Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde ruled in a sense that so-called corn sugar—a sweet manufactured in this country from corn starch—may in a limited way share this distinction with ordinary sugar in that when pure and refined it may be used, without necessarily advising the consumer of that fact, as an ingredient in the packing, preparation, or processing of any article of food in which sugar is a recognized element. Honey, however, is exempt from this ruling for the adulteration or imitation of any natural product by the addition of any sugar or other ingredient whatever is forbidden.

charose because to him it is only one of many other sugars all of which have, in his vocabulary, an equal claim to this name. Relatively few sugars, however, are as yet known to be natural to the vegetable kingdom. The majority are still museum specimens.

Ordinary sugar (sucrose) is built up in nature's workshops—just how we do not know—from three chemical elements only one of which is a solid whereas the other two are gases. One of these gases is hydrogen, that which once was exclusively used to keep airships afloat until the less dangerous helium took its place; the other is oxygen without which life would be impossible. The remaining constituent of sucrose is the element carbon invaluable, when a pure crystal, as a jewel; valuable, when without crystalline form, as charcoal, coke, or lampblack. These three elements are united in the proportion of twelve parts of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen and eleven of oxygen to make this sugar.

Honey contains but little of this sugar—approximately two per cent seems to be an average amount—although, other conditions having been satisfied, a rather liberal margin of eight per cent is the permissible content of sucrose. This sucrose is that sugar of the floral nectar which escaped a transformation of its chemical structure, an operation to which the bee is an accessory to the act.

In its honey sac the bee carries a certain kind of a marvelous substance the likes of which may be found in every living thing, be it animal or vegetable. Each of these substances has a special job to do in the same sense that every lock has its own key. Nobody seems to know how many kinds of these substances there are, what they look like, how they taste, nor from what materials they are made. All that we know about them

is that they are necessary to life of any kind, and that they can be put to work by industry, returning as profit on the investment not only dollars and cents, but material comforts and conveniences besides. To them the name enzyme, meaning "in leaven", was given some sixty years ago because it was then discovered that the fermentation processes fundamental to the brewing industry were due to the presence of these substances in yeast.

The enzyme which the bee uses in transforming the sucrose of the floral nectar into honey is known as invertase. This enzyme like all of its kind is capable of large things. Of course the bee does not work on the huge scale which this illustration supposes, but if one mixed an ounce of this enzyme with all of the sucrose it is capable of acting on, one would have to shovel in over thirty-one tons of this sugar, or approximately two carloads.

That some of the above mentioned enzyme should find its way into the honey is unavoidable and once there it finds company in the form of diastase, the enzyme whose special function consists in bringing about the chemical transformation of starch into malt sugar. When honey is overheated in the process of extracting it from the comb, this enzyme is killed, thus furnishing a peg, so to speak, upon which to hang the allegation that when honey has lost, or does not show diastatic activity that it is not a genuine product. Diastase in any honey is probably of little importance to our health for our body secretions, under ordinary circumstances, produce enough of this enzyme for all our normal needs.

As a result of that operation by which the chemical structure of sucrose is broken down there are formed in equal quantities two other sugars one of which is sweeter and the other less so than the mother substance. This

mixture is chemically known as invert sugar. Each sugar consists of six parts by weight of carbon, twelve of hydrogen, and six of oxygen. There is nothing in their percentage composition which makes them appear different. From this point of view they are identical twins. Their differences lie in the manner in which their constituent elements have been put together and that is probably why they are of unequal sweetness. The sweeter member goes under the name of levulose, fructose or fruit sugar; the lesser so dextrose, glucose or grape sugar. Theoretically there should be in honey as much of one sugar as of the other, but practically there is almost always more levulose than dextrose, the average relative amounts being about forty of the first to thirty-four of the second.

Another point of difference between them is that of solubility, dextrose being less soluble in water than levulose. And so it follows that when honey "candies" it is the former which has settled out, although an unusual situation may arise, as will be explained later, when such is not the case.

A fairly accurate comparison of the relative sweetness of these sugars can be made by using ordinary sugar (sucrose) as a yard stick for measurement and giving it a value of 100. Levulose then heads the group with a sweetness of 173, invert sugar follows then heads the group with a sweetness of 173, invert sugar follows with a 123, while dextrose rates a 74. In this connection it might be well to point out that there are some sugars even less sweet than the latter. Maltose, or malt sugar, stands at 32 in the scale of sweetness and lactose, or milk sugar, that sweet with which mother nature endows the food that we first partake of when come into this world, is the lowest in our list—at position 16!

Another sugar has within recent

years been found in honey. Its name is melezitose, meaning "a sugar from the European larch". This word was coined from the French name for this conifer which is meleze. Few other sugars of its type are known to be natural. One of them is raffinose which is sometimes found in the juice of the sugar-beet. These sugars are unusual in that when their chemical structure is transformed they become the parent substances of three simpler sugars even as sucrose yielded up two. In the case of melezitose it is possible so to direct this operation that there are obtained two parts of dextrose and one of levulose.

*(Continued in August Issue)*

### Classified Advertisements

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

FOR SALE—Dadant's Medium Brood at 52 cents, wired 55 cents, thin surplus 60 cents.  
**C. S. Watts, Exeland, Wis.**

BRIGHT THREE-BANDED or GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS. Balance of season, 50c each, 50 to 100 lots 45c. Just as good as money can buy. Taylor Apiaries, Luverne, Ala.

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All pure white heavy duck, 22 inches long. Washable while on hands. Absolutely sting proof. Post paid 75c per pair. Discount to dealers.

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### PURCHASE

Your Bees and Supplies From  
Advertisers in Wisconsin  
Beekeeping

## DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

HUNGARY (Continued From Page 72 of the June Issue)

A HAZABAN ÉS TAVOLBAN SZÉTEKINTŐ MÉHESZ Az Okszerü méhészet érdekeit Szolgalo Havi Közlöny. Vol. 1-7?, 1895-1902? V. 1 began in Sept. and ran to Aug., V. 7 began in January.

M. M. L. Vol. 1-2; v. 5; v. 7-1902

Wanting Vol. 3-4; v. 6; v. 8 plus?

MÉHÉSZETI KOSLONY. Az erdelyreszi Meheshzegylet Szakkozlonge Megjelenik minden Szerkeszti Vanylos Miklas. 1-33? 1886-1918?

M. M. L. Vol. 25-33.

Wanting Vol. 1-24; v. 26, no. 2; v. 29, nos. 10-11; v. 34, plus?

MÉHÉSZETI LAPOK.—A Magyar Méhészek Dzierzon-Egyesuletének hivatalos lapja Megjelenik Havonta Egyszer. (Monthly) 8°. Budapest.

M. M. L. Vol. 3-7; 9—1882-1886; 1888, v. 17-28; 30—1905-1915; 1918. There is some discrepancy between the volume numbers of these two series, as the first would have run to v. 39, 1918.

Wanting Vol. 1-2; v. 8; v. 10-21; v. 24; nos. 9 & 10; v. 29.

MEHESZETI SZEMLE, Atalanos Meheshzeti ertesito. (Monthly) 8°. Szatmar-Nemeti. Vol. 1, 1906 to?

M. M. L. Vol. 1.

Wanting 2 plus.

OBERUNGARISCHE BIENENZEITUNG. Eperies. Drory Lib. records Vol. 1-7, 1883-1889 and N. S. v. 1-1890 to?

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

ÖSTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHE BIENENZEITUNG. Wein. pub. 1878 to?

M. M. L. wanting complete file.

UNGARISCHE BIENE.—Organ deutsches. d. Landesver. d. Bienenzucht. Ungarn. Budapest. Vol. 1-47?, 1872-1918?

M. M. L. Vol. 21-30.

Wanting Vol. 1-20, 31-47.

## IRELAND

THE BEEKEEPER (of Scotland in the first number, of Ireland in second and afterwards) (monthly) Dublin. Vol. 1-5, June, 1902, to May 1906.

M. M. L. Vol. 1-5.

THE BEEKEEPERS GAZETTE (monthly) Lough Rynn, Mohill, Text the same as the Irish Bee Journal, but this title used for distribution in England. Vol. 1-31, 1901-1931.

M. M. L. wanting a complete file.

THE IRISH BEE JOURNAL (monthly) The official organ of the Irish Beekeepers Association. 40, Lough Rynn, Mohill. Vols. 1-31, 1901-1931. M. M. L. Vols. 1-31—wanting vol. 9, 1909, no. 3; V. 16, 1916, No. 5, V. 17, 1917, No. 4, V. 21, 1921, No. 8.

## ITALY

ALLEVAMENTI, Revista Mensile illustrata premiata in varie Esposizioni organo del Regio istituto Zoolenico di Polermo. V. 2, 1921, contains some bee material?

- LE API E I FIORI, Periodico Mensile per La diffusione Dell apicoltura Razionale Tesl.  
M. M. L. Anno VI, 1888, VII, No. 2, 1889.  
Wanting a complete file.
- L'APE ITALIANA, Periodico bimensile consorzio Apistico Italiano. Organo della Societa d'Apicoltura costituita in Verona. Vol. 1-4, 1867-1870. Reported. U.S.D.A.  
M. M. L. wanting a complete file.
- L'APE ITALIANA, Revista Mensile Illustrata Organo del consorzio, Apistico Italiano, Torino.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1, nos. 1-6, Feb.-July, 1923; Vol. 2, Nos. 5-6, 1924.
- L'APICOLTORE, Giornale Dell' Assoiazione Centrale d'Inoraggiamento, per L'Apicoltura in Italia. Absorbed by L'Apicoltura Italiana. Jan. 1921. (Monthly) 8°. Milano 1-53, 1868-1920.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1-53.  
Wanting V. 7, nos. 3, 9; V. 24, no. 1; V. 26; V. 41; V. 42, Nos. 6, 10; V. 43, nos. 1-2; V. 50, nos. 1, 10; V. 51, no. 4; V. 52, no. 7; V. 53, nos. 6.
- L'APICOLTORE MODERNO. Revista mensile Illustrato, Organo ufficiale dell' Associazione Nazionale Italiano pro Apicoltura, Torino 8°. Vol. 1-22, 1910-1931.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1-22.  
Wanting V. 8, nos. 1-2.
- L'APICOLTURA ITALIANA, Revista della Federazione apistica Italiana (monthly) 8° Aucona. Vol. 1-26, 1905-1930.  
M. M. L. Vol. 26  
Wanting Vol. 1-15, 17.
- ATTI DEL CONGRESSE APICOLTERI ITALIANA.  
M. M. L. 4-9, 1909-1927.
- CORRISPONDENZE APISTICA. Vols. 1-7?, 1902-1908,  
M. M. L. wanting a complete file.
- IL RISVEGLIO APISTICO, Periodico Mensile per l'incorreggiamento e la diffusione dell Apicoltura razionale, Innamoramo dei campi la generazione novella, Ministro Baccelli.  
Vol. 1, 1899, Reported. M. M. L. wanting complete file.

## JAPAN

- API-CULTURE, a monthly magazine devoted to bees, honey and home interests. Edited by Urnekichi Nawa, Nawa Ent. Laboratory, Gifu, Japan. Established in 1910.  
M. M. L. a few odd numbers.
- JOHO-NO-TOM (The Beekeepers Friend) (a principal Journal of beekeeping in Japan) founded by H. Wataube, 1909. (Monthly) 8° Gifu-Ken. Vol. 1-?, 1909-1927.  
M. M. L. A few nos.
- MITSUBACHI (The Honey Bee) The Japanese Journal of Apiculture Society (monthly) 8° Kurume, Fukuoka, Vol. 1-4, April 1924—Vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1927.  
M. M. L. v. 1-4.

(Continued in August Issue)

## **WE WANT**

to sell you Beekeepers' supplies, to give you entire satisfaction.

To absolutely please beekeepers in filling their wants has been our constant aim for 35 years. If you are not already a customer don't fail to write us for our 1931 catalog.

**MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.**

Marshfield, Wis.

## **MAKE MORE MONEY**

On your comb honey by using Lotz SECTIONS. Every one accurately made, beautifully finished and offered at prices within reach of all. Catalog and samples mailed on request. Write for our new price list of honey containers.

.....

**Aug. Lotz Co.**

Boyd, Wis.

## **Gus Dittmer Company Speciality**

**WORKING YOUR WAX INTO NON-SAG BROOD AND  
SUPER FOUNDATION FOR YOU FOR CASH**

Prices of wax are very low, and so of course will be on foundation. We do not however offer price as an inducement, but on merit only. Last two seasons have established and proven the merit of our claim for our NON-SAG BROOD FOUNDATION. For 1931 we submit the further improvement of making our Medium Brood two standard widths.

8  $\frac{1}{16}$  7 sheets to the pound

7  $\frac{3}{4}$  8 sheets to the pound

Write us for samples and prices

**GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN



# GOOD EXTRACTORS FOR 64 YEARS

## 2-FRAME NOVICE

Lightest,  
**EFFICIENT**  
extractor  
ever made.

Will last a  
lifetime. No  
other so  
good for the  
small bee-  
keeper.

Price,  
\$12.50

## TWO-FRAME REVERSING

For the beekeeper  
with 10 to 25 colo-  
nies, this is the right  
extractor. Swinging  
pockets permit re-  
versing without tak-  
ing out the combs.  
Two sizes. Prices  
\$22.50 and \$27.50.

## MULTIPLE REVERSING

A 4-frame hand extractor ca-  
pable of heavy work, but done  
easily. A slight pressure on  
the brake that slows down  
the reel and the frames re-  
verse automatically. A splen-  
didly efficient machine.  
Power drive furnished at  
small extra cost. Two sizes  
Prices, \$50.00 and \$65.00

## SIMPLICITY. 45 & 20 COMB

The latest and best of all large  
power extractors. No beekeeper  
with 100 colonies or more can af-  
ford to be without the 45-comb Sim-  
plicity. The most efficient and most  
satisfactory big extractor ever put  
on the market. Extracts 45 combs  
at once, dries cappings, takes any  
size frame up to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches deep.  
Very low price of \$128.00. The 20-  
comb Simplicity at \$78.00.

Don't have extractor trouble. When you are  
ready to extract, know that your extractor is  
going to work, and work right, and get all the  
honey possible. Nothing in the beekeeper's  
equipment is more annoying or more wasteful  
of time and money than an inefficient extractor.  
The fully tried, long-proven extractor is the  
only sure and profitable extractor.

## FOR 64 YEARS

The A. I. Root Company has been  
making extractors—since 1867. Eas-  
ily four out of five of the extractors  
in use in the United States today  
were made by this company, and  
into all of them has gone long years  
of extractor experience, honest ma-  
terial and skillful workmanship. To-  
day the same long experience, hon-  
est material and skill are going into  
Root extractors. When an improve-  
ment can be made, Roots make it,  
or when beekeeping needs call for

a new model, they  
make it, and put into  
it that same long ex-  
perience, honest ma-  
terial and skill of  
workmanship. This is  
the only full line of  
extractors made by  
any manufacturer.  
Roots have the  
world's leadership in  
extractors to main-  
tain, and they main-  
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Send for valuable free booklet on "Extracting Honey" and illustrated circular on  
"What Extractor."

**A. I. ROOT CO. OF CHICAGO**  
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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

AUGUST, 1931

No. 8

## Bulletin Board

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK—NOVEMBER 9 TO 14

PLEASE GIVE US REPORTS ON YOUR HONEY CROP;  
IN GENERAL, THE HONEY FLOW SEEMS TO BE VERY  
LIGHT THROUGHOUT WISCONSIN.

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Honey in the Netherlands

Dr. Charles C. Miller Memorial Library

# Do EYES Say "YES" When They See Your Packages? Here's Where The SELLING Starts!

Packers and manufacturers of food products have found that attention to appearance of package, label, and carton, pay real dividends in increased sales.

## Honey CANS and PAILS

We offer only the highest quality tin containers. All 60-lb. cans are made of 107-lb. tin plate throughout and are fitted with the LARGE 2¼-inch screw caps. We are not offering the small caps for the reason that the business-like honey producer has not the time to fuss with such obsolete containers. Our prices are no higher for the large caps. Cans fitted with large size screw caps can be filled in HALF OF THE TIME REQUIRED FOR THE SMALL SIZE.

### PRICES

(Subject to market changes)

#### FRICTION-TOP CANS AND PAILS

2½-lb. cans, carton of 100	\$3.55	Wt. 30 lbs.
5-lb. pails, carton of 100	5.75	50 lbs.
Five cartons of 100	26.50	250 lbs.
5-lb. pails packed in cases of six:		
Per case	.50	4 lbs.
Ten cases	4.80	40 lbs.
One hundred cases	45.00	400 lbs.
10-lb. pails, carton of 50	4.50	45 lbs.
Five cartons of 50	19.15	225 lbs.
10-lb. pails, packed in cases of six		
Per case	.75	7½ lbs.
Ten cases	7.30	77½ lbs.
One hundred cases	70.00	755 lbs.

#### 60-LB. CANS

Per crate of 50	13.40	135 lbs.
Two in standard case, 1 to 24 cases, 90c per case		
25 to 49 cases	.89c per case	
50 to 99 cases	.87c per case	
100 or more cases	.85c per case	

Wt., 15 lbs. per case. Write for carload prices. Our prices are the lowest obtainable

**GUMMED TAPE**—We furnish it in 2½-inch widths, 600 feet to the roll. One roll will seal 300 cases of comb honey. Price, 70c per roll. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Postage extra.

## Honey JARS

### Designed to Sell Honey

Style	Size	Pkd.	Price with caps.	Ship. Wt.
Tall round	5 oz.	24	\$ .70 per case	11 lbs.
Tall panel	8 oz.	24	.75 per case	11½ lbs.
Tall panel	16 oz.	24	.90 per case	19 lbs.
Tall panel	3 lb.	12	.70 per case	11½ lbs.

Quantity discounts: 25 cases, 10%; 50 cases, 12%; 100 cases, 15%; 100 cases of one size, 16⅔%. If interested in a carload, write us for special prices. Prices subject to change without notice, depending on market trends.

## Aeppler Illustrated Comb Honey Cases

Pack comb honey as other food products are packed. Do not waste money on wooden cases when our illustrated corrugated cases will carry the honey better—cleaner—cheaper.

### PRICE OF CASES

	Per 10	Per 100	Ship. wt. 10
For 4¼ x 1½	\$2.10	\$18.00	21 lbs.
For 4¼ x 1½	2.00	17.50	19 lbs.
For 4 x 5	2.00	17.50	18 lbs.

Send for prices in larger quantities

Can be sent by parcel post—postage extra.

## SEALING GLUE FOR SEALING THE BOTTOMS OF CORRUGATED CASES AND COMB HONEY WRAPPERS

(2 pounds will make a gallon of glue.)

Price: 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; postage extra. Shipping weights, 1-lb. package, 2 lbs.; 2-lb. package, 3 lbs.; 5-lb. package, 6 lbs. Cheaper and better than water glass; **brush will not harden if left in the glue**; full directions furnished for mixing with water only.

