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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

JANUARY, 1929

No. 1

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AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE MEETING
FEBRUARY 7, 8, AND 9, AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA

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AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. VI

JANUARY, 1929

No. 1

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.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF WIS. STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

*Senate Chamber, State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin, December
13, and 14, 1928*

The meeting of the Board of Managers was called to order at 7:10 p. m. by Mr. L. T. Bishop, President of the Association. The meeting was held in the Economic Entomology Building, 1532 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

Mr. Bishop appointed Mr. George Jacobson and Mr. F. F. Stelling as Credential Committee, and, after carefully examining the credentials, they reported the following delegates:

1. Dane County Beekeepers' Association—Sam Post.
2. Marathon County Beekeepers' Association—Theo. Hackbarth.
3. Shawano County Association—Mrs. M. Hanneman.

4. Rock County Beekeepers' Association—F. W. Anderson.
5. Washington Co. Association—A. H. Seefeldt.
6. Sauk County Beekeepers' Association—A. L. Kleeber.
7. Green County Association—Paul Blumer.
8. Fox River Valley Association—Geo. Jacobson.
9. No. Western Wisconsin Association—S. P. Elliott.
10. Ozaukee Co. Asso. — Conrad Kuehner
11. No. Eastern Wis. Association—F. F. Stelling.

The Board of Managers voted that C. D. Adams be allowed to represent the Milwaukee County Association, that William Sass represent Fond du Lac Association, and that Mr. Chas. Pritchard represent the Wood County Beekeepers' Association, making a total of 14 delegates.

Others present at the meeting were H. A. Schaefer, of Trempealeau

County, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Schultz of Fond du Lac County, L. T. Bishop, the President, of Sheboygan County, Mr. James Gwin, Mr. Hanne-man, H. F. Wilson, Secretary, and Miss Weidenkopf.

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

It was then found that, of the counties represented by delegates, only three which were properly credentialled had in their local membership ten paid up members in the State Association.

A motion was then made by one of the qualified delegates to the effect that the delegates present representing local associations with less than ten paid-up state members be allowed to stay at the meeting and enter into the discussion, but only the legal representatives be allowed to vote. This motion was carried.

Mr. George Jacobson then made the following motion—that the group present, consisting of delegates from various associations act as the Board of Managers, and report their recommendations to the convention on Thursday, December 13. This motion was carried.

A motion was then made and carried that delegates present could speak only once on each issue until all other members present had had an opportunity to speak.

The following recommendations were then passed and ordered referred to the convention at its regular business session on Friday, December 14th:

1. The Board of Managers recommends to the State Association that the constitution be changed so that in the future the requirements to the local affiliated associations be that they have five paid-up members in the State Association, instead of ten members, in order to be qualified to send a delegate to the convention.

2. The Board of Managers recommends that the matter of having more labels printed in 1929 be left to the Executive Committee, and that they have more labels printed, the same as the present labels, if necessary.

3. The Board of Managers recommends the continuation of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" for the ensuing year.

4. The Board of Managers recommends that during the coming year, the matter of finances for the Educational Committee be left to the Executive Committee.

5. The Board of Managers recommends to the Association that the Association request the affiliated counties next year to send different representatives in all cases from the ones sent this year, to the meeting of the Board of Managers.

6. The Board of Managers recommends that all contracts concerning large sums of money, made by the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, must be approved by the Executive Committee, where possible, before they are accepted.

7. The Board of Managers recommends that the Executive Committee be informed monthly as to the amount of money in the Treasurer's hands.

The meeting of the Board of Managers adjourned at 11:10 p. m., to be called again into session Thursday afternoon, by the President, in the event that more business might come up.

The Board of Managers meeting was called to order at 4:30 p. m., Thursday, December 13th, by President Bishop. Those present were: Sam Post, A. L. Kleeber, Wm. Sass, Mrs. Hanneman, Charles Pritchard, Paul Blumer, A. H. Seefeldt, F. W. Anderson, Geo. Jacobson, Theo. Hackbarth, C. D. Adams and F. F. Stelling. Others present were L. T. Bishop, E. S. Hildemann, A. J. Schultz, Mr. Wm. Hannemann and

Miss Weidenkopf, acting as secretary.

The following recommendations were passed:

8. The Board of Managers recommends that the State Association have a honey exhibit in connection with its next annual meeting at Milwaukee, in 1929.

9. The Board of Managers recommends that Mr. James Gwin act as delegate to represent the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association at the American Honey Producers' League meeting in Sioux City, Iowa, in February, 1929.

10. We recommend that the Secretary of the State Association be authorized to get out a letter to the local association secretaries for them to mimeograph and mail to the beekeepers of their counties regarding the benefits to be derived from the State and Local Associations to the beekeepers.

11. We recommend that the Secretary of the State Association be authorized to get out a letter to the local association secretaries for them to mimeograph and mail to the beekeepers of their counties on the benefits to be derived from the State and Local Associations to the beekeeper.

The meeting of the Board of Managers adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13

Morning

The meeting was called to order by President Bishop at 10:10 a. m. Thursday in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol.

The minutes of the previous convention were read by the Secretary and approved, as read, by the convention.

The report of the Secretary for the year, which included reports on advertising in "Wisconsin Beekeeping," publishing of the directory, pails, plain and lithographed, labels, stationery, stenographic work for the year, etc.,

was then given by H. F. Wilson, and approved by the convention.

Mr. C. D. Adams, Chairman of the Label and Lithograph Pail Committee, then submitted the following report:

Committee Report

The Label and Lithographing Pail Committee found it no simple task to get satisfactory bids to follow the rather definite instructions furnished the Committee by the Board of Managers at the last meeting. Each printing firm had its own method of making bids and one or more visits were necessary before we could get bids that were comparable.

Then we had the difficulty of comparing bids outside of Madison with those of local printers. In these cases time and postage had to be considered. One large lithographing firm in Wisconsin had its own idea of what our label should be and insisted on bidding only on its own designs. Another was willing to bid on the labels but not on the imprinting. This eliminated all but four bids.

One outside bid was slightly below that of the successful bidder but when time and postage were considered it was easy to decide on the most satisfactory one, the Democrat Printing Company of Madison.

We contracted for the following number of labels to be printed at once:

15,000 long labels for 5-lb. pails.

45,000 ordinary labels for 5-lb. pails.

20,000 labels for 10-lb. pails.

75,000 labels for 1-lb. jars.

50,000 labels for 8-oz. jars.

The price for these was \$352.00.

New cuts and repair of old amounted to \$14.80.

The imprinting cost was to be \$1.25 for 250, \$1.50 for 500, \$2.00 for 1,000.

The following number of labels have been sold up to December 1, 1928:

- 5-lb. long, 8,750.
- 5-lb. ordinary, 25,400.
- 10-lb., 12,500.
- 1-lb., 32,000.
- 8-oz., 6,500.
- Comb honey, 3,000.

The next matter to decide upon was the printing of letterheads and envelopes. After comparing bids the printing was again let to the Democratic Printing Company. We had printed in two colors the following:

10,000 letterheads at \$6.00 a thousand.

5,000 large envelopes, 5,000 small envelopes, \$5.25 a thousand.

The next thing we had to consider was a thing that had not been foreseen at the time of the annual meeting. The state authorities decided to send a "Goodwill Train" through the South and Southwest to exhibit Wisconsin products. The beekeepers of the state provided a very fine exhibit of honey but it was not considered complete without some information about Wisconsin honey and recipes for using it.

Upon the authorization of the President and Executive Committee a booklet was prepared and bids received for the printing of 10,000 copies to be given out on this trip. The bid was awarded to the Dix Printing Company of Sheboygan at \$51.50.

In the matter of Lithograph Pails, no action has been taken, as pails enough were on hand to do us.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. ADAMS

* * *

Buzzes About Wisconsin

G. E. MARVIN

Mr. Adams' report was approved as read.

Mr. Geo. Jacobson, Chairman of the 1928 Price Committee, then gave a report on the two meetings of the Price Committee. This report was approved as read by the Secretary.

Mrs. C. A. Wood, Chairman of the educational Committee, next gave a short report on the work done by her committee during the year of 1928. Mrs. Wood's report is detailed and is a comprehensive one. In it she tells of the Educational Committee securing the cooperation of the State 4-H Clubs, and how her Committee has tried to interest the public in the use of honey in candies and other foods. Mrs. Wood's complete report will appear in an early issue of this magazine.

The report of the Educational Committee was approved as read.

The recommendations of the group acting as the Board of Managers was then read, and the motion made and carried that the report of this group of delegates be accepted as a report of the Board of Managers.

Number present at the morning session, 41.

Mr. Jonathon Robertson of Brown-town, Wisconsin, was then presented to the convention by Mrs. Wood. Mr. Robertson, for many years beekeeper is an old-time fiddler of renown in his locality, and came to the convention at the special invitation of the officers of the State Association. Mr. Robertson entertained at the banquet Thursday evening with old-time fiddle selections.

The meeting adjourned Thursday morning, at 11:35 a. m.

(Continued In February Issue)

HONEY MARKETING AGENT'S COLUMN

James Gwin

Well, the annual convention is past history and everyone went home liking themselves and everyone else. It puts a person in a good frame of mind for Christmas. They tell me there were some of the best talks ever at this convention. Your agent did not hear any as that honey exhibit kept him busy. They say Huber Root's and Dean Russell's talks were knock-outs. I guess Huber had that crowd paying attention to him, as the things he told them made them ashamed for selling honey so cheap.

Say, folks, we had a real honey exhibit. From the quality standpoint it compared favorably with the State Fair exhibit and, what is better still, we had a crowd there to see it. Mr. Adams and your agent were surely kept busy talking bees and honey to that crowd. And the good thing about the whole affair was we sold every bit of that exhibit, and what is still better two stores in Madison have driven 30 miles to one of the exhibitors for honey since the convention. That is what we term putting something across. An exhibit is next to no good if you don't have honey to sell.

The banquet Thursday night had all the old timers talking plenty. This convention being its 50th anniversary, the older boys had the preference. And say, you folks should have seen A. L. Kleeber of Reedsburg parking away those warm biscuits and honey. Schaefer, of Osseo, Hannemann, of Cecil, and Leege, of Door County, all know their biscuits and honey, too. Well, for every biscuit that each was eating your Marketing Agent was putting away two.

Huber Root told the convention how to make shaving cream with

honey that is good for the skin, thus making a person better looking. Mrs. Gwin wants me to try it. Hopeless case, I'll say.

The honey market is quite active. It may be a little dull for a few weeks after New Year's. But when the taxes are paid I am looking for an active market in the spring. A great many beekeepers report they are sold out. They should buy enough to hold their trade. Don't turn a buyer away, keep a few pails or bottles to supply the trade that comes to you. From a good marketing standpoint it would be better for a beekeeper to carry over 100 pounds of honey than to turn away a 10 pound sale. If you do not know where to get some extra honey, write me. I know where there is honey for sale in almost any quantity. If you have honey for sale, list it with me and I will put you in touch with a prospective buyer.

How about those in your local association? Don't let them drag or get behind. If I can help, please feel free to call on me. I am planning to make the rounds in the spring. If you have a date preferable to you, let me know in time so that I can arrange other meetings to save expense.

Honey plants indicate a good crop next year. If the clovers do not winter kill and your bees come through in good shape then we will all be setting pretty. Let us get our organizations functioning properly so we will be able to meet our marketing problems in a business-like manner.

REMINISCENCES OF BEEKEEPING IN WISCONSIN

N. E. France.

One of Madison's early beekeepers was D. D. Danniher, and to remember the date, made a straw hive the day Wisconsin was declared a State in May 1848. He kept bees in it many

years, until the Chicago World Fair, when he entrusted it in my care. I have displayed it to Wisconsin State Fair several times, also other State and County fairs, and now the Wisconsin State Beekeepers holding their 50 year anniversary meeting I wish to donate the straw hive and several group pictures of National Beekeepers' meetings, to the Dr. Miller memorial library at Madison. At one of our early meetings in Madison but six members were present, and I asked this D. D. Danniher why so few present. His quick Irish reply explained: "No honey, no money—no money, no go."

Rev. L. L. Langstroth patented "movable Comb Hive" October 5, 1852 and early next year published his book THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE. This marked a fast change from straw hives or boxes of cross-combs to movable combs, and at once started the industry on a commercial basis. Among the latter class was my friend Adam Grimm of Jefferson, Wisconsin. He was not satisfied with the little black bees in bee-trees, learned of a much better bee, and in 1868 went to Italy where he got 100 queens and returned, the bees died on the way home. In 1870 he returned and again started home with 100 queens. On arrival in New York there was 60 still alive. He sold 20 queens to New York beekeepers and came home with 40. He made new colonies to introduce these valuable queens into. A wonderful bloom of wild flowers and in fall the fields of buckwheat, gave large yields of honey. Many times he would move hives in covered wagons by night, to better pastures. I got a daughter of one of those imported queens in 1875, paying him \$18.00 for her. When ready to come home I asked how I could keep the queen from getting chilled. He took the little box with piece of

comb with honey in and few worker bees, and told me to place it under my clothing, next my heart. So all the way home my queen was comfortable and the workers humming.

In 1875 Mr. Grimm received \$10,000 cash from his bees, in sales of queens and comb honey. This money started the Jefferson bank with Mr. Grimm as cashier. With two industries to look after, he overworked, and April 10, 1876 died at age of 52 leaving 1,500 colonies of bees, to be cared for by his son George (a law student at University—now Circuit Judge.) In Jefferson cemetery is only monument I know of with a straw hiye nicely carved, and below it the word "Grimm."

The following winter at the Beekeeper's convention in Madison in old Capitol, Dr. Vance as Secretary and I were appointed by President D. Wright to prepare memorial resolutions, to be copied in our records, and a copy to be sent the Grimm family.

In 1877 in Madison I saw a home made extractor made by Mr. Spangenberg. It consisted of a tin dripping pan 12x24 inches, with raised sides and ends still higher with round hole through the ends to admit a hoe-handle. A nail in lower end of handle so it would not slip on floor. To operate, uncap the comb with hot butcher knife, and lay in the pan while the hand at top of handle turned rapidly so pan revolved around handle. Take comb out and reverse before extracting other side of comb. Then pour out the honey collected at bottom of pan. Owing to the work of extracting, the honey sold for more than comb honey. Rev. Winters of Madison also used this extractor which cost less than a dollar to make.

In spring of 1877 I saw advertisement of a honey extractor that would take all the honey from the combs and not spoil the comb. I at

once sent for the extractor and outfit. The extractor was tin can 20 inches in diameter and 2 foot deep, which turned with crank handle, inside a wooden frame. Two pieces wire cloth soldered to inside of can for combs to rest against. The bottom of can was funnel shaped with opening at bottom. No faucet. This meant as soon as speed was maintained I must drop on knee and remove the pail and replace with empty pail before the honey began running out. Many a time the floor had to be cleaned under the extractor.

I got more money for extracted honey, than comb, for it was a lot of work to get it. That year, 1877, from my 79 colonies I extracted and saved 6,000 pounds. The next year increased apiary to 100 colonies, and each following year increased until I had over 640 colonies, with from 35,000 to 49,000 pounds annual harvest.

In 1878, G. M. Doolittle of New York with some of Mr. Grimm's Italian stock, sold 712 queen bees and secured 11,593 pounds comb honey.

The same year Mr. Mendleson in California with 700 colonies produced 44,000 pounds comb honey, while his neighbor R. Wilkins produced 48,000 pounds extracted honey. Charles Dasant & Son with 400 colonies in 1889 harvested 48,000 pounds honey. S. I. Freeborn of Richland Center in 1882 with 250 colonies, got 29,000 pounds and same year his son-in-law C. A. Hatch produced 13,500 pounds extracted and 500 comb. These returns made Mr. Freeborn a prominent bank member.

Mr. C. A. Hatch was elected President of Wisconsin Association from 1888 to 1898. Franklin Wilcox, of Mauston was next President from 1899 to 1902 with N. France as Secretary. From 1902 to 1912 N. France was President, and Ada Pick-

ard as Secretary two years.

1885, Jacob Hoffman of Monroe with 140 colonies extracted 14,000 pounds honey which sold for enough to pay for a new barn 30x40 feet.

In Reedsburg stands a fine residence paid for by one harvest of comb honey owned by Mr. Kleeber, and his farm neighbor has fine barn paid for with single honey crop.

1899, John Trimberger of Granton, Clark County, with bees in hives formerly owned by Mr. Grimm, 200 colonies extracted 1,500 pounds and 18,000 pounds comb.

1898, A. G. Wilson in Vernon County, 125 colonies harvested 22,500 pounds extracted honey.

1899, Frank Zillmer of Boscobel, 127 colonies got 14,500 pounds extracted, 500 pounds comb. So I might give you pages of like reports and how we all looked for date when we met in Madison conventions, like a swarm of bees to talk over better methods.

September 5-6-7, 1898, in Philadelphia with C. A. Hatch as Vice-President of U. S. Bee-keepers' Association, read a valuable paper, followed with my paper on bee diseases.

Up to this time beekeepers had fine sailing, with little disease to fight. Neighbors were getting jealous and envied our prosperity.

Mr. Freeborn of Richland Center was sued June 1886 by neighbor for damages claiming the bees stung the sheep in adjoining pasture so the sheep died the following winter. Well you know what happens when a quiet bee hive gets a hard bump. That represents how beekeepers all over the States responded in this lawsuit. We were united, employed several attorneys one from Connecticut. The case was tried by good Judge Clementson, who was an owner of sheep. And, after lot of witness against the bees were heard, the judge dismissed the case for

lack of evidence. Also gave the sheep owner some valuable advise on keeping sheep.

City of Arkadelphia, Arkansas, May 1887, passed Ordinance prohibiting keeping of bees within city limits, with \$25 daily fine penalty.

Z. A. Clark was their "goat" and imprisoned without due trial. Again the beekeepers National Association defended the case July 1888 with Judge declaring the Ordinance illegal and void.

In New York two brothers, Utter by name, one a peach grower, the other a beekeeper. The peach grower brought suit claiming his brother's bees opened the peaches and spoiled the fruit. Mr. Benton of Washington, D. C., appeared and proved the bees could not puncture sound fruit skin.

In Ohio, also California, beekeepers were sued, claiming bees punctured the grapes. In Western States farmers sued beekeepers, claiming bees were cause of spreading leaf blight in alfalfa fields, and so I might refer to pages of like unjust, and jealous complaints. Not one of which won case in court, and each of you present are enjoying the benefits of such united effort.

Today we are living in a wonderful age, with much broader education, methods and supplies improved to make it possible for us to produce a much better quality of natures pure food, used in so many ways besides as table luxury, that we as united workers (no drones) in this 50 year old convention, each individual member to make the world better for our being here.

N. E. FRANCE

BEEKEEPING IN CHINA

The following report from one of our Chinese students will be of interest to Wisconsin beekeepers.

"We have in the Li-Da Academy,

Kiangwan, Shanghai, China, a beekeeping course instituted by the Chinese Department of Agriculture. We now have 75 students, some of which are girls. The course is to last eight months, and the lessons will be taught from American publications. The principal books to be used are 'First Lessons in Beekeeping' and 'ABC and XYZ of Bee Culture.' At present we have sixty colonies of Italian bees in ten frame standard hives. During the year we plan to increase the number to 175 to 200.

"Our people have become greatly interested in beekeeping during the past few years, and I hope that the industry will soon develop and expand throughout the whole nation."

"Time passes very quickly. Two years have already passed since I returned to my native country from America. During that time I have translated two books into the Chinese language—Dr. Miller's 'Fifty Years Among the Bees' and 'One Thousand Answers to Beekeeping Questions.' I have also written a book in the Chinese language under the title of 'Practical Beekeeping,' and am publishing a monthly magazine which is widely distributed in our country."

H. W. FENG

THE IMPORTANCE OF ANNUAL FALL REQUEENING

One of the old bee masters has truly said, "The queen is the soul of the colony." Without a good queen, it is impossible for a colony of bees to store the maximum crop of surplus honey.

There are at least five good reasons for annual fall requeening.

1. *To have populous colonies of bees for the honey flow.* In apiary management, the beekeeper must look ahead almost a year in order to have very populous colonies of bees ready

when the major honey flow opens. Beginning early in the fall, requeening is one of the most important factors in fall apiary management. It is true that some two-year old queens do good work. It is generally conceded, however, by up-to-date honey producers that young prolific queens do better work than older queens, and especially in the production of extracted honey, where queens are forced to lay more eggs than they do in the production of comb honey.

Early fall requeening helps to insure strong colonies to go into winter quarters and this in turn helps to guarantee successful wintering of bees. It is the vigorous populous colonies that are likely to survive a severe winter. During the fall months, the queens have a chance to prove their ability in egg laying, then, after a rest during the winter months, they begin in earnest to produce populous colonies of bees, ready for the major honey flow.

(Continued in Feb. Issue)

Let every beekeeper talk flavors and colors of honey.

(Courtesy of the A. I. Root Co.)

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Never before has this great book been so radically and so importantly revised as in this new edition, which rounds out a total of 211,000 copies that have been printed in its 14 successive editions. Because of the development of new beekeeping principles and practices during the last five years, this new edition of A B C and X Y Z of Beekeeping sets forth what is practically a

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FOOD-CHAMBER HIVE

This new departure has revolutionized the beekeeper's practices in wintering, in feeding, in spring and fall management, in requeening, and in providing for breeding in two stories. The discussion of "Requeening without Dequeening" in this new edition is worth the price of the book to the progressive beekeeper.