## The Aeppler All-Cellophane Wrapper (100% Visibility)

### PRICE OF WRAPPERS

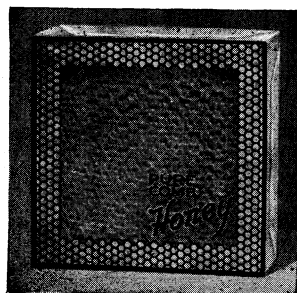
All Cellophane Bag Wrappers:	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For 4¼ x 1½	\$1.25	\$5.60	\$10.95
For 4 x 5 plain section	1.25	5.60	10.95
Combination Cellophane Bag Wrapper:			
For 4 x 5 plain section	1.00	4.65	9.00
For 4¼ x 1½ plain section	.95	4.40	8.50
For 4¼ x 1½ beeway or plain	.95	4.40	8.50

(Last size listed especially for Canadian beekeepers.)

Transportation charges prepaid to any address. Send for free samples; state size section used. Write for prices on large quantities.

## SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOG OF HONEY PACKAGING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

(For both comb and extracted honey.)



The Wrapper You Will Eventually Use.

**C. W. AEPLER CO.,** **OCONOMOWOC, WIS.**  
HONEY PACKAGING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES EXCLUSIVELY

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

AUGUST, 1931

No. 8

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

## HONEY PRICES FOR 1931

Reports from different parts of the State indicate that the Wisconsin crop will be considerably below normal, and that many beekeepers will have very little honey to sell. For this reason, prices should be better, and we hope that our members will not continue to sell the honey locally at ten cents a pound, as they have been doing the past year.

There is no reason why honey should not bring at least \$1.50 for a ten pound pail, and 90c for a five pound pail. Section honey should bring at least 20c a comb, although some of our beekeepers have been selling it as low as 10c a section.

The Association is not attempting this year to set prices, and no doubt there will be some beekeepers who will be offering their honey at prices below the cost of production, but with our commercial beekeepers unable to produce a crop, it is not likely that the small beekeepers will be able to secure more than a very limited amount, and this should make it possible for our regular beekeepers to

maintain better prices throughout the season.

We hope that you will all take advantage of this opportunity to bring the prices of honey up to the point where it will be worthwhile to carry on your beekeeping.

H. F. WILSON

## BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Mr. Frank Benishek, Route 5, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, writes on June 26th—"My bees came out of the cellar one hundred percent good, but then started the jerky weather—almost summer heat, followed by cold north-east winds. This kind of weather continued to now, and the bees worked accordingly; they started breeding, and then carried the brood of all stages out. Thus in place of gaining they are getting weaker. In this way I lost about 4 percent.

"The white and alsike clovers are scarce, and I have not seen a bee working on them. Apple and cherries

were not worth much on account of the cold. Now they work on raspberries when possible. In fact, there were sunny days when the bees just lingered around home. There is little nectar stored, so the prospect is not very bright."

Mr. F. E. Matzke, of Juda, Green County, wrote on July 6th—"We were fortunate in having a good rain just a few days before the hot spell. We had very little white clover, and that is about done for. Basswood is in bloom now, but there is little of that. The bees have gathered just about enough for winter, with prospects for a very little surplus."

Mr. George S. Hall, Plainfield, Wisconsin, reports—"I have only 33 colonies of bees, so won't have very much to sell; my bees are all new. Honey prices are low, and bee supplies are high. It is hard to hold to a price in small towns when times are hard. Some will sell honey for 10c. Last fall in many localities ten pound pails of nice honey could be purchased for 90c to \$1.00."

"The prospect for a honey crop this season looks bad at present," writes Mr. George Jacobson of Kaukauna, on June 22. "In the first place, the spring was too cold and windy for the bees to get a start, and there is no clover to speak of. Some beekeepers are still feeding their bees to keep building up. I recently visited a yard at Hortonville where a colony of bees swarmed out; they didn't have enough honey in the hive to last them more than two days in rainy weather, and we surely are getting plenty of rain these days."

Mr. F. C. Gentz, Blackwell, Forest County, reports on July 11—"The bees up here wintered good and still have plenty of their winter stores left. More than the usual amount of dandelion honey was gathered, but up to date the bees have stored very little surplus honey.

"If the basswood and fireweed yield honey there is a good outlook for a large crop of white honey. Honey sold fairly well up to the hot weather in spite of all the cheap honey shipped up here from down state."

Mr. Carl G. Rhapstock, Plainfield, Wis., wrote as follows on June 29—"A month ago the crop outlook was pretty dubious; but heavy local rains and hot weather have changed things and at present the bees are bringing in considerable nectar. Strong colonies with two supers up; many colonies are inclined to swarm, however."

"Chances for a fair honey crop are poor," writes Mr. Frank Hartung, of Elmwood, Wisconsin. "Bees are working on basswood, but the honey flow from same appears to be poor. Bees gathered some surplus from white clover and alfalfa but due to early haying the alfalfa flow lasted only a few days. To date, my bees have an average of about 20 pounds surplus. Honey is selling fair at \$1.00 per 10 pound pail." (Mr. Hartung's letter is dated July 13, 1931).

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## A CHEMIST LOOKS AT HONEY

BY H. A. SCHUETTE, PH.D.

*(Continued from page 78 of the July issue)*

This melezitose, known for some time to exist in the manna or sweetish exudation from certain conifers—the European larch and Douglas fir—came again to the attention of chemists when they were asked to explain the cause of what appeared to be a case of indigestion in bees which had been given for their winter food some of the 1917 crop of honey from a certain district in central Pennsylvania. The honey in question had "candied" soon after it had been deposited in the hive. Similar honeys were later collected from two localities in Maryland. It was then fairly well established that the bees, because floral nectar was not abundant, had visited the young jack

or Virginia pines of the locality upon whose needles they had found this form of honey-dew.

Still other members of the carbohydrate family require mention. These are the dextrines of which there are on an average less than two per cent in honey. Honey-dew honeys always contain more of these substances than do true honeys, four times as much in fact is not an unusual content. It is the dextrins from which is made the bottle of household mucilage, the tube of paste, or the dry adhesive on the envelope flap and the postage stamp.

Finally there is a very small yet important group of constituents of which we would speak, the pigments or coloring matter of honey for it is around them that the present grading standards have been established. Space does not permit of a detailed explanation here of the scientific background for color measurement, so it must suffice us to state that ordinary white light is a combination of many colors each of which comes to us on a very short wave whose length it shares with none of its neighbors—terms which are perhaps not unfamiliar in this radio-conscious age. For practical purposes we customarily classify the component colors of white light as primary, secondary, and intermediate. In the first group are three pure unmixed colors: red, yellow, and blue. All others are but combinations of these. Halfway between the primary colors are the three secondary ones orange, green, and violet; and sandwiched in between the members of these two groups are the intermediate colors red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, etc.

In the language of the scientist, it is the phenomenon of light absorption which is responsible for the observed color of bodies. Into this sentence he has packed the following information: that a body is without color if all the wave lengths of a beam

of light are passed through it or are transmitted in the same proportion in which they exist in white light, but if some of its constituents colors are transmitted and others are partially or totally absorbed, it is colored. A solution is yellow, for example, because the yellow components of white light are transmitted and the others are absorbed.

And so it is with honeys for they too, by allowing more light of some colors than of others to pass through, absorb unequally the component colors of white light. All of the substances, or pigments, which bring about this unequal absorption of light have not yet been isolated and identified. Our best information points to the fact that there are usually found in honeys at least five pigments. They are chlorophyll, the coloring matter of leaves and grass; carotene, the source of the yellow color of carrots and many flowers; xanthophyll, a relative of carotene and like it yellow; and two not yet identified pigments, one of them a bright yellow and the other a dark green. Each coloring matter has a special function to perform to the end that the actual color of honey, as it appears to us, is the net result of a fractional absorption of the red and the blue rays and a fractional transmission of the yellow, the green, or the orange-colored rays as the case may be. The forces at play are numerous, the resulting effects likewise so. This accounts for the great color variation in honeys.

Our newer knowledge of nutrition has brought us the realization within the past several decades that calories alone do not make for a proper, well balanced diet has turned the vitamin hunters to honey in an attempt to learn which of these so-called "spark-plugs" may be found there. In the early days of this search the returns seemed promising, yet in the light of our most recent information on the

vitamin content of honeys it appears that the first four at least are not there in any detectable amounts.

This report of a bag which is practically empty need not alarm us, however. If we should attempt to live on honey alone of course "that were something else again." Yet, fortunately for us our food habits are such that, given a free range of choice, we turn instinctively to a very large variety in satisfying our nutritional needs. By this provision of an all-wise nature we are sure to satisfy our vitamin requirements and particularly so when we include something from the dairy, the garden, the poultry yard and the orchard in our daily diets.

Honey's chief claims for a place in our diet are that, since it belongs to the sugar family, it is a fuel-producing food which supplies energy to the system; that it is in a sense a predigested food, for, requiring no chemical changes before it is assimilated by the body, it does not tax the digestive organs; and lastly inasmuch as no "refining" process is involved in its preparation for the table, it has not been "robbed" of any valuable mineral matter such as, for example, calcium and phosphorus, the bone builders. It is not a manufactured food and never need the stigma of an "artificially colored-and-flavored" label surround this delightful sweet.

Once more we will turn back our pages some two hundred years. "Lastly," continues Dr. Lemery, "it produces a good Sort of Nourishment, because its Principles are in a just Proportion and strictly united to one another . . ." And so ends his sketch of this priceless gift of nature into which have been distilled the fragrance and the flavor of fruits and flowers. Lemery's picture is still valid though it is described in words that require modernization. And this is what we have attempted to do.

## REDUCTION ON GLASS CONTAINERS

Please note that the price on 16 ounce jars, packed 24 to the case, has been reduced from \$1.00 to 90c per case, and the 3 pound jars, packed 12 in a case, have been reduced from 75c to 70c per case. No changes have been made in the price of the other sizes.

Orders may be sent direct to this office, or to the C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wis.

## CONFECTIONERY FOREIGN TRADE NEWS

### *Honey Production in Western Canada*

The 1930 honey crop in the Canadian Kootenay (southern part of British Columbia) amounted to 134,005 pounds, the product of 214 apiaries and 1,927 hives. The 1929 crop was 124,080 pounds from 225 apiaries and 1,962 hives. (American Consul N. F. Brand, Fernie, B.C., January 31, 1931).

### *English Honey Trade*

According to an unofficial report, it is hoped to apply the British National Mark to honey of the coming crop, which is estimated at 1,700 tons. It was stated also that the Ministry of Agriculture intends to advocate the use of a new straight-sided glass jar to replace the old "shoulder" type, as some honey sticks in the latter. Comb honey is to be packed in window-type cartons. (Trade Commissioner Frank Messenger, London. January 16, 1931).

### *Market for Honey in Southern Sweden*

Beekeeping is a very old line of occupation in southern Sweden and is mostly carried on in connection with farming. The large heaths in the northern parts of this consular district and the abundance of white clover in the cultivated plain country in other parts of southern Sweden offer excel-

lent opportunities for profitable beekeeping.

To keep the standard of quality high, create a good reputation, advertise Swedish made honey, and stabilize prices, the Swedish Beekeepers Association (Sveriges Biodlares Riksförbund) was established in 1920. Upon requisition a special label is issued to its members, giving the name of the producer and stating that he is a member of the Association. The honey market under this label is controlled by the Association and gives the purchaser a guarantee that he receives a high-grade product. Effective control is exercised to prevent misuse of the label by non-members. However, it is reported that only about 43 per cent of the domestic beekeepers are members of the Association.

The climate in southern Sweden, with its frequently cool and rainy summers makes, however, a good harvest of honey problematical. The years 1927, 1928, and 1929 were not satisfactory from the beekeepers' point of view. The year 1930, on the other hand, is reported to have been very favorable.

Large quantities of honey are produced and consumed in southern Sweden, but even in good years the domestic production is not sufficient to fill entirely the demand, and therefore imports of honey take place every year. As compared with the domestic production, the imports are, however, not very important. Household consumption of honey is comparatively small, a considerable production of the total being taken by manufacturers of confectionery. However, intensive propaganda carried on by the Association is reported to have resulted in increasing its use in the household.

Domestic honey enjoys the best reputation for its excellent taste and high grade, especially that sold under the label of the Swedish Beekeepers' Association. Local dealers appear to believe

that the honey imported so far has been inferior to the Swedish product and also that artificial honey or honey substitutes would find a very limited market. This appears to be due to the fact that during the world war, when it was impossible to obtain food for the bees, large quantities of artificial honey and honey substitutes were imported, which did not meet with the approval of the Swedish public, and previous shipments of honey made by feeding on cane sugar were also classed locally as being inferior to honey made by bees feeding on the nectar of flowers or on beet sugar during the winter months.

In this connection it may be mentioned that artificial honey or substitutes may not be sold in Sweden as pure honey, and all such products must be marked as to their nature and quality.

The foreign honey most popular in this district is imported from New Zealand and Gautemala. It is said to be most nearly equal to the domestic product with regard to taste. The sale of imported New Zealand honey is also reported to be stimulated by the effective control on the market production maintained in that country.

*(Continued in September Issue)*

## HONEY IN THE NETHERLANDS

The "Agricultural Export Act" of 1929, which gave the Netherlands government authority to inspect certain products and authorize the use of a standard label on such products as a guarantee of their genuineness and purity. It is planned to apply this supervisory service to honey in the near future, but only if the individual honey producer desires this service. As little honey is exported from the Netherlands, this will really apply to the domestic trade. Between 1,102,500 and 2,205,000 pounds of honey are produced annually in that country, and imports total



7,717,500 to 8,820,000 pounds each year. It is said that imported so-called "pressed honey" from some regions for use in bakeries and cake factories can be sold at prices under the similar domestic grade. Direct consumption honey from foreign sources usually sells at about the same prices as domestic honey. Wholesale and retail dealers handling honey from both domestic and foreign sources expect as much profit on the domestic as the other, which brings the wholesale price of both to the same level. The Dutch producer operating a small unit and being forced to feed his colonies over a long period every year is said to have a small margin of profit.

The number of bee colonies in the Netherlands is estimated at 100,000, and has declined during the past few years. Bees are considered essential for good fruit harvests in Holland. The three principal bee culture unions, comprising some 10,000 members, recently merged into one union. It is believed that honey inspection by the government will enable the Dutch public to recognize domestic honey, which was not possible heretofore, and will have a favorable effect on the local and foreign sale of Dutch honey.

Total imports of honey in 1929 were 8,351,024 pounds, of which 544,536 pound came from the United States. Cuba, which supplies 2,527,360 to 3,968,280 pounds annually ranks first as a source of supply,

and France second, followed by the United States. The government honey label bears the coat of arms of the Netherlands and the inscription "Dutch Honey—Prepared under Supervision in view of the Merchandise Act." (Dept. of Commerce—Confectionery Foreign Trade News, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1930.)

### Classified Advertisements

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

**BRIGHT ITALIAN QUEENS**—from stock that is gentle. Good comb builders and workers. 1 to 25—50c each; 26 or more—40c.  
**J. I. McGinnity, Edgerton, Wis.**

**WANTED**—White extracted and comb honey.  
**Herbert H. Reim, 427 Labaree St., Watertown, Wis.**

**BRIGHT THREE-BANDED or GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS.** Balance of season, 50c each, 50 to 100 lots 45c. Just as good as money can buy. **Taylor Apiaries, Luverne, Ala.**

## SPECIAL

<b>40c</b>	<b>35c</b>
1 Queen	10 or more

Select unt. Queens. Prices reduced, but we are still furnishing the best queens we have ever produced. Through the summer and fall, will offer good **SELECT** unt. Three-banded Italian queens at 40c each or lots of ten or more at 35c each.

We Guarantee—Pure Mating, No Disease, Safe Arrival and **SATISFACTION.**

**CROWVILLE APIRIES**  
**Winnsboro, La.**

### PURCHASE

Your Bees and Supplies From  
Advertisers in Wisconsin  
Beekeeping

## DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

JAPAN (Continued From Page 79 of the July Issue)

THE MITSUBACHI—Taimusu—Gifu,

M. M. L. Vol. 1, no. 1, Feb. 1913

NIHON-YOHO-ZASSHI—(Japanese Bee Journal) monthly 8°

Established by Y. Hattori, Nishwari, near Ichinomuya. Aichi-Ken. Established in 1912.

M. M. L. a few odd numbers.

NIPPON-NO-YOOHOO—(Japanese Beekeeping) monthly 8°, Tara, Gifu, Japan.

In 1927 most of the bee journals united and the editors have joined in publishing a very fine journal. Yasuo Hiratsuka is the chief editor.

M. M. L. Vol. 1-4. March 1927—Dec. 1930.

TOYJO-NO-JOHO—(The Asiatic Beekeeper) monthly 8° Gifu City

YITSUGYO-NO-YOHO (Beekeeping from Beruf)

YOHO-KAI (The Bee Culture World) Established in 1909 by S. Nonoguki, Okucho. Awari. and still published.

M. M. L. A partial file.

YOHO-SHISHIN (The Compass in Beekeeping) monthly 8°, Kasamatsu, Gifu-Ken.

M. M. L. Scattered numbers for 1924-1926.

## JUGO-SLAVIA

HRVATSKA PCELA. Organ Hrvatsko-Slavonsko Pcelarskog Drustva U Osijeku (monthly) 8° Osijek. Vol. 1-50, 1881-1930.

M. M. L. Vol. 11-50.

Wanting Vol. 1-10; V. 18-20, T. P. &amp; Ind. lacking; V. 23; V. 40-41; V. 44, no. 5.

JUGOSLAVENSKA PCELA. Glasilo Centralnog Pcelarskog Drustva I Centrale Pcelarske Zadruga u Zagrebu (monthly) 8°. Zagreb. Vol. 1-5, 1920-1924.

M. M. L. Vol. 1-5.

JUGOSLAWISCHE IMKER. Fachblatt für Bienenzucht. Organ der deutschen Imker im Königreiche Jugoslawien. Vereinsblatt des Werbasser Bienenzüchter Vereines und der Imkersektion des Batschkaer Landw. Vereines, Sombor. vols. 1-7, 1924-1930

M. M. L. Vol. 1, nos. 1-8; Vol. 4-7.

Wanting Vol. 1, no. 9; V. 2-3.

DIE KRAINER BIENE. Vereins. Organ der Bienenfreunde in Krain, Kärnten, Steiermark, Görz und Istrien (monthly) 8° Laibach. Vol. 1-3, 1873-1875 reported.

M. M. L. vol. 1.

Wanting Vol. 2-3.

PCELA. Glasilo Centralnog Pcelarskog Drustva i. centralne Pcelarske zadruga u zagre bu (monthly) 8°, Zagreb. Vol. 1-11, 1921-1931.

M. M. L. Vol. 6, 8-11.

Wanting vol. 1-5; V. 7; v. X no. 6.

PCHELA Illustrated organ for Serbian beekeepers (monthly) 8° Beograd.

M. M. L. vol. 3, 1885

PCHELAR Organ Serbian Beekeepers Society (monthly) 8° Beograd Vol. 1-14, 1918-1930.