Here are other subjects that have been entirely rewritten and enlarged in the new edition:

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Wisconsin Beekeeping

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M. Stevenson, Westwego, Louisiana
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Jensen's Apiaries, Crawford, Mississippi
Louisiana Southern Bee Farm, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Bolling Bee Co., Bolling, Alabama
Uriah Apiaries, Box K, Uriah, Ala.
Jasper Knight, Hayneville, Alabama

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BEES

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GUS DITTMER COMPANY
AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. VI

FEBRUARY, 1929

No. 2

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary.

BUILDING UP THE HONEY INDUSTRY

We are now four years away from the slump started in 1925. At that time, Wisconsin was the outstanding state in the bee industry because we were making an honest effort to prepare our honey with standard methods and we were getting a uniform price for our product. At that time, I predicted that it would take five years for Wisconsin to recover from that slump and there is no question but that we can have our beekeeping industry back on its feet by 1930 if every beekeeper will co-operate in doing so. Regardless of the opinion of individuals, there is no satisfactory reason for selling honey produced in Wisconsin for less than twenty cents a pound. Wholesale prices must of necessity depend upon outside sources. But local prices are entirely within the hands of the beekeepers.

With the beginning of the 1929

season, there should be no honey left in the hands of our beekeepers. There is at the present time a strong demand for honey, and all that is needed to dispose of any surplus crop is a little extra effort in taking the honey out to the trade.

From the standpoint of marketing, the industry was never in better shape, for the marketing of honey is now being developed by large firms, and this will mean greater standardization in honey grades and in the product to be presented to the public. There is only one way for the beekeeper to derive any benefit from this new condition.

Any beekeeper who fails to standardize his honey and who fails to standardize his packages will be unable to continue keeping bees at a profit. On the other hand, every beekeeper who will handle the marketing of his honey in a business-like way and put it up in standard packages can get better prices for retail pack-

ages. In this way only, can you hope to make a profit from beekeeping.

I am extremely sorry that, because of our extension work having been discontinued, I will be unable to work closely with the beekeepers as in the past. But Mr. Gwin will take care of this part of the work and I believe that we have here a leader who will do much for the beekeeping industry if our beekeepers will only co-operate with him.

Mr. Marvin and myself will be working for you all the time at Madison in our honey laboratory. We have found out some very interesting things about the cause of honey spoilage, and we hope to be able to pass this information on to you in the near future. We may say that, in case your honey starts to ferment, if you will immediately heat it to 160° F., the fermentation may be stopped, and if it is only slightly fermented there will be no perceptible flavor of fermentation left in the honey.

The most successful method of co-operation is through the State Association, and those of you who are now members cannot afford to allow your membership to lapse. If you have not sent in your dues for 1929, please do so at once, and our members should also make an effort to secure additional members so that the Association work can be continued. I am sure that each member of the Association will be repaid many times the cost of membership if he will only work with and through the Association, and use the Association labels and stationery.

Handle your beekeeping in a business-like way, and success is assured to you. Buy your supplies early so that you can have them completely ready at the time of the honey flow. If you are going to buy package bees, order them early, so that you can have them here by the first of May.

And a very important consideration in this connection is that *you should*

buy your bees and supplies through the dealers who are advertising in "Wisconsin Beekeeping." A good many hundreds of dollars are sent out from Wisconsin each year to breeders of bees and supply dealers who never advertise in our publication. The firms listed in "Wisconsin Beekeeping" are reliable, and so far we have found these advertisers dependable in adjusting losses.

HELP YOUR ASSOCIATION
AND WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING
BY SENDING YOUR ORDERS TO
THOSE WHO ARE ADVERTISING
IN OUR MAGAZINE.

H. F. WILSON.

DEMAND FOR HONEY IS GOOD

Mr. Gwin has asked us to pass the information on to our members to the effect that there is a strong demand for honey through his office, and he would like to have all the beekeepers list whatever honey they may have for sale in a wholesale way. Write to Mr. Gwin direct, Department of Markets, State Capitol Building, Madison, Wisconsin.

ON WISCONSIN
A Chance for College

The Department of Economic Entomology at the University has for several years made arrangements for students interested in beekeeping and Entomology to room in a dormitory in the attic of the building without charge. And the boys who have been with us have fixed up a kitchen in the basement, where they are able to prepare their own meals. As a result, our boys are able to get along for food and lodging at about \$15 per month. This makes it possible for a number of boys to attend college who would otherwise not be able to do so.

It is very possible that some of our beekeepers may be interested in sending their sons to the University,

who are not able to quite bear the expense. We already have several fine boys who are sons of beekeepers and who have done well with us. We are therefore presenting your sons with a similar opportunity.

If any of you have sons who would like to attend the University and who are interested in Agriculture, we will be glad to give them an opportunity to live in the building. This matter may be taken up with us any time previous to the beginning of school next fall.

H. F. WILSON.

Buzzes About Wisconsin

G. E. MARVIN

Superior, Wis., Jan. 11—"In my work as a minister I have been located in a number of towns from Iowa County on the south to Bayfield and Douglas Counties on the north. I find that, all things considered, northern Wisconsin is if anything more favorable for beekeeping. Here in Superior we have the spring northeast winds to contend with, but with wind breaks and protected hives we can keep brood-rearing going pretty well. The pasturage is abundant and the market in this city and Duluth is good. So far we have never raised half as much as we could have sold here at home. The grocer furnishes the jars and pays us 60c per quart. I have heard that there is foulbrood in the county but have not come in contact with any. Bees are not wintering well so far because of the unusually warm weather that has caused too high a temperature in the cellar."—Rev. J. E. Cooke.

Lone Rock, Wis., Jan. 11—"At this date there is little to say as to condition of the bees except that they appear to wintering nicely, both in the cellar and those packed outside. Prospects for the next season are good,

both as to bees and bee pasture. Local prices are much the same as last year. By the way, I have for several years packed a part of my bees instead of putting them all in the cellar as formerly, but not in all ways in an orthodox manner. In place of two or at most only four colonies in a case, all are arranged in one huge case of usual width but twice as high and as long as needed to take them all, otherwise the usual details are followed. Tarred sheathing is used for sides and top—stakes driven at the sides and ends to keep the siding in place, and binding twine from the stake across the top to the stake to keep the top covering in place and the stakes plumb. The case is about twice as high because a second tier of colonies is placed on the first tier. Last winter I had 126 colonies in one case and lost only one queenless colony, and now have 80 colonies protected in the same way. I have never had any trouble from drifting or mixing of the bees at any stage of the moving either in fall or spring."—L. O. Brainard.

Monticello, Wis., Jan. 11—"Because of lack of stores and bees, uniting was practiced in this section, reducing the colonies to 75% of the normal number, which put them in good wintering condition. Some feeding will undoubtedly have to be resorted to during spring development unless nature should provide unusually favorable conditions. Clover plants were in excellent condition for winter and from present weather conditions one would predict a very good prospect for a normal honey crop for 1929. The honey situation is fine—no one is worrying about a surplus crop. The normal price, \$2 for a 10-pound pail, prevails, as of old, in spite of the shortage of the 1928 crop."—Edward Blumer, M.D.

Darlington, Wis., Jan. 10—"Southwestern Wisconsin was in a pocket last winter with not enough



50th Annual Convention of Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association at Madison, December 13 and 14, 1928

snow to sweep the sidewalks once, and of course the clover all froze out. Basswood yielded well, but there are not enough trees to get much of a surplus in this locality. Bees went into winter quarters in fine condition, with prospects for a good crop this coming season. At present there is about twelve inches of snow on the ground. There is little demand for honey this year."—John G. Franz.

Antigo, Wis., Jan. 12—"Langlade County beekeepers secured a fair crop of honey the past season wherever their bees were in reach of the basswood; otherwise the crop was rather short. We, in our apiary, got about 3,500 pounds from 33 colonies spring count, and about one-half of this was comb honey. No. 1 sections of comb honey retails here at about 30c, 5-pound pails extracted at about 95c. We did not produce enough honey in this county to supply our local markets this year. Our crop is about 90% sold now. Prospects for next season are about average, though some of our bees are not wintering as well as usual. They are well packed in quadruple cases and have plenty of honey, but some of them cluster outside in front of the cases in zero weather and soon die off. I do not know the cause of this as the honey in the hives appears to be of good quality. They may be packed too warm, although this does not seem likely in this climate."—Wilferd Perrot.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Jan. 14—"In regard to beekeeping in Door County I would say that the southern part of the county is better adapted to bees than the northern part. The drawback in the northern part is due to the late spring caused by the peninsula being so narrow. The spring is about two weeks later and usually foggy when the early bloom is at its best. The beekeepers in that part do not get as much honey from the bees as

they should and I think this is due to the spring conditions.

"I think that beekeeping is very good for the orchard man, as the bees help pollinize the cherry and apple bloom. In this way the orchard men that keep bees get a better crop of both fruit and honey. That is my experience. I had fifteen hives of bees in 1927 and my orchard and those of my near neighbors yielded more fruit per acre than those that were a mile or more away.

"We have been selling our honey at \$1.50 per 10-pound pail and 80c for a 5-pound pail and it seems no matter how large a quantity one has he can always sell it.

"As to wintering of bees, I find it best to take them in about the last of November or the first of December. When I started I kept them in my cellar, but found it rather damp, so in 1927 I put up a building 16 feet by 20 feet, made of cement blocks. They wintered very successfully last winter and so far this winter. I have fifty-eight colonies in the room and it seems to keep it warm. I wish someone would answer as to whether or not the bees keep the room warm. I do not know, as I am a beginner in beekeeping.

"The prospects for next summer are very good. The orchard men plant sweet clover for a cover crop and due to the great deal of snow we have this clover will not freeze out. A good crop of clover means a good crop of honey."—Herman Reichard.

Lancaster, Wis., Jan. 15—"Thirty below yesterday. Many colonies went into winter quarters light in stores. A warm dry cellar is a satisfaction in this weather. Honey is all sold or will be locally before the new crop arrives. The present deep snow is protecting the clovers. Present prospects are good for a honey flow next year."—Ralph A. Irwin.

Bristol, Wis., Jan. 14—"Beekeepers in the southern part of Wisconsin are more or less disappointed with the honey crop. In some places there were some clover plants and in others you could not find any clover plants at all. Last winter was severe on all clovers, so of course the honey crop was accordingly small, all the way from a half crop to a total failure. The weather last summer was ideal for the young clover plants. Pastures and meadows were covered with them, so we hope the young clover plants will survive over winter. At present the ground is covered with about six inches of snow.

"The future we will have to leave to God, the Creator and Giver of all good things, as to the rain and sunshine. The most of our honey was sold by the beekeepers for the regular price set by the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association. But the price-cutter is always on the job; you always run across someone that tells you, 'I can buy my honey for so and so, or little or nothing.' It takes all kinds of people to make a world, but the people are learning that honey is one of our best foods—a life and energy builder. So why should not honey take the place of so many inferior sweet foods?

"Swarming was late and the honey flow short, so it left many swarms without winter stores and the bees which are protected are coming fine."
—Charles Broman.

Ringle, Wis., Jan. 14—"The outlook for a honey crop the coming season is good at present. The clover is covered with a heavy coat of snow and our bees went into winter very strong and well supplied with honey. The demand for honey was good up to first part of December; however, I think it will pick up again soon.

"Marathon and Clark Counties have not had a good honey crop since

1925. Maybe 1929 will bring the long looked for bumper crop in these two counties."—Joseph Garre.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FIFTIETH ANNUAL
CONVENTION

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The meeting was called to order at 2 P.M. by President Bishop, at which time Mr. Sass presented the Treasurer's report. This report was accepted by the convention as read.

Mr. Bishop then appointed the following committees:

Auditing Committee—A. H. Seefeldt, A. J. Schultz, Charles Pritchard.

Resolution Committee—A. C. Allen, Chairman, John Kneser, H. A. Schaefer.

The Treasurer's books, with the Secretary's report, were then referred to the Auditing Committee.

Mr. E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, then gave a paper on "Fifty Years in Apiary Inspection." Mr. Chambers began with the period about fifty years back when foulbrood was supposed to have been brought into Jefferson County with some queens imported from Italy. He said that little was known of control methods in those early years, and, as a result, the disease spread rapidly. "It was about 1896 when our people began to know the seriousness of the situation and to realize that something would have to be done to check the spread of American Foul Brood. Largely through the efforts of Mr. N. E. France, the first inspection law was passed, and Mr. N. E. France became the first apiary inspector. The appropriation was small, and the inspector could only visit and inspect single yards where the disease was known to be present and where requests for inspection had been made. This type of inspection continued

through necessity for eleven years, but in spite of this condition, beekeeping was spreading out and now began to assume a different aspect.

"For many years it was the custom among small farmers to have a few bees, but, because of the ease with which surplus crops were secured, commercial beekeeping developed, and there were a number of beekeepers with a large number of colonies of bees who depended almost entirely upon them for their regular income. These men realized more than the smaller beekeepers that they would have to have adequate protection.

"The sums available for inspection work and the law under which our inspectors were allowed to work were entirely inadequate. In July, 1919, a complete new law came into effect, requiring that all bees and bee equipment be inspected before it could be moved into disease-free areas. The appropriation for inspection work was increased and this was the beginning of a new era of inspection work in Wisconsin.

"About 600 permits to move bees and equipment have been issued each year. In 1921, the Legislature was asked to pass a bill authorizing County Boards to appropriate money for carrying on additional work, when bee disease control in these counties was already being carried on by the State Department under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture and his Chief Deputy. This bill was passed with a two-fold idea of being able to control epidemics and at the same time secure better co-operation among the beekeepers in the counties.

"Fond du Lac County was the first to take advantage of this, and in 1922 an appropriation of \$300 was allowed. This appropriation was continued in 1923, with the result that only \$100 was required in 1924. Sixty-six apiaries were inspected in Fond du

Lac County in 1927, and twenty-seven of these were treated. Four hundred eighty-nine were inspected in 1923, and only twenty-seven of these were found infected with the disease. These were all destroyed. In 1924, of four hundred and twenty-four colonies inspected, only ten were found diseased.

"Our policy has been to never accept a county for inspection work unless there is a good strong local association which will back up the inspectors and co-operate and assist in the inspection work.

"During the past year, we had fifty-two local and area clean-up inspectors. Approximately twenty-four of these inspectors spend from one to three months, completing as much of the inspection as possible in definite localities. The other inspectors were used in our local inspection system, which means that they are located in different parts of the state, and their duties consist of taking care of local requests for inspection. They also issue permits to beekeepers in their localities.

"About 5,000 apiaries were inspected during the past year, including about 40,000 colonies of bees. Of these, about 2,000 colonies were found to be infected with foulbrood. We now require our beekeepers to burn their bees where disease is found, for experience has proven that even when combs are treated with formalin treatment by even our best beekeepers with inspectors on the job to oversee the work, there is always a chance for something to go wrong and there is too much infection remaining over."

Mr. H. H. Root, of the A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio, in his talk, "What About Honey Now," told of a commercial house in Cleveland which had so far this season purchased comb honey at the following range of prices: \$3.15 to \$3.50 per case, delivered in Cleveland. Mr. Root said this was ex-

cellent comb honey, purchased from a man in Michigan, who could have gotten at least \$1.00 per case more from the same concern had he struck for it, or had he known what he could have gotten. "We followed this case up a bit, and it seemed to be a case of ignorance and stupidity; the man might have known what he could have gotten for his honey had he made any inquiry at all. You can't expect very many buyers to offer more money for your product than you are willing to take. This is true of almost any line of business. There is danger of looking at things from too small a viewpoint.

"You and I and everybody else have been so busy buying autos and radios that we have compelled the manufacturers to work overtime and sometimes to put on three shifts. In fact, we have bought autos so fast in this country that one out of each five persons has one. And we have been so busy doing this that we haven't had time to buy cotton stockings; we have been buying silk ones. Probably that is the situation pretty much over the country, and agricultural products of all kinds have been on the slump. Now, without much of a reflection on other agricultural products, I believe that I can bring some good news to you today. We don't like to think that sugar controls the price of honey—and it doesn't; yet there is a relation in the price of sugar and the price of honey. We don't like to admit it, but it is true. Sugar prices do to a certain extent influence honey prices.

"I want to review a few things that have happened in the last year or so.
(Continued in the March issue)

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"Gray Caucasians"—Leaders in quantity honey production per colony. Our prices on imported stock for April and May delivery are: queens untested, one, \$1.50; six, \$8.00; twelve \$15.00. Pkg. bees with young queens F.O.B. Bolling, Ala., 2 lb., 1 to 9, \$4.25 each; 10 or over, \$4.00 each. 3 lb., 1 to 9, \$5.25 each; 10 or over, \$5.00 each. Health certificate. Safe delivery guaranteed. Bolling Bee Co., Bolling, Ala.

Bright Three Banded Italian Queens

Package Bees, one 2 lb. pkg. with queen, \$3.75; 5—\$3.70; 10—\$3.60; 25—\$3.50; 50—\$3.40. Three lb. size each \$1.00 more. Queens, 1—\$1.00; 6—\$5.50; 12—\$10.00; 50—\$37.50; 100—\$70.00.

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Don't delay



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Everything possible is done to have our bees give entire satisfaction.

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Our cages contain overweight; are light; fit in standard hives; and are supplied with sugar syrup. Less than one percent of loss last year.

Orders are shipped promptly. In filling our orders the queens are caught in the morning, cages are filled, crated, and shipped that night from New Orleans over direct trunk lines.

Not one complaint but satisfied customers in 33 states praise gentleness, prolificness, and honey-gathering qualities; also promptness.

Write for descriptive pricelist and testimonials.

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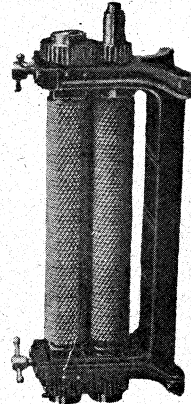
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A B C and X Y Z of Bee Culture

Never before has this great book been so radically and so importantly revised as in this new edition, which rounds out a total of 211,000 copies that have been printed in its 14 successive editions. Because of the development of new beekeeping principles and practices during the last five years, this new edition of A B C and X Y Z of Beekeeping sets forth what is practically a

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This new departure has revolutionized the beekeeper's practices in wintering, in feeding, in spring and fall management, in requeening, and in providing for breeding in two stories. The discussion of "Requeening without Dequeening" in this new edition is worth the price of the book to the progressive beekeeper.

Here are other subjects that have been entirely rewritten and enlarged in the new edition:

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PACKAGE BEES.

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No. 3



BEEKEEPING CLASS, LI-DA ACADEMY,
Kiangwan, Shanghai, China

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BEES

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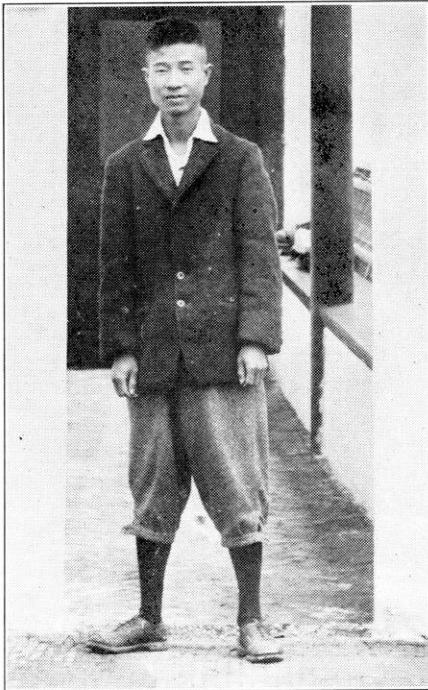
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H. W. FENG, IN CHARGE OF BEEKEEPING
Li-Da Academy, Shanghai, China

BEE PASTURAGE IN CHINA by H. W. FENG

Before proceeding with this article, I wish first to tell you a little about myself. At the age of fifteen, I entered an agricultural school to take courses in poultry, bee culture and pomology. At that time I was especially enthusiastic and much interested in bees. I did not benefit much from my work, however, due to the fact that the teachers were lacking in theory and experience of the modern science of practical apiculture. Four years later, I decided to study bees abroad, and at the same time took the position of government service for inspecting bees shipped to America.

After I arrived in the New World, I went to Wisconsin to visit Professor Wilson. Remaining there, I finished the practical beekeeping course in the University of Wisconsin under the instruction of Professor Wilson. Later, I practiced in different well known bee companies, such as the A. I. Root Company, Dadant & Sons, etc.

After six years of studying bees in the United States, I was called home

to take charge of Y. T. Woo's apiary. This apiary has six hundred colonies of Italian bees, operated under the migratory system, and moved about by four large boats. In Kiangsu Province, the water transportation is cheapest. The bees are loaded on the boats, and can be moved to any location without difficulty.

During the spring, the bees are moved to red clover fields, where it is not unusual for each colony to secure 30 pounds of surplus honey. During June, they are moved to the candle tree district. The candle trees secrete nectar very freely, and the flow lasts nearly four weeks. These trees, often reaching thirty to forty feet high, grow very fast, and are planted mostly along the river sides. Farmers plant them, not for the bees, but for gathering seeds for the manufacture of Chinese candles. Candle tree honey is dark in color, and inclined to candy. During the late summer and early winter, the bees are moved to the loquat region, where the flowers are very fragrant. Honey secured from this source is of deep color and excellent quality, and sells at a very high price. It is unfortunate that the season is so late, for on cold days the bees will not gather nectar. However, if the weather is warm, nectar secretion is abundant, and the bees usually produce from twenty-five to thirty pounds of honey. The loquat bloom lasts two months.

The queen starts laying as soon as nectar is brought into the hive freely. When cold weather approaches, every colony has an abundance of young bees and plenty of stores for its winter requirements. If properly packed and protected from the wind, colonies are seldom lost during the months of January and February.

After two years' service in Y. T. Woo's apiary, I again changed my position to take up the new duty of government service, in connection with plans for developing and improving

bee culture in the whole of China.

First of all, I organized a beekeeping class which has thirty-one students at the present time, and which lasts eight months. And the government experimental station will be established in the spring of the coming year.

Full details regarding bee pasturage in China are as follows—In North Manchuria, along the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is an enormous forest region. Sixty percent of the trees consist of honey producing species, such as apple, pear, plum, apricot, maple, the velvet tree, the linden tree, etc. It is impossible to ascertain the total number of colonies of bees in the different districts, but a minimum of from 8,000 to 10,000 colonies is estimated for the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone. An average of from 40 to 120 pounds of honey is gathered yearly from every hive, depending upon the locality. Dadant-Blatt frame hives in 12 frame size and Dadant-Quinby in 10 frame size are those in greatest favor. A satisfactory change has recently been effected by many agriculturists who have installed hives of from 16 to 18 frames. The North Manchurian bees are large in size, industrious, remarkably peace-loving, and immune to disease.

In Southern China the climate is much warmer. And because they have no severe winters, the bees need no winter preparations. The principal honey plants are oranges, nuts, banana, fruit trees, melons, sages and wild flowers. This region extends through five provinces which equal four times the size of Illinois. Statistical data of the bee industry indicates that there are not more than two hundred modern hives in any one of the Southern Provinces. There is no doubt that here is a great opportunity for the development of the beekeeping industry in the future.

In the central part of China, consisting of twelve provinces in the

Yangtse River Valley, there are numerous honey plants, such as alsike clover, alfalfa, orange trees, peach trees, cotton, sage, nut, tea, mustard, melon, maple trees, horsemint, locust trees, golden-rod, heartsease, buckwheat, dandelion, aster, apple trees, etc. In this region, there are not more than 2,000 colonies in movable hives with Italian bees, as compared with 10,000 colonies in box hives, still kept by old-fashioned beekeepers.

Some ten years ago, an American biologist who visited China declared that "China is a bee pasturage country."

The future development of the bee industry in China depends upon government help. There are three features which should be taken into consideration—first, educating along scientific methods people who are interested in bees and who have already had some beekeeping experience; second, the introduction of Italian bees to replace the Chinese bees, which are not good, although more of these bees are kept in the whole of China than any other race; and last, but not least, to replace the old box hives with modern movable hives, either ten-frame standard or Dadant large hive, depending upon the climatic conditions and regional variations.

Li-Da Academy,
Kiangwan,
Shanghai, China.

Buzzes About Wisconsin

G. E. MARVIN

Mrs. M. Hanneman of Shawano County writes, "Very little honey is in the hands of the producers. Most of the members here are getting \$1.00 for 5 and \$2.00 for 10 pound pails, although there are some who sell below this price, believing it impossible to get that much for their product."

"We are having our share of snow

in Shawano Co., just what we need to protect the clovers. Up to the present time there is every indication of an average honey crop this coming season."

Mr. R. A. Schwarkopf, of Bowler in writing to Mrs. Hanneman on February 4 says, "Bees wintered in the cellar appear to be in good shape and I haven't seen my outyard since early in December so can't say how they are coming."

Mr. Oscar Ritland of Elroy writes, "If you happen to buzz around this part of Wisconsin I believe you would find the snow pretty deep if you should happen to land. We are having an old fashioned winter and this blanket of snow should keep the clover in fine shape."

"Bees are wintering fine so far. They are very quiet in the cellar and very few dead ones are on the floor. This is quite a contrast to what it was last winter when the bees were uneasy all winter, consuming more honey than usual and dying on the cellar floor in large numbers."

"There are very few commercial bee yards in these parts. American Foulbrood was introduced around here about 30 years ago and the beekeepers have not been able to 'shake' it out all these years. We are trying to 'burn' it out now."

"Honey has been selling too cheaply around here and it is time that we were looking around for a better system of marketing."

Miss Jennie Matzke of De Pere writes that she is trying to dispose of her bee yard and equipment. She says, "My bees, which are Italians are wintered outdoors in packing cases and appear to be wintering well."

Mrs. M. J. Murray of Calamine says, "Last year was a poor year for the beekeepers in our vicinity but the conditions now show better prospects for the coming year. The frost, which killed the clover last year, has been kept out by the deep snow. It

has drifted around the packing cases until the entrances are well covered.

When it begins to thaw a lot of shoveling will have to be done to clear them."

"The bees have not had a flight since November because of the continued cold spell. A few nice warm days so that they could get out would do them a great deal of good and we are anxiously waiting for some. The honey last year was of a poor quality."

"There has been a large demand for honey this year but because of the scarceness of it only a few demands have been fulfilled. I've noticed that since the first of January a couple of stores here have been selling honey bars. They certainly started the New Year right."

Mrs. Martha White of Pewaukee writes, "You probably already know that I am not at present a beekeeper, having scarificed all of my 18 colonies in the clean-up campaign last summer. I managed to get a little over 1,000 pounds however, of a very fine quality, that is selling rather normally and will be sold out before new honey is ready for the market. Although there are only a very few large beekeepers in this section, there are many small sideliners who make competition something to be considered."

"I am selling the 5 pound pails for 90c and the 10 pound pails for \$1.75, which seems to be the average for this section."

"At present I have no idea what I shall do about reentering the game. If the small beekeepers' colonies winter well, it will not be difficult to gather up swarms next season and thus get a fresh start (and perhaps disease too)."

"Some of my last season's honey has been sent to China, some to London, England and several small lots to different points in New York, also a good quantity of it to Chicago. So much for the quality."

"There is plenty of snow to make

the prospects for clover yields good."

Mrs. C. A. Wood of South Wayne, Chairman of the Educational Committee in a recent letter to members of that group writes, "If you are not interested already in the use of honey, train yourself to be by reading everything you can find about the use of honey. Use it yourself in every way possible and then interest others especially beekeepers and their families with whom you come in contact."

"There are four projects upon which this group will concentrate,

1. Demonstration of honey in cooking.
2. Publicity through the newspapers and magazines.
3. Contests in schools.
4. Honey candy sales."

"I might add that we are planning a publicity campaign through the newspapers and we are trying to get a series of eight interesting articles written up for distribution. If any of you beekeepers have a hand at writing or have material on any of the following topics, please get in touch with me.

1. An Interesting Story of the Bee.
2. A Short History of Beekeeping.
3. New Uses for Honey.
4. Honey, the Oldest Sweet Known.
5. Famous Recipes for the Use of Honey.
6. Honey Recipes from Old Cookbooks.
7. Honey as a Food."

Our President, Mr. L. T. Bishop writes on January 22, "Letters tend to shorten the days when one has been confined to his room and bed for a month, but I think I am on the gain now but it is blame slow."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FIFTIETH ANNUAL
CONVENTION
(Continued from page 16 of the
February issue)

"A year ago we heard that the Association of Candy Manufacturers, knowing there was a depression in the con-

sumption of sugar, and hearing on every side that cane sugar was injurious, were going to advertise 'A Mouthful of Candy a Day.' They overdid on the candy proposition, and there has been a reaction that is causing the cane sugar people to do some serious thinking, and that is causing the preservers of the country to sit up and take notice. They have observed the handwriting on the wall, and they are wondering what it is all about. Meanwhile, you and I have been observing a gift to the honey gods by honey's biggest brother in the United States, Mr. W. K. Kellogg, of the Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Michigan.

"Mr. W. K. Kellogg, of corn-flake fame, is a man who has more millions than he or anyone else knows about. He puts out one and one-half millions of packages of corn flakes a day. It was about three years ago—perhaps four—that Mr. Kellogg wrote to the Root Company at Medina, asking some very leading questions about honey. His interest in our product dates from that time.

"The sugar people are scared—they don't like the situation. While only one and one-half pounds of honey are eaten per capita in this country, I believe that every time the word *honey* appears on a food package or a candy wrapper, it is a big thing for our product and a boost for the beekeeping industry. And constant referring to honey will increase the use of honey.

"A *crank* is the name a man is given when he thinks about one thing so long and so much that he can't think about anything else. Mrs. Root has told me that I am a crank. I have messed with her stuff in the kitchen on strange missions. A few years ago some beekeeper told me that after he put a few drops of honey on his shaving brush that it lathered more satisfactorily.

"For two years I have been working on a formula for a shaving cream containing honey. Last March, I felt that I had the thing near enough right so that I could take the formula to one of the big companies. I went to Colgate and Company, and after hearing my story, they asked me to leave, telling me that the trouble with this proposition was that I didn't know how much honey they would have to use if they used it." However, Mr. Root succeeded in interesting the company with the idea, and he continued, "About two weeks ago, I learned that the chemists of Colgate and Company are going to put out a new shaving cream with honey in it. I don't know whose honey they use; I don't want to sell them the honey; that is not the point, and since that time, another concern has agreed to put out a honey shaving cream.

"During the past year or two, co-operative associations have advanced. For quite a while, co-operative associations were in hard luck in this country, and five or six large ones failed. That is another story—but you and I know that they failed because they didn't have the business judgment to see that the honey they were recommending for sale at a uniform price was of uniform quality. They did not have the business sense that your good Association here has had in insisting that it all be graded. I doubt if any co-operative association in the country need to have failed if they would have taken that precaution.

"A man who gets himself into bad financial condition and who sells regardless of price is a great menace to the beekeeping industry."

In speaking of the American Honey Institute, Mr. Root said, "Dr. Barnard is one of the great food chemists of this country. He is personally acquainted with nearly all the bakers of the United States, having been for six years Secretary of their Association.

"I believe that great good is coming from the American Honey Institute, and this is one more of the good things that has happened since we beat the corn sugar people. There is some talk that the corn sugar people are going to take the matter direct to Herbert Hoover. Dr. Barnard is a close friend of President-Elect Hoover, and he has promised to have a conference with Mr. Hoover if this matter is brought up again. We have beat the corn sugar people twice, and I have a notion that we can beat them thrice. And it will be three times and out.

"The Government Poster is a wonderful poster and every man in this room should have one of these posters in his postoffice.

"Within the year, a five million dollar house acquired three of the largest packers of honey in the country, and they are going ahead with honey on a large scale. I refer to 'Preserves and Honey, Inc.' The same company which owns Preserves and Honey, Inc., is sole owner of 'Best Foods,' and they are beginning to advertise honey on a scale that has never before been attempted. In addition to that advertising, they are donating \$15,000 for Radio Station WJZ in New York City every Wednesday afternoon to advertise the product. They are advertising EVERYBODY'S honey, seeking thereby to build up better Good Will for honey. They are also putting out fruits preserved in honey. They have acquired five new preserving houses.

"The four largest packers of honey in this country by combined effort were packing only about four million pounds of honey, and this country produces two hundred and fifty million pounds. They cannot use it all, but they can begin to use some of this honey that is being dumped into our cities at low prices.

"Throughout the country the honey industry is in a distinctly better condition. And what about honey

now? Well, just watch and wait, and in about another year you should see a great improvement."

Malitta Fischer Jensen then talked on "Stimulating the Use of Honey." Mrs. Jensen has promised us a copy of her paper, and it will be published at an early date. However, some of the points she mentioned were as follows: "I am very glad to see all of you again. It is two years since I have been at a convention of the Wisconsin Association. I have missed the Association and its members, but I have been able to go down to the Root Company and see how things are done there. You can learn so much there, even if you can stay only a day. The progress that the Root Company has made in the past eight years is wonderful.

"The big problem today is how to get the housewife in the kitchen to use honey. And much work has been done in this connection. I know that most of the women today have a budget, and they try to keep their food bills within a certain figure. However, if there is something that she wants badly, the housewife will get it at any price, and our problem is to put honey before her in such a way that it will appeal to her and she will want it.

"When Mr. Root mentioned the government posters a few moments ago, it reminded me that I noticed in the St. Paul depot a nice group of posters about one and a half weeks ago. There were eleven women and three men in the depot. We know there isn't anything special to do while waiting in the depot for a train, and I noticed that these women read the posters very carefully. Advertisers are surely taking advantage of the opportunity of advertising in depots. Why don't you put your honey posters in your local depots?

"I think that it is altogether wrong to put honey in a class of substitutes.

Honey is *not* a substitute. It belongs in a class by itself."

Mr. George Marvin of the University Beekeeping Department next conducted a Question Box.

The questions and answers were as follows:

1. Q. How can we increase the consumption of honey?

Answer—by Mrs. Wood—"They say honey makes hair grow. Some of our bald beekeepers should eat more honey."

2. Q. If a pint of honey weighs 1½ pounds, how much does a gallon weigh?

Answer — by Mr. Bishop — "Twelve pounds."

3. Q. How can one avoid being stung?

Answer—by Mr. France—"Keep more bees."

4. Q. How many knees has a queen bee?

Answer—by Mr. Sass—"I have never been able to find out."

5. Q. Why didn't you produce a larger crop of honey this season?

Answer—by Mr. Zilmer (who secured a very fine crop of honey)—"It wasn't to be gotten."

6. Q. How many stings are there in a three-pound package of bees?

Answer—by Mr. Stelling—"Six thousand."

Mr. C. E. Adams filled the responsible position of judge of this contest, and awarded first prize to Mr. Bishop,

(Continued in April Issue)

Package Bees and Queens

Popular Prices, Shipped Promptly, All Workers, No Drones. Investigate Now.

Geo. L. Lott J. W. Newton
Louisiana Southern Bee Farm
 Baton Rouge, La.

.... **Extra**

Special Price on Package Bees

Reduction of overhead expenses makes possible a special price on package bees and if in the market for spring delivery, our prices will save you money.

Write today Don't delay



URIAH APIARIES

Box K. Uriah, Ala.

—The—

Peerless Special!

Two frames of brood, four pounds of bees and a young queen, one package, \$6.50; 5 for \$30.00; 10 for \$55.00. This type of package proved so popular last season that we offer it again. Our bees went into winter in first-class condition, so we are assured of very strong colonies at shipping time. This means prompt, efficient service to our customers. Write us your needs; we can ship you any type of package.

Our motto: "A square deal for You and for The Peerless Apiaries."

The Peerless Apiaries

Box 54 Marksville, La.

Bright Three Banded Italian Queens

Package Bees, one 2 lb. pkg. with queen, \$3.75; 5—\$3.70; 10—\$3.60; 25—\$3.50; 50—\$3.40. Three lb. size each \$1.00 more. Queens, 1—\$1.00; 6—\$5.50; 12—\$10.00; 50—\$37.50; 100—\$70.00.

Disease free, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed.

Taylor Apiaries

Luverne, Ala.

"Gray Caucasians"—Leaders in quantity honey production per colony. Our prices on imported stock for April and May delivery are: queens untested, one, \$1.50; six, \$8.00; twelve \$15.00. Pkg. bees with young queens F.O.B. Bolling, Ala., 2 lb., 1 to 9, \$4.25 each; 10 or over, \$4.00 each. 3 lb., 1 to 9, \$5.25 each; 10 or over, \$5.00 each. Health certificate. Safe delivery guaranteed. Bolling Bee Co., Bolling, Ala.

FOR SALE—16 10-frame colonies bees and equipment. Health certificate furnished. Miss Jennie Matzke, 326 S. Mich. St., De Pere, Wis.

FOR SALE—Used sixty pound tins, two in a case, in first class condition, priced low to move quick, in lots to suit. The Schultz Honey Co., Ripon, Wis.

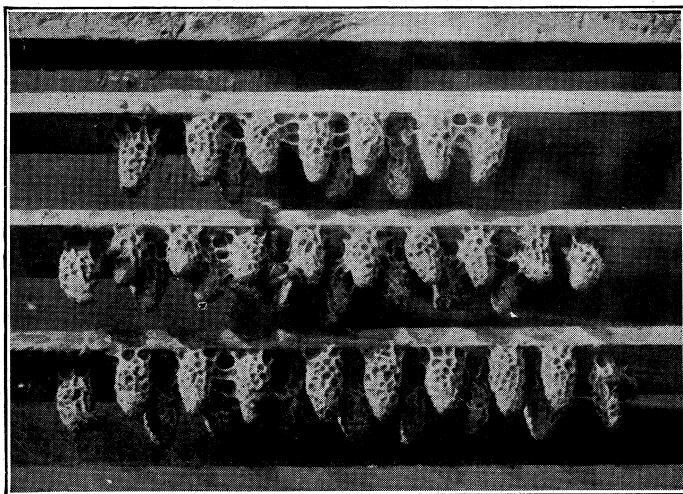
FOR SALE—Or will trade for honey—Standard 8-frame Lewis bee equipment, good as new, at less than half cost. Write for list and particulars. Herbert H. Reim, 427 Labaree St., Watertown, Wis.

Classified Advertisements

WRITE—for prices on packages, bees and queens. Jasper Knight, Hayneville, Ala.

Northern-Bred Queens At Southern Prices

1 Untested Queen 80c, 6 for \$4



L I N E B R E D

S O U T H E R N

Experimental work during season of 1928 taught me that I could sell queens at prices which will appeal to all. Nor will the excellence of the queens be less; in fact, one change of method has improved the quality of my queens.

Jes Dalton says that the workers of a breeding queen I sent him in 1927 have the longest tongues he has ever measured.

ALLEN LATHAM

NORWICHTOWN, CONN.

No better queens can be reared than I shall send out in 1929.
ORDER EARLY

BRIGHT ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

Everything possible is done to have our bees give entire satisfaction.

All our queens are raised in our own yards, by most modern methods. We ship only select young queens.

Our cages contain overweight; are light; fit in standard hives; and are supplied with sugar syrup. Less than one percent of loss last year.

Orders are shipped promptly. In filling our orders the queens are caught in the morning, cages are filled, crated, and shipped that night from New Orleans over direct trunk lines.

Not one complaint but satisfied customers in 33 states praise gentleness, prolificness, and honey-gathering qualities; also promptness.

Write for descriptive pricelist and testimonials.

Stevenson's Apiaries

WESTWEGO, LA.

M. Stevenson, prop. S. Stevenson, sec.

YOU CAN—

Depend on getting a SQUARE DEAL, if you place your order for—

B & F

PACKAGE BEES

At 'Honey Level' Prices

We are the largest shippers of Package Bees in East Texas. We have over 1,000 colonies to draw from, and have ample finances to back up our contracts.

We ship you Spring reared SELECT ITALIAN QUEENS, guaranteed to be purely mated, and we give you liberal overweight of BABY BEES, guaranteeing them to reach you in first class condition. We will replace promptly—without quibbling—any losses occurring in transit. We will make an honest endeavor to apply the principle of the "Golden Rule" in all our dealings with you.

WE HAVE QUALITY AND QUANTITY

Let us quote you

Bulay and Franklin

Shepherd, Texas P. O. Box 909

NOTICE

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS

Wisconsin is home to me; having spent most of my early life there, on the farm. I want to build up a strong package and queen trade in my native state.

1,000 colonies, 2,000 mating nuclei, fifteen years experience. Pure Italian stock, bred for business. Quality and service equal to the best. Freedom from disease and safe arrival guaranteed.

2 lb. pkg., select untested queens, each ----- \$2.90
3 lb. pkg., select untested queens, each ----- 3.75

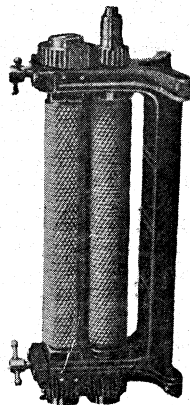
Queens \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per doz.
\$75.00 per 100.

Jensen's Apiaries

Crawford, Miss.

Special: On orders rec'd before March 1st—each 25 packages ordered entitles you to one package free, or 4% discount.

Why Buy Wax Foundation for the bees, when you can make it equally well yourself?



The price of a foundation machine freight paid to the U. S. A. is only \$52.00. (Gold and silver medal, Lwow, 1925, and Bologne (Italy) 1926)

Send payment by Bankdraft.

Address Anton Laukoff

Manufacturer of these machines, at Lwow, Pohulanka 10, Poland.

Strongest Frame

On the Market

THE ROOT FRAME

Locked at Both Top and Bottom

Special construction holds it absolutely square. Makes it easy to nail. Before you buy, be sure to examine this strong frame. (Introduced by us over a year ago, and pronounced by the Beekeepers to be the very best.)

SEND FOR SAMPLE!



For Sale By

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.



**Root's New Lock-Cornered Frame and Three-Ply Airco
Foundation Make a Combination That Cannot Be
Beaten. Include Both in Your Next Order.**

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

APRIL, 1929

No. 4

BULLETIN BOARD

Summer Chautauqua and Inter-State Meeting at La Crosse, Wisconsin, August 20th thru 23rd.

The Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association will meet in Milwaukee, December 5th and 6th.

We want a half dozen beekeepers in five respective districts of Wisconsin to furnish us with a 5 pound pail of honey for our honey studies during the next five years. We will be glad to hear from volunteers. We also want samples of fermented honey from all parts of the state for study.

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BEES

BY THE POUND OR
NUCLEI

NUCLEI A SPECIALTY

No Queens except with
packages of Nuclei

No Foulbrood in County

J. D. SHIELDS

Route 2, Natchez, Miss.

DON'T TAKE A CHANCE

on waiting until the last minute to order your supplies. Order early and be prepared.

You will find our stock of SECTIONS, Hives, Supers, Frames, etc., complete and our service prompt and satisfactory.

If you have not already received a copy of our new catalog, write for it today.

August Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wisconsin

Gus Dittmer Company Specialties

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

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

GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

APRIL, 1929

No. 4

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
H. F. WILSON, Editor
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Annual membership fee, \$1.00, which includes one year's subscription to "Wisconsin Beekeeping"

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

THE ASSOCIATION OF APIARY INSPECTORS OF AMERICA

This is the name of a new Association formed at the American Honey Producers' League convention at Sioux City, Iowa, February 8 and 9.