M. M. L. vol. 4, 1921; v. 5, 1922, v. 7, 1924; v. 11-14, 1927-1930  
Wanting vol. 1-3; v. 6; v. 8-10; v. 14; nos. 6-12.

SLOVENSKI CEBELAR. Glasilo cebelarskega Drustva Za Slovenijo (monthly) 40. Ljubljana Vol. 1-33. 1896-1930.

M. M. L. Vol. 22-no. 10; v. 33, 1930.

Wanting Vol. 1-22 no. 9; v. 20; v. 28. nos 1-2.

SLOVENSKY VCELAR, Organ Zemskeho ustredia Vcelar-skych Spolkov pre Slovensko (monthly) 8° OBSAH. Vol. 1-8, 1923-1930.

M. M. L. Vol. 3-8.

Wanting Vol. 1-2; v. 4, no. 6; v. 5, no. 3; v. 7, no. 6.

SRBSKI PCELAR Illustrated organ "Serbian Beekeepers Society" (monthly) 8° Nova Sad. vols. 1-26, 1896-1930.

M. M. L. vol. 4, 6-9, 20, 22-27.

Wanting vol. 1-4, no. 3; v. 5, nos. 4-12; v. 7, no. 6; v. 10-19; v. 21; v. 27, nos. 8-12.

VAJDASAGI MEHESZET. Vojvodjansko Pcelarstvo—Bacsmegyei Gazdasagi Egyesulet Mehesz Szakosztalyanak es a Vajdasagi Központi Mehesz Egyesulet Magyar nyelvű hivatalos lapja (Monthly) 8° Senta (Bacska) Vojslava ulica ul. 7.

Vol. 1-5, 1926-1930

M. M. L. vol. 1-5.

Wanting vol. 1, nos. 9-12

VAJDASAGI MEHESZETI Lapok (Vojrodenski Pcelarski List) A Palices Videke Meheszegy let (monthly) 8° Stari Becej (Backa) S H S. Vol. 1-3, no. 4; 1923—April, 1925?

M. M. L. Vol. 1-3, no. 4.

## LATVIA

LATWIJAS BISCHKOPIS. Latwijas Bischkopibas Zentralbeedribas Laikraksts. (Monthly) 8°. Riga. Vol. 1-11, 1919-1930.

M. M. L. Vol. 2-11.

## LUXEMBERG

L'ABEILLE-LUXEMBOURGEOISE. Organe de la Fédération des groupes Apicoles formes Dans Les Syndicats affilies a la Ligne Luxembourgeoise et des Apiculteurs de la Province (Monthly) 8°. Arlon. Vol. 1-6?, 1899-1904?

M. M. L. Vols. 1-6, no. 10.

Wanting Vol. 1, nos. 1-4, and pp. 90-91 pt. 11; v. 2, nos. 2-3; v. 6, nos. 11-12 and continuation.

BASSE COUR RUCHER?

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

BIENENBLATT. Organ der Luxemburgischen Bienenzüchter. (Monthly) 8°, Luxemburg. Vols. 1-4, 1882-1885. In 1886, changed to Luxemburgische Bienenzeitung.

M. M. L. Vol. 1-4.

Wanting Vol. 1, nos. 1-5.

(Continued in September Issue)

## **WE WANT**

to sell you Beekeepers' supplies, to give you entire satisfaction.

To absolutely please beekeepers in filling their wants has been our constant aim for 35 years. If you are not already a customer don't fail to write us for our 1931 catalog.

**MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.**

Marshfield, Wis.

## **Honey Containers**

2½ lb. Cans

5 lb. Pails

10 lb. Pails

60 lb. Square Cans

Glassware

Comb Honey Wrappers

Comb Honey Shipping  
Cases

WRITE FOR PRICES

.....

**Aug. Lotz Co.**

Boyd, Wis.

## **Gus Dittmer Company Speciality**

**WORKING YOUR WAX INTO NON-SAG BROOD AND  
SUPER FOUNDATION FOR YOU FOR CASH**

Prices of wax are very low, and so of course will be on foundation. We do not however offer price as an inducement, but on merit only. Last two seasons have established and proven the merit of our claim for our NON-SAG BROOD FOUNDATION. For 1931 we submit the further improvement of making our Medium Brood two standard widths.

8 ¼ 7 sheets to the pound

7 ¾ 8 sheets to the pound

Write us for samples and prices

**GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

# EXTRACTORS

16 Sizes  
& Models

WRITE FOR our Extractor circular  
and prices, and a free 20-page book-  
let, "Extracting Honey," by H. H.  
Root. Full of extracting information.

A. I. ROOT CO. OF CHICAGO

224 W. Huron St.  
Chicago, Ill.

A. I. ROOT CO. OF ST. PAUL

290 E. Sixth St.  
St. Paul, Minn.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

SEPTEMBER, 1931

No. 9

## Bulletin Board

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK—NOVEMBER 9 TO 14

PLEASE GIVE US REPORTS ON YOUR HONEY CROP;  
IN GENERAL, THE HONEY FLOW SEEMS TO BE VERY  
LIGHT THROUGHOUT WISCONSIN.

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Special National Honey Week Notices

Reduce the Honey Way

Dr. Charles C. Miller Memorial Library

# Do EYES Say "YES" When They See Your Packages? Here's Where The SELLING Starts!

Packers and manufacturers of food products have found that attention to appearance of package, label, and carton, pay real dividends in increased sales.

## Honey CANS and PAILS

We offer only the highest quality tin containers. All 60-lb. cans are made of 107-lb. tin plate throughout and are fitted with the LARGE  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch screw caps. We are not offering the small caps for the reason that the business-like honey producer has not the time to fuss with such obsolete containers. Our prices are no higher for the large caps. Cans fitted with large size screw caps can be filled in HALF OF THE TIME REQUIRED FOR THE SMALL SIZE.

### PRICES

(Subject to market changes)

#### FRICTION-TOP CANS AND PAILS

2½-lb. cans, carton of 100	\$3.55	Wt. 30 lbs.
5-lb. pails, carton of 100	5.75	50 lbs.
Five cartons of 100	26.50	250 lbs.
5-lb. pails packed in cases of six:		
Per case	.50	4 lbs.
Ten cases	4.80	40 lbs.
One hundred cases	45.00	400 lbs.
10-lb. pails, carton of 50	4.50	45 lbs.
Five cartons of 50	19.15	225 lbs.
10-lb. pails, packed in cases of six:		
Per case	.75	7½ lbs.
Ten cases	7.30	77½ lbs.
One hundred cases	70.00	755 lbs.

#### 60-LB. CANS

Per crate of 50	13.40	135 lbs.
Two in standard case, 1 to 24 cases, 90c per case		
25 to 49 cases	.89c per case	
50 to 99 cases	.87c per case	
100 or more cases	.85c per case	

Wt., 15 lbs. per case. Write for carload prices.

Our prices are the lowest obtainable

**GUMMED TAPE**—We furnish it in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch widths, 600 feet to the roll. One roll will seal 300 cases of comb honey. Price, 70c per roll. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Postage extra.

## Honey JARS

### Designed to Sell Honey

Style	Size	Pkd.	Price with caps.	Ship. Wt.
Tall round	5 oz.	24	\$ .70 per case	11 lbs.
Tall panel	8 oz.	24	.75 per case	11½ lbs.
Tall panel	16 oz.	24	.90 per case	19 lbs.
Tall panel	3 lb.	12	.70 per case	11½ lbs.

Quantity discounts: 25 cases, 10%; 50 cases, 12%; 100 cases, 15%; 100 cases of one size, 16½%. If interested in a carload, write us for special prices. Prices subject to change without notice, depending on market trends.

## Aeppler Illustrated Comb Honey Cases

Pack comb honey as other food products are packed. Do not waste money on wooden cases when our illustrated corrugated cases will carry the honey better—cleaner—cheaper.

### PRICE OF CASES

	Per 10	Per 100	Ship. wt. 10
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	\$2.10	\$18.00	21 lbs.
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$	2.00	17.50	19 lbs.
For $4 \times 5$	2.00	17.50	18 lbs.

Send for prices in larger quantities

Can be sent by parcel post—postage extra.

## SEALING GLUE FOR SEALING THE BOTTOMS OF CORRUGATED CASES AND COMB HONEY WRAPPERS

(2 pounds will make a gallon of glue.)

Price: 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; postage extra.

Shipping weights, 1-lb. package, 2 lbs.; 2-lb. package, 3 lbs.; 5-lb. package, 6 lbs. Cheaper and better than water glass; **brush will not harden if left in the glue**; full directions furnished for mixing with water only.

## The Aeppler All-Cellophane Wrapper (100% Visibility)

### PRICE OF WRAPPERS

All Cellophane Bag Wrappers:	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$	\$1.25	\$5.60	\$10.95
For $4 \times 5$ plain section	1.25	5.60	10.95

### Combination Cellophane Bag Wrapper:

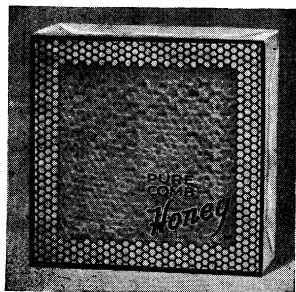
For $4 \times 5$ plain section	1.00	4.65	9.00
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ plain section	.95	4.40	8.50
For $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ beeway or plain	.95	4.40	8.50

(Last size listed especially for Canadian beekeepers.)

Transportation charges prepaid to any address. Send for free samples; state size section used. Write for prices on large quantities.

## SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOG OF HONEY PACKAGING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

(For both comb and extracted honey.)



The Wrapper You Will Eventually Use.

**C. W. AEPLER CO.,**

HONEY PACKAGING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES EXCLUSIVELY

**OCONOMOWOC, WIS.**

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

SEPTEMBER, 1931

No. 9

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## BEEES AND HONEY PRO- DUCTION FOR WISCONSIN

New estimates of the number of colonies of bees in Wisconsin would indicate that on June 1 there were approximately 163,000 colonies of bees located in Wisconsin. This was 10,000 less than was estimated on the same basis for 1927.

Statistics gathered by Mr. W. H. Ebling of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, gathering data for Wisconsin would indicate that the colony production for 1928 was 79 pounds per colony, 1929 was 114 pounds, and 1930 was 71 pounds.

This would indicate production for the three-year period as follows:

1928—11,573,000 pounds  
1929—18,582,000 pounds  
1930—12,877,000 pounds

From the estimates so far received for 1931 your editor believes that the 1931 crop for Wisconsin will not be higher than 3 million pounds and it may be considerably less.

These estimates are based upon rather meager information, but ac-

cording to Mr. Ebling they do have the merit of being based on specific data and definite methods and are, therefore, better than the usual guesses made in previous years.

Many beekeepers have not secured sufficient honey to carry their colonies through the winter and in spite of this condition the beekeepers are removing all their honey from the bees and selling the crop. Some of them plan to kill the bees with the idea of buying bees next spring. However, we would like to caution our beekeepers about following this practice. If it could be possible to secure the bees in good condition next spring this practice might prove to be satisfactory. But experience has taught us that there is almost certain to be a high percentage of supersedure among the queens in package bees and should the spring conditions be unfavorable in the South, early delivery would be impossible and many of our beekeepers might find themselves without any bees at all, or at best the colonies in poor condition by the time of the honey flow.



We believe that it is even better to provide the bees with sufficient sugar syrup to carry them through the winter rather than to risk destroying them. If there is a shortage of stores for all colonies it would be better to destroy only half of what you have and double up the stores so that the colonies that you have saved can be wintered over. Then, if you wish, buy package bees in the spring, but it will be necessary to supply them with an ample supply of sugar stores until they can gather food in the spring.

#### BEEKEEPING IN ALABAMA

A recent report from the State Apiarist of Alabama indicates that less than 1% of the bees in that state are infected with American foulbrood. During the winter of 1930 only 71 colonies of bees were found infected with foulbrood. During that year they shipped 200,000 queens to other parts of the United States and Canada. At the same time they shipped up 22,000 two and three-pound packages. These figures would indicate not only that Alabama is a large shipper of package bees and queens but that it is relatively safe for our beekeepers to buy bees from that state.

#### THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The National Director of the Red Cross at Washington has asked us to call attention to the work of the American Red Cross and we are very glad to do so for we believe that this is one of the most desirable institutions in the United States for helping out our people when they are in difficulty.

The American Red Cross distributed 610,000 assortments of garden seed to farmers in the stricken drought areas for the spring and summer gardens of 1931. Each assortment contained from 14 to 18 different varie-

ties of seed and had a retail value of from \$3.50 to \$4. The total cost to the Red Cross was more than the sum spent out of the national organization's treasury in the previous year for disaster relief. Such services to victims of disasters is made possible by the support of the public. One of the avenues of public support is the annual Red Cross Roll Call which will be held this year from November 11 to November 26.

The Junior Red Cross numbers more than 7,000,000 members in the schools of the United States and its insular territory. The purpose of the Junior Red Cross is to develop children of the schools by broadening and deepening the work that they do. The work of the Junior Red Cross is essentially valuable in the education and socialization of the school child. Supporting the Red Cross through membership in the organization is also a means of supporting the Junior Red Cross, the nucleus which, in the future, will carry on the great humanitarian activities of "The Greatest Mother."

Among the domestic disasters in which the Red Cross gave aid to victims during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, were floods in Nogales, Arizona, McCulloch County, Texas, and San Doral, New Mexico; tornadoes in Lyon County, Minnesota, Latexo, Texas, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, Lincoln and Franklin Counties, Mississippi, Yell County, Arkansas, Warren County, North Carolina, and Greenwood County, Kansas; cloudbursts in Utah, and Brisco and Hall Counties, Texas; mine explosions in McAlester, Oklahoma, Sunday Creek, Athens, Ohio, Lutie, Oklahoma and Linton, Indiana; fires in Panama City, Florida, and Portage, Maine; forest fires in Florence County, Wisconsin, Michigan, Middleton, California and London County, Tennessee; a railroad

accident in Elizabeth, N. J. and a typhoid fever epidemic in Jackson, Ohio. In the insular and foreign territory aid was given in floods in Turkey; a hurricane in Santa Domingo; earthquakes in Mexico, Albania, New Zealand and Nicaragua; a storm in American Samoa; and three fires in Porto Rico. The public support of the Red Cross by membership enables the organization to come to the rescue of afflicted communities at all times.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN  
BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Mr. A. H. Sefeldt, of Kewaskum, Wisconsin, reports that the honey crop is very short in Washington County. He says, "Very little honey in Washington County this year. Some beekeepers may not have a pound to extract. Even with the very short crop that we have here this year, I have found beekeepers selling at 10 cents per pound retail. One good thing is that they will not sell very long. Have not extracted any honey at my yard, so do not know what the quality will be. I have not seen a single finished section of comb honey this year."

Mr. E. R. Hughes, of Columbus, Columbia County, Wisconsin, stopped in the office on August 13, and reported he would have very little surplus honey this year.

"Bees generally were strong early this season," writes Mr. Raymond H. Ericson, of Norwalk, Monroe County, Wisconsin, "and most yards were starving from June 1 to 15 unless they were fed from time to time. Our yards gathered a little nectar up until July 1 from clover, and when the basswood started to bloom, we thought perhaps we would receive a

fair crop, but the bees failed to store any noticeable amount, the nectar apparently being mostly water."

"The colonies now run from 5-10 to 30 pound average, with most of them around 15 so they are going to run short of feeding themselves this winter. We find that hives that have honey above have nothing below, and those with honey in the brood next generally have none above."

"I have prepared to kill off one of my bee yards this fall, some 60 colonies. Ten days ago, I killed all queens, and as soon as all the brood is sealed, I will extract everything, and return the brood combs to the yard and let the balance of the brood hatch out."

"I do not look for a good honey crop in this section next year; the ground is very dry, and it will take a lot of rain this fall and snow this winter to bring conditions favorable for honey next year."

Mr. Max E. Vircks, Dorchester, Wis., Secretary of the Clark County Beekeeper's Association, recently sent us a very interesting account of the Clark County Beekeepers' summer picnic and meeting, held on June 16th, at the Greenwood Park. Mr. James Gwin of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Madison, and Mr. Ralph G. Smith, President of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association, and Mr. O. A. Lende of the same organization talked on the marketing of honey and the functioning of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association. Mr. Vircks said that the program was so interesting that everyone present lost track of time, and the meeting did not adjourn until 5 o'clock. The Clark County Association voted to donate \$10.00 to the American Honey Institute, and it was also decided to furnish a honey booth at the County Fair.

## SPRING VALLEY MEETING

A fine sectional meeting of the beekeepers from the northwestern counties was held at Spring Valley on August 2. Practically every county in that section was represented and about 75 were present.

In spite of the poor honey flow the beekeepers were optimistic as to the future and are going ahead with their plans for next year. One of the interesting parts of this meeting was the demand for discussion on beekeeping topics other than marketing. Requests for similar meetings in Wood and Sauk Counties would indicate that our beekeepers are maintaining their interests in the habits and work of the bees as well as in marketing and this interest is the one that is most likely to remain permanent.

A fine meeting was also held at Pittsville in Wood County on August 16, and another fine meeting midway between Baraboo and Sauk City in Sauk County on August 20.

## HONEY CAKES

At the General Mills School for Bakers held recently a honey cake recipe for bakers was demonstrated. The recipe called for 5  $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of honey. Mr. O. A. Lende of the Mountain States Honey Producers' Association furnished the Honey gratis to the General Mills School for Bakers and made the donation in the name of American Honey Institute.

## HONEY ONE OF BEST OF QUICK ENERGY FOODS, EXPERTS SAY

That's the title of an article in the Chicago Tribune of June 19.

It was taken from the U.S.D.A. Clip Sheet and was high in its praise of the FOOD VALUE of honey. That's the whole point, getting the public to recognize that HONEY is a REAL food and not just an unusual spread with a very limited use. Professor James I. Hambleton has

been preparing this material for the Press Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and almost each week some excellent treatise of honey has been included instead of the regular fascinating bee stories.

## MEMORIAL TO DZIERZON

A letter has been received from Mr. J. I. Hambleton in which he includes a statement from Mr. J. Adamek, President of the Upper Silesia Beekeepers' Association, Hindenburg, Germany, and your editor believes that it is worthy of consideration among those beekeepers who read and write the German language.

For those of you who may not know, Dzierzon was one of the greatest beekeepers of all Europe and it was through his studies that parthenogenesis in the honey bee was discovered and completely worked out. As we should wish to continue the memory of Dr. Miller, so should we help to maintain the memory of this eminent beekeeper.

"Mindful of the words of the poet, the place which a good man enters is consecrated. The Upper Silesia Beekeepers' Association is to place a tablet carrying his likeness in the house at Lowkowitz, near Kreutzburg, where the old bee-master, Doctor Dzierzon, died and place this inscription on it 'In this house Doctor Dzierzon, the greatest bee investigator of all times and of all peoples, died on October 26, 1906.' The artist's sketch of this memorial tablet is completed, and after successful financing will be carried out in bronze by the Gleiwitz Foundry.

In order to make possible this special honor to our world renowned old master we are asking that suitable memorial contributions be made and sent to Mr. Auras, Freundstrasse 12, Gleiwitz, Oberachlesien, Germany.