The object of this Association is to further the exchange of information between apiary inspectors and to foster uniform apiary inspecting practice wherever possible. The following officers were elected—Dr. R. L. Parker, Kansas, Chairman; F. L. Todd, California, Vice Chairman; C. D. Adams, Wisconsin, Secretary.

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

(This Institute is one of the most important developments in connection with publicity on honey. We think that our beekeepers should be acquainted with what they are doing, and we are therefore printing the news notes sent out for April by the Institute. Our beekeepers will be interested in learning that Miss Fischer is now Secretary of the Institute and is doing some splendid publicity work for beekeeping.)

HONEY AT THE NATIONAL CAKE AND RETAIL

BAKERS CONFERENCE

The Cake and Retail Bakers Conference was held at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, February 19, 20 and 21. Practically every allied industry was represented including the beekeeping industry.

American Honey Institute was there with a small exhibit of honey in glass jars and honey baked goods including honey date bars, honey orange nut bread, honey oatmeal cookies and a danish pastry roll in which honey was used. Over two hundred bakers and allied tradesmen registered during the conference and almost every state in the Union was represented.

Your officers arranged for Miss Fischer to be there for all sessions and she found cake and retail specialty bakers so interested in Honey that she was kept busy during recesses and luncheon hours telling them the honey story and giving formulas for not only the goods on display but other formulas too.

The important discussion at all times was quality ingredients. Cake bakers are anxious to use the best possible ingredients. They want to make a cake that is as good if not better than the home made cake and to do this, they know the value of first-class ingredients. While not all of them know *Honey is a synonym for quality*, they are fast realizing it and in the subject of "Invert Sugars," it was said on the floor by at least three speakers that honey a natural invert sugar and is most valuable as a moisture retention agent in cakes.

Bill Broeg of Fleischman Yeast Company showed a series of lantern slides giving pictures of a raisin pound cake in which various moisture retention agents were used. The cake in which glycerine was used was not so good-looking as the one in which honey was used, neither were the others in which glucose, "invert sugar"—a commercial preparation, and molasses as favorable in appearance.

Nothing was said about the taste in this connection and this is where we must show another year that honey takes the lead. And so now that we have made our first debut at the Cake Bakers' Conference, the way is started and another year we can go there with an attractive exhibit of honey and honey cakes ready for sampling to prove the superiority of honey in intensifying that "honey" cake flavor we all like.

During the discussion on specials and leaders, a honey almond coffee cake was shown. No honey was used in the dough mix but the icing was made of equal portions of honey and butter which were blended and spread over rich coffee cake just before putting in oven. Chopped almonds were spread over this topping before starting to bake the coffee cake.

In one of the exhibits, Federal Bakeries showed a most artistic window card saying, "Honey Pecan

Rolls." The topping for these rolls is made of equal portions of brown sugar and honey and bakers who have tried this combination say the much desired caramelized coating is best secured when honey is used.

Beekeepers who have contacts with bakers in their locality might suggest these two toppings and let us know what their bakers think of them.

HONEY IN THE MARCH CRISCO AD

Did you see the advertisement Crisco People ran in the March issue of a number of the ladies magazines. In Good Housekeeping it was on page 145 and in the Ladies Home Journal on page.....

"Three Hasty Hot Breads" was the title and the third one given was "Honey-Bran Muffins." A most attractive picture of the honey muffins was included and the first line said, "Nature's oldest and purest sweet—honey—joins two other natural foods, fruit and whole wheat in these quick muffins."

Gradually there seems to be an increasing recognition on the part of our allied tradesmen of the value of HONEY in their recipes. The Crisco people follow a very extensive advertising program and we are glad to see them include honey as an ingredient in their Honey Bran Formula.

HONEY HELPINGS

"Honey Helpings" was the title of the first clip sheet sent out by the Institute. It contained an Easter Menu in which practically every combination contained honey as one of its ingredients. Recipes for nine dishes were given and we quote just a few of the answers we received from home economic workers to whom this material was sent.

Anna J. Peterson, Home Service Department, Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company says,

"I shall take pleasure in looking over the enclosed suggestions for new uses of honey. After testing

out these recipes I will be glad to use them in connection with our cooking demonstrations."

Alice Bradley, principal, Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, says,

"It was nice of you to think of us and to keep us in touch with the work you are doing with honey. We were interested in the recipes which you sent us and may be able to introduce one or more of them into our demonstration or magazine work during the season."

Erna J. Bertrams, Director of Food Economics, Armour & Company says,

"I am going to try the Honey Baked Ham you suggest. As a rule, I use brown sugar but I should think the honey would add a more delicate flavor to the Star Ham.

In the future, we shall consider honey very seriously as a seasoning for our meatdishes."

Jessie A. Knox, Editor, Practical Home Economics, says,

"I am sure I can make good use of many of the suggestions in my syndicate work, and perhaps occasionally in the magazine. We will certainly do all we can to cooperate with you."

MARKETING NOTES

BY JAMES GWIN

I am sure that those who had the pleasure of attending the annual convention of the American Honey Producers League, at Sioux City, Iowa, last month will vote unanimously that it was the best convention they ever attended.

This was the 11th annual meeting of the league, and the 50th annual convention of our National Beekeepers Organization. It seemed that every one went there with the sole purpose of doing everything possible to make a better and bigger league. I am sure it can be truthfully said, "the league is here to stay," because all petty prejudices were placed in the back-ground, or I

might say, entirely eliminated.

Mr. D. C. Tanquary, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, was elected president; Frank Rauchfuss, Denver, Colorado, vice-president; J. A. Munro, Fargo, North Dakota, secretary-treasurer. The Board of Directors, District No. 1, James Gwin, Madison, Wisconsin; District No. 2, M. C. Berry, Montgomery, Alabama; District No. 3, Frank Rauchfuss, Denver, Colorado; District No. 4, Tom Burleson, Waxahachie, Texas. All elections were unanimous. Since the election the Board of Directors, according to the constitution, have elected the president as the fifth director of the league.

The American Honey Institute met with the league for the first time, and many of us have learned what the institute is, and what it would like to accomplish. If every bee-keeper in Wisconsin could have attended the league meeting, he surely would join the league and "stay joined", as every dollar that the league receives, that is not needed for its maintenance, goes to the American Honey Institute. The sole purpose of the institute is to get more people eating honey. If all bee-keepers were familiar with the ways and means by which this institute is working, they would get back of it and see that the things that it is endeavoring to do are put across.

The next annual meeting of the American Honey Producers League will be held at Milwaukee. This will be the first time the league has come to our state with its annual convention. Every bee-keeper should arrange to attend this meeting, thus boosting the American Honey Institute.

The details of this convention will be largely left in the hands of the secretary of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association. It will be up to the bee-keepers to give him such assistance as they may need in

arranging for this big event. We are planning on having a honey exhibit that will be long-remembered by those attending the convention. I will take up with you, at our local meetings this spring and summer, the details of the annual convention, and all the things that happened there.

It may be of interest to know that there is very little honey left in the hands of the bee-keepers at this time. I am sure that before the new crop is available, the old will have been taken, or I might say, largely consumed. I am banking on the faithfuls to see that the bee-keepers that do not usually attend our meetings, have a chance to get to these meetings. If each one will try to get another one to attend, we will have well-filled rooms. If we ever expect to raise the price of honey and keep it raised, our local organizations must be the means to that end.

If any of our local organizations prefer to have Mr. C. D. Adams meet with them, they should write him to that effect. Mr. Adams, I am sure, will be glad to meet with them whenever it is convenient for him to arrange a date. I might also add here, that at the league meeting, a new association was formed known as the "Association of Apiary Inspectors of America". Mr. C. D. Adams was elected secretary of that organization. At an early date, I am sure that Mr. Adams will contribute a "write-up" on this new recently formed association.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

Richard D. Adams of Reedsburg writes, "It is hard to tell the exact condition of bees at this time of the year, (March 6) but I look for some loss, due partly to the severe winter and partly to poor stores. My bees are cellar wintered and although they have been quiet, about 20% show some dysentery. Outdoor

wintering conditions are at this time of the year unknown, generally speaking, though some men I have talked with who winter outdoors fear a loss due to ice-clogged entrances. We experienced the longest period of sub-zero weather in years and this may account for a larger loss where stores were light. Heavy snow protected most apiaries however."

"Honey is moving well at present; comb honey is scarce and retails at 23 to 28 cents per section. Extracted is much lower, mostly below 15 cents, due probably to the fact that large producers from nearby counties are wholesaling honey in our local towns at 9 to 10 cents in 5 and 10 pound pails. It is hard to keep the price up with that kind of competition."

"As far as winter conditions are concerned clover should come through fine, but it is a little early to tell much about it. It seems to me that our honey could be marketed much the same as corn, eggs, butter, etc., if a plan could be worked out using fewer grades."

E. L. Badger of Janesville says, "Most of our beekeepers are receiving a good price for their honey, but there is very little on hand at the present time. Our bees didn't make enough honey last year to winter themselves and therefore we are looking for quite a loss. We don't know just how heavy it will be on account of having such a long and cold winter. Any of those having enough bees left over stand a very good chance of having a good crop of honey this year."

A. H. Seefeldt of Kewaskum writes, "This morning (March 13) we are having a good rain, which will take most of the snow. The bees were surely 'buzzing' in the cellar last night, wondering when they would be taken out for a flight. It is too early to estimate the winter loss, but am inclined to believe that it will be a little above the average.

Honey has been selling good, most of the beekeepers being sold out and some purchasing more to supply their customers. Conditions should be right for a good crop and a banner year for beekeepers. Farmers sowed plenty of clover last spring. We had more than enough snow to protect it. No honey is left over to spoil the market, and in case of 'flooded' regions, Mr. Gwin will give a helping hand."

"Honey has been advertised but very little, but it seems as if even a little bit is effective at times. Two instances were called to my attention last fall. A road construction company working near Kewaskum furnished their crew with honey instead of syrup as is usually done, and the company erecting the water tower at Kewaskum during the winter were heavy users of honey. Both companies were supplied through local stores. Moral—See that your local stores are supplied with honey."

Mr. S. P. Elliott of Menomonie says, "My colonies in outside packing cases seem to be O. K. for they were heavy in stores when packed. They are sheltered good from the wind and are almost entirely covered with snow except where we have shovelled the snow away at the entrance. Some beekeepers here report that their bees are not wintering well and they have found a good many dead colonies already among the cellar wintered ones. The trouble seems to be that they were heavy in bees last fall, some had poor stores while others were short of stores. The bees were quite active until late last fall with nothing much coming in, so more stores were used than usual. The prospects for next seasons crop looks good with all this snow to protect the clover. The colonies in packing cases got their first flight March 4, but it was a poor day with only a few bees flying. My honey business is picking up each year. We

specialize in a good grade of honey at a uniform price; a wholesale and a retail price; customers pay the same at the house as they do at the store. If one can't run the bee game on a business-like basis it is time to quit. Bee diseases are causing a lot of losses and the sooner the beekeeper eradicate these diseases, the sooner he can realize a profit from his bees. If you have one colony this year with A. F. B. and it isn't treated by someone that understands the disease, your whole yard will be destroyed by disease in two years".

Chas. McKinney of Bagley, writes — "We have been having a lot of snow this winter which ought to be good for the clover. We had a light crop last year but are looking for a better one this year."

"The bees seem to be wintering fine in the cellar. They are very quiet and only a few dead bees are on the floor at the present time. Most of last year's crop sold for \$1.50 per ten pound pail. Hope we get some warm weather soon so we can get the bees out for a flight".

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

*(Continued from page 23 of the
March issue)*

second to Mrs. Wood, and third to Mr. Zilmer. The first prize consisted of three cigars, the second of all-day suckers, and the third was a package of gum.

The meeting adjourned at 4:25 P. M.

* * *

Thursday evening at 6:30 the banquet was held at the Simons Hotel. There were 49 present.

Prof. K. L. Hatch, in charge of extension in the College of Agriculture, was very entertaining as toastmaster, and put a lot of pep into the program.

Those called on during the course of the evening for reminiscences were: L. T. Bishop, H. A. Schaefer, Harry Lathrop, A. L. Kleeber, E. S. Hildemann, Mrs. Wood, James Gwin, F. F. Stelling and A. H. Mack.

We are very much indebted to Mr. Jonathon Robertson, of Browntown, Wisconsin, for his contribution to the program. Mr. Robertson is an old-time fiddler of renown, and he added much to the enjoyment of the evening with many fiddle selections.

The program lasted until about 9:30 P. M.

* * *

FRIDAY MORNING

The meeting was called to order Friday morning in the Auditorium of Agricultural Hall on the Agricultural Campus of the University by President Bishop at 9:40 o'clock.

Mr. A. C. Allen, Chairman of the Resolution Committee, then submitted the following resolutions for the approval of the convention:

1. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express its appreciation to Mr. W. A. Duffy, Commissioner of Agriculture; J. H. Vint, Director of the Bureau of Markets; and to H. L. Russell, Dean of the College of Agriculture, for their continued support of the beekeeping industry, and that the Association ask them to continue actively pushing the bee disease control campaigns, marketing activities and apicultural extension and research work.

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

3. Be it further resolved that H. F. Wilson and G. E. Marvin be given a vote of appreciation for the interest they have shown in the development

of beekeeping work in Wisconsin, both along the lines of extension and research.

4. And be it further resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to A. W. Pomerening, C. D. Adams and especially James Gwin for assistance they have given in furthering the marketing of Wisconsin Honey and arranging the splendid honey exhibit in the lobby of the Capitol at this time.

5. Be it resolved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. H. H. Root for his able address, showing that honey is coming into its own.

6. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association extend a vote of appreciation to the Educational Committee of which Mrs. Wood is Chairman, for the splendid work this committee has accomplished the past year, especially the State Fair demonstration.

7. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, through its Secretary, request Dr. Barnard to use his influence in securing the co-operation of the teachers or educators of the Home Economics Department of the Stout Institute of Menomonie, Wisconsin, and the University of Wisconsin in putting before the prospective teachers the value of honey as a health food, and in cooking, and be it further resolved that the names of all the Home Demonstration Agents and the County Agents in the State of Wisconsin be furnished to Dr. Barnard with the request that he send them honey literature that they may use in their 4-H Club work, Farm Institute and Woman's Demonstration Clubs.

8. 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.

9. Be it resolved further that a special request be made to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, asking them to support an additional appropriation of \$20,000 to the United States Bee Culture Laboratory for the special purpose of carrying on investigations on the physical, chemical and therapeutic values of honey, and for the purpose of furnishing two field men to do extension work among the beekeeping organizations of the United States.

10. Be it resolved that whereas there are at the present time several million colonies of bees in the United States of America, and the exports of honey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, was in excess of eleven millions of pounds from the United States to other countries, and, whereas the past census enumeration of the number of colonies of honey bees in the United States represents probably less than one-quarter of the actual amount of bees kept therein, because only bees on farms were enumerated, and, whereas the value of bees, honey and wax and products therefrom in the United States greatly exceeds many other agricultural interests now included in the census blank, the question should now be inserted in the said blanks for towns and cities to make a complete and truthful return, and, whereas the interest of the beekeepers as well as the Government needs further information and correct returns thereon, and that the past returns as made by the United States Census Bureau are misleading, inaccurate and are a detriment to the agricultural interests and are worse than no census figures at all, therefore, be it resolved that we, the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, petition your Honorable Bureau and ask that in the next census blanks for farms, towns and cities, that questions be inserted therein so that each person will be asked the number of colonies of bees owned by him or her and the number of pounds of honey and wax

produced yearly therefrom and a complete and accurate return be given thereon.

(To be continued in the May issue)

NOTES FROM BELGIUM

In a letter dated February 16, 1929, our good friend, Mr. L. I. Vandegaer, of Brussels, Belgium, who has been very kind in helping us complete our files of European beekeeping material for the Miller Memorial Library, includes the following interesting information—

"Here we have a long and very severe winter, which was especially true this week, when the thermometer dropped to 17 degrees C. below zero. We have had a pretty heavy snowfall, and fear that we will have still more snow. Many dead or nearly dead colonies of bees will be the result of such cold weather."

Package Bees and Queens

Popular Prices, Shipped Promptly, All Workers, No Drones. Investigate Now.

Geo. L. Lott

J. W. Newton

Louisiana Southern Bee Farm

Baton Rouge, La.

Classified Advertisements

WRITE—for prices on packages, bees and queens. Jasper Knight, Hayneville, Ala.

"Gray Caucasians"—Leaders in quantity honey production per colony. Our prices on Imported stock for April and May delivery are: queens untested, one, \$1.50; six, \$8.00; twelve, \$15.00. Pkg. bees with young queens F. O. B. Bolling, Ala., 2 lb. 1 to 9, \$4.25 each; 10 or over, \$4.00 each. 3 lb., 1 to 9, \$5.25 each; 10 or over, \$5.00 each. Health certificate. Safe delivery guaranteed. Bolling Bee Co., Bolling, Ala.

FOR SALE—16 10-frame colonies bees and equipment. Health certificate furnished. Miss Jennie Matzke, 326 S. Mich. St., De Pere, Wis.

FOR SALE—Used sixty pound tins, two in a case, in first class condition, priced low to move quick, in lots to suit. The Schultz Honey Co., Ripon, Wis.

FOR SALE—42 colonies of bees. Health certificate furnished; reasonable if taken before May. Capt. A. H. Mack, R. 5, Box 694 A, West Allis, Wis.

HONEY FOR SALE—Comb and extracted in any quantity; packed any size. C. W. Aepler, Oconomowoc, Wis., Box 145.

Attention, Beekeepers

Get our prices before buying beekeepers' supplies.

A big saving in sections, hives, supers, frames, etc.

We are prepared to give you fair treatment and prompt service at all times.

Write for our 1929 catalog and price list.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.
MARSHFIELD, WIS.

The Peerless Special

Two frames of brood, four pounds of bees and a young queen, one package, \$6.50; 5 for \$30.00; 10 for \$55.00. This type of package proved so popular last season that we offer it again. Our bees went into winter in first-class condition, so we are assured of very strong colonies at shipping time. This means prompt, efficient service to our customers. Write us your needs; we can ship you any type of package.

Our motto: "A square deal for You and for The Peerless Apiaries."

The Peerless Apiaries

Box 54

Marksville, La.

NOTICE!

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS

Wisconsin is home to me; having spent most of my early life there, on the farm. I want to build up a strong package and queen trade in my native state.

1,000 colonies, 2,000 mating nuclei, fifteen years experience. Pure Italian stock, bred for business. Quality and service equal to the best. Freedom from disease and safe arrival guaranteed.

2 lb. pkg., select untested queens, each.....\$2.90

3 lb. pkg., select untested queens, each..... 3.75

Queens \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per doz.
\$75.00 per 100

JENSEN'S APIARIES
Crawford, Miss.

ITALIAN QUEENS

Three-banded, only

Health Certificate with each, Guaranteed to give 100% satisfaction, or your money back.

1 untested.....	\$1.00
6.....	5.00
12.....	9.00

URIAH APIARIES

Box K

Uriah, Ala.

Bright Three-Banded Italian Queens

Package Bees—2½ lb. package with untested queen, \$3.50; 10 or more, \$3.40 each; 3½ lb. \$1.00 each more.
Queens—\$1.00 each, or 6—\$5.50; 12—\$10.00; 50—\$37.50; 100—\$70.00.

These are our comb honey specials. Health certificate. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

TAYLOR APIARIES
LIVERNE, ALA.

BRIGHT ITALIAN BEES and QUEENS

You should order from
Stevenson's Apiaries
Westwego, La.

because you will get select young queens raised in our own yards, a half pound overweight, and packages shipped when ordered in light cages that fit in standard hives.

Queens are caught, cages filled and shipped same day from New Orleans direct. (24 hours from Chicago).

Satisfied customers from 33 states praise gentleness, prolificness, and honey producing qualities.

Write for price list and testimonials.

M. Stevenson, Prop.

YOU CAN—

Depend on getting a SQUARE DEAL,
if you place your order for—

B & F PACKAGE BEES
at 'Honey Level' Prices

We are the largest shippers of Package Bees in East Texas. We have over 1,000 colonies to draw from, and have ample finances to back up our contracts.

We ship you Spring reared SELECT ITALIAN QUEENS, guaranteed to be purely mated, and we give you liberal overweight of BABY BEES, guaranteeing them to reach you in first class condition. We will replace promptly—without quibbling—any losses occurring in transit.

We will make an honest endeavor to apply the principle of the "Golden Rule" in all our dealings with you.

WE HAVE QUALITY AND
QUANTITY

Let us quote you

Bulay and Franklin

Shepherd, Texas

P. O. Box 909

Northern Bred Queens *at Southern Prices*

1 Untested Queen 80 Cents, 6 for \$4.00

LINEBRED ITALIANS

Experimental work during season of 1928 taught me that I could sell queens at prices which will appeal to all. Nor will the excellence of the queens be less; in fact, one change of method has improved the quality of my queens. Jes Dalton says that the workers of a breeding queen I sent him in 1927 have the longest tongues he has ever measured.

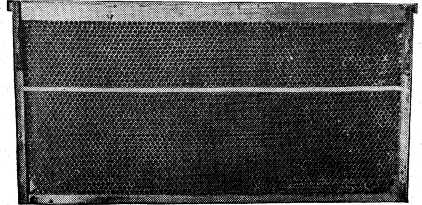
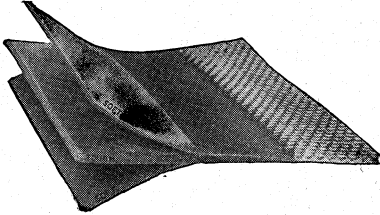
ALLEN LATHAM

NORWICHTOWN, CONN.

No better queens can be reared than I shall send out in 1929
ORDER EARLY

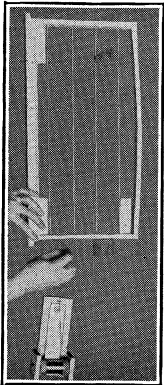
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On the Market



THE ROOT FRAME

LOCKED AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM



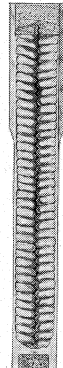
Special construction holds it absolutely square. Makes it easy to nail. Before you buy, be sure to examine this strong frame. (Introduced by us over a year ago, and pronounced by the Beekeepers to be the very best.)

SEND FOR SAMPLE

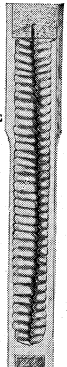
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WIRED
HORIZONTALLY



NOT WIRED
HORIZONTALLY

NOTE
THE
DIFFERENCE
IN THE
LOCATION
OF THE
MID-RIB
AND THE
DEPTH
OF THE
CELLS
IN THE
TWO COMBS

Root's New Lock-Cornered Frame and Three-Ply Airco
Foundation Make a Combination That Cannot Be
Beaten. Include Both in Your Next Order.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

MAY, 1929

No. 5

BULLETIN BOARD

Summer Chautauqua and Inter-State Meeting at La Crosse, Wisconsin, August 20th thru 23rd.

The Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association will meet in Milwaukee, December 5th and 6th.

We want a half dozen beekeepers in five respective districts of Wisconsin to furnish us with a 5 pound pail of honey for our honey studies during the next five years. We will be glad to hear from volunteers. We also want samples of fermented honey from all parts of the state for study.

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Preserves and Honey, Inc.

Beekeepers Meeting

Serving You—

is our business. We have a lot of satisfied customers, so don't overlook the fact that we can supply your needs, promptly and satisfactorily in anything in:

SECTIONS, Hives, Supers, Frames, Foundation, etc.

Write for our catalogue to-day

IT'S FREE!

August Lotz Co.

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Special Sale

The following foundation, in good, usable condition, no longer listed in the Lewis Beeware catalog, is offered f. o. b. our warehouse at Watertown, Wisconsin, subject to stock.

Terms are cash with the order

Per lb.

Light Brood—4½"55
Light Brood—5"55
Light Brood—10"55
Wired Light Brood—4 ⁹ / ₁₆ "58
Wired Medium Brood—4 ⁹ / ₁₆ "	.60
Wired Medium Brood—5¼"60
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G. B. Lewis Co.

Watertown, Wisconsin

Gus Dittmer Company Specialties

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

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

GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

MAY, 1929

No. 5

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
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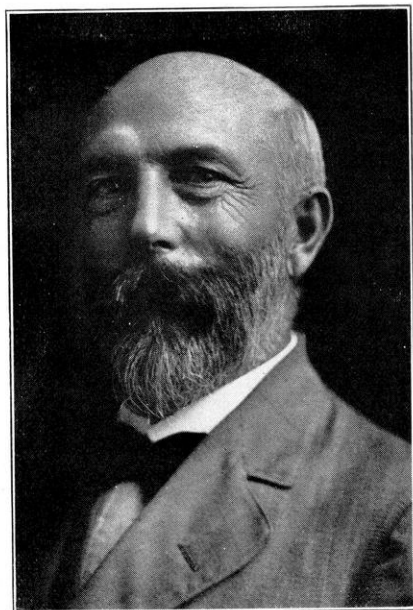
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Annual membership fee, \$1.00, which includes one year's subscription to "Wisconsin Beekeeping"

Please make remittance payable to Secretary



AUGUST C. F. BARTZ

Most of our beekeepers are already acquainted with the fact that Mr. A. C. F. Bartz of Keystone,

Wisconsin, Chippewa County, passed away at his home in Keystone on December 16th, and Mrs. Bartz followed him the following day, both victims of the flu.

Mrs. Emma Bartz Swenson, a daughter who helped Mr. Bartz considerably with the bee yard, has written a historical account for us which is given below—

"Father, August C. F. Bartz, was born at Belgarde, Germany, on July 29, 1859. He received his early education in Germany, and at the age of 25, the spirit of Wanderlust led him to America—the Eldorado of his dreams! After a short visit in several of the eastern states, he took the train to the then much boomed State of Wisconsin and finally landed at Chippewa Falls where the lumbering business was then at its height. Here he was married on November 8, 1884 to Ida Anna Weller of Sager, Germany and to them were born nine children eight of whom survive."

"While engaged in blacksmithing, father became interested in bees, thru a friend, Mr. E. A. Morgan

(Now of Vermillion, S. D.) from whom he purchased his first bees and received his initial instructions in the keeping of them—Father was always an idealist and it seemed that this new work gave him a vaster, more satisfying field in which his vision might soar. He soon became so absorbed in the study of bees that in a short time his entire back lot was filled with colonies and he cast about for a wider location. Thus, in 1898, he purchased wild land at Keystone, twenty miles north of Chippewa Falls, in the heart of the finest wild Raspberry, basswood and abundant wild flowers country, where he established a home and the Eureka Apiaries which consisted at the time of his death of between three and four hundred colonies."

"However, Father was never so greatly interested in the remunerative end of the beekeeping profession as in its study as a science. To that end his tireless researches led him to many discoveries, among them a swarm control method which he operated successfully for years, besides innumerable improvements throughout his entire system of beekeeping and queen rearing."

"It was Father's firm hope that the beekeeping industry should become a stable one, and throughout his beekeeping career spent effort and money trying to organize and encourage the beekeepers with whom he came in contact. He made many contributions to the different bee periodicals of the country and it was his hope to do more along that line as leisure became his, for the benefit of his fellow-craftsmen. That hope was not to be realized, however, for on December 16, he passed away after a week's serious illness with flu. Mother following him to that "Distant Bourne" just 38 hours later, also a victim of the flu."

Mr. Bartz was, at the time of his death, preparing a book on queen

rearing which was not quite finished, but his son Walter expects to be able to secure some further information this summer, and it is hoped that the book can be prepared and ready for publication in the spring of 1930.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from April issue)

11. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association object to any weakening or modification of the Food and Drugs Act of the United States, especially any provision which would authorize the use of corn sugar in food products without so labeling them, and that we request our Congressmen to oppose any measure of this kind.

12. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, through its secretary, express a vote of appreciation to the W. K. Kellogg Food Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, for what they are doing for the beekeeping industry in the placing of the word honey on all their food packages and in the supplying of honey leaflets for free distribution.

13. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association express through its secretary a vote of appreciation to the State Fair Management for its kind co-operative assistance in making the honey and bee exhibit of the Wisconsin State Fair one of the best on the North American Continent.

14. Be it resolved that the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association through its secretary recommend that the Joint Finance Committee of the Legislature give the Superintendent of Markets financial support for the department's splendid work, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Joint Financial Committee.

These resolutions were accepted as read.

Dean H. L. Russell of the College of Agriculture then addressed the beekeepers on the subject of the future outlook of the beekeeping industry and honey as a commercial product. "In China, such a thing as a successful corporation is practically unknown because every man in China is working for himself and his family. The family unit is the interest upon which society is built. In building a foundation for success in this world, it must be on the square deal. Cooperative business is an expression of democracy. The corporation is one step in the development of cooperation. Today the larger part of the forward-working, progressive types of mankind, is united under the head of democracy. All organization is built on the application of a square deal and honesty of purpose, and cooperation carries along with these obligations certain others. The thought that we may develop something that is going to grow beyond the selfish desires of individuals is the beginning upon which the success of any kind of an organization may rest.

We are especially pleased to have all organizations that are interested along cooperative lines make use of the facilities that the University has to offer. The University is a representative of all the people, the small operator as well as the big one. Individuals do not have the facilities for intensive studies that are represented in the University, and it is therefore impossible for you individually to undertake many of these problems, but you can bring your problems to the University, and, as far as is possible, the University will take up these problems and solve them for you. This suggestion applies to our farm organizations, the tobacco growers, the live stock breeders, potato growers, seed grain growers, the beekeepers, and others. Even more than that, there are many single problems

being carried on in the way of research that are important to your industry. You, as honey producers, are directly interested in the study of the cause of spoilage of honey now being investigated in our Department of Economic Entomology."

"Up to the present time, the bee industry has been largely an individual business. You are now on the verge of expansion into commercialization. You will find advertising a potent factor in introducing your product to the public. A commercial advertiser is a powerful person, with a subtle influence. For illustration, take the matter of the ordinary ice box. You would hardly think there was any necessity or that anything could be done to help the sales of ice through commercial advertising. However, advertising has been done in the ice business, and this advertising has increased the sales of ice by 11%."

"We all want to be healthy. Anything that is capable of inducing health in the individual is going to have a strong appeal with us. Women are all the time thinking and talking of the health of their children. Women are the buyers. Appeal to women through the health of their children and tremendous results can be secured. There is a big opportunity for you honey folk. You have an industry in which your product may be definitely advertised for national health. You have a natural asset that should be developed because it is so easy for you to impress this health relation in your advertising."

"But one important item which you must not neglect is to always hold up the desirable facts concerning honey, rather than by spoiling the public favor by telling of the poor product of the other man. Don't pick on the other fellow because of his poor product, but advance the favorable points in your own product. My advice to you

honey producers in the development of any advertising campaign is to do it on the basis of positive factors, rather than on the negative points of your competitors."

Mr. N. E. France, of Platteville, Wis., then followed with his talk on "Reminiscences of Beekeepers in Wisconsin". This paper was published in the January issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping". At this time, Mr. France donated to the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association and to the Miller Memorial Library many valuable pictures of former meetings and conventions, and he also donated the straw skep made by Mr. D. D. Danniher at Madison, Wisconsin, on the day that Wisconsin became a State. This skep has been shown at the World's Fair, at State Fairs, and has for many years been in the possession of Mr. France.

Professor H. F. Wilson thanked Mr. France in behalf of the Library and the Association for his donations. It was moved and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be given Mr. France for his address, and for the beehive and the pictures donated to the Library. Professor Wilson then followed with a few words regarding the Library.

Immediately afterward, at 11:15 A. M. the morning session closed, and the convention assembled on the steps of Agricultural Hall, where a picture of the delegates was taken. Those interested were then taken to the new University Honey Laboratory, where the studies on the fermentation of honey are being carried on; others were taken through the Miller Memorial Library in Agricultural Library, and still others visited the bee yard and Beekeeping Building.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

The meeting was called to order at 1:45 P. M., and the report of the Nominating Committee was read as follows:

For President—

L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan.

For Vice-President—

A. H. Seefelt, Kewaskum.
Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna.

For Secretary—

Prof. H. F. Wilson, Madison.

For Treasurer—

Wm. Sass, Fond du Lac.

The Executive Committee, as elected by the Board of Managers, exclusive of the President and Secretary, consisted of A. H. Seefeldt, Chas. Pritchard and A. L. Kleeber.

Mr. S. P. Elliott and Mr. Chas. Pritchard were appointed tellers.

A motion was made and seconded that rules be suspended and that the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Bishop as President. Motion carried.

In a ballot for Vice-President, 22 votes were cast 13 for Mr. Seefeldt, 8 for Mr. Jacobson and 1 for Mr. Felton.

In a ballot for Secretary, 23 votes were cast, 21 for Prof. Wilson, 1 for Mr. Jacobson, and one blank vote.

A motion was made and seconded that rules be suspended and that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Sass as Treasurer. Motion seconded and carried.

(To be continued in the June issue)

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Wisconsin Beekeeping Magazine published monthly at Madison, Wisconsin for April 1, 1929.

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

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

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

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

H. F. Wilson, Managing Editor
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of April 1929.

Monica Kersten, Notary Public.
My commission expires Sept. 1st, 1929.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

"Crawford County bees have just come out of one of the hardest winters in years—100 days of real confinement from zero to 38 below", writes Mr. C. E. Zilmer of Steuben. "The 36 inches of snow on the level helped outdoor wintering considerably and the loss is from 10 to 15 per cent. Bees are in just fair condition with a lot of weak swarms."

"Prospects for this season are the best I have ever seen, but we never know what kind of a crop we are going to get until we have it in the cans. The demands for honey have been very good and we are all cleaned up."

Mr. Zilmer adds, "Crawford County Beekeepers will have a spring melting on April 26, at Wauzeka."

Mrs. Handy of Richland Center says, "Bees wintered very well. The loss is small. Prospects are good for this year and very little honey remains unsold. The bees have collected considerable pollen for the soft maples are in bloom, (April 11). Extracted honey is retailing at 15c. a pound put up in 5 or 10 pound pails."

Mr. R. A. Schwarzkopf of Bowler, Shawano Co. reports, "The bees came out of winter quarters in good condition but light in stores. Because of the abnormally warm weather for this time of the year, bees had to be taken out of the cellar earlier than usual. A few had been taken out before the blizzard we had on March 31 and April 1. Today (April 11) another snow-storm is raging."

There is none of last year's honey left in this locality. The demand has been good and the price as far as the honey, sold locally in a retail way, is concerned was good."

"Prospects for a crop of honey are good at the present time. Clover

looks fine as the fields were well covered with snow all winter. We can still look for a good flow from the wild raspberry in some parts of this county, although it is beginning to die out, and will not last a great many more years anywhere in this locality."

"There are probably not so many colonies of bees in Shawano County now as there were five years ago, due to the low price of honey when many lost interest in their bees."

Mr. Wm. L. Procknow, of Reedsville, writes as follows, "As I look out of the window and see the snow (April 11), it does not look very much like spring. Most of the bees are out of the cellars and some beekeepers report only a loss of 5% while others have lost as high as 30%. Due to the lack of a late honey flow last summer the colonies did not have the usual amount of young bees in the hives. Beekeepers who fed early last fall and were able to overcome that condition have good strong colonies this spring. Many of the colonies came out of the cellars short of feed and unless they are fed soon, there will be a large loss from starvation. Beekeepers are patiently waiting for favorable weather to examine the colonies and give them the required attention."

"The prospects for a large crop of honey look very favorable at the present time. The clover in our locality is in a good condition and unless we have unfavorable weather it should yield nectar freely."

"Very little honey is in the hands of the producers. The beekeepers were able to move their crop last fall even though the quality was not of the very best. Honey should bring a reasonable price this year if beekeepers do not try to flood the market."

"My bees wintered better than I expected. They were not in the best of condition in the fall for the hives were lighter than usual, the

colonies were not very strong and stores of doubtful quality. In the cellar the temperature ran two to four degrees lower than usual and there was considerable moisture on walls and ceiling, yet the bees were unusually quiet and there were fewer dead bees on the cellar floor than has been the rule for several years past. Last years honey must not have been so bad for a winter feed after all. Mine was of very poor quality for table use, and I sold the most of it to bakers, using for my store and retail trade 1827 honey instead."

"I had a few cases of starvation in the cellar and some stocks were very light when set out. These were given feed as it seemed to be required; otherwise no care has been given, and I don't know much about present condition of colonies (April 12th). My early spring examination is limited to lifting the blankets and peeking down between the combs. There is too much risk of having queens balled and killed if the clusters are broken up and much excitement caused when no nectar is coming in, queens not laying much and all old bees in the hives. Later on, during dandelion and fruit bloom, a general examination is made and then is the time to count the colonies and get the actual wintering results. I believe, however, I am safe in reporting, at this time, at least average wintering results including outdoor colonies which are not yet unpacked."

"Crop prospects certainly look good in this locality for the season ahead. There is a fine stand of clover and it is getting an early start, with no winter killing at all this year. Dandelion plants are abundant and some bloom already appearing. Bees have had many good flight days and some pollen has been carried in."

"Honey sales were good during the cold part of the winter but slackened up rapidly when the sum-

mer-like weather came on in March. It seems that people can't quite get the idea that honey is a good food the whole year around, and not only for winter use."

"My letter is probably too long already, so sometime later, I might tell about losing many queens formerly every spring, and how I discovered the reason for it," writes Mr. G. M. Ranum of Mount Horeb.

Mr. George Jacobson of Kaukauna writes, "We certainly had an April fool snow storm with drifts five feet deep in part of my bee yard. The bees had had good flights before the storm and whatever hives were not covered with snow, I covered to keep the bees in until after it melted, when I then opened up the hives and thus, there were no bees lost on the snow."

"Bees in this locality wintered well and prospects look good at the present time for a big crop of honey this season. The bees have been carrying pollen in great shape (April 9). The weather has been very warm for this time of the season."

PRESERVES AND HONEY, INC.

This is the name of a food company organized within the last year for the purpose of handling preserves and honey. And this, again, is an extremely important development in the honey industry, and is one that should be of great benefit to the beekeeping industry of the United States. This company has bought out the honey bottling plant of the A. I. Root Company, the Chas. W. Weber Co., of Cincinnati, and two other companies, one in California and one in New York.

When this company reaches complete operation, it should be using in the neighborhood of 200 carloads of honey each year. They are already carrying on an extensive advertising campaign in New York City and Chicago. Wisconsin bee-

keepers who take the "Tribune" will find frequent ads advertising Airline Honey. They have adopted the trade mark of the A. I. Root Company for one of their plants and expect to use it extensively. While it is quite likely that most of the honey they use will be bought in car load shipments from the Dakotas and the west because of the lower price, Wisconsin beekeepers should be helped by better local markets and better wholesale markets in Chicago. Our carload-lot producers will undoubtedly be able to dispose of their product to this company, but may not be willing to do so because of the price competition which they are sure to meet in the western honey.

However, I believe that our beekeepers should give this company their individual support because the advertising campaign this company is carrying on will be of tremendous benefit to the honey industry in general. Wisconsin alone has sufficient market for the greater part of its honey, if we do not have to suffer competition from the outside. With decreased competition with western honey in our local markets, our problem should be made much easier.

The headquarters of this company are located in New York, but I am told that they will also have a bottling plant in St. Louis and one in California.

The American Honey Producers' League will meet in cooperation with the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association in Milwaukee in the latter part of January or the first part of February, 1930.

We will put on a honey exhibit which will be judged by a competent commission of judges and first, second and third place awards made. We hope that many of our Wisconsin beekeepers will save some of their best honey in the season of 1929 for this exhibit. Wisconsin produces large quantities of fancy

white honey, and we should have some fine exhibits.

BEEKEEPER'S MEETING

We have been notified that a beekeeper's meeting will be held at 10 A. M. Saturday, May 18th, at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

This meeting is being called by the officers and board of directors of the Minnesota State Honey Producers Association and the officers and board of directors of the Minnesota Honey Producers Exchange. These organizations have asked us to send word to members of our association, who may be interested in attending it.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss in general the marketing of honey, and especially to hear Mr. A. W. B. Kjosness, General Manager of the Mountain States Honey Producers Association, discuss co-operative marketing, and the work of that organization.

This meeting is to be a general one and not merely for the beekeepers of Minnesota.

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OUR
ADVERTISERS

Attention, Beekeepers

Get our prices before buying beekeepers' supplies.

A big saving in sections, hives, supers, frames, etc.

We are prepared to give you fair treatment and prompt service at all times.

Write for our 1929 catalog and price list.

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MARSHFIELD, WIS.

NOTICE!

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS

Wisconsin is home to me; having spent most of my early life there, on the farm. I want to build up a strong package and queen trade in my native state.

1,000 colonies, 2,000 mating nuclei, fifteen years experience. Pure Italian stock, bred for business. Quality and service equal to the best. Freedom from disease and safe arrival guaranteed.

2 lb. pkg., select untested queens, each.....\$2.90

3 lb. pkg., select untested queens, each..... 3.75

Queens \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per doz. \$75.00 per 100

JENSEN'S APIARIES
Crawford, Miss.

Package Bees and Queens

Popular Prices, Shipped Promptly, All Workers, No Drones. Investigate Now

Geo. L. Lott

J. W. Newton

Louisiana Southern Bee Farm

Baton Rouge, La.

Classified Advertisements

WRITE—for prices on packages, bees and queens. Jasper Knight, Hayneville, Ala.

"Gray Caucasians"—Leaders in quantity honey production per colony. Our prices on Imported stock for April and May delivery are: queens untested, one, \$1.50; six, \$8.00; twelve, \$15.00. Pkg. bees with young queens F. O. B. Bolling, Ala., 2 lb. 1 to 9, \$4.25 each; 10 or over, \$4.00 each. 3 lb., 1 to 9, \$5.25 each; 10 or over, \$5.00 each. Health certificate. Safe delivery guaranteed. Bolling Bee Co., Bolling, Ala.

FOR SALE—Used sixty pound tins, two in a case, in first class condition, priced low to move quick, in lots to suit. The Schultz Honey Co., Ripon, Wis.

HONEY FOR SALE—Comb and extracted in any quantity; packed any size. C. W. Aeppler, Oconomowoc, Wis., Box 145.

"Bright 3 band Italian queens",—guaranteed purely mated, \$1.00. Why buy hybrides? Ask for list. E. E. Mott & Son, Glenwood, Mich.

ITALIAN QUEENS

Three-banded, only

Health Certificate with each, Guaranteed to give 100% satisfaction, or your money back.

1 untested.....	\$1.00
6.....	5.00
12.....	9.00

URIAH APIARIES

Box K

Uriah, Ala.

Bright Three-Banded Italian Queens

Package Bees—2½ lb. package with untested queen, \$3.50; 10 or more, \$3.40 each; 3½ lb. \$1.00 each more. Queens—\$1.00 each, or 6—\$5.50; 12—\$10.00; 50—\$37.50; 100—\$70.00.