The estimated cost of the memorial tablet is in the neighborhood of

1300 to 1500 marks. In addition 300 marks are necessary in order to restore the grave of the old master who died 25 years ago."

## SPECIAL NATIONAL HONEY WEEK NOTICES

NOVEMBER 9-14

In the Lewis Deal-O-Gram June-July, Vol. IV No. 40, a special National Honey Week Announcement was included. Mr. Hawkins reports that this was sent to 500 of their dealers. Bee supply dealers have a very important part in helping the Institute sponsor National Honey Week. Every bee supply dealer can do much to get his local beekeepers lined up for this important educational and sales promotion week. If the supply dealer can stimulate sales for the beekeeper by suggesting to the beekeeper how he can help himself, won't it help the entire industry?

## REDUCE THE HONEY WAY

BY H. E. BARNARD

"There goes the dinner bell" is the happiest note of the day for every one in the family except the fat ones who know they eat too much, and perhaps the teen ones who have Hollywood notions of slender figures. Long may it ring, for dinner-table dangers are not in the joys of eating but in unwise choosing.

Foods that pile up fat instead of muscle are not recommended by life insurance companies or family doctors. They suggest, rather a wise choosing of the things one likes and their use in moderation; for folks who are overweight, or easily given to putting ten pounds of fat where two should grow, they advise bulky foods like fruits and vegetables that, while low in calories, are rich in minerals and vitamins.

There are many reasons why a

person may be fat, or overweight; and many important things to be considered before one decides he is "overweight" and begins at once to follow some of the foolish and very dangerous "reducing diets" which are really starvation diets. The Hollywood diet craze of last year undoubtedly reduced the weight of thousands who foolishly followed its regimen through eighteen torturing days. And it wrecked the health of many obese but perfectly well persons.

The first step in deciding to reduce your weight is to have your family doctor decide whether your excess weight is 10 pounds or 100 pounds, or just normal for you!

For the average individual who finds himself 10 to 30 pounds overweight, the real cause for this excess baggage is simple—too much food, too much food heavy with calories and too little of the foods which are rich in vitamins, minerals and natural sugars, all tied up in a compact bulk so that they fill our stomach and, therefore, satisfy our appetite.

And so one sure, healthful and safe way to reduce is to seek out these splendid nature-built foods which meet the body's requirements of lime, iron, bulk and a proper amount of calories.

In every reducing diet the calories are the important things. Even fat persons should know that unless they eat a sufficient amount of energy foods they will lower their resistance to disease and become so miserable and low spirited and bad tempered that their reducing diet visits a veritable curse on the rest of the family.

Low calories is usually thought to mean no sugar and no starch and a sort of lettuce and pickles existence. This isn't so at all. Low calories doesn't mean "no calories" it means only less sugar and starches. Of course our sweet tooth is a normal and

natural craving for foods of high energy values and those who are overweight are usually so fond of sugars that their abstinence from them is far from easy.

There is a sane, sound, practical way by which to satisfy one's sweet tooth with less calories than are present in the usual spoonful of sugar. That way is the *honey way*. Food writers usually class sugars, syrups and honey in the same list of sweets to be avoided in reducing diets. They do so without giving enough attention to the scientific fact that honey is a very different sweet from sugar. In the first place its caloric value is 20% less than that of sugar for honey is a solution of several sugars in water. Then because it is usually at least 50% levulose which is absorbed into the blood as soon as it reaches the stomach, the sweet tooth is satisfied at once, instead of sometime after the contents of the candy box have all been eaten. For sugar in the usual form isn't ready for digestion until it has been acted on by the gastric juice of the stomach and the enzymes which are actively at work in the intestinal tract and all the time this fitting of the sugar for assimilation is going on greedy fingers reach for more candy or pour additional spoonfuls of sugar into the coffee cup. With honey, however, the demand for energy food is met as soon as it reaches the stomach and one helping of reasonable amount is all that is called for.

Still another reason for the quick satisfaction honey gives is it is sweetness plus flavor whereas sugar is just sweetness. Sugars are very different in their sweetening power. Milk sugar has almost no sweet taste, cane or beet sugars are sweet, but fruit sugars and the levulose of honey are intensely sweet. And added to the high sweetening power of honey is its pungent, aromatic aroma, the frag-

rance of flowers sealed into the cells of the honey comb. These qualities, so completely lacking in most other sugars, *help greatly to stimulate the taste buds*, and to urge them to signal "enough" after a really small calory portion has been eaten.

And that is why honey can be used in place of sugar to furnish the necessary energy food in reducing diets and by those who should have less poundage for weakened hearts to carry while at the same time it sweetens the disposition of the seekers for girlish figures.

—From American Honey Institute, 225, Winner Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

### Classified Advertisements

Being required to give up my squab business I am offering for sale my flock of around 175 pair of Plymouth Rock Homer pigeons at 75c per pair. Purchaser to take all. Would consider extracted clover honey in exchange.

W. B. Bell, R. 4, Appleton, Wis.

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

Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.

BRIGHT ITALIAN QUEENS—from stock that is gentle. Good comb builders and workers. 1 to 25—50c each; 26 or more—40c. J. I. McGinnity, Edgerton, Wis.

WANTED—White extracted and comb honey. Herbert H. Reim, 427 Labaree St., Watertown, Wis.

BRIGHT THREE-BANDED or GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS. Balance of season, 50c each, 50 to 100 lots 45c. Just as good as money can buy. Taylor Apiaries, Luverne, Ala.

### PURCHASE

Your Bees and Supplies From  
Advertisers in Wisconsin  
Beekeeping

## DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

(Continued From Page 88 of the August Issue)

LUXEMBURGISCHE-BIENENZEITUNG. Organ des Luxemburgischen Landesvereins für Bienenzucht. (Monthly) 8°, Grevenmacher. Vols. 1-45, 1886-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 2-45.

Wanting Vol. 1; v. 3, no. 5; v. 5, no. 7.

LE LUXEMBOURG AGRICOLE AND LE RUCHER LUXEMBOURGEOIS. Reunis Libramont. (Bimonthly). A continuation of Le Rucher Luxembourgeois after June, 1908.

M. M. L. Vol. 1, nos. 1-11, July-Dec. 1908.

LE RUCHER LUXEMBOURGEOIS. Organe de la Fédération Mutualiste des Apiculteurs Luxembourgeois. (Monthly). 8° Arlon. After July 1908 became Le Luxembourg Agricole and Le Rucher Luxembourgeois, with new vol. no. and new paging. Vols. 1-3, no. 6. Jan. 1906-June, 1908.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-3, no. 6.

Wanting Vol. 3, no. 2.

## MEXICO

LA ABEJA. Revista Dedicada al Desarrollo de la Apicultura Moderna y de la Horticultura Y Artes Analogas, en Mexico y Los demas Países de la America Latina. (Monthly) 8°. Vargas, I Rapuato. Año 1, 1908.

M. M. L. Vol. 1, nos. 2, 5-6.

## NETHERLANDS

MAANDSCHRIFT VOOR BIJENTEELT. Orgaan der Vereen, tot bevordering der Bijenteelt in Nederland. (Monthly) 4°. Wageningen. Vols. 1-33, 1898-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-33.

DER IMKER. Officieel Organ Van den Nederlandschen Imkerband Goedgekend Bij Koninklijk Besluit van 11 Februari 1925, Staatsblad No. 30. Ander Redacte van a van welly Te Echheld. (Monthly) 8°. Vols. 1-6, 1925-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 3-6.

Wanting Vols. 1-2; v. 3, nos. 8-10, v. 6, nos. 4, 12.

DE PRACTISCHE IMKER. Geïllustreerd Nederlandsen Maandblad voor Bijenteelt. (Monthly) 4°, Santpoort. Vols. 1-24, 1907-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-24.

ST. AMBROSIUS. Maanblad van den Bijenhoudersbond van den Noordbrabantschen Christelijken Boerenbond en den Bijenhoudersbond van den Limburgschen Landen, Tuinbouwbond (Monthly) 8°. Den Bosch. Vols. 1-8, Dec. 1922-Dec. 1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-8.

Wanting Vol. 4, no. 5; v. 6, no. 5.

## NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN BEE JOURNAL. (Devoted exclusively to advanced Bee Culture) Official organ of the New Zealand Beekeepers

Association and its affiliated Associations (Monthly) 4° Auckland. Vols 1-?, 1883-?.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-2, 1883-1885.

Wanting Vol. 2, nos. 17-21, 23 and continuation.

THE NEW ZEALAND BEEKEEPERS JOURNAL (Monthly) 8°. Dunedin. Vols. 1-6, 1917-1922.

M. M. L. Vol. 2, nos. 3-4, 6-8, 12; v. 3, nos. 1, 5, 10, 12; v. 4, nos. 1, 5-9.

Wanting a complete file.

THE NEW ZEALAND FRUIT-GROWER AND APIARIST. Organ of the New Zealand Fruit growers and Nurserymen and National Beekeepers Association. (Monthly) 4°, Auckland. Vols. 1-9, no. 10, Oct. 1919-July, 1927, and then changed title to New Zealand Small Holder, which see.

THE NEW ZEALAND HONEY PRODUCER (Monthly) 8°. Christchurch. Vol. 1, July, 1929-June, 1930.

M. M. L. Vol. 1.

THE NEW ZEALAND SMALLHOLDER (With which is incorporated "The N. Z. Fruitgrower and Apiarist"). The official organ of "The National Beekeepers Association of New Zealand" (Monthly) 4° Auckland. Title changed from New Zealand Fruitgrower and Apiarist with the July no. 1927. Vols. 1-9, no. 10. N. Z. F. G. Vols. 9, nos. 11-12, N. Z. S. H. M. M. L. Vol. 5, nos. 11, v. 12.

Wanting Vols. 1-5, no. 10.

#### NORWAY

TIDSSKRIFT FOR BISJOTSEL. Den Norske Biavlforening. (Monthly) 8°. Kristiana. Vols. 1-46, 1885-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-13, 21-30, 32-46.

Wanting Vol. 7; v. 8, nos. 1, 11; v. 11; v. 14-20; v. 31.

#### POLAND

BARTNIK POSTEPOWY. Urzędowy Organ Pszczelarski Organizacji Rolniczych Rzeczypospolitej polski, spółdzielni Pszczelniczych Jakoteż Pszczelarskich Stacyj doświadczalnych. (Monthly) 8°, Lwow, Vols. 1-52, 1875-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 2, 5, 7, 10-11, 17-21, 23-33, 48-52.

Wanting Vols. 1; 3-4; 6; 6-9; 12-16; 22; 3447; v. 49, no. 10.

BARTNIK WIELPOLSKI. Organ Wiekkopolskiego Związku Towarzystu Pszczelniczych, Wydany Jego własnym Nakładem—Wychodzi Raz Na Miesiąc (Monthly) 8°. Biskupecze (Wojen: Poznanskie) Vols. 1-11, 1920-1930.

M. M. L. Vol. 1, 3-11.

Wanting Vol. 1, no. 12, v. 2.

PASIEKA POMORSKA. Miesięcznik Poswiecony Pszczelarstwu Praktycznemu. Organ Związku Towarzystu, Pszczelarzy Pomorskich. (Monthly) 8°. Brodnica u. Drw. Vols. 1-4, 1927-1930.

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

(Continued in October Issue)

# WE WANT

to sell you Beekeepers' supplies, to give you entire satisfaction.

To absolutely please beekeepers in filling their wants has been our constant aim for 35 years. If you are not already a customer don't fail to write us for our 1931 catalog.

**MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.**

Marshfield, Wis.

# Honey Containers

2½ lb. Cans

5 lb. Pails

10 lb. Pails

60 lb. Square Cans

Glassware

Comb Honey Wrappers

Comb Honey Shipping Cases

WRITE FOR PRICES

.....

**Aug. Lotz Co.**

Boyd, Wis.

## Gus Dittmer Company Speciality

**WORKING YOUR WAX INTO NON-SAG BROOD AND  
SUPER FOUNDATION FOR YOU FOR CASH**

Prices of wax are very low, and so of course will be on foundation. We do not however offer price as an inducement, but on merit only. Last two seasons have established and proven the merit of our claim for our NON-SAG BROOD FOUNDATION. For 1931 we submit the further improvement of making our Medium Brood two standard widths.

8 ½ 7 sheets to the pound

7 ¾ 8 sheets to the pound

Write us for samples and prices

**GUS DITTMER COMPANY**

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN



# HONEY LABELS

*The Handsomest Printed  
and  
Cost No More*

---

*Send for Our Honey Label Catalog  
and  
Free Booklet, "How to Sell Honey"*

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

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

OCTOBER, 1931

No. 10

## Bulletin Board

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK—NOVEMBER 9 TO 14

WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ANNUAL  
CONVENTION, MILWAUKEE

DECEMBER 3 AND 4

—HEADQUARTERS—HOTEL WISCONSIN—

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Sugar Consumption in the United States

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Dr. Chas. C. Miller Memorial Library

# Do EYES Say "YES" When They See Your Packages? Here's Where The SELLING Starts!

Packers and manufacturers of food products have found that attention to appearance of package, label, and carton, pay real dividends in increased sales.

## Honey CANS and PAILS

We offer only the highest quality tin containers. All 60-lb. cans are made of 107-lb. tin plate throughout and are fitted with the LARGE 2½-inch screw caps. We are not offering the small caps for the reason that the business-like honey producer has not the time to fuss with such obsolete containers. Our prices are no higher for the large caps. Cans fitted with large size screw caps can be filled in HALF OF THE TIME REQUIRED FOR THE SMALL SIZE.

### PRICES

(Subject to market changes)

#### FRICITION-TOP CANS AND PAILS

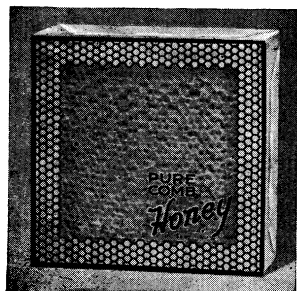
2½-lb. cans, carton of 100...	\$3.55	Wt. 30 lbs.
5-lb. pails, carton of 100 ...	5.75	50 lbs.
Five cartons of 100 .....	26.50	250 lbs.
5-lb. pails packed in cases of six:		
Per case .....	.50	4 lbs.
Ten cases .....	4.80	40 lbs.
One hundred cases .....	45.00	400 lbs.
10-lb. pails, carton of 50 ...	4.50	45 lbs.
Five cartons of 50 .....	19.15	225 lbs.
10-lb. pails, packed in cases of six		
Per case .....	.75	7½ lbs.
Ten cases .....	7.30	77½ lbs.
One hundred cases .....	70.00	755 lbs.

#### 60-LB. CANS

Per crate of 50 .....	13.40	135 lbs.
Two in standard case, 1 to 24 cases, 90c per case		
25 to 49 cases .....	.89c per case	
50 to 99 cases .....	.87c per case	
100 or more cases .....	.85c per case	
Wt., 15 lbs. per case. Write for carload prices.		
Our prices are the lowest obtainable		

**GUMMED TAPE**—We furnish it in 2½-inch widths, 600 feet to the roll. One roll will seal 300 cases of comb honey. Price, 70c per roll. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Postage extra.

## The Aeppler All-Cellophane Wrapper (100% Visibility)



The Wrapper You Will Eventually Use.

### PRICE OF WRAPPERS

All Cellophane Bag Wrappers:	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For 4¼ x 1½ .....	\$1.25	\$5.60	\$10.95
For 4 x 5 plain section .....	1.25	5.60	10.95

Combination Cellophane Bag Wrapper:	1.00	4.65	9.00
For 4 x 5 plain section .....			
For 4¼ x 1½ plain section .....	.95	4.40	8.50
For 4¼ x 1½ beeway or plain .....	.95	4.40	8.50

(Last size listed especially for Canadian beekeepers.)

Transportation charges prepaid to any address. Send for free samples; state size section used. Write for prices on large quantities.

### SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOG OF HONEY PACKAGING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

(For both comb and extracted honey.)

## Honey JARS

### Designed to Sell Honey

Style	Size	Pkd.	Price with caps.	Ship. Wt.
Tall round	5 oz.	24	\$.70 per case	11 lbs.
Tall panel	8 oz.	24	.75 per case	11½ lbs.
Tall panel	16 oz.	24	.90 per case	19 lbs.
Tall panel	3 lb.	12	.70 per case	11½ lbs.

Quantity discounts: 25 cases, 10%; 50 cases, 12%; 100 cases, 15%; 100 cases of one size, 16½%. If interested in a carload, write us for special prices. Prices subject to change without notice, depending on market trends.

### Aeppler Illustrated Comb Honey Cases

Pack comb honey as other food products are packed. Do not waste money on wooden cases when our illustrated corrugated cases will carry the honey better—cleaner—cheaper.

### PRICE OF CASES

	Per 10	Per 100	Ship. wt. 10
For 4¼ x 1½ .....	\$2.10	\$18.00	21 lbs.
For 4¼ x 1½ .....	2.00	17.50	19 lbs.
For 4 x 5 .....	2.00	17.50	18 lbs.

Send for prices in larger quantities

Can be sent by parcel post—postage extra.

### SEALING GLUE FOR SEALING THE BOTTOMS OF CORRUGATED CASES AND COMB HONEY WRAPPERS

(2 pounds will make a gallon of glue.)

Price: 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; postage extra.

Shipping weights, 1-lb. package, 2 lbs.; 2-lb. package, 3 lbs.; 5-lb. package, 6 lbs. Cheaper and better than water glass; **brush will not harden if left in the glue**; full directions furnished for mixing with water only.

**C. W. AEPLER CO., OCONOMOWOC, WIS.**  
HONEY PACKAGING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES EXCLUSIVELY

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

OCTOBER, 1931

No. 10

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

## DISEASE PREVENTION FOR WISCONSIN APIARISTS

At the 1930 convention, our State Entomologist, Mr. E. L. Chambers, made a proposal to the Association which was presented to the convention and passed upon favorably by those present. Those beekeepers who are acquainted with the situation know that considerable progress has been made in the eradication of foulbrood from our state, and we believe that there is a possibility of complete eradication if all of our beekeepers would cooperate.

American foulbrood has been very costly, not only to Wisconsin beekeepers, but to beekeepers through the entire United States, and since it is possible to eradicate the disease from every apiary and to keep down the outside infection to a minimum, we believe that it is entirely within reason to ask our beekeepers to cooperate in an attempt to eradicate the disease. Although temporary losses may not seem

justified, there is no question but that immediate destruction of diseased colonies is the most economic method of disease control, and the Executive Committee of the Associations asks that the beekeepers give their full support to this effort.

This question will be again discussed at our annual convention in December, and those of you who are interested should read the recommendations carefully, and come to the convention prepared to express an opinion. Mr. Chambers' suggestion to the Association was as follows:

December 1, 1930

Prof. H. F. Wilson  
1532 University Ave.  
Madison, Wisconsin  
Dear Prof. Wilson:

We have felt for several years that the department should establish certain policies for the handling of infected apiaries, and to this end have proposed the following recommendations which we should appreciate having referred to the board of managers of the state beekeepers association at

their annual meeting this week, with the suggestion that they consider them and if they find no objections to them, they indicate it since without the moral support of the beekeepers we can not hope to accomplish successful area clean-up results. Any modifications of these recommendations or additional suggestions for the betterment of the inspection service will be likewise welcomed.