These are our comb honey specials. Health certificate. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

TAYLOR APIARIES

LUVERNE, ALA.

BRIGHT ITALIAN BEES and QUEENS

You should order from
Stevenson's Apiaries
Westwego, La.

because you will get select young queens raised in our own yards, a half pound overweight, and packages shipped when ordered in light cages that fit in standard hives.

Queens are caught, cages filled and shipped same day from New Orleans direct. (24 hours from Chicago).

Satisfied customers from 33 states praise gentleness, prolificness, and honey producing qualities.

Write for price list and testimonials.

M. Stevenson, Prop.

YOU CAN—

Depend on getting a SQUARE DEAL, if you place your order for—

B & F PACKAGE BEES
at 'Honey Level' Prices

We are the largest shippers of Package Bees in East Texas. We have over 1,000 colonies to draw from, and have ample finances to back up our contracts.

We ship you Spring reared SELECT ITALIAN QUEENS, guaranteed to be purely mated, and we give you liberal overweight of BABY BEES, guaranteeing them to reach you in first class condition. We will replace promptly—without quibbling—any losses occurring in transit.

We will make an honest endeavor to apply the principle of the "Golden Rule" in all our dealings with you.

WE HAVE QUALITY AND
QUANTITY

Let us quote you

Bulay and Franklin

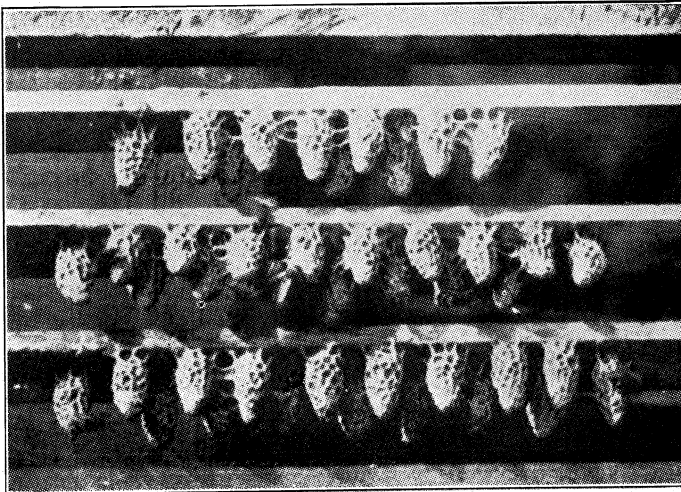
Shepherd, Texas

P. O. Box 909

NORTHERN-BRED QUEENS at SOUTHERN PRICES

1 Untested Queen 80c, 6 for \$4.00

LINEBRED



ITALIANS

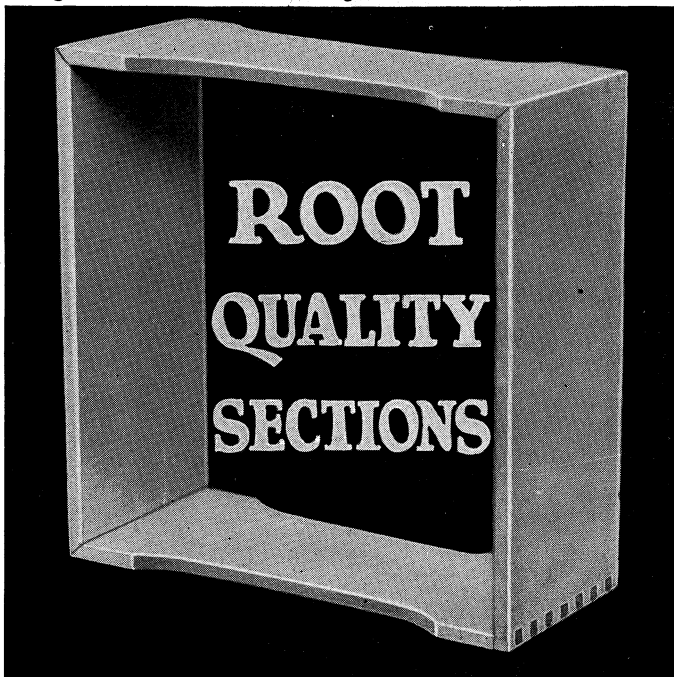
Experimental work during season of 1928 taught me that I could sell queens at prices which will appeal to all. Nor will the excellence of the queens be less; in fact, one change of method has improved the quality of my queens. Jes Dalton says that the workers of a breeding queen I sent him in 1927 have the longest tongues he has ever measured.

ALLEN LATHAM

NORWICHTOWN, CONN.

No better queens can be reared than I shall send out in 1929—ORDER EARLY

SOLD BY THE MILLION



WHY—

LOW COST PER SECTION

PRACTICALLY NO BREAKAGE

WHITE CLEAR LUMBER

BEST MARKETING HELP TO SELLING

ASK THE BEEKEEPER WHO BUYS

A. I. ROOT CO. of Chicago

224-226 W. Huron St.

Chicago, Ill.

A. I. ROOT CO. of St. Paul

290 E. Sixth St.

St. Paul, Minn.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

JUNE, 1929

No. 6

BULLETIN BOARD

Wisconsin beekeepers' conference or chautauqua, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, August 14, 15 and 16, at the special invitation of the LaCrosse Chamber of Commerce.

Buy your labels, pails and glass containers through the Association. Make your Association a cooperative one.

Annual Convention—December 5 and 6, Milwaukee.

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An Apology.

Serving You—

is our business. We have a lot of satisfied customers, so don't overlook the fact that we can supply your needs, promptly and satisfactorily in anything in:

SECTIONS, Hives, Supers, Frames, Foundation, etc.

Write for our catalogue to-day

IT'S FREE!

August Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wisconsin

Special Sale

The following foundation, in good, usable condition, no longer listed in the Lewis Beeware catalog, is offered f. o. b. our warehouse at Watertown, Wisconsin, subject to stock.

Terms are cash with the order

	Per lb.
Light Brood—4½"	55
Light Brood—5"	55
Light Brood—10"	55
Wired Light Brood—4 ⁹ / ₁₆ "	58
Wired Medium Brood—4 ⁹ / ₁₆ "	.60
Wired Medium Brood—5¼"	.60
Wired Medium Brood—10¼"	.60

G. B. Lewis Co.

Watertown, Wisconsin

Gus Dittmer Company Specialties

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

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

GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

JUNE, 1929

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Charles Pritchard.....	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

SUMMER CHAUTAUQUA

Arrangements are being made to hold a summer chautauqua somewhere in the western part of the State on the Mississippi River. We hope that satisfactory arrangements can be made to hold this chautauqua at La Crosse the third week in August. Definite dates and arrangements will be decided upon by the time of the next issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

We hope that our beekeepers will all plan to be there.

CORN SUGAR BILL

We hope that every member of the State Association has written to his representative in Congress, protesting against the passing of any legislation that would favor the labelling of corn sugar under the title of plain sugar. We are informed that this bill is not likely to be considered in this session of Congress, but it will undoubtedly be carried over until the next session, and we must be on the lookout to prevent this bill being pushed

through Congress at a time when our Representatives are busy with other important matters.

If you have not already done so, please write to your Senator or Representative and ask him to oppose not only by vote, but by active opposition, the passage of Bill H. R. 2154.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF THE APIS

CLUB BERLIN, 1929

In accordance with often expressed wishes the German capital has been chosen for the International Meeting of the Apis Club, 1929. The Meeting will take place from August 9th to August 12th, 1929. The time of the Meeting has been thus fixed that the preceding meeting of German speaking bee-keepers in the first days of August at Graz can be visited, and, furthermore, after the Berlin Meeting of the Apis Club the Slavic Apiculture Congress (beginning August 15, at Posen), too.

The Congress in Switzerland last year has evidenced that the Apis

Club—to which practical and scientific men of nearly all nations belong—possesses great significance for the co-operation of all persons interested in the concerns of apiarian knowledge. During the meeting at Berlin a number of valuable lectures will be held, and opportunity will be proffered of making the acquaintance of many eminent apiarists. The position of the Congress Town lets us hope to be able to get into touch with representatives of the northern countries as well as with those of Russia of late so active in apiarian questions.

Every friend of apiculture is heartily invited! We will endeavour to reduce the costs of the stay in Berlin. Further details, and the program of the Meeting will be published at a later date in this journal.

Professor Dr. L. Armbruster,

President of the Apis Club.

Berlin-Dahlem, Lentzeallee 86,
Institute for Apiculture.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

MRS. C. A. WOOD, CHAIRMAN

To the Secretaries of the local beekeepers associations:—

Instead of sending out a circular letter to each one of you personally this year we are going to save time and money by putting this open letter in "Wisconsin Beekeeping" because all of you and many (I wish I could say all) of your members receive this magazine.

In the March issue Mr. Marvin told you the different projects we intended to concentrate on this year. The one I want to call your attention to and the one you will be particularly interested in is the demonstration of the use of honey in cooking.

Our plan for the demonstration is as follows: Any county association desiring one or more demonstrations within the county may have same by paying the expenses of the demonstrator to the place where

the demonstration is to be given, board and room while in the county, and the necessary supplies for the demonstration. This department will furnish the demonstrator who will give her services free.

This may seem like a pretty big bill to assume but if several adjoining counties will co-operate and have their demonstrations consecutively that will decrease the cost of transportation to a minimum; the board and room item can be taken care of by securing the demonstrator's entertainment in the home of one of the members or in the home of a friend of some member; the stores in the larger places are always willing to furnish anything they carry in stock so that takes care of the supplies with the exception of some baked goods which can be prepared by a few of the wives of the beekeepers or some of the lady beekeepers.

The demonstrator will inform you in advance what she wishes in that line and will send recipes if necessary.

All indications are for a good honey crop this coming season so let us get prepared to create a demand for it. Plan for a demonstration; make your arrangements with this department, and then advertise and create as much interest in it as possible. You will find the merchants more than willing to co-operate. Plan a demonstration for your county fair.

No demonstrations will be given on any other conditions unless the demonstrator makes other arrangements herself.

We have 30 members in this department this year and we will add some more if we can find some more interested and enthusiastic persons in this work. If there is a member of your association or a member of the family of one of your members who you think would help on this committee send his or her name to Mr. L. T. Bishop, our president,

and he will be glad to appoint him or her.

Following is a list of the members of this committee. Look up the one nearest to you; ask her or him to tell about the work of this committee at your summer meeting or picnic or to give a small demonstration; allow him or her to have a honey candy sale for that is the way we expect to meet the expenses of this department this year; then go prepared to buy generously of honey candy.

Yours in the interest of honey,
The Educational Committee.

MEMBERS OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

1. Mrs. C. A. Wood, chairman
South Wayne
2. Mrs. M. Hanneman
Cecil
3. Mrs. R. A. Schwarzkopf
Bowler
4. Mrs. F. E. Matzke
Juda
5. Mrs. Elsie Allen
Martintown
6. Mrs. A. J. Schultz
Ripon
7. Mrs. John Kneser
Hales Corners
8. Mrs. Lee Shultis
Reedsburg
9. Mrs. B. C. Handy
Richland Center
10. Mrs. Charles Pritchard
Whitewater
(After June 1st, Wisconsin Rapids)
11. Mrs. V. G. Howard
Milwaukee
12. Mrs. Theo. Bronson
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13. Mrs. F. Christiansen
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14. Mrs. August Walkow
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17. Mrs. Sue Kennedy
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18. Miss Clara G. Jones
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19. Miss Helen Keyes
Plymouth
20. Miss Anna Taylor
R. 8, Lancaster
21. Miss Ida Dehnel
R. 2, Wausau
22. Miss Nellie Kuester
32 E. 11th St., Clintonville
23. Miss Ida C. Price
Prescott
24. Miss Jane Murray
Calamine
25. Miss Allen
Portage
26. Mr. George E. Marvin
1532 University Ave., Madison
27. Mr. John Kneser
Hales Corners
28. Mr. George Jacobson
Kaukauna
29. Mr. S. P. Elliott
Menominee
30. Mr. H. A. Schaefer
Osseo

Mr. Gwin reports that he and Mr. Adams have had some very excellent county meetings this spring. Several local organizations have re-organized and new officers have been elected. Reports from the following counties have been received—

WOOD COUNTY

- W. B. Clements, *President*,
Vesper, Wisconsin
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AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

We are very pleased to include in this issue some news notes from the American Honey Institute. The Institute is doing wonderful work in behalf of the honey industry, and Dr. Barnard and Miss Fischer are placing honey before the various industries in a way that it would be impossible for the beekeepers to do.

Among the news notes sent out by the Institute in May, the following are included—

NEW PRODUCTS FOR OLD USES

Jelly roll is a popular cake. It is made by spreading thin sponge cake with jelly and then rolling the slab into a cylinder which can be served by slicing the roll into half inch sections.

Bakers have had trouble with their jelly rolls, sometimes because the jelly soaked into the cake, sometimes because the pure food authorities objected to the use of imitation color, which dyed apple jelly to a currant jelly appearance.

From now on bakers will have a new jelly, pure flavory appetite appealing in the honey pectin product which E. W. Stewart & Company of Chicago, Illinois, are offering their baker customers.

This company is carrying full page advertisements in the bakers journals describing Honey Jelly in words which should build a receptive market for honey at the bakeshop. Honey Jelly combines the natural fine flavor of honey with Stewart's fruit pectin. The result is Honey Jelly which keeps its rich flavor and consistency under all conditions—never before possible in using strained honey. Now with Honey Jelly many mouth-watering baking creations may be produced—Honey Jelly Rolls Bismarcks, filled with honey Jelly, cake filling, tart filling, coffee cake topping, etc.

Samples of honey jelly are sent to inquiring bakers and full instruction given for its making.

American Honey Institute has cooperated with the company in developing formulas and will gladly recommend honey jelly roll as an important new item for the retail bakery trade.

HONEY RESEARCH

The Congress which adjourned March 4th provided funds for beginning research on honey problems which have heretofore been untouched because lack of funds.

\$7500 has been appropriated for the Bureau of Chemistry to be used exclusively in the study of some of the pressing problems of the beekeeper and honey jobber.

After several conferences participated in by the staff of the Bureau of Chemistry, Professor James I. Hambleton of the Bee Culture Laboratories and Dr. H. E. Barnard, president of American Honey Institute, the following projects were outlined for study under the terms of the special appropriation:

1. A study of the acids in honey.
2. The determination of the diastase content of honey.
3. The utilization of undesirable honeys.

As a supplemental study of the second project. Some attention will

be given to invertase a constituent of honey of considerable importance though but little is known of its occurrence in honey.

In studying the utilization of undesirable honeys it is hoped that beekeepers who have on hand quantities of honey which is unsaleable because of strong flavors or other reasons which because of the nature of the honey crop are not readily controlled will supply the Bureau of Chemistry with adequate samples of such goods.

Professor James I. Hambleton in charge of the Bee Culture Laboratories of the Department of Agriculture will cooperate with the Bureau of Chemistry in collecting honeys of known floral source.

American Honey Institute is in constant touch with the work at Washington and welcomes any suggestion for present and future honey studies which will be helpful to the industry.

AN INSTITUTE SERVICE

It is an easy matter to sell bread to a starving man, but when the national stomach is comfortably filled, only experts can crowd more food into it.

Honey is a concentrated food, usually classed along with sugar and starches as a carbohydrate. For years there has been a fear of obesity or over-plumpness, especially among women.

At the present time this dread is diminished, but this generation and the next will continue to follow the suggestions of the food faddists, that the way to reduce weight is to refrain from eating sugars and starches. Honey consumption has to suffer along with all other energy foods, and the only way to impress upon lovers of sweet the fact that the sugar gathered by bees from flowering fields and blossoming orchards, should be used to satisfy the craving for sweets, is to organize the knowledge we have on the value of

honey in the diet and then to carry that knowledge to the consuming public.

Miss Fischer has recently spent some time in the east training a group of demonstrators so that when they tell the story of honey to the customers to whom they talk in the fancy and grocery stores where they are demonstrating, they will build good will and establish an appetite demand for honey which will far outweigh the dread of over-plumpness.

American Honey Institute believes that trained demonstrators, who not only know the value of honey in nutrition but who are able to show how it can be used in new and interesting dishes, will be of great assistance in placing honey back on the American table. It is our desire to be of service to all dealers in honey in the development of well-equipped and well-trained demonstrators.

HONEY IN WESSON OIL DRESSING

Wesson Oil Ad covered the full back page of the Ladies Home Journal for April, page 109 in Good Housekeeping and was beautifully colored. In the third paragraph was, "a little honey, for a touch of sweetness." Honey as an ingredient in salad dressings makes them better and we are glad to see that allied food companies are manifesting this fact by including honey in their advertising as the Institute is suggesting.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

"Winter shows us Matter in its dead form, like primary rocks, like granite and basalt—clear, but cold and frozen crystal. Summer shows us Matter changing into life, sap rising from the earth through a million tubes, the alchemic power

of life entering the solid oak; and see it bursts forth in countless leaves." —Richard Jeffries.

Mr. H. H. Moe of Monroe reports "the weather has been cold and backward so far, (May 8th). This has been hard on the bees as they are light in stores. My bees wintered well with less loss than I expected.

"Most of the beekeepers are sold out of honey as are also the general grocery stores except those that deal with jobbers. For two or three years more or less honey was carried over and now this is all cleaned up.

"The Green County Bee Association is not bankrupt and the members are very much alive—no one in jail—but busy getting ready for the honey harvest. The clover looks very promising, and the cold weather is bound to end soon.

"I have been buying honey from fellow beekeepers to supply my trade and have turned over customers to competitors".

Mr. Andrew Stevens of Stockbridge writes the following, "the weather has been very unfavorable here for the bees to build up. In fact, there are less bees and brood in the hives today (May 8th) than there were on April 8th.

"We have not had one good bee day since April 5th. Too much cold cloudy weather. My bees came through the winter fairly good, but have spring dwindled until they are in the poorest condition they have been in at this time since 1893.

"The clover is in excellent condition. Looks like it would rain porridge with the bee men's dishes bottom side up around here. Honey is practically all out of the beekeeper's hands."

Miss Mathilde Candler of Cassville says, "Clover looks fine and seems to be growing everywhere but bees generally are not up to normal. Considerable feeding will have to be done.

"Winter loss has been heavy. Some report loss of nearly half of their bees. My own loss is about 25%.

"Honey is all sold out, no surplus on hand anywhere. One notable thing the last two seasons was the call for dark honey on our local market."

"The bees didn't winter so very good on account of the poor honey and short stores," states Charlie Pritchard of Wisconsin Rapids. He adds, "the cold backward spring with heavy rain fall has delayed broodrearing somewhat, and continued frosts will injure the raspberry bloom.

"Very little honey is in the hands of the beekeepers. The 1928 crop of comb honey sold very readily as it was short. Prospects for clover this season have been better due to the great amount of moisture."

Mr. O. B. Dalton sends in the following report for Rusk County. "The weather has been cold and dry for the last two weeks, poor conditions for bees and it has been too cold for them to fly much of the time.

"Colonies with plenty of stores are holding their own, but not going ahead as they should. The honey is mostly sold out and much will depend upon the weather for the next two or three weeks as to our crop for this season.

"Clover wintered well, but has not put forth the growth it should up to this time. Dandelions are just starting to bloom (May 10), and if we should get the right kind of weather, the bees might surprise us yet."

Mr. Edward Hassinger, Jr. of Greenville reports, "Weather conditions have not been favorable for brood rearing so that colonies have not advanced in strength very rapidly. Those colonies that had a large supply of honey in their hives have less brood now than they had two weeks ago.

"Many days have been cold when the sun was behind a cloud and warm enough when it was not to get the bees to leave their hives. We would all be very much surprised if we actually knew how many bees left their hives on such days and how few of them returned. One could notice this loss easily in just a few days of such weather this spring with package bees in which no young bees were emerging and the queen had laid eggs beyond the area that the bees were able to cover a few days later.

"Honey is still moving locally and the old honey will just about be all used up before the new comes. Clover is in great shape and prospects from that source look good with the co-operation of the weather man."

Mr. C. W. Giauque of Stanley writes as follows, "the weather has been cold and windy up until the 12th and for the two days the bees have worked hard on maple, willow, and dandelion.

"Those colonies that have a good supply of honey in their hives are in fair condition. May honey is about all gone as is also that of beekeepers around here. Prospects for a crop this season look good. Clovers are in fine shape.

Our Association, 'The Chippewa Valley Beekeepers,' has come to life again and reorganized the 8th of May. I believe they will do better than ever before."

"This has been a normal winter here in Ashland County with plenty of snow which stayed with us until March," states Mr. Claude Moll. He adds, "the clover is about normal although it heaved quite badly in some sections. Honey is all sold out in this county. We have been buying from outside to supply our customers.

"We winter out of doors and will not unpack for a week or so yet (May 14th) or until the dandelion

honey starts to come in the latter part of May.

"The bees seem to have wintered quite well. We do not worry about starvation in the spring because we winter in two 10 frame bodies and feed heavily in October. We certainly had to feed heavy last fall as there was a very light crop of honey last year in this section of the state."

AN APOLOGY TO THE A. I. ROOT CO.

We wish to call attention to the fact that the A. I. Root Company ad for April was incomplete and that the reading matter should have been the same as of the Root ad of the March issue of "Gleanings in Bee Culture". At that time, we were changing printers, and through no fault of theirs, the wrong copy was used. As a result, the ad in was inadequately written up, and we take this opportunity to make the correction.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ANNUAL FALL REQUEENING

One of the old bee masters has truly said, "The queen is the soul of the colony." Without a good queen, it is impossible for a colony of bees to store the maximum crop of surplus honey.

There are at least five good reasons for annual fall requeening.

1. *To have populous colonies of bees for the honey flow.* In apiary management, the beekeeper must look ahead almost a year in order to have very populous colonies of bees ready when the major honey flow opens. Beginning early in the fall, requeening is one of the most important factors in fall apiary management. It is true that some two-year old queens do good work. It is generally conceded, however, by up-to-date honey producers that young prolific queens do better work than older

queens, and especially in the production of extracted honey, where queens are forced to lay more eggs than they do in the production of comb honey.

Early fall requeening helps to insure strong colonies to go into winter quarters and this in turn helps to guarantee successful wintering of bees. It is the vigorous populous colonies that are likely to survive a severe winter. During the fall months, the queens have a chance to prove their ability in egg laying, then, after a rest during the winter months, they begin in earnest to produce populous colonies of bees, ready for the major honey flow.

In modern day honey production, it is not uncommon to find very populous colonies with brood in from 12 to 18 combs in double story hives, prior to the major honey flow. This means that the laying ability of queens is taxed to the utmost capacity.

2. *To reduce swarming.* It is a conceded fact that colonies headed with old queens swarm more readily than colonies headed with young queens. Inasmuch as the swarming problem is a paramount issue in apiary management, anything that is done to reduce swarming, should, by all means, be included in good apiary management.

3. *To avoid unnecessary rearing of drones.* All experienced beekeepers know that old queens are more prone to lay unfertile eggs than young vigorous queens. Drones in a colony are useless consumers. Furthermore, in the production of useless drones, a greater portion of the combs are devoted to drone cells and this quite often means an altering of the base of the combs in order to accommodate the drone cells. In intelligent apiary management, drones and combs containing patches of drone cells should be re-

Attention, Beekeepers

Get our prices before buying beekeepers' supplies.

A big saving in sections, hives, supers, frames, etc.

We are prepared to give you fair treatment and prompt service at all times.

Write for our 1929 catalog and price list.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.
MARSHFIELD, WIS.

Package Bees and Queens

Popular Prices, Shipped Promptly, All Workers, No Drones. Investigate Now

Geo. L. Lott

J. W. Newton

Louisiana Southern Bee Farm

Baton Rouge, La.

Classified Advertisements

CAUCASIAN QUEENS—Over 5 times as many Caucasian queens being used now, as was used 5 years ago, and the demand increasing each year. Our breeding stock cannot be excelled, prices for immediate delivery are, untested one to five queens \$1.50 each; six queens \$8.00; 12 queens \$15.00; 13 to 24, \$1.15 each; 25 to 49, \$1.00 each; 50 and over 90c each. Tested \$3.00 each; select tested \$4.50 each. Air mail service free.

Bolling Bee Co., Bolling, Ala.

Bright Three Banded Italian Queens. The kind that pleases every one. One 70c; 12—65c each; 50—60c each; 100—55c each. Health certificate. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. **Taylor Apiaries, Luverne, Ala.**

duced to the very minimum. Annual requeening will help very materially in accomplishing this.

(Courtesy of The A. I. Root Co.)

(To be concluded in July issue.)

BRIGHT ITALIAN BEES and QUEENS

Queens Golden Queens

The kind you'll be glad you bought. They are properly raised; their progeny are good honey producers; they winter well; and are so gentle that to handle and observe them makes work a pleasure.

Select untested queens 1, \$1.00; 2 to 9, 80c; 10 and over 70c.

Package bees can be shipped upon receipt of order. Price List and testimonials furnished.

Stevenson's Apiaries
Westwego, La.

FOR SALE

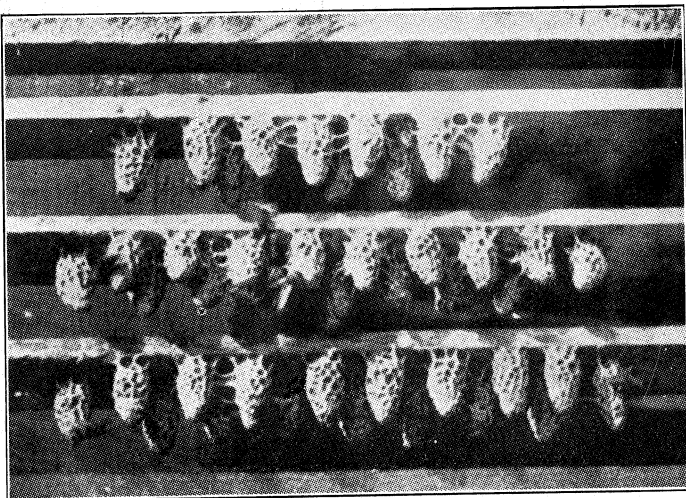
1—2 frame reversible Root extractor as good as new, 1—40 gal. honey storage tank, 1 steam uncapping knife and boiler, honey strainer, and a Bee smoker, 50 extracting supers some never used with drawn foundation, 9 frames in every super. The supers are standard 10 frame supers. 25 hive stands, 25 reversible bottom boards, 25 metal top covers, 25 queen excluders, 30 inner covers, 30 bee escapes and several supers with frames new without foundation in them. 2—10 lbs. boxes of foundation wire imbedded, all in good condition and nearly new. Will sell reasonable.

WM. GRIFFITHS
R. 1, Mineral Point, Wis.

NORTHERN-BRED QUEENS at SOUTHERN PRICES

1 Untested Queen 80c, 6 for \$4.00

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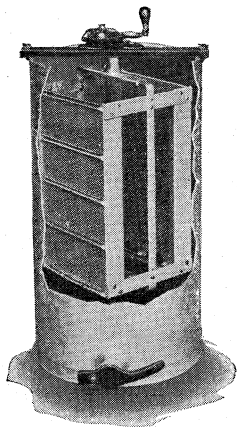
Experimental work during season of 1928 taught me that I could sell queens at prices which will appeal to all. Nor will the excellence of the queens be less; in fact, one change of method has improved the quality of my queens. Jes Dalton says that the workers of a breeding queen I sent him in 1927 have the longest tongues he has ever measured.

ALLEN LATHAM

NORWICHTOWN, CONN.

No better queens can be reared than I shall send out in 1929—ORDER EARLY

The Very Best in Any Case



New Novice Two-frame extractor sells for \$13.95

NEW NOVICE EXTRACTOR

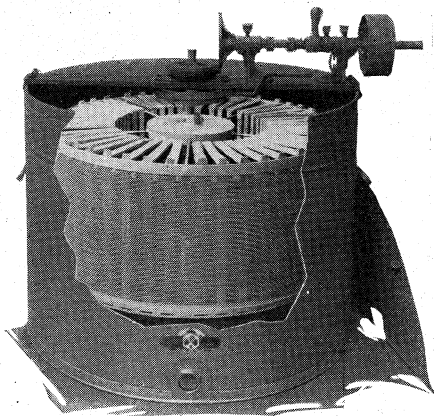
It will extract all the available honey from two combs in two minutes. Lightest, strongest extractor ever made. Will last a lifetime. No other extractor so good for the small bee-keeper

\$13.95

THE SIMPLICITY EXTRACTOR

The best of all power extractors. It is the least expensive in first cost, in cost of upkeep and in cost of labor, considering the great capacity and the thoroughness with which the combs are emptied.

\$148.00



45-frame Simplicity Extractor. Patent applied for

We manufacture a full line of Extractors---all sizes

A. I. ROOT CO. of Chicago
224-226 W. Huron St.
Chicago, Ill.

A. I. ROOT CO. of St. Paul
290 E. Sixth St.
St. Paul, Minn.

WHEN YOU WANT HONEY CONTAINERS—WRITE US

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

JULY, 1929

No. 7

BULLETIN BOARD

WE HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL AT THE CHAUTAUQUA
—August 14 - 16, LaCrosse, Wis.

Send your Orders in early for Plain and Lithographed
Pails and 60 Pound Cans.

Don't neglect to send in your membership fee when it is due.

We would appreciate receiving the following information
so that we may include it in a report to the Price Com-
mittee at its meeting—What sort of a honey flow are you
getting? How is the demand for honey in your section of
the State? What price did you get for your honey during
the past season? This information should be a help to our
Price Committee in recommending prices for the present
season's honey crop.

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International Apis Club Meeting, Berlin, Germany,
August 9 - 12, 1929

The Importance of Annual Fall Requeening (Courtesy A.
I. Root Co.,) *(Continued from June Issue)*

American Honey Institute News Notes for July

Buy Lotz Sections

BECAUSE:

They are manufactured of the best material obtainable for the purpose—second growth basswood.

They measure full in all dimensions, have a glossy polish, and fold square without breaking.

They increase the attractiveness of your comb honey.

The quality is equal to that of the best, while the prices are lower.

The millions that are sold every year prove that they are preferred.

Write for free samples and a copy of our catalog

August Lotz Co.
Boyd, Wisconsin

Special Sale

The following foundation, in good, usable condition, no longer listed in the Lewis Beeware catalog, is offered f. o. b. our warehouse at Watertown, Wisconsin, subject to stock.

Terms are cash with the order

	Per lb.
Light Brood—4½"	55
Light Brood—5"	55
Light Brood—10"	55
Wired Light Brood—4 ⁹ / ₁₆ "	58
Wired Medium Brood—4 ⁹ / ₁₆ "	.60
Wired Medium Brood—5¼"	.60
Wired Medium Brood—10¼"	.60

G. B. Lewis Co.
Watertown, Wisconsin

Gus Dittmer Company Specialties

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

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

GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

JULY, 1929

No. 7

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
H. F. WILSON, Editor
Published the First of Each Month

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"Wisconsin Beekeeping"

Please make remittance payable to Secretary

VACATION TIME

*Wisconsin Beekeepers' Chautauqua,
August 14 to 16*

Plans are in the making for one of the finest Chautauquas that we have ever had. August 14 to 16 are the dates, and our meetings will be held in the pavilion at Myric Park, La Crosse.

Arrangements for camping have been made in the fair ground across from the park, and meals will be served at the lunch counter in the fair grounds. Those who do not care to camp will find excellent hotel service in La Crosse.

For those who have never been to La Crosse, let me say that it offers many beauty spots, as well as some splendid fishing. La Crosse has three parks, one of which contains a fine sand bathing beach on an island in the Mississippi River.

We are going to have a fine program, and we have already received word from several of our beekeepers that they will be there. Send in your reservation early so that we can have some idea of how large a crowd we will need to prepare for. The

La Crosse Association of Commerce is giving us splendid cooperation, and they are making plans for your entertainment.

The completed program will be published in the August issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping". In the meantime, we can report that we are going to have something new in beekeeping to present, and a number of outside speakers will be present. The Minnesota beekeepers are planning to be present in large numbers, and we hope that we will have a good crowd from Wisconsin so that they will not outnumber us.

Here is an opportunity for a real vacation. You do not need to limit your time to the period of the Chautauqua, for, if you desire, you can come a week early and stay a week late. If you don't come and have a good time, you will be sorry the rest of your life!

LOWER PRICES FOR TIN CONTAINERS

We are sure that the members of our Association will welcome the news that we have been granted a

lower contract price for pails and 60 pound cans. And we are able to pass on this reduction to the members of our Association. We are sorry that we cannot report a reduction on the lithographed pails.

Our new quotations for 1929 are as follows—

PLAIN PAILS

5-pound Size	10-pound Size
50 at...\$ 3.15	50 at...\$ 4.75
100 at... 6.10	100 at... 8.75
200 at... 12.00	200 at... 17.25
300 at... 17.90	300 at... 25.50
400 at... 23.50	400 at... 33.50
500 at... 28.00	500 at... 41.50

PRICES LITHOGRAPHED PAILS

5-pound Size	10-pound Size
100 at...\$11.50	100 at...\$16.00

PRICES (60-POUND CANS)

96c. per case—two cans to the case.
When 50 or more cases are ordered—

93c. per case.

When 100 or more cases are ordered—
90c. per case.

DANE COUNTY BEEKEEPERS' PICNIC

BY JAMES GWIN

The Dane County Beekeepers' Association held their first annual picnic on the top of Blue Mounds, one of Wisconsin's scenic spots, on Sunday, June 9. The prime object of this gathering was to do honor to Wisconsin's oldest beekeeper, E. M. Johnson of Blue Mounds, Wisconsin.

One hundred or more beekeepers and friends met at this ideal spot on an ideal day.

Mr. Bingham, a lifelong friend of Mr. Johnson's was wisely chosen as chairman of the meeting. Mrs. C. A. Wood, chairman of the educational committee of the State Beekeepers' Association, C. D. Adams of the Department of Agriculture and Mr. J. D. Millar, assemblyman from Dunn County, gave short talks that were well received. Anton Ruste, president of the Dane County Association presented an enlarged picture of Mr. Johnson to the Dr.

Miller Memorial Library. Professor H. F. Wilson, custodian of the library, gave an address of acceptance. These addresses were very fitting for the occasion. A fitting letter from N. E. France was read which brought forth a hearty hand clap response.

Mr. Johnson was born June 22, 1844 in Lake County, Ohio, which is about thirty miles from Cleveland. He came to Wisconsin on May 30, 1891, and settled in the quaint little village of Blue Mounds where he has since made his home. At the age of eleven years he captured his first colony of bees and has been a beekeeper ever since. Fifteen years after coming to Wisconsin he shook his bees on empty combs and moved them to Michigan, where he thought bee pasturing would be better, leaving the parent colonies to build up at home. In the course of a few years his Michigan holdings numbered over four hundred colonies while the home yard numbered one hundred and sixty. Later he disposed of his Michigan projects and has since devoted his time to his home yards.

Mr. Johnson, despite his 85 years, is well and hearty. His mind is very clear and he possesses a memory that is remarkable. With his bees and garden he still supports his family which consists of his wife and daughter. He lives in his simple little home which is surrounded by trees and masses of flowers. Being a naturalist he is on the best of terms with the birds and squirrels that chirp and chatter as he works in his garden. One visit with this remarkable beekeeper at his ever interesting home is worth going miles. When one leaves such a home he is sure to carry away a feeling that not only is life worth living but it is worth living well. Mr. Johnson is truly one of America's beekeeping trail blazers. It is from such characters as this that we should obtain our ideals.

Each and every person present enjoyed the outing and have all promised to attend the next Dane County Beekeepers' picnic. We all hope that at that time Mr. Johnson will again honor us with his presence.

THE CORN SUGAR BILL

The Corn Sugar Bill, twice defeated in the two previous sessions of Congress, has been reintroduced as H. R. 2154 and S. 685. These bills, identical in wording, are worse than their predecessors. They would cripple our National Pure Food Law by making it possible to adulterate *all prepared and manufactured foods*, including syrups, jams, jellies, canned goods and honey with corn sugar and glucose or corn syrup. They are sponsored by the same interests that sought to prevent the passage of the National Pure Food Law of 1906 and which have attempted ever since to weaken it in one way or another. The latest attempts are to legalize mixing corn sugar in prepared or manufactured foods without a declaration. In other words, the proponents of the measure are seeking to hide its identity in other foods by making it unnecessary to declare its presence when put into any manufactured or prepared foods. Corn sugar looks like granulated sugar, but is only half as sweet.

The bills likewise have an innocent appearing "sleeper." Experts in chemistry supported by the dictionaries declare that "dextrose from corn" could include glucose, a product that had a notorious reputation as an adulterant before the passage of our National Pure Food Law, but which under the law as it stands can not be used in other labeled food without a declaration of its presence. If these bills pass, the very foundation of our Pure Food Law will be broken down.

Corn sugar and corn syrup or glucose are perfectly wholesome and

good foods, but they should not be allowed a privilege not accorded to any other sugar; viz: to be put into other labeled food without a declaration of their presence when an absence of such declaration would deceive the consumer.

In a word the passage of these bills would open the way to wholesale fraud and deception on the housewife who has a right to know how her food is sweetened. The honey business of the country was nearly ruined before the passage of our pure food laws by the wholesale adulteration of honey with glucose.

The proponents of the measure will probably say that their bill does not include glucose. Then let them make good their statement by adding an amendment that will exclude glucose or corn syrup from the operation of their bill.

They have said and will say again that honey can not be adulterated with corn sugar on account of the tendency of corn sugar to crystallize. Our tests show conclusively that it can be so adulterated in both the liquid and granulated form without materially changing its general appearance. There is plenty of high authority to prove this. In the same way maple syrup, maple sugar or any other pure sugar or syrup could be adulterated with corn sugar if these bills should become law.

Even granulated sugar, cane or beet, under this bill, could be mixed with corn sugar and sold as sugar. The housewife would be none the wiser until she tries the mixture in her cooking and canning.

The claim has been made and will be made that this is a farm relief measure. The former Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Jardine, declared that less than 1% of the nation's corn would be used in the manufacture of corn sugar, even if the maximum amount of ordinary sugar were replaced by corn sugar. When we consider that nearly half a billion

dollars' worth of the farmer's crops are absorbed by the canning industry of the country, it will be seen that this paltry 1% would be many times offset by crippling the canning industry by unfair competition which this bill would make possible. Were it not for the canning business the farmer would be much worse off than he is; for it is this industry that absorbs large amounts of his surplus, a large part of which would otherwise go to waste.

Yours for pure foods and the retention of our National Pure Food Law.

E. R. Root, President,
THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,
Medina, Ohio

TIRE COVERS FOR ADVERTISING

We have been in correspondence with the G. H. Robinson Company of Chicago, and if our beekeepers are interested, we can secure tire covers advertising Badger Brand Honey at a very reasonable price. We must purchase at least 50 covers in order to get a price.

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

If you are interested, please send in your order by return mail. If we can get 50 orders or more, we will make arrangements to secure the covers at once. If we can't get at least 50 orders, we cannot furnish these covers. However, I hope our beekeepers will take advantage of this opportunity, for it would be a very nice way of advertising not only Badger Brand honey, but honey in general. Remember that wherever the word "honey" is used, re-

gardless of the trade mark, the attention of the public is called to our product.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

"There can be no real appreciation of animal life without watching and searching, touching and testing. No book lore can take the place of personal observations and, though opportunities vary, some are within the reach of all."

—J. Arthur Thomson

Mr. G. M. Ranum writes, "In my letter of June 13th, I believe I stated that clover is in full bloom. I should have said nearing full bloom. Looked around some today and concluded that the height of white clover bloom will probably not be for a week yet. The recent rains will no doubt help to extend the honey flow, thus giving us better prospects for a full crop. It has been a hard spring on weak colonies, many of mine dwindled away and in some cases this was caused by lack of stores. I did some feeding but more should have been done. During dandelion and fruit bloom there were only a few days favorable for bee flight. The strong colonies got out on these days and stored up enough to carry them through the bad weather, while the weak ones stayed in or in trying to fly lost too many bees in the cold winds and got still weaker. Even the strongest colonies with plenty of stores did not build up very fast at any time. My bees seem to have a mania for superseding their queens this season. Cells were built early in May and I had several young queens mated and laying by June 1st. Drones were reared earlier than usual. Not only old queens are being superseded but some only a year old."

Mr. Thomas Cashman, of De Pere,

Wis. writes, "The weather conditions have been unfavorable for bees up to about a week ago, June 15th. The dandelion flow was rather short on account of the low temperature. The prospects for a good flow of clover honey is excellent. We have had a few heavy rains this past week putting honey plants in excellent condition."

"The condition of colonies are from fair to excellent. Many of the colonies have not the strength that they had a month ago while others are boiling over with bees and brood. Local beekeepers state that package bees are superior in building up than some of the wintered colonies. Heavy feeding was necessary to put colonies in condition.

"Most of the stores are pretty well cleaned up on honey at present. The demand at present is slow. I believe that the best quality of extracted honey should retail at \$1.00 per five-pound pail."

Mr. B. F. Rusy, County Agent of Door County gives us the following report, "Our weather conditions here have been very backward. Things are at least from two to three weeks behind schedule. We have had very little flower bloom with the exception of dandelions, apples and cherries. The latter two, however, were slow in coming out and lasted only three days this year when normally they last from a week to ten days. The feed, therefore, has been very sparse thus far. The bees seem to be in a healthy condition, although there have been several men reporting some winter killing. The honey market is steady and there has not been any surplus of honey on hand here for a month and a half. We very happily are generally able to dispose of most of our honey locally as there are only about 25 bonified beekeepers in Door County and they are hardly able to supply the demand. Our organization is a real going organization. We have all but four of the

beekeepers in the county signed up. We have lately taken steps to have one of the local hardware stores handle beeware so that it will be possible for the men to get anything that they want without sending out for it. The complaint of most of them has been that when they did want beeware during the summer they wanted it in a hurry and it was not profitable, all things taken into consideration, to send away for it."

"We had a very good year last year, holding seven meetings, having outside speakers at four of them, and there is a real live interest in our organization."

Mr. C. E. Zilmer, of Steuben writes, "Bees are building up very slowly in Crawford Co. There have been no swarms as yet. Clover is fine, and is just beginning to secrete nectar. The weather has been quite cold. The bees around here are not in the best of condition to get the clover. Basswoods will not yield very much, as the frost got most of the buds. I am looking for a light crop. I hope I will be disappointed."

"The condition of my bees is about the same as that which prevails over the state. Not as strong as they ought to be at this time of year, owing to the cold spring."

"Bees went into winter quarters rather light in stores and I expected the loss to be heavy from starvation, but I lost only 3 or 4, but had to do considerable feeding this winter.

The prospects for a fine crop of fine honey are good. Clover began to yield about a week earlier than usual, but was beginning to suffer from drought, but the last few days it has been raining which should insure us a good crop. Honey is all sold out," is Mr. F. E. Matzke's report.