1. That all colonies of bees found infected with American foulbrood be burned immediately upon discovery by the inspector, if possible, to secure the approval of the beekeeper without demanding the ten days granted by our law.
2. That no colonies infected with American foulbrood be allowed to be treated unless the entire yard be handled simultaneously and unless said yard be isolated at least two miles from any other yard and then only under the supervision of an inspector of the department.
3. That all honey taken from hives infected with American foulbrood be destroyed if the beekeeper is aware of the presence of this disease in his yard at the beginning of the honey flow, otherwise that it should be kept off the open market and disposed of promptly in a period of time not to exceed six months in a manner not liable to spread infection.
4. Where the percentage of infection in a yard infected with American foulbrood exceeds 20 percent of the colonies, after two years attempt to eradicate it, regardless of the size of the yard, the bees in the entire yard be required burned and the equipment cleaned-up.
5. That persons desiring to sell or move bees or used bee equipment be required to make application prior to July 1st to avoid having to pay the traveling expense of an inspector, un-

less said inspection can be done at the convenience of the department.

Very truly yours,

E. L. Chambers,  
State Entomologist.

## BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Mr. Alfonsus, who has charge of the University beeyard, reports a surplus of about 40 pounds of honey per colony for the 85 colonies in the University apiary. He says that there is a fall flow on at this date (September 14) and that the bees are bringing in nectar, so no winter feeding will be necessary. He reports that there will not be much comb honey, because of the slow honey flow, and states that the finished comb honey is poorly capped, the honey shining through the capping.

Mr. R. A. Heitzman, of Baraboo, Sauk County, reports on August 29—"Have been working in the bee yard for the wind-up, and put all the honey I had on the best one. Have not had any honey to sell, for the bees did not make any surplus—not enough to go through the winter. I had to do away with 26 colonies so I could feed the strong ones. No one around here has any new honey; I bought some and it was old. I guess we will say the dry weather was the cause; if anyone has honey to sell, Baraboo could handle quite a little."

"In this part of Wisconsin," says Mr. A. Berenschot, Amery, Polk Co. on Sept. 1st, "bees are in fair condition for wintering, but there will be very little honey for sale, especially comb. The weather has been too dry, there was very little clover, and the basswood was short lived. There are some wild flowers that may help for winter stores."

Mr. J. L. Hooper, Lake Mills, Jefferson County, sent the following information on conditions in his locality on September 7th—"Jefferson Co. has been hard hit this year. I guess we missed more showers than any other part of the State, and what little rain we did get was soon dried up by the excessive heat. There seemed to be no nectar. Bees have been working well the last few days—we may get enough to winter on by robbing Peter and giving to Paul. Am buying honey for my customers. Prospects for next year very poor, but hope something may turn up to help outlook."

The following report was received from Mr. Wm. Ros, of Oostburg, Sheboygan County, "My honey crop is about 60%."

Mr. Harold R. Mickle, Plain, Sauk County, reports on August 24th—"I have around 60 swarms of bees—some in Sauk County at Plain, and some in Richland County at Gotham. They are all lighter now than when they were set out last spring, with no surplus honey at all this year. I have had bees for about twelve years, and this is the first season that I did not get a crop. Have been feeding now for last three or four days, getting the bees ready for winter. All the other beekeepers around here that I know have no honey, so I am having a good sale for last year's honey. Had only three or four swarms this year."

"The poorest season we have ever had," writes Mr. Jos. L. Archambault, Peshtigo, Marinette County.

The following report has been received from Mr. C. E. Zilmer, Steuben, Crawford County, dated August 30th—"This is one of the most complete failures I have ever experienced since I have been keeping bees in Wisconsin. There will not be one pound of honey extracted in Crawford County. Bees have been on the edge of starvation all summer—will have to be

fed if we keep them through the winter. Drought and hot weather is the cause; it was an off year for basswood and the clovers burned up. Even now, fall flowers, golden rod and asters are dried up. It makes it very hard in the face of these hard times."

Mr. Eugene Sjostedt, Sarona, Wisconsin, Washburn County, sends the following information on beekeeping conditions in the north western part of the state: (Sept. 14)—"The crop here is fair, considering the dry weather. The clover crop ended up short; basswood was a very short crop—lasted about four days. Aster and goldenrod is making a little, yet.

"It is very hard to compete with the price cutters here. The price ranges from 60c to 65c retail for 5 lb. pails in the stores. I sold all my honey in 5 lb. Association pails, wholesaling it for 75c per 5 lb. pail. Now what do the other beekeepers get when they retail for 60 or 65c per 5 lb. pail? What is their wholesale price? If all beekeepers could get together, we could all have a fair price.

"The alfalfa here does not make a honey plant. I do not know why—*could some other member tell me why?*"

Mr. George Jacobson, Kaukauna, Outagamie County, writes as follows on September 7—"I run 78 colonies for extracted honey and if I will have 500 pounds for myself, I will do well. The bees have been boarding since the first of August and are still boarding. There is no show for any flowers for them to work on, and no show for any clover for next year, for all the clover is burned this summer with the hot sun and dry weather. Honey is moving well; I get the same price—20c for an 8 oz. jar; 30c for a 16 oz. jar; \$1.00 for a 5 lb. pail; \$9.00 for a 60 lb. can. But my trouble is that I won't have much to sell this fall. I have had several inquiries for 500

pounds or more of honey, but have had to turn them down."

Mr. H. R. Heimler, Beaver Dam, Dodge County, sends the following information about conditions in his locality—"The honey crop here is the smallest, with perhaps one exception. In 15 years from 40 colonies in my yard, I have taken off 600 pounds, but I may have to do some feeding. Prospects for next year are not bright, but have improved some of late. The good rain we had the last of August and last Sunday with another good rain we have had may help considerably. The honey market is slow and prices are now as low as ever—not much chance for improvement in the near future because all farm crops have been short, also. The manufacturing plants are doing but little, so people have no work and no money to buy."

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#### AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE DONATIONS

Many beekeepers in all parts of the United States have signified their willingness to make donations of honey instead of cash to the American Honey Institute. It may be noted that all of our Wisconsin beekeepers who are interested in the Institute may send their donations to Mr. James Gwin, Department of Markets, Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

These individuals and firms have agreed to take in honey donated to the American Honey Institute, sending a check to Russell H. Kelty, Treasurer of the American Honey Institute, East Lansing, Michigan, for the value of the honey at the market price, less the freight.

##### *Honey Receivers*

Allen Latham, Norwichtown, Conn.

Bee-Kist Products, Inc., 8272 Jefferson St., Phoenix, Ariz.

A. G. Woodman Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Ill.

James Gwin, Department of Markets, Madison, Wis.

Lothrop Nursery Co., Aberdeen, S. D.

T. W. Burleson & Son, Waxahachie, Tex.

O. S. Bare, Extension Entomologist, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

Sioux Honey Association, Sioux City, Ia.

H. M. Krebs, Sacramento, Calif.

Above receiver nearest you is to be notified of the number of pounds you contemplate sending in before shipment is made.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis Parks,

Chairman, Board of Directors,  
American Honey Institute.

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#### WASHINGTON COUNTY HAS PROGRAM FOR HONEY PUBLICITY

We have just received a report from Miss Clara Jones, Chairman of the Educational Committee, showing that she has been doing some splendid work in her county. Because of a lack of funds and transportation facilities, it has not been possible for her to do a great deal in other counties of the state, although she has been able to arouse some interest in the project. This is probably mostly due to a lack of a honey crop in Wisconsin. Since Washington County is also the home of our President, Mr. Seefeldt, we must accord to both Miss Jones and Mr. Seefeldt our appreciation for their efforts in behalf of honey publicity.

During the past year, a committee from Washington County Association was able to have the premium list revised with a substantial increase in the premiums. Since this was done in a time of depression, it is a fair indication of what organized effort can do.

Miss Jones reports that the exhibit at the county fair was in charge of a committee of Association members and that the exhibit aroused much interest from the public. The visiting beekeepers were highly pleased and gave much praise to the exhibit.

A particular effort was made during the annual Harvest Festival which was held on August 29; through the splendid co-operation of the beekeepers, 75 pounds of honey were donated for prizes. A free lunch was served by the wives and daughters of the beekeepers to about 300 people. Miss Jones reports that honey was used as the sweetening agent in preparing the food, and we are sure that the setting was greatly improved through the help of the Volesky Orchestra, which furnished music during the period of serving. Those of you who were present at the last year's convention in Madison will remember that this was the orchestra that played for us during the banquet and broadcast over the State Journal Station.

Miss Jones hopes that some of the other counties have been making similar plans and she would appreciate having Association members write to her concerning any interesting exhibits that might have been made at the fairs.

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#### ANCIENT LAWS CONCERNING THE HONEY BEE

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H. F. WILSON

St. Patrick, of Ireland, is known to most of us because of his reputation for having driven the snakes out of Ireland, but, as beekeepers, we should be interested in the story of his life, which had much to do with the modification and recording of any laws of Ireland, a good bit of which deals with bees.

Cattle, sheep and pigs composed the chief wealth of the early Irish people,

but bees were also recognized as valuable property by the land holders, and a regular code of judgments on bees was part of the unwritten law. A complete digest of these laws can be found in a work titled, "Ancient Laws of Ireland," or the "Senchus Mor". For many centuries, these laws were carried down from generation to generation by poets and advocates, and were orally transmitted.

St. Patrick seems to have been responsible for having these laws put in writing, between the years 438 to 441 A.D., written in Gaelic, but they were not translated until during the period of from 1865 to 1891. Nearly all of these laws were imperfect because they were founded without any fundamental knowledge of the life of bees. However, the rights of the bee owner and the land holder were apparently worked out to the satisfaction of all.

There were definite fines for stealing bees and for injuries caused by bees, both to the people and to animals. These laws, translated, consist of 5 volumes, and a glossary, making six volumes in all. Volume 4 of this work, translated in 1879, contains 20 pages dealing with judgments relating to bees.

In the comparison of penalty values, it was as serious to steal bees as it was to take ore from one's silver mine or to illegally set fire to property. One interesting regulation was that which had to do with the trespassing of bees on a neighbor's property. It was agreed that bees might forage as far as the sound of a bell or as far as the crow of a barn-door cock could be heard. This area was called "maghspace." The penalty for illegal wandering was to be paid in fruit or in a swarm of young bees. If this compensation was not secured to the owner of the land on which the bees foraged, the owner had the lawful right to such of the bees as he could catch on his land. Apparently, the bees at



times caused serious personal damage, for the fine for blinding a person was one hive, and the killing of a person was two hives. The fine for drawing blood was a full meal of honey, and for an injury which left a swelling, three-fourths of a full meal, and for leaving a sinew in pain or green or red in color, it was one-fifth of a full meal. But, in case the injured person killed a bee while the bee was inflicting a wound, then no fine should be paid. If the wound was a lump wound, only one-fifth of the fine should be paid, and similar fines were charged in the case of animals.

In case there were many bee gardens or many bees, lots were to be cast to discover from which garden the bee inflicting the injuries had come. And when it was discovered, if there were many possessions in that garden, lots were cast until the bad hive could be discovered from which the injury was done. The reason for this was that a bad hive should not be given, in place of a good hive, nor should a good hive be given in place of a bad hive, but the very hive from which the injury was done should go for the injury.

It was apparently thought that the bees fed on the blossoms and in so doing ate the flowers. For this reason, the surrounding land owners were entitled to honey from such possessions. But all new swarms were exempt for three years, first—the year of production, that is, the year in which the bees generate; second—the year when they were few; and the third year, the year of the breeding, that is, the year in which they develop strong colonies. After that period, the adjoining lands were entitled to shares of the honey and of the swarms. The swarms could be divided in the fourth year.

It was a penalty to cut bee trees without permission, and when an owner could trace his swarms to the property of another, the owner of the

swarm could not remove the bees, but was entitled to share of the produce for three years, after which the bees became the property of the owner of the tree in which they settled. In the division of swarms, it was required of the owner that he should tell those entitled to the swarms that the bees were preparing to swarm, and it then became the duty of the person who was to receive the swarm to watch them, and to see that they did not escape. If the swarms escaped, then the original owner was not held liable.

The language in which these bee judgments are written is rather involved, and therefore hard to make out, but to those who are interested, these laws make an interesting study.

## PURCHASE

Your Bees and Supplies From  
Advertisers in Wisconsin  
Beekeeping

## DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

(Continued From Page 96 of the September Issue)

- POSENER BIENENWIRT. Zeitschrift des verbandes der Grosspolnischen Imker-  
veriene. Posen (Monthly) 8° Poznan. Vols. 1-26, 1907-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 5, 7-8, 11-14, 18-26.  
Wanting Vols. 1-4; 6; 9-10; 15-17.
- PSZCELARZ POLSKI. Sad I Pasieka Niezalezny Illustrowany Miesiecznik, Or-  
gan Polskich Pszczelarzy i Milosnikow Ogrodnictwa. (Monthly) 8°.   
Warszawa. Vol. 1, 1930.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1.
- PSZCZELNICTWO POLSKIE. Organ Naczelnego Zwiazku Towarzystw. Pszcz-  
zelniczych Rzeczy Pospolitej Polskiej. (Monthly) 8°, Warszawa. Vols.  
1-5, 1925-1929.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1-5, no. 11.
- PSZCZELARZ SLASKI. Organ Slaskiej Hodowli Pszczol. (Monthly) 8°.   
Katowice.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1, nos. 1 and 2, 1928.
- SAD I PASEKA. Kwartalnik Ogrodniczo Pszczelniczy. Organ Fermy Ograd-  
niczo-Pszczelniczej i Doswiadczalneg Stacji Pszczelniczej w. miejscowosci  
Sad I Paseka W. Miechowie. (Monthly) 8°, Miechow. Vols. 1-10,  
1920-1929.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-10.
- UKRAINSKIE PASICHNIK (The Ukrainian Beekeeper) 8°. Lwow, Vols. 1-3,  
1928-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-3.
- UKRAINSKE PASICHNITZTVO. (The Ukrainian Beekeeper) 8°, Pologne. Vols.  
1-10, 1917-1926?  
M. M. L. Vol. 7, no. 1; v. 9, nos. 1-5; v. 10, nos. 1-5.  
Wanting complete file.

## PORTO RICO

- EL APICULTOR. Organo de la Puerto Rico Beekeepers Association Rama  
Local de "The National Bee-Keepers Ass'n" de las Estados Unidos.  
(Monthly) 4°. Pouce.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1, nos. 1-3, Feb. to April.

## ROUMANIA

- APICULTORUL. Organ des Banater Bienenzucht ervereines (Monthly) 4°.   
Timisoara. Vols. 1-17, 1914-1930?  
M. M. L. Vols. 15-16.
- BUKOWANER BIENENFREUND (Monthly) Czernowitz. Vol. 1-1890.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- BULLETINUL APICULTORILOR. Revista Pentru Raspandirea Stiintei Albinari-  
tului. (Monthly) 8°. Frumos. Vols. 1-8, 1923-1929. Vols. 7-8, con-  
tain but a single number for January of each year.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-8.

PRIETENUL APICULTORULUI. Revista Lunara de Apicultura Stiintifica Si Practica Editata Pe Langa-Societatea "Apicultorul" Din Basarabia. (Monthly) 8°. Chisinau. Vols. 1-8, 1921-1928, no. 8.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-8, no. 8.

Wanting Vol. 3, nos. 1 and 2.

REVISTA STIINTELOR VETERINARE (Monthly) 4°. Galati—Contains a section on Beekeeping. Vols. 1-11, 1920-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 7-11, 1926-1930.

ROMANIA APICOLA. Organul Societatei Centrale de Apicultura din Romania. (Monthly) 8°. Bucuresti, Vols. 1-5, 1926, 1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-5.

*Beekeeping Journals of the Union of Socialistic Societ Republics*

### RUSSIA

JEZHEHODNIK PCHELOVODA (The Beekeeper's Year Book). Began in 1914. Petrograd. M. A. Dernov, Ed.

M. M. L. Wanting a complete file.

JOURNAL KAZANSKOGO OBSHCHESTVA PCHELOVODSTVA (Journal of Kazan Beekeeping Society) 8°. Kazan, Kollegium, Ed.

M. M. L. Vol. 9, 1917, nos. 1-10; v. 10, 1918, nos. 1-4.

Wanting Vols. 1-8; v. 9, nos. 11 and 12; v. 10, nos. 5-12.

JOURNAL KUNGURSKOGO OBSHCHESTVA PCHELOVODSTVA (Journal of Kungur Beekeepers' Association), Kungur, Permsk. Gub.; Ed. Kungur Beekeepers' Association. Vols. 1-16, 1900-1916.

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

KAVKAZSKAYA PCHELA (Caucasian Bee) Rostov n/D. ul Podbelskogo No. 15/III 1929?

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

KAVKAZSKOYE PCHELOVODSTVO I PTICEVODSTVO (Caucasian Beekeeping and Poultry-husbandry) 8°, Tiflis, Mushtaind Park. Soloviev, Ed. Vols. 1-4, 1913-1916.

M. M. L. Vol. 4, 1916, nos. 6-8.

Wanting Vols. 1-3; v. 4, nos. 1-5, 9-12.

KUBANSKOYE PCHELOVODSTVO. (The Kuban Beekeeping) 8° Krasnodar, H S. Kalaytan, Ed. Vols. 1-3, 1926-1928.

M. M. L. Vols. 2-3, 1927-1928.

Wanting Vol. 1.

OBUCHENIE PCHELOVODSTVU U NACHALNOY SHKOLE (Beekeeping Instructions in Primary Schools) Vols. 1-3, 1913-1915.

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

OPITNAYA PASEKA (The Experiment Apiary) Organ of Tula Beekeepers' Association. 8°. Tula, A. S. Butkevich, Ed. Vols. 1-8, 1908-1916.

M. M. L. Vol. 8, nos. 1-4.

Wanting Vols. 1-7; v. 8, nos. 5-12.

OPITNAYA PASEKA (The Experiment Apiary) 8°. Tula. Tula Experiment Station of Apiculture, Ed. Vols. 1-5, 1925-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-4, v. 5, nos. 1-8.

Wanting Vol. 5, nos. 9-12.

(Continued in November Issue)

## SUGAR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

A recent report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, Domestic Commerce Series No. 38, gives the per capita consumption of sugar from 1884 to 1928, in the following table. Whether or not the variations which occur from year to year have any significance or not, your Editor is not willing to guess, but certainly there must be a place where the amount of sugar to be used will reach a general level, and the fluctuations from year to year are bound to be reflected by the use of other sweets. The time may come when honey may play a considerable part in affecting these fluctuations. In any event, it will be interesting to our members to see how the use of sugar is more than twice as great in 1928 as it was in 1884. Incidentally, the gum chewers seem to be on the increase, for it was estimated in 1914 that the per capita consumption was 39 sticks per person, and in 1927, 106 sticks per person. Perhaps the beekeepers can find some way of introducing honey flavor into gum. Out of the 12 billion sticks used, a few million flavored with honey ought to at least give us a little advertising.

The following statement taken from "Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal," by Willett and Gray, shows the per capita consumption of refined sugar, including maple sugar and other various sugars, from 1884 to 1928.

Year	Pounds	Year	Pounds
1884	.. 51.0	1907	.. 77.54
1885	.. 49.95	1908	.. 81.17
1886	.. 52.55	1909	.. 81.8
1887	.. 53.11	1910	.. 81.6
1888	.. 54.23	1911	.. 79.2
1889	.. 52.64	1912	.. 81.3
1890	.. 54.56	1913	.. 85.4
1891	.. 67.46	1914	.. 84.29
1892	.. 63.76	1915	.. 83.83
1893	.. 63.83	1916	.. 79.34
1894	.. 66.64	1917	.. 78.58
1895	.. 64.23	1918	.. 73.36
1896	.. 60.9	1919	.. 85.43
1897	.. 63.5	1920	.. 86.56
1898	.. 60.3	1921	.. 84.47

1899	.. 61.0	1922	.. 103.18
1900	.. 66.6	1923	.. 95.63
1901	.. 69.7	1924	.. 95.90
1902	.. 72.8	1925	.. 107.50
1903	.. 70.9	1926	.. 109.30
1904	.. 75.3	1927	.. 100.95
1905	.. 70.5	1928	.. 104.27
1906	.. 76.1		

### 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, 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 25th day of September, 1931.

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

### Classified Advertisements

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

## Honey Containers

2½ lb. Cans  
5 lb. Pails  
10 lb. Pails  
60 lb. Square Cans  
Glassware  
Comb Honey Wrappers  
Comb Honey Shipping  
Cases

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**Aug. Lotz Co.**

Boyd, Wis.

# HONEY LABELS

*The Handsomest Printed  
and  
Cost No More*

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*Send for Our Honey Label Catalog  
and  
Free Booklet, "How to Sell Honey"*

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Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

NOVEMBER, 1931

No. 11

## Bulletin Board

NATIONAL HONEY WEEK—November 9-14

### NATIONAL HONEY WEEK BROADCASTS

TUESDAY, NOV. 10—By Colonel Goodbody—A & P Program Honey Broadcast  
National Broadcasting Chain

Blue Network		Red Network	
10:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time	9:45 a.m. Eastern Standard Time		
9:30 a.m. Central Standard Time	8:45 a.m. Central Standard Time		

FRIDAY, NOV. 13—By Betty Crocker, Gold Medal Flour Program Honey Broadcast  
National Broadcasting Chain

9:30 a.m. Central Standard Time	10:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time
---------------------------------	----------------------------------

University of Wisconsin Radio station WHA, Monday, Nov. 9, at 12:45 P.M.—  
National Honey Week—"Why you should use honey," by H. F. Wilson.

### WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION,

Milwaukee, December 3 and 4

### AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE CONVENTION—

Columbus, Ohio, January 26, 27 and 28, 1932

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Buzzes About Wisconsin

Wax Production by the Honey Bee Colony—Clarence M. Gwin

Honey Prices for the 1931 Crop

# WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS

The season of 1931 has not been favorable from a production standpoint. We suggest that you retain all old customers and do everything in your power to supply honey as heretofore and retain your old trade. We are in position to supply honey as follows F.O.B. Oconomowoc.

White Extracted Honey .....	8c per pound
Light Amber Extracted Honey .....	6 3/4 c per pound
No. 1 Comb Honey Wrapped in Cellophane .....	\$4.25 per case.

Sample of Extracted Honey mailed for 15c. We will guarantee this honey to be of the finest quality. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back!

We can supply extracted honey in retail packages, description of sizes and prices on request. Keep your dealers supplied. Our prices are in line!

## FRICITION-TOP CANS AND PAILS

2 1/2-lb. cans, carton of 100....\$3.55	Wt. 30 lbs.
5-lb. pails, carton of 100 ... 5.75	50 lbs.
Five cartons of 100 .....26.50	250 lbs.
5-lb. pails packed in cases of six:	
Per case .....	.50
Ten cases .....	4 lbs.
One hundred cases .....	40 lbs.
One hundred cases .....	400 lbs.
10-lb. pails, carton of 50 .... 4.50	45 lbs.
Five cartons of 50 .....	225 lbs.
10-lb. pails, packed in cases of six	
Per case .....	.75
Ten cases .....	7 3/4 lbs.
Ten cases .....	77 1/2 lbs.
One hundred cases .....	755 lbs.

## Honey JARS

### Designed to Sell Honey

Style	Size	Pkd.	Price with caps.	Ship. Wt.
Tall round	5 oz.	24	\$.70 per case	11 lbs.
Tall panel	8 oz.	24	.75 per case	11 1/2 lbs.
Tall panel	16 oz.	24	.90 per case	19 lbs.
Tall round	3 lb.	12	.70 per case	11 1/2 lbs.

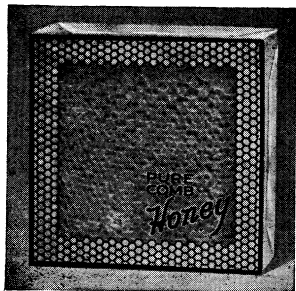
Quantity discounts: 25 cases, 10%; 50 cases, 12%; 100 cases, 15%; 100 cases of one size, 16 2/3%. If interested in a carload, write us for special prices. Prices subject to change without notice, depending on market trends.

## 60-LB. CANS

Per crate of 50 .....	13.40	135 lbs.
Two in standard case, 1 to 24 cases, 90c per case		
25 to 49 cases .....	.89c per case	
50 to 99 cases .....	.87c per case	
100 or more cases .....	.85c per case	

## SPECIAL SALE

Used once 60-pound cans with large-size caps, two to the case, 30c per case. These cases are not even soiled. We guarantee the cans to be as good as new, clean and no rust. Here is a chance to save some money! This price is good for sixty days only, in order to gain warehouse space.



## The Aepler All-Cellophane Wrapper (100 % Visibility)

### PRICE OF WRAPPERS

All Cellophane Bag Wrappers:	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For 4 1/4 x 1 1/4 .....	\$1.25	\$5.60	\$10.95
For 4 x 5 plain section .....	1.25	5.60	10.95

Transportation charges prepaid to any address. Send for free samples; state size section used. Write for prices on large quantities.

## SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOG OF HONEY PACKAGING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

(For both comb and extracted honey.)

C. W. AEPLER CO.,

OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

HONEY PACKAGING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES EXCLUSIVELY

The standard of the beekeeping world. Now being used in every country on the globe where comb honey is produced.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

NOVEMBER, 1931

No. 11

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

Published the First of Each Month

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## OFFICERS

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## ANNUAL CONVENTION PRESENTATION PROGRAM

*in honor of Mr. C. P. Dadant*

*December 3 & 4, 1931—Milwaukee*

This convention will be of special interest to our beekeepers, for we are to have the honor of presenting to Mr. C. P. Dadant a gold medal in behalf of the Bee Kingdom League of Egypt. This medal was struck in honor of Mr. Dadant's 80th birthday.

In consultation with the Dadant family, it has been decided to make this presentation at the time of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association convention, and at that time, we will have some special features on the program as a part of the presentation ceremony. Mr. C. P. Dadant will not be able to be present, so the presentation will be made to Mr. Maurice Dadant, and he will carry our message back to his Father.

Perhaps because of the depression some of our beekeepers will not feel that they can afford to attend this year, but we hope that all who can

attend will be sure to come, for I think that the program will be one of the best we have had for many years.

We will have some very definite information on the proper methods of storing honey and some entirely new information relative to the production of beeswax by the honey bee.

Doctor Milum, of the University of Illinois, has a very interesting lecture on "The Honeybee's Span of Life" which he will deliver at the convention, and Mr. Huber Root has written us that he hopes to be able to attend.

## THE RELATION OF TEMPERATURE TO THE DETERIORATION OF HONEY IN STORAGE

*by H. F. Wilson and Geo. E. Marvin*

That temperature plays an important part in the deterioration of honey is not a new idea, but no satisfactory data has previously been available to demonstrate a very clear relation between exact temperatures



in its effect on honey. There still remains a great deal to be accomplished, but sufficient data is now available to make it worth while to present to our beekeepers the facts obtained.

As early as 1927, with the help of Mr. V. G. Milum, a series of temperature tests was started to determine the effect of the temperature on honey. These preliminary observations showed very definitely that high temperatures were responsible for quick changes in temperature and flavor and that certain ranges of temperature aided fermentation of honey. More recent investigations started in 1929 provide information as to temperature within certain limits, but do not provide specific temperatures at which the changes actually began to occur. However, for the preservation of honey by our beekeepers, it is only necessary to say that the necessary temperature conditions can be provided in the average honey house for safe preservation of honey as long as it is likely to remain in the hands of the beekeeper.

During the season of 1929, a series of samples was extracted from the University Apiary at weekly intervals, some of these being partly sealed combs and others from combs completely sealed. These samples were divided into four lots and placed in four different temperature chambers, ranging at approximately 40°, 60°, 80° and 100° F. Before samples were placed in the chambers color and moisture examinations were made, and after the samples had remained in these chambers for a year, an examination of one complete set of samples was made. A second set of samples was removed and examined in the fall of 1931, after having remained at more or less constant temperatures for two years.

The information to be gained from these investigations shows honey may be stored at 50° F. or lower for

an almost indefinite time without deterioration in the product, whereas honey stored at a constant temperature of 60°F. is almost sure to ferment, regardless of whether the honey has been taken from sealed or unsealed combs. But no change in the color of the samples has taken place.

Samples stored in the 80° chamber show that there is considerable difference between samples from sealed combs as compared with samples from unsealed combs. Every sample of what may designated as "ripe" honey and from combs not half sealed fermented, while samples from fully sealed combs did not ferment. However, after two years, there was a decided change in the color, and also in the flavor, while the previous examination of these samples taken after one year's time did not show any appreciable difference in color from the time when the samples were first placed in storage, although the unripe samples had begun to ferment.

Samples stored at 100° F. quickly began to change color from light to dark, and while only a few samples showed any signs of fermentation, the change in flavor was very decided, producing a scorched taste that was undesirable, thus showing that honey could not be stored at this temperature for any period of time without being spoiled.

This may prove to be a very important point in the question of whether or not the beekeeper is responsible for the fermentation of honey after it has passed into the hands of warehousemen or bottlers. We have observed two warehouses in which the average temperatures would vary from 50° to 60° F. and since the ideal temperature for the fermentation of honey is from 55° to 65° F. it is entirely possible that the honey was in excellent condition when shipped by the beekeeper, and the spoilage, due to fermentation, occurred as a result of the temperature under

which the honey was stored by the buyer.

These investigations would also tend to show that the attic of the honey house, or dwelling, is the most desirable place for the beekeeper to store his honey. For during the summer months, the temperature is usually high, and during the winter months will be below 50° F., whereas the basement is a very unsafe place to store honey, particularly if below ground, for if the basement runs at a low temperature from 55 to 70° as is frequently the case, ideal conditions exist for the growth and development of the yeasts that occur in honey.

It is not uncommon for our beekeepers to extract their honey in the basement of the dwelling to leave it stand in storage tanks through the fall and into the winter, and even though they may not have extracted the honey until late September or October, are very much surprised to find that their honey has started to ferment soon after it has passed into a candied state.

The explanation is quite evident, and had this honey been stored in a regular honey house above ground, where the temperatures were 75° F., or higher, the fermentation undoubtedly would not have taken place. If each of our beekeepers having difficulty with fermentation will make observations as to the conditions under which his honey is stored, he can quickly determine what is wrong and provide storage conditions that will prevent fermentation if the honey is ripe at the beginning of the storage period.

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#### DR. BARNARD RESIGNS FROM THE AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

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We are very sorry indeed to learn that Dr. Barnard has resigned from

the American Honey Institute, and in his leaving, we believe that someone should express a word of appreciation for the work that he has done in behalf of the beekeepers.

Dr. Barnard is not a beekeeper by profession, and his association with honey has only been a small part of his many interests. A rather meager observation of the honey publicity that has appeared from time to time in the leading journals for women would indicate that during the past few years honey has received many thousand dollars of publicity at practically no expense to the beekeeping industry. Dr. Barnard has helped to spread the good word of honey to all portions of the public in America.

Because of his contact with those who are interested in food products, and the enthusiasm of Miss Fischer in developing publicity, The American Honey Institute is well known throughout America and has created in the minds of the general public a greater interest in honey.

There has been criticism of the accuracy of some of the statements used, but after all, the marketing of honey is an entirely separate problem from that of producing honey, and must be handled in accordance with scientific advertising. Publicity for any food product calls for a certain amount of highly flavored and unusual statements that are not always in accord with scientific accuracy. And we wonder if scientific advertising is ever likely to be in accord with the typical research mind.

Certainly our beekeepers should not let their interest in the Institute lag in the slightest degree, for just when we are able to reap the greatest reward is the time to continue our efforts toward even greater honey publicity, and there is no better source for honey propaganda than through the American Honey Institute.

H. F. Wilson

## BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

Mr. Frank Jos. Rau, Route one, Westboro, Taylor County, writes that he has 600 pounds of honey for sale; Mr. Rau says—"There is plenty of honey up here, but the prices are extremely low. South of Marshfield there is practically no honey."

"Over wintered colonies averaged a trifle over 50 pounds (comb and extracted)", writes Mr. Carl G. Rhapsstock, Plainfield, Waushara County. "One yard gave a 77 pound average, while another only six miles away only went 38 pounds. All things considered, I have no cause for complaint. Package bees, however yielded practically no surplus, 25 pounds being the best from any one colony, and they averaged only about 7 pounds. Some feeding will be necessary among the package bees."

Mrs. Charlotte Sherwood, of Ingram, Rusk County, writes that she is a beekeeper in only a small way, having twenty six colonies. She says: "Even so, I harvested 4,600 pounds of extracted honey this season, which was a very unusual season as the bees here did not gather from clover. In July the hives were almost empty. Then, within a few weeks, how they did roll it in. (Fireweed). I have about 3,000 pounds left over from last year, besides this year's crop."

The following report has been received from Mr. C. M. Madson, Manitowoc,—“The honey crop was very short in this locality. There was really no nectar brought in after the early part of July, due to extremely dry weather. I have not had nearly enough honey to supply my regular local trade. There were quantities of old honey around these parts, and that will be moved now. Honey has

been selling at ten cents a pound generally, hereabouts. I shall have to feed my bees sugar solution to bring them through the winter.”

Mr. James Jacobson, Ringle, reporting on conditions in Marathon County, says—"The honey market in this locality is bad. It seems as if there are no uniform prices in this part of the country, so many beekeepers don't belong to the beekeepers association and don't get together and talk matters over. And some beekeepers say they want their own private labels so that when people buy honey they will look for that kind of a label. And it is true that there is honey sold that is not fit to be sold, and that helps to knock the sale of good honey. There are people who think that honey is honey—it's all the same. I've found two parties who bought old, black brood frames filled with honey, and those parties were sick of honey. They couldn't extract it, and they couldn't eat it in the comb because it was like chewing rubber. *Now if all beekeepers would come together and put good honey on the market, it would be better for everyone.*"

"The honey crop in this part of the county was poor—only half a crop. But what I had was very good; it was basswood and clover, and sold very well."

A poor honey season was experienced in Pepin County, according to a report received from Mr. Wm. H. Longsdorf, Arkansaw, who wrote: "Our honey crop this year will be the nearest to a failure in our 31 years of beekeeping in Wisconsin. The crop will probably not average more than 35 or 40 pounds per colony. Early in September (when our drought was at its worst) I was looking over some light colonies. They had some honey, but I noticed they had no unsealed brood—only eggs and sealed brood. Then I looked at other col-

onies with plenty of honey, and they were the same. On closer examination, I found there was no pollen in the hives. Shortly after this, we had some nice showers and soon after pollen began coming in and brood-rearing proceeded as usual. There was practically no swarming, and the bees did not build up as strong as usual."

Replying to the inquiry of Mr. Eugent Sjostedt regarding alfalfa as a honey plant in Wisconsin, we might suggest that the climatic conditions in Wisconsin are entirely different from those of the semi-arid regions of the west, and alfalfa seldom produces nectar in noticeable quantities in any part of Wisconsin. Occasionally in certain dry years, alfalfa does secrete some nectar. Soil conditions do not seem to be important, for reports have been made that alfalfa was secreting nectar under nearly all of our different soil types. No reports have reached us as to nectar secretion from alfalfa for 1930 season, and the only suggestion that can be secured from our Agronomists is that even in a dry season like we have had this past year, alfalfa might not be expected to produce nectar because of a lack of moisture in the soil around the roots. At some later date, we will attempt to get the exact data and give it to our beekeepers in "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

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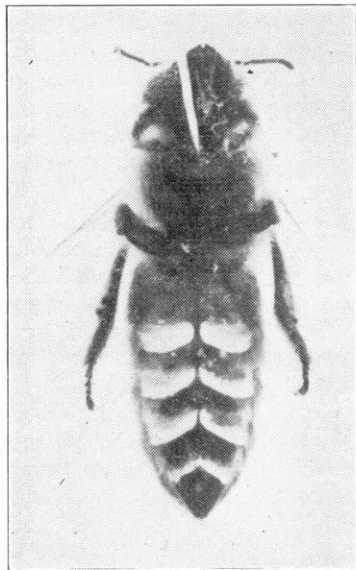
#### WAX PRODUCTION BY THE HONEY BEE COLONY *Clarence M. Gwin*

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During a series of observations which were made on wax secretions by bees in the beekeeping greenhouse cages during the winter of 1930-1931, certain interesting facts were observed which I am sure will be interesting to Wisconsin beekeepers.

Clean frames and hives were used, and the only food available to the bees was provided by the writer with-

in the hive. Wax was produced both on narrow strips of foundation and without foundation, using different honeys and sugar syrup to feed the bees. Honeys from the University Apiary and from the apiaries of J. J. Wilder, Waycross, Georgia, were used, along with a sugar solution made of one part water and two parts sugar, by weight.



Normal Wax Scales on a Bee, Taken from an Outdoor Hive.

In all cases where foundation was used, the wax produced had a more or less yellow color. When no foundation was used, the pure wax was snow white. In every case where pure wax was produced, there was no aroma in the samples, regardless of whether honey or sugar syrup was used. Whenever foundation starters were used, there was the normal beeswax aroma which varied according to the amount of pigment present in the wax, but after the pigment was removed, the wax would still retain its aroma. A colony of Italian bees started on November 11, 1930 to produce wax from sugar syrup was still alive and producing wax at the

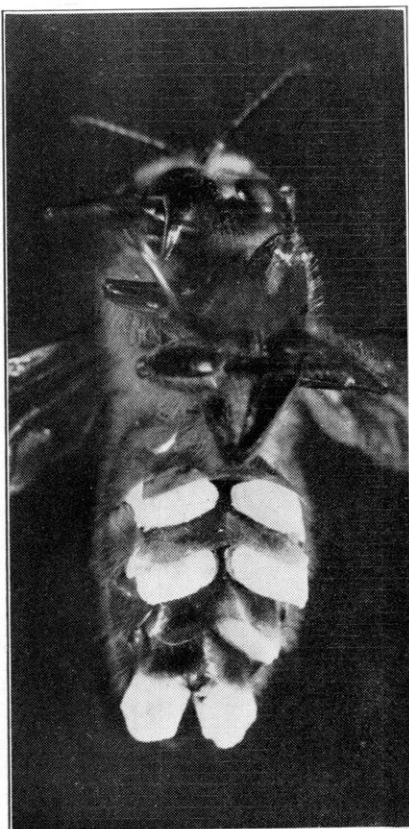
end of six months. The wax was removed at frequent intervals for samples and in each case the bees immediately started building new comb. No brood was permitted to be reared, but as soon as new comb was produced and cells built, the queen would start her egg-laying activities.

It was also found that the bees did not necessarily confine themselves to the scales they produce when making comb. In the case of one colony maintained for broodrearing, two old brood combs were used. These two combs were some distance apart. Consequently, the bees started to build bridge comb between them. It was noticed that this piece of comb was much darker in color than pieces of comb produced on the strip of foundation in the hive at the same time.

One very interesting observation was the fact that samples of comb produced without any foundation when melted, contained a brown, flocculent substance or sediment which under other conditions might be considered impurities, but certainly no purer beeswax could be produced than in this case. The presence of this material in variable amounts of wax might account for seeming impurities if the source of the wax were not known.

During the process of wax secretion under what may be considered abnormal conditions, the secretion from the wax glands became so excessive that the bees were not able to take care of it, and large clumps of wax remained attached to the wax glands. Apparently these clumps were an accumulation of the wax plates, as it was possible to distinguish certain striations indicating each additional layer. This condition happened in every case where bees were required to continue producing wax for any great length of time.

Colonies of bees removed from the winter cellar after three months' confinement, were able to produce wax



Abnormally Developed Wax Scales on a Bee, Taken from One of the Experimental Hives in the Greenhouse.

abundantly, and apparently on sugar syrup alone, as no source of protein food was available in the hive. Wax production continued in these colonies for three months after they had been removed from the bee cellar and started in clean hives with no available food except sugar syrup.

I was also interested in observing that colonies of bees having been used six months for wax production on sugar syrup alone are still capable of producing royal jelly.

A record of the amount of food used and the water consumed was also made, but space is not available for a proper discussion of the observations made.

## DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

(Continued From Page 104 of the October Issue)

## Russia—Continued

- PCHELOVOD (The Beekeeper) 8°. Petrograd. M. A. Dernov, Ed. Vols. 1-6, 1911-1916.  
M. M. L. Vol. 6, nos. 1-4, 9, 11-12.  
Wanting Vols. 1-5; v. 6, nos. 5-8, 10.
- PCHELA I PASEKA (Bee and Apiary) 8°. Sverdloresk, Ural. Kungur Co-operative Beekeepers Association, Ed. Vols. 1-6, 1925-1930.  
M. M. L. Vol. 2, nos. 11-12; v. 3, nos. 1-8; v. 4; v. 5, nos. 1-4; v. 6, nos. 1-9.  
Wanting Vol. 1; v. 2, nos. 1-10; v. 3, nos. 9-12; v. 5, nos. 5-12; v. 6, nos. 10-12.
- PCHELOVOD PRAKTIK (Practical Beekeeper) 8°. Moskva, Orgevisky, Ed. Vols. 1-5, 1926-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-4, v. 5, nos. 1-2, 5-11.  
Wanting Vol. 5, nos. 3-4, 12.
- PCHELOVODNAYA ZHIZN (Beekeeping Life) 8°. Vyatka-Petersburg. M. A. Dernov, Ed. Vols. 1-9, 1906-1914.  
M. M. L. Vols. 5-9.  
Wanting Vols. 1-4.
- PCHELOVODNOYE DELO (Beekeeping Work) (Now Kollektivnoye Pchelovod-hoye Delo—Collective Beekeeping Work.) Organ of Russian Union of Beekeeping Cooperation. 8°. Moskva. Knigosouz, Ed. Vols. 1-10, 1921-1930.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-2; v. 3, nos. 2-12, v. 4, nos. 1, 7-12; v. 5, nos. 8-12; v. 6-9; v. 10, nos. 1-2, 5-8, 11.  
Wanting Vol. 3, no. 1; v. 4, nos. 2-6; v. 5, nos. 1-7, v. 10, nos. 3-4, 9 and 12.
- PCHELOVODNIY MIR (Beekeeping World) 8°. Suchum, Abekhasia, A. B. Postoyalko, Ed. Vols. 1-2, 1927-1928.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1; v. 2, nos. 1-3.  
Wanting complete file.
- PCHELOVODSTVO (Beekeeping) 8°. Vyatka. S. K. Krasnoperov, Ed. Vols. 1-12, 1901-1912.  
M. M. L. Vols. 11-12.  
Wanting Vols. 1-10.
- PCHELOVODSTVO (Beekeeping) 8°. Vyatka, ul. Marksa, no. 129. N. N. Balkhozin, Ed. Vols. 1-3, 1925-1927.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-3.
- PRAKTIЧЕСКОЕ PCHELOVODSTVO (Practical Beekeeping). 8°. Kozlov. Tamb. gub. Myasnoye ul, no. 8. Kozlov Cooperative Beekeepers' Association, Ed. Vols. 1-5, 1925-1929.  
M. M. L. Vol. 1, nos. 1-11; v. 2-4; v. 5, nos. 1-6.  
Wanting Vol. 1, no. 12; v. 5, nos. 7-12.
- PRIAMURSKOYE PCHELOVODSTVO (Priamur Beekeeping) Vols. 1-2, 1914-1915.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

- RUSKIY PCHELOVODNIY LISTOK. (Russian Beekeeping Bulletin) 8°. Moskua.  
Edited by Division of Bee Culture of the Russian Association of Acclimatisation of Animals and Plants. Vols. 1-31, 1886-1916.  
M. M. L. Vol. 31, no. 12.  
Wanting Vols. 1-30; v. 31, nos. 1-11.
- STEPNOYE PCHELOVODSTVO (Prairial Beekeeping) 8° Novoherkassk. Don Beekeepers' Association, Ed. Vols. 1-10, 1906-1916.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- VESTNIK INOSTRANNOY LITERATURY PCHELOVODSTVA (Messenger of Foreign Literature of Beekeeping) 8°. Vols. 1-9, 1890-1898.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- VESTNIK RUSSIYSKOGO I INOSTRANNOGO PCHELOVODSTVA (Messenger of Russian and Foreign Beekeeping) 8°. Moskua, Staraya Bashilovka d. 14, Kb. 5. A. H. Brukhanenko, Ed. Vols. 1-3, 1926-1928.
- VYATSKOYE PCHELOVODSTVO (Vyatka Beekeeping) 8°. Vyatka. Vyatka Beekeepers' Association, Ed. Vols. 1-3, 1911-1914.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- YARANSKOYE PCHELOVODSTVO (Yaransk Beekeeping) 8°. Yaransk, I. Elkin, Ed. Vols. 1-8, 1909-1916.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

## UKRAINE

- HOLOS PASICHNIKA (Beekeepers' Voice) 8°. Zhitomir. I. I. Kovalev, Ed. M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- HOLOS PCHELOVODA (Beekeepers' Voice) 8°. Zhitomir. I Kovalev, Ed. Vols. 1-3, 1913-1915.  
M. M. L. Vol. 3, nos. 1-10.  
Wanting Vols. 1-2; v. 3, no. 11.
- LISTOK PCHELOVODA (Beekeepers' Bulletin) 8°. Odesa. S. P. Shelukhin, Ed. Vols. 1-6, 1911-1916.  
M. M. L. Vol. 5; v. 6, nos. 1, 4 and 5.  
Wanting Vols. 1-4; v. 6, nos. 2-3; 6-12.
- MATKA (Queen) 8°. Zhitomir, O. N. Paleychuk, Ed. Vol. 1, 1915.  
M. M. L. Wanting complete file.
- PASEKA (Apairy) 8°. Odesa. Editorial Committee, Ed. Vols. 1-4, 1926-1929.  
M. M. L. Vols. 1-3.  
Wanting Vol. 4.
- PASICHNIK (Beekeeper) 8°. Kharkiv. Ukrainian Experiment Station of Agriculture, Ed. Vols. 1-6, 1925-1930.  
M. M. L. Vol. 2, nos. 3-12; v. 3; v. 4, nos. 2-7, 11; v. 5, v. 6, nos. 5, 9-11.  
Wanting Vol. 2, nos. 1-2; v. 4, nos. 1, 8-10, 12; v. 6, nos. 1-4, 6-8, 12.
- PCHELA (Bee) 8°. Katerinoslav. Katerinoslav Beekeepers' Association, Ed. Vols. 1-17, 1900-1916.  
M. M. L. Vol. 17, no. 5.  
Wanting Vols. 1-16; v. 17, nos. 1-4, 6-12.

(Continued in December Issue)

## HONEY PRICES FOR THE 1931 CROP

We have now been able to secure enough information to know fairly well the amount of surplus honey produced in Wisconsin during the 1931 season, and these reports show that the crop is very short. So short, in fact, that we may almost expect that a greater portion of the honey in the hands of beekeepers will be disposed of by the holidays. The price of honey is ridiculously low, and there is not a better opportunity for developing a fair retail price for honey.

There are a number of beekeepers in the State who at the present time are selling 10 lb pails for \$1.75 and 5 lb pails for 90c. If this can be done by a part of our beekeepers, a much greater number can do the same. The only reason that honey will not be sold this year will be because the beekeepers do not make the effort. We are experiencing hard times, and many people are out of work, but on the other hand, those people who do have money are continuing to buy the things that they want, without stopping to consider the cost, unless the cost is truly exhorbitant. Certainly \$1.50 is not too much for a 10 lb pail of honey, and 80c is not too much for a 5 lb pail of honey. But when beekeepers are selling honey at \$1.00 a ten pound pail and 50c a five pound pail, they are selling it at a price which cannot help but be below the cost of production, and we hope that our Association members will take time to consider the matter carefully and see if they cannot bring honey up to a fair price at this time.

We also suggest that beekeepers who do not have any honey, buy supplies from other beekeepers, even if they have to go outside the State. Continue your honey selling operations and keep your old customers supplied. If you fail to do this and they are unable to get honey, they

may lose their interest in buying honey, and it simply means going about making a greater effort to rebuild in another season.

## BEEES FOR SALE

Mr. Beyrer, 123 West Douglas Street, Rice Lake, Wisconsin, writes that he has twenty-five colonies of fine Italian bees that he wishes to sell because of illness. Any of our beekeepers who are interested in securing additional bees should write to Mr. Beyrer, as per classified advertisement in this issue.

### Classified Advertisements

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

FOR SALE—Cheap—25 colonies of fine Italian bees with plenty of real honey to winter on. Must sell because of sickness. M. Beyrer, 123 W. Douglas St., Rice Lake, Wis.

## Honey Containers

2½ lb. Cans  
5 lb. Pails  
10 lb. Pails  
60 lb. Square Cans  
Glassware  
Comb Honey Wrappers  
Comb Honey Shipping  
Cases

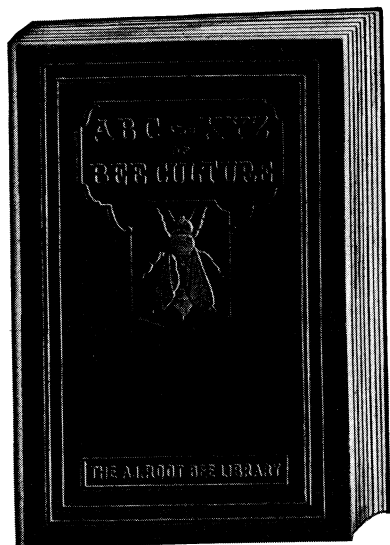
WRITE FOR PRICES

**Aug. Lotz Co.**

Boyd, Wis.



# \$2.50 Buys Both!



## The ABC & XYZ of BEE CULTURE

The most complete, the most up-to-date source of information of beekeeping that can be purchased today. The subject matter is arranged alphabetically and there is also a big index in the back of the book. You can answer your own beekeeping questions at once with this book. Bound in imitation leather, 815 pages, 823 illustrations. REGULAR PRICE, \$2.50

(Offer good until Dec. 15, 1931)

## and Gleanings In Bee Culture —for 2 Years—

Monthly feature articles, Question and Answer Department, Talks to Beginners. Two years' subscription, 24 issues, \$1.00.

I now have a copy of "The ABC and XYZ of Bee Culture," and am delighted with the book. I feel a great increase of confidence in working with the bees under its guidance and believe that supplemented by your journal it forms an ideal home study combination.—A. L. Bartlett.

COMBINATION OFFER OUTSIDE U. S. A. \$3.00

SEND ORDER AT ONCE

A. I. ROOT CO. OF CHICAGO  
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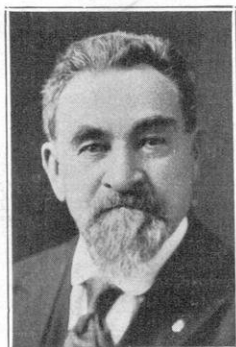


# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

DECEMBER, 1931

No. 12



## Presentation Number

*In Honor of*  
C. P. DADANT

To whom a gold medal from the Bee Kingdom  
Society of Egypt, made in honor of his  
80th birthday will be presented  
during the convention.



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Convention Program

The Rocking Movement of Bees by E. C. Alfonsus

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The American Red Cross

# WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS

The season of 1931 has not been favorable from a production standpoint. We suggest that you retain all old customers and do everything in your power to supply honey as heretofore and retain your old trade. We are in position to supply honey as follows F.O.B. Oconomowoc.

White Extracted Honey .....8c per pound

Light Amber Extracted Honey .....6 3/4 c per pound

No. 1 Comb Honey Wrapped in Cellophane .....\$4.25 per case.

Sample of Extracted Honey mailed for 15c. We will guarantee this honey to be of the finest quality. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back!

We can supply extracted honey in retail packages, description of sizes and prices on request. Keep your dealers supplied. Our prices are in line!

## FRICTION-TOP CANS AND PAILS

2 1/2-lb. cans, carton of 100...	\$3.55	Wt. 30 lbs.
5-lb. pails, carton of 100 ...	5.75	50 lbs.
Five cartons of 100	26.50	250 lbs.
5-lb. pails packed in cases of six:		
Per case	.50	4 lbs.
Ten cases	4.80	40 lbs.
One hundred cases	45.00	400 lbs.
10-lb. pails, carton of 50 ...	4.50	45 lbs.
Five cartons of 50	19.15	225 lbs.
10-lb. pails, packed in cases of six		
Per case	.75	7 3/4 lbs.
Ten cases	7.30	77 1/2 lbs.
One hundred cases	70.00	755 lbs.

## Honey JARS

### Designed to Sell Honey

Style	Size	Pkd.	Price with caps.	Ship. Wt.
Tall round	5 oz.	24	\$.70 per case	11 lbs.
Tall panel	8 oz.	24	.75 per case	11 1/2 lbs.
Tall panel	16 oz.	24	.90 per case	19 lbs.
Tall round	3 lb.	12	.70 per case	11 1/2 lbs.

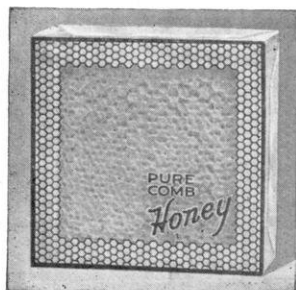
Quantity discounts: 25 cases, 10%; 50 cases, 12%; 100 cases, 15%; 100 cases of one size, 16 2/3%. If interested in a carload, write us for special prices. Prices subject to change without notice, depending on market trends.

## 60-LB. CANS

Per crate of 50	13.40	135 lbs.
Two in standard case, 1 to 24 cases,	90c per case	
25 to 49 cases	.89c per case	
50 to 99 cases	.87c per case	
100 or more cases	.85c per case	

## SPECIAL SALE

Used once 60-pound cans with large-size caps, two to the case, 30c per case. These cases are not even soiled. We guarantee the cans to be as good as new, clean and no rust. Here is a chance to save some money! This price is good for sixty days only, in order to gain warehouse space.



The standard of the beekeeping world. Now being used in every country on the globe where comb honey is produced.

## The Aepler All-Cellophane Wrapper (100% Visibility)

### PRICE OF WRAPPERS

All Cellophane Bag Wrappers:	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
For 4 1/4 x 1 1/2	\$1.25	\$5.60	\$10.95
For 4 x 5 plain section	1.25	5.60	10.95

Transportation charges prepaid to any address. Send for free samples; state size section used. Write for prices on large quantities.

## SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOG OF HONEY PACKAGING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

(For both comb and extracted honey.)

C. W. AEPLER CO.,

OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

HONEY PACKAGING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES EXCLUSIVELY

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VII

DECEMBER, 1931

No. 12

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

## C. P. DADANT PRESENTATION PROGRAM

for the Fifty-Third Annual

Convention of the

WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

December 3 and 4, 1931

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Headquarters—Hotel Pfister, 7th Floor

## PROGRAM

Wednesday Evening - Dec. 2

7:30 P. M. Board of Managers' Meeting  
Rose Room, Hotel Pfister, Floor 7

Thursday, December 3

— Morning —

9:00 A. M. Registration—Paying of Dues—Social Meeting

10:00 A. M. Announcements and reading of minutes of last meeting by Secretary

Secretary's Report ..... H. F. Wilson

Treasurer's Report ..... F. E. Matzke

Report of Standing Committees—

Label & Lithograph Pail Comm.—J. Gwin, Chairman

Educational Committee—Miss C. G. Jones, Chm.

Appointment of Committees

Report of the Board of Managers

## — Afternoon —

- 1:30 P. M. President's Address—A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum  
1:45 P. M. State and National Honey Grades—C. D. Adams, Dept. Agr. & Markets, Madison  
2:15 P. M. Beekeeping Twenty Years Ago and Today—John Kneser, Hales Corners, Wis.  
2:30 P. M. The Presence of Impurities in Pure Beeswax—Clarence Gwin, University Beekeeping Dept., University of Wisconsin, Madison  
3:00 P. M. The Relation of Temperature to the Preservation of Honey in Storage—H. F. Wilson  
3:30 P. M. The Vitamine Requirement of the Honey Bee—Mykola Haydak, Beekeeping Dept., University of Wisconsin  
4:00 P. M. Visit to the Hotel Pfister Picture Galleries  
6:00 P. M. Social Meeting and Banquet at Hotel Pfister—Wisteria Room  
James Barr, Toastmaster  
Presentation of Bee Kingdom Society Medal to Mr. C. P. Dadant, by H. F. Wilson.

*Friday, December 4*

## — Morning —

- 9:00 A. M. Social meeting and payment of dues  
9:30 A. M. Supercedure and Swarming—E. C. Alfonsus, Instructor in Beekeeping, University of Wisconsin, Madison  
10:00 A. M. The American Honey Institute—H. B. Parks, Chairman, Board of Directors, American Honey Institute  
10:30 A. M. What the Food Demonstrator Can Do in Publicity for Food Products, with Special Reference to Honey—Miss Annette M. Snapper, Director, Educational Dept., Pabst Corporation, Milwaukee  
11:00 A. M. The Honey Bee's Span of Life—V. G. Milum, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois  
11:30 A. M. Important Beekeeping Manipulations—M. G. Dadant, Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois

## — Afternoon —

- 1:30 P. M. What the 1931 Inspection Revealed—by E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison  
2:00 P. M. Lessons to be Gained from the 1931 Season—James Gwin, Honey Marketing Agent, Madison

## — Business Session —

*Officers*

A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum, President  
George Jacobson, Kaukauna, Vice-President H. F. Wilson, Madison, Secretary  
F. E. Matzke, Juda, Treasurer

## THE ROCKING MOVEMENTS OF HONEY BEES

By Erwin C. Alfonsus

The so-called "rocking movements" of bees in which they slowly move back and forth without changing their position, has been described in bee magazines of nearly every country, and many theories have been advanced as to the reasons why bees go through this effort. During the movement, the bees appear to have their mandibles against the wall of the hive, and they slowly push backward and forward and at the same time rapidly open and close their mandibles. At the same time, the antennae also touch the surface and the vibration-like movement of them is noticeable. The front legs also take an active part in the movements, the claws of the feet slide over the surface, being brought closely together as the bee moves forward and spread apart again as the bee retreats. The second and hind pair of legs serve to support the body and are not moved unless the bee changes its position.

It is not believed that the proboscis, or tongue, of the bee is used, for it is folded under the head through the entire process. Bees have been observed to continue through single periods of some 10 to 35 minutes, and after each period they either disappear into the hive or take off for a flight which usually lasts from 2 to 5 minutes, and may be in the nature of a cleansing flight, although there is no proof to demonstrate that this is true.

Rocking bees have been observed both inside and outside the hive, and usually when seen on the outside of the hive, the bees are in the clustering space on the front end of the hive. These rocking movements occur on two occasions—

1. On days when there is little, or no, honey flow.

2. On days following very heavy rains when high temperatures force strong colonies to cluster about the entrance in the evening.

During this period, the bees rock on exposed parts of the hive, regardless of the honey flow conditions. It is believed that because of the fact that these rocking movements occur with bees on spaces identical with the clustering area, it is a cleaning process during which the bees scrape small particles of dust and chaff from the clustering space. The rocking movement is carried on until the necessary clustering space is snowy white and smooth. The application of muddy water or an artificial soiling of the front part of the hive always produces rocking.

The periods of rocking have been observed to continue as long as 3 or 4 days, until the clustering space appeared spotless. The number of bees engaged in the rocking movements varies greatly. If one examines closely the bees that are rocking, one might gain the impression that all the bees are busy in this activity, but a closer examination would show that only a small portion of the bees are engaged in this process, the other bees continuing their usual hive duties.

On the outside of the hive, as many as 250 bees have been observed rocking at one time. The first impression is that the bees are arranged in rows, performing a rhythmic dance, but a closer study reveals that no definite arrangement is made. There is no sign of a regular arrangement except that all the rocking bees are faced toward the entrance. However, the actions of single bees are quite regular, being interrupted only by a sort of cleaning process, but there is no harmony with the rhythm of the surrounding bees. And it is suspected that the cleaning movements are a part of the duties of the young bees before they take up collecting.

This is a very interesting habit of the honey bee, and if Wisconsin beekeepers have not already observed this habit, they will find it interesting to do so.

## BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

BY ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

The following report was received from Mr. H. W. Knight, Kingston, Green Lake County, on October 17: "The honey crop in this locality is next thing to nothing this year, about 5% of a normal crop. The fall flowers yielded a fair crop of good quality honey that filled the hives for winter so that no fall feeding will be necessary. We have received an over-supply of rain here during the past six weeks, which should help prospects for next year. There was very little white clover that escaped last summer's heat, but the sweet clover has made a heavy growth since the rains came. Honey is moving slowly, No. 1 comb selling at 18c and 5 pound pails at 50c to the grocers. My bees are going into winter quarters with a large percentage of old queens. Robbing was so bad all summer that it was almost impossible to work with the bees."

Mr. H. C. Owens, Fox Lake, Dodge County, writes as follows on October 17: "The conditions in this locality in regard to the honey crop have been the poorest in 30 years, as the bees had no nectar to work on until the latter part of September, when there were some marsh flowers. There was no comb honey to speak of, and most all of the young swarms have not enough honey to carry them more than a month or more. The honey market is slow and prices are as low as ever, and not any chance for improvement, as all cash crops have been a failure in this section."

"Colonies in my home yard averaged about 42 pounds after leaving

plenty for winter stores," writes Mr. G. M. Ranum, Mt. Horeb, Dane County. "In a small outyard four miles away there was an average of 85 pounds surplus. That locality had a little more rain which may account for better yield. In Mr. Johnson's yard at Blue Mounds, we got 50 pounds or better from the supers, but it was necessary to feed an average of 10 pounds of sugar per colony to insure sufficient stores below. The honey this season was of very heavy body, though much of it was not capped over in the combs. It is slightly darker than usual. Sales have been fairly good, considering the times."

"Crop prospects for next season", continues Mr. Ranum, "Which were very poor early in the fall, have been much improved by the copious rains and favorable temperature so the outlook is not at all bad. All we want is plenty of snow through the winter and the right kind of weather when spring comes. Owing to the extremely warm summer and the fact that large numbers of combs were not in use, we have had a lot of trouble with wax worms. Many good combs have been destroyed, or badly damaged, and considerable time has been spent fighting the pests. Several generations of them have hatched out and they are still working at this date ( Oct. 20.)"

Mr. A. C. Allen, Portage, Columbia County, sent us the following information on October 26: "I am reducing my 70 colonies to about 30, as the whole bunch did not get honey enough to winter more than that number. I have bees to sell, give away, or kill. Am taking care of my trade by buying."

Conditions in Calumet County, according to Mr. Andrew Stevens, of Stockbridge, are as follows: "Honey crop around here was just about a total failure. The bees are in poor condition for winter, as they did very little brood rearing this fall. The

swarms are small and mostly old bees. One thing in their favor is that they laid quiet all the fall, as there were no blossoms to call them out and cause them to use up their vitality. But we expect them to winter poor. Clover—white and alsike—is all killed out by drouth, so we are in for another failure here next year. Honey—what there is of it—is selling cheap, 5 pound pails at 50c, and 10 pound pails at \$1.00, some stores selling for even less."

Mr. LeRoy L. Hari, Prairie du Sac, Sauk County, writes that the honey crop in his locality was very light this last season, after an exceptionally good crop last year. Mr. Hari is in the market for bees, hives, supers, etc.

"The honey crop in this locality is from 10 to 40 pounds per colony," states Mr. Gustav Legee, Maplewood, Door County. "Prices range from 90c to \$1.25 per ten pound pail. It seems as though there was a heavy carry over from last year's crop in some places, as it is mostly outsiders who do the price cutting. Prospects for next year's crop are good, as we are having plenty of rain. What we need in this County is a good, lively, beekeepers association."

Mr. Harry A. Barlament, Green Bay, Brown County, wrote on October 27: "My honey crop was fair, considering what the bees had to work on. Honey is selling fine at a fair price."

Mr. Allen Latham, of Norwichtown, Connecticut, paid the Secretary's office a visit on October 30. Mr. Latham had just driven out from Connecticut, and was on his way to see his son in Minneapolis. We were very glad to see him and enjoyed his visit very much; some of our beekeepers will undoubtedly remember Mr. Latham, for he appeared on our convention program several years ago.

"I have 93 colonies of bees wintered," writes Anton Kauer, Rib Lake, Taylor Co. "I had 64 hives in the

spring and received 3 tons of honey, so I cannot complain of a poor crop."

Under the title of "*Profits from the Bees in 1931 (?)*", Mr. C. G. Langley, St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, writes as follows—

"The harvest is past, the summer is ended and—, and what? That precious time, the honey flow, for which we spent days and weeks of preparation, the time toward which all our manipulations were directed, has come and gone for another year. As we walk through our apiaries on a cool morning and the leaves which were so beautiful and green overhead, now crunch dead and dry beneath our feet, a feeling of sadness or loneliness creeps over us as we think that our pleasant labors with the bees are about done for another year. And this year it will not take long to figure our profits either. On our books, and every beekeeper should be a bookkeeper, most of the entries are on the debit side. The books would probably show little or no financial gains for the beekeepers of Wisconsin for 1931."

"But are there not some benefits of beekeeping which are not usually entered in the ledger but which nevertheless are a very important product of our business? A beekeeper should be one of the most healthy persons in the world. He lives and works in the fresh air and sunshine and has the most wholesome of foods to eat. What a blessing good health is. Even though we have not made much money in our business this year, what reason have we to complain so long as we have health and strength and the hope of more good years in the future? What would you take for your good health, Mr. Beekeeper? You know you would not sell it to Mr. Big Business for all the money in his bank."

"Beekeepers should also be the happiest people in the world, for what vocation could be more conducive to



happiness than ours? Happiness is a fruit of contentment and contentment comes from appreciation. Have you ever thought what a noble grace appreciation is, and how much it means to life? How poor indeed is our outlook if we are able to measure only financial values. Appreciation sees and treasures the countless little blessings which come daily, and out of them builds a sound and optimistic philosophy of life. No matter how adverse your circumstances may appear to be, remember they could be worse. The worst things never really happen to us. We only load ourselves with borrowed trouble by continually looking for the worst. Look for the best things, do your best to bring them about and you will see how truly worth living life is."

### THE BEESWAX MOTH

H. F. Wilson

The beeswax moth has been known to beekeepers for centuries, and no doubt it will continue to thrive as long as beekeeping exists. Two species of moths that feed upon bee combs during the larval stages are known. These are known as the *common beeswax moth* and the *lesser beeswax moth*. The common beeswax moth occurs quite commonly throughout Wisconsin, while the lesser beeswax moth has been reported only from the neighborhood of Grant County. The common beeswax moth is not likely to be found around the colonies that are strong and in which the frames are all covered with bees, but wherever colonies are weak and unable to protect their combs, the wax moths may be found in the evening resting on the sides of the hives and attempting to enter. If they are able to get in without being disturbed by the bees, they will crawl about on the empty combs, depositing their eggs. From these eggs hatch tiny, rapid-travelling larvae, which enter between the cells and,

constructing silken tunnels, bore back and forth through the combs, feeding as they go. In time, they will completely destroy the combs so that nothing is left but a mass of silken webs and refuse from the larvae.

Whenever empty brood combs are stored in open rooms of sheds where the moths can gain easy entrance, the combs are sure to be infested, and under favorable conditions will be spoiled or destroyed in a few weeks, and generation after generation of the moths will appear as long as there is any food for the larvae. When moths have once gained entrance to combs, and have been able to lay a series of eggs, the infestation can only be stopped by setting the combs on strong colonies of bees, or by fumigating.

#### *Fumigating the Combs*

The simplest methods for the average beekeeper in destroying the wax moths is to fumigate the combs with carbon bisulphide. Carbon bisulphide is not the most desirable material, but it is the easiest to secure. It can be secured from almost any drug store, and may either be poured on the combs direct or into a small container placed at the top of the combs to be fumigated. In following out the procedure of fumigation, place the combs in tight hive bodies and stack them in tiers of 5 or 6, being sure that the bottom hive body is resting on either a tight, level floor, or a concrete base or a top board may even be used. Place one ounce of carbon bisulphide in a dish at the top of the hive bodies, and fit with a tight cover. Allow to stand over night.

#### C A U T I O N

*Carbon bisulphide is very explosive, and care should be taken not to bring any open sparks or lights near the materials being fumigated. It is also dangerous to fumigate in a basement or room in which a furnace is operating.*

(Continued to Inside Back Cover)

## DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

(Continued From Page 112 of the November Issue)

## Ukraine—Continued

UKRAINSKE PASICHNICTVO (Ukrainian Beekeeping) 8°. Kiev. E. Archipenko, Ed. Vols. 1-6.

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

VISNIK PASICHNICTVA (Messenger of Beekeeping) 8°. Kiev. Editorial Committee, Ed. Vols. 1-2, 1927-1928.

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

STUPARUL ROMAN. Organ al Societatii Progresul-Apicol a Stuparilor din Ardeal, Banat, Mara Muras Sicrisana, Deva? (Monthly) 8°. Hunedoara. Vol. 1, 1926.

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

VIATA ALBINILOR. Foaie lunara pentru Albinari. (Monthly) 8°. Cernanti. In Rumanian, German and Ruthenian. Vols. 1-3, 1926-1928.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-3.

## SCOTLAND

THE BEEKEEPER (Of Scotland) see Ireland.

THE SCOTTISH BEEKEEPER. A fortnightly bee journal reported from May 1898 and continued for at least seventeen numbers.

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

THE SCOTTISH BEEKEEPER. Official organ of the Scotland Beekeepers Association. (Monthly) 4°. Aberdeen. Vols. 1-6, 1924-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-6.

## SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN BEE JOURNAL. Published by the South African Association of Beekeepers. (Monthly) 8°. Johannesburg and Compton. Publications irregular after vol. 2. April, 1921-July, 1929. Vols. 1 and 2, April, 1921-March, 1923. Vol. 3, no. 1, April, 1923, vol. 3, no. 1a, July, 1926. Vol. 3, no. 12, July, 1927—vol. 4, no. 1, Aug.-Sept., 1927. Vol. 4, no. 3, Dec., 1927, vol. 4, no. 4, July, 1929.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-4, no. 4.

THE WESTERN PROVINCE BEE JOURNAL. A monthly journal devoted to the interests of Bee-Keepers. 8°. Published by the Western Province Bee-Keepers Association. Viela Malong, Bellville. Printed at Cape-town. Vols. 1-4, 1916-1919.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-4.

Wanting Vol. 1, nos. 5, 7.

## SPAIN

LA APICULTURA ESPANOLA. Revista Mensuel Consagrada a la propagacion y defensa del cultivo de las Abejas (Monthly) 4°. Barcelona.

M. M. L. Ano 1, nos. 2-7, Aug. 1907-Jan. 1908.

EL APICULTOR. Revista Cousagrada a la Propagacion y defensa del Cultino de las Abejas. (Monthly) 8°, Barcelona. Vols. 1-2, 1904-1905 reported by U. S. D. A.

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

EL BETICO. Badajos.

LA COLMENA. Feracion de Apicultures Espanol establecida en la Seccion Apiculture de la Conferacion Nacional Catalico-Agraria (Monthly) 4°. Madrid. Vols. 1-9, 1922-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-9.

EL COLMENERO ESPANOL. Organo oficial de la Sociedad Espanola de Apicultura. (Periodico dedicado Exclusivamente al Cultivo de los Abejas. (Monthly). Eleven or more vols. 1891-1902?

M. M. L. Wanting a complete file.

REVISTA APICOLA. Primera y Unica Publicacion Espanola. (Semi-monthly). Mahon, Belares. About 1889.

M. M. L. Wanting complete file.

#### SWEDEN

BIGARDEN. Tidning for Biskotare. (Monthly) 4°. Linkoping.

M. M. L. Nos. 3-12, March-Dec., 1889. Jan.-Dec. 1890.

BIGARDEN. Organ for Sveriges Biodlares Riksforbund. (Monthly) 8°. Sodertalje. Vols. 1-22, 1899-1920?

M. M. L. Vols. 11-22.

Wanting vols. 1-10 and continuation after vol. 22.

BISKOTARNES TIDDSKRIFT 8°, Moholm. Began as house organ of L. Johnson under title "Nyheter for Biskotarne." Beginning third year changed to above title. Vols. 1-5, 1913-1917.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-5.

BITIGNINGEN. Organ for Sveriges Biodlares Riks for bund. (Monthly) 8°. Helsingborg and Sodertalje. Vols. 1-29, 1902-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 5-29.

Wanting vols. 1-4.

JORDBRUKETS BINARINGAR. Illustread Tidskrift for Smabruk och Egna Hern (Monthly) 8°. Sodertalje. Vols. 1-2, 1918-1919.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-2.

OSTERGOTLANDS BISKOTARE FORENINGS CIRCULAR. (Monthly) 4°. Linkoping. 1888-1890 reported.

M. M. L. Jan.-May, 1888.

SVENSK BI-TIDNING. Egnad Uteslutande at Biskotsel. (Monthly) 8°. Goteborg, vols. 1-11, April 1880-Dec. 1890-Jan. 1885. Title includes "Organ for Centrolforeningen for Sveriges Biskotare".

M. M. L. Vols. 1-11.

#### SWITZERLAND

L'APE. Organo ufficiale della Societa Ticinese di Apicoltura. (Monthly) 8°. Bellinzona. Vols. 1-14, 1917-1930.

M. M. L. Vols. 1-14.

Wanting Vol. 10, no. 4.

BIENZENZEITUNG FUR DE SCHWEIZ. (Monthly) 8°. Burgdorf. Vols. 1-7, 1869-1875, vol. 8, 1876, title changed to Schweizerische Bienenzeitung.

After vol. 9, New Folge. See Schweizerische Bienenzeitung.

M. M. L. Vols. 3-9, 1871-1877.

Wanting vols. 1-2.

(Continued in January Issue)

## Ants

Ants are occasionally troublesome in Wisconsin apiaries, but seldom cause any serious damage. If nests are found in hive bodies, they usually occur between the cover and a canvass or oil cloth placed just over the frames. The principal reason why they are able to succeed in this location is that the bees are unable to travel back and forth between the wooden covering and the cloth covering. If bee space is permitted through the parts of the hive, the ants will be unable to establish themselves within the cover.



## THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross in November, 1931, celebrated its 50th anniversary, and we are sure that the members of our Association will join with us in extending greetings to this great and world-wide organization which has done so much to alleviate the sufferings of mankind, particularly among the needy, for it is most beneficial and greatly appreciated.

It would take a volume to cover the activities of this organization and to tell of the many good deeds that its workers have accomplished. At a time like the present, when the entire world is in a great depression, organizations of this type can reach many needy persons, and we are glad to devote a few lines to this cause.

Those of us who are able should give of both our time and money to help in providing for those who are less fortunate.

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### Classified Advertisements

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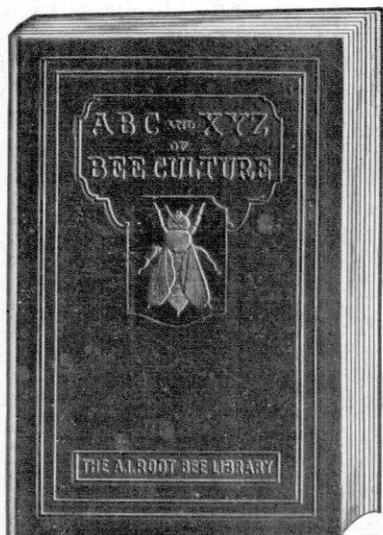
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