AN INTERESTING NOTE FROM A CHINESE BEEKEEPER

We recently published an article in "Wisconsin Beekeeping" by one

of our former University students, Mr. H. W. Feng. Mr. Feng has just recently written us of an incident, and at the end of his letter, he inquires as to whether such a thing might be possible in America. I don't believe that any of our farmers would be so foolish as to imagine that bees are harmful to their plants.

Mr. Feng writes as follows—"The Y. T. Woo Bee Company, having three boats upon which they carry 700 colonies of Italian bees which they move about in different regions along the Kiansu and Chegkian border. The farmers in that district believe that the bees cause serious damage to the agricultural crops. They claim that poor production of rice and mustard were had last year because the bees ate the flowers to make honey. For this reason, on the night of the 11th of April, at 9 o'clock, nearly 2,000 farmers swarmed on to Y. T. Woo's three boats. First, they carried all the hives, including bees and empty combs and put them in a high pile. Next, they spread several cans of coal oil on the pile and started a fire. Three hours later, the 700 colonies of bees and all equipment were burned. How foolish that they should do such a deed!"

INTERNATIONAL APIS CLUB MEETING, BERLIN, GERMANY, AUGUST 9-12, 1929

A further notice regarding the International meeting of the Apis Club in Berlin from the 9th to 12th of August, 1929, has been received. The completed program is not yet ready, but, as soon as it is received, it will be printed in "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

The request is made that any of our beekeepers who are attending, will please notify this office, and also indicate what kind of hotel room or living quarters they desire.

It would be very nice indeed if some of our beekeepers could attend

this meeting, and I am sure that they would have an interesting time, as well as receiving considerable new and valuable information.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ANNUAL FALL REQUEENING

(Continued from page 48, June issue)

4. *To select good working stock.* When annual requeening is not practiced and when colonies are allowed to supersede their queens, it is more difficult to maintain a good strain of bees superior in honey gathering qualities. Quite often a colony will supersede an old queen in the spring, at a time when maximum egg laying is needed to produce a very populous colony for the honey flow. Then too, when colonies are allowed to supersede, queens that are not up to the standard of quality desired, are allowed to reproduce their kind. When annual requeening is practiced, all colonies can be headed with the best queens obtainable, either by rearing queens from the very best colonies in the apiary or by purchasing laying queens from reliable breeders.

5. *To have all colonies par in strength.* This is more easily said than done. It is a fact, however, that when attention is given to requeening all colonies with queens of a known honey gathering strength, queens equal in quality, so far as this is possible, it will result in practically uniformly strong colonies. This is an advantage in planning for supers necessary for the apiary and for a uniform yield in surplus honey.

Annual requeening is, without a doubt, the most important factor in efficient apiary management.

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE NEWS NOTES FOR JULY *SWEETENED WITH MALT SYRUP AND HONEY*

"The sweetness of malt syrup and honey is toasted right into them—

the sweetness of malt syrup and honey—just taste the difference.” So reads the advertising copy of Posts Corn Flakes. Their representative has sent us a number of proofs of their advertisements now running in their New England Corn Flakes Campaign and the word honey certainly stands out in good bold face type. Another way to use honey and what a good piece of advertising.

CRISCO CAKE BOOK WILL CARRY SUGGESTIONS FOR USE OF HONEY IN BAKED GOODS

Here's what Dr. M. B. Graff, in charge of the Bakery Research Department of Proctor & Gamble wrote Dr. Barnard:

“Our first effort at putting out a cake book, with suggestions for making variety and developing formulas, we hope will be ready early in June. This of course, carries some suggestions on the use of honey and points out the characteristics and the advisability of making use of the HONEY FLAVOR. We will see that you get copies of this when it is out.”

“HONEY IN THE PICNIC LUNCH”

Well, the story is on its way to Mrs. Migliario, editor of THE HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE and now let's all watch for it. This article was prepared by the Institute and contained fifteen honey recipes for picnic goodies.

Beekeepers don't forget HONEY at your picnics and field meets. There's real flavor and satisfaction in honey combinations for the picnic.

Another fine response just came in from the director of a newspaper home economics department. This is what Mrs. Mary Martensen, Director, Chicago Evening American, Home Economics Department writes,

“Thank you for your letter and enclosures on “honey.” We are very glad to have additional material on this subject for our Honey File. We frequently have requests for dishes of honey in place of sugar in cooking. Please put us on your list to receive your material regularly.

You may look for an article on “Honey” (using your material) very shortly.”

AND WE'RE SUGGESTING HONEY WITH SAUERKRAUT

Roy Iron, secretary of the National Kraut Packers Association, is an old friend of Dr. Barnards. Among other things one day Dr. Barnard wrote him about the possibility of honey entering the sauerkraut picture and this is what Mr. Irons answered:

“We have your letter of May 15th and appreciate the kindly remarks about our efforts to popularize sauerkraut and extending us wishes for further success. The thought has never occurred to us but perhaps a kraut dish could be prepared to include honey. Thanks for calling this to our attention.”

This association has published a splendid 31 page booklet with over fifty unusual sauerkraut recipes including practically every food service—soup, cocktails, cutlets and even salad dressing with kraut. There's one suggestion for Baked Sauerkraut with Apple that calls for brown sugar. We're going to try that one with honey and if it results in that appetizing dish we think it will, there'll be a honey kraut combination in the next sauerkraut leaflet.

THE DRUG STORE AS A GOOD HONEY OUTLET

Medicinal values have been attributed to honey ever since its use through the centuries. One of the most popular beliefs is that honey

is unusually beneficial in cough preparations and in most of the patent cough relievers today honey is listed in the ingredients. This isn't the time of the year when we boost cough medicines but it is a time when we plan our marketing campaign for our next honey crop.

A most helpful letter from Mr. Harding, who handles all the advertising of the Pinex Company, suggests some real possibilities for boosting honey through drugstore channels. We quote from his letter in the hope that some of our beekeepers and bottlers will follow out his suggestions and see that druggists are furnished honey at a figure that will enable them to sell it at a good margin of profit to themselves as well as at a reasonable price to the customer.

"Pinex, as you will probably recall, is sold in a 2½ ounce bottle, and contains the necessary ingredients for making a pine tar cough remedy. The housewife adds 13½ ounces of sugar syrup or strained honey, and the result of the mixture is a pint of cough syrup, produced at a considerable saving as compared with the cost of an equal volume of ready-mixed cough medicine.

You will appreciate that this saving in money is one of the large factors in the sale of Pinex, and the saving is, of course, most pronounced when the housewife mixes her own simple syrup from granulated sugar and water. However, the use of strained honey instead of simple syrup results in a honey and pine cough syrup, which most people doubtless prefer, and *on which the cost should be very little extra.* In this respect the trouble has been that the retail druggist uses very little honey in his business, and obtains that little from his wholesale druggist at comparatively high cost. A solution of the problem so far as the honey interests are concerned would seem to be in supplying the druggists with honey in a 14 to 16

Classified Advertisements

CAUCASIAN QUEENS—Over 5 times as many Caucasian queens being used now, as was used 5 years ago, and the demand increasing each year. Our breeding stock cannot be excelled, prices for immediate delivery are, untested one to five queens \$1.50 each; six queens \$8.00; 12 queens \$15.00; 13 to 24, \$1.15 each; 25 to 49, \$1.00 each; 50 and over 90c each. Tested \$3.00 each; select tested \$4.50 each. Air mail service free.

Bolling Bee Co., Bolling, Ala.

Bright Three Banded Italian Queens. The kind that pleases every one. One 70c; 12—65c each; 50—60c each; 100—55c each. Health certificate. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. **Taylor Apiaries, Luverne, Ala.**

SIXTY POUND CANS, two to the case at 35c per case. Cans used once, and washed clean, a bargain. All honey stored in these from disease free yards only. **C. W. Aeppler, Box 145, Oconomowoc.**

ounce container at a price which would enable him to sell the honey at or about its usual price as sold by the retail grocer.

The Hook Drug Stores of Indianapolis *make an effort to sell a bottle of honey every time they sell a bottle of Pinex.* I understand they retail their package of honey at about 35c. and obtain their supply either from a broker or one of the wholesale grocery houses. **THE SALE OF THIS HONEY INCREASES THE DRUGGIST'S PROFIT ON EVERY SALE OF PINEX AND THE SLIGHT EFFORT INVOLVED BUILDS QUITE AN ADDITIONAL VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON HONEY.**

The procedure as nearly as I have been able to find is for the drug clerk (when a sale of Pinex is being made) simply to ask the purchaser whether he ever used strained honey instead of sugar syrup in connection with Pinex. *There is nothing in this that any druggist cannot easily do,* and it should be borne in mind that Pinex is sold in very large quantities not only by city druggists, but by the druggists in every town and village in the United States and Canada.

(To be continued in August issue)

BRIGHT ITALIAN BEES and QUEENS

Queens Golden Queens

The kind you'll be glad you bought. They are properly raised; their progeny are good honey producers; they winter well; and are so gentle that to handle and observe them makes work a pleasure.

Select untested queens 1, \$1.00; 2 to 9, 80c; 10 and over 70c.

Package bees can be shipped upon receipt of order. Price List and testimonials furnished.

Stevenson's Apiaries
Westwego, La.

Package Bees and Queens

Popular Prices, Shipped Promptly, All Workers, No Drones. Investigate Now

Geo. L. Lott J. W. Newton

Louisiana Southern Bee Farm
Baton Rouge, La.

Attention, Beekeepers

Get our prices before buying beekeepers' supplies.

A big saving in sections, hives, supers, frames, etc.

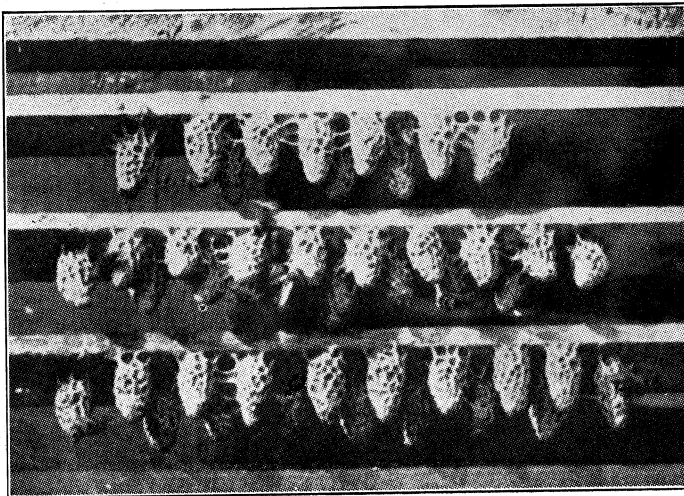
We are prepared to give you fair treatment and prompt service at all times.

Write for our 1929 catalog and price list.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.
MARSHFIELD, WIS.

NORTHERN-BRED QUEENS at SOUTHERN PRICES

1 Untested Queen 80c, 6 for \$4.00



Experimental work during season of 1928 taught me that I could sell queens at prices which will appeal to all. Nor will the excellence of the queens be less; in fact, one change of method has improved the quality of my queens. Jes Dalton says that the workers of a breeding queen I sent him in 1927 have the longest tongues he has ever measured.

ALLEN LATHAM

NORWICHTOWN, CONN.

No better queens can be reared than I shall send out in 1929—ORDER EARLY

Good Extractors for 62 Years

2-FRAME NOVICE

Lightest,
Efficient
extractor
ever made.
Will last a
lifetime. No
other so
good for the
small bee-
keeper.

Price,
\$13.95

TWO-FRAME REVERSING

For the beekeeper
with 10 to 25 colonies,
this is the right
extractor. Swinging
pockets permit revers-
ing without taking out
the combs. Two sizes,
Price, \$28 and \$34.

MULTIPLE REVERSING

A 4-frame hand extractor capa-
ble of heavy work, but done
easily. A slight pressure on
the brake that slows down the reel
and the frames reverse auto-
matically. A splendidly effi-
cient machine. Power drive
furnished at small extra cost.
Two sizes. Prices, \$65 and \$35.

SIMPLICITY 45-COMB

The latest and best of all large power
extractors. No beekeeper with 100
colonies or more can afford to be
without one. The most efficient and
most satisfactory big extractor ever
put on the market. Extracts 45
combs at once, dries cappings, takes
any size frame up to 13¼ inches
deep. Very low price of \$148.00.

*We can furnish you ANY
Extractor you may need*

A full line of Containers. Service and Prices right

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

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 62 YEARS

The A. I. Root Company has been making extractors—since 1867. Easily four out of five of the extractors in use in the United States today were made by this company, and into all of them went long years of extractor experience, honest material and skillful workmanship. Today the same long experience, honest material and skill are going into Root extractors. When an improvement can be made, we make it, or when beekeeping needs call for a new model, we make it, and put into it that same long experience, honest material and skill of workmanship. Ours is the only full line of extractors made by any manufacturer. We have the world's leadership in extractors to maintain, and we maintain it. We promise American beekeepers, as leaders, to make for them only good extractors—always.



A. I. ROOT CO. of St. Paul
290 E. Sixth St., St. Paul, Minn.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

AUGUST, 1929

No. 8

BULLETIN BOARD

COOPERATION among beekeepers will be needed very badly this year for the Wisconsin honey crop promises to reach the high point of 1925. Indiscriminate selling at low prices will benefit none and cause damage to many. The crop for the United States is reported as being generally short, so don't be afraid of not being able to sell your honey before the year is over.

Everyone is coming and we will see you in August, the week of August 14-16, at La Crosse.

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Summer Beekeepers Conference—Program.

Honey Bees increase cherry yields.

U. S. Bureau of Chemistry will study Honey.

Good outlook for American Honey in Germany.

Selling Honey through your milk dealer.

American Honey Institute.

Buzzes about Wisconsin.

Fossil coral that resembles a wasp's nest.

HONEY CONTAINERS

2½ lb. Cans

5 lb. Pails

10 lb. Pails

60 lb. Square Cans

Glassware

Comb Honey
Shipping Cases

Write for Prices

August Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wisconsin

ATTENTION BEEKEEPERS!

Get our prices before buying beekeepers' supplies.

A big saving in sections, hives, supers, frames, etc.

We are prepared to give you fair treatment and prompt service at all times.

Write for our 1929 catalog and price list.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.
MARSHFIELD, WIS.

Gus Dittmer Company Specialties

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

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

GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

AUGUST, 1929

No. 8

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

H. F. WILSON, Editor

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

SUMMER BEEKEEPERS' CONFERENCE AND CHAUTAUQUA

LaCrosse, Wisconsin

August 14, 15 and 16, 1929

A Memorial to Gus Dittmer, of Augusta, Wis., Who has Devoted His Life to Beekeeping

CHAUTAUQUA HEADQUARTERS

HOTEL LA CROSSE

MYRIC PARK—LA CROSSE

At the headquarters in Myric Park we will have a list of the hotels with prices of rooms, so that those who wish to can make their own choice.

Wednesday, August 14, 1929

A.M. —Morning—

- 9:00 Registration.
- 10:45 Address of Welcome.
- 11:15 Response by President Bishop, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.
- 11:30 Association business, problems, matters to be presented to the meeting, appointment of committees, etc.

P.M. —Afternoon—

- 1:30 Report on Crop Conditions and Price Recommendations.

- (It is hoped that visiting beekeepers from other states will enter into the discussion) James Gwin, Honey Marketing Agent, Madison.
- 2:30 Cooperative Beekeeping—H. F. Wilson.
 - 3:00 Continuation of business session of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association.
- Thursday, August 15, 1929*
- A.M. —Morning—
- 9:00 American Honey Producers' League—Dr. M. C. Tanquary, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota.
 - 9:30 The Honey Bee and the Pollenation of Plants—Dr. V. G. Milum, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.
 - 10:00 Beekeeping Around the World—E. R. Root, A. I. Root Co. Medina, Ohio.
 - 10:30 The American Honey Institute—Dr. H. E. Barnard, Indianapolis, Indiana.
 - 11:00 Honey Demonstration—Mrs. Cornforth, Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

PICTURE

P.M. —*Afternoon*—

- 1:30 The Inspector's Place in Modern Beekeeping, C. D. Adams, Chief Apiary Inspector, Madison.
- 2:00 Honey Demonstration—Miss M. D. Fischer, Sec'y. American Honey Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- 3:00 Building and Holding a Honey Market—E. W. Atkins, G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis.
- 3:30 Trip About LaCrosse.

P.M. —*Evening*—

- 6:30 Beekeepers' Picnic and Kangaroo Court. Presentation of Memorial to Mr. Dittmer.

Friday, August 16, 1929

A.M. —*Morning*—

- 9:30 One Cause of Spoilage of Honey and How to Prevent It—Geo. E. Marvin, Madison.
- 10:00 The Relation of Pollen to Dysentery, H. F. Wilson.
- 10:30 Honey Grading — E. L. Sechrist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
- 11:00 Honey Demonstration—Miss Fischer.

P.M. —*Afternoon*—

- 1:30 Making an Area Clean-up Effective, E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Madison.
- 2:00 Report of the State Marketing Agent—James Gwin.
- 2:30 Pennsylvania Beekeeping—C. L. Wright, Sec'y.-Treas., Erie Co. Beekeepers' Ass'n., Erie, Pa.
- 3:00 A General Discussion of the Honey Marketing Problem. We hope to be able to have Mr. Kjoessness of the Inter-mountain States Honey Producers' Ass'n., with us to lead this discussion.

HONEY-BEES INCREASE

CHERRY YIELDS

H. D. HOOTMAN,
Secretary Michigan State
Horticultural Society

(From May, 1929 issue of the "Wisconsin Horticulture")

The possibility of using honey-bees to increase yields in sour cherry orchards is a question that only recently has had the attention of fruit growers. The Montmorency sour cherry is generally considered self-fertile; its blossoms being capable of developing into fruit when fertilized with its own pollen. The desirability of having plenty of wild insects or honey-bees in sour cherry orchards during the blossoming season has not long been appreciated. Too many fruit growers in the past have thought that pollen from fruit trees was blown about from one part of an orchard to another by the wind. This is not the case.

INSECTS EXCLUDED

In the spring of 1927 a wire screen cage was built around a Montmorency cherry tree in the Michigan State College orchard at East Lansing, to exclude all insects during the blossoming season. A severe freeze during April injured many of the cherry buds so that their development into fruit was impossible. One warm sunny day during blossoming a man entered the cage and with a small brush pollinated the live blossoms on a single large limb doing the work of the bee—distributing the pollen from the stamens to the sticky stigma. 49% of the live blossoms on the hand pollinated limb set fruit, while the balance of the blossoms on the tree subject only to wind pollinations, set 4% of their live blossoms.

This data along with field observations indicated that sour cherry yields in some orchards might be measurably increased by assuring

plenty of insect activity in the orchard at blossom time.

A thorough test of this pollination idea with sour cherries was made in 1928. Colonies of bees were distributed in many sour cherry orchards to utilize for pollination purposes any flights that were made. In four widely separated orchards single trees were "caged" excluding insects to demonstrate the folly of depending upon wind pollination. The result of all these tests demonstrated the desirability of adequate insect pollination. In orchards where colonies of bees were used for the first time, the owners invariably underestimated the size of their crops.

COLONIES DISTRIBUTED IN CHERRY ORCHARDS

Friday Brothers, located near Coloma, Michigan, encouraged by their satisfactory experience with bees in a Hale peach orchard in 1927, decided to use bees in all their orchards in 1928. The trees in their cherry orchards are of mature size. The largest crop produced previous to the season of 1928 was 120 tons. The 1928 crop totaled 188 tons. In commenting upon the increased yield Mr. Friday stated, that while a part of the increased tonnage was probably due to the increased size of the trees, he credited 50 of the additional tons to the bees.

In the W. R. Roach Company orchards located north of Hart, Michigan, 200 colonies of bees were distributed in 150 acres of apple and cherry orchards. Where the trees were very large as many as three colonies were distributed on a single acre. In blocks where the trees were seven or eight years of age only one colony to three or four acres of orchard were used. The colonies remained in the orchard eleven days. Weather conditions during this period were not any too favorable for bees to work, but in this limited time three tons of honey were gathered.

Further, the cherry crop from these orchards totaled 265 tons. The yield from the McIntosh block of 20 acres exceeded all early estimates. This orchard had been notorious of it slight crops: the largest crop of previous years totaled 1600 bushels. The 4000 bushel crop of 1928 was made possible by the judicious use of bees and bouquets.

It has been long known that flowers secrete nectar for the sake of attracting insects, but it is doubtful if the real value of the sour cherry as a honey plant has been appreciated by beekeepers. Sour cherries are generally not sprayed until after blossoming. This makes it possible for beekeepers to rent their colonies in concentrated cherry sections, gather the nectar flow available and at the close of the blossoming period move their colonies to other honey producing sections—thus eliminating the hazard of arsenical poisoning to the bees.

U. S. BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY WILL STUDY HONEY

The Carbohydrate Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils will make a thorough study of the diastase content of American honeys. It is obviously essential to know what honey contains and to ascertain the value of its various constituents if honey is to be utilized to the greatest possible extent.

The amount of diastase in honey is used as a criterion of its purity in Germany. There seems also to exist a correlation between the amount of diastase and the degree to which honey has been heated. This enzyme, therefore, plays an important part in judging purity and quality in honey. Undoubtedly the flavor of too much of our honey is injured because of careless heating and a further knowledge of diastase may suggest changes in the manner of handling honey.

It is desirable to analyze samples

from as many floral sources as possible. This study will therefore offer beekeepers an opportunity to have their honey analyzed for diastase. Samples should be sent in good tight containers to the Bee Culture Laboratory, Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C. The honey should, of course, be unheated, and the floral sources of the honey stated as accurately as possible, together with the time the honey was produced and extracted. Fresh comb honey will also be analyzed. At the conclusion of the examination, beekeepers sending samples will be given a report of the analysis. With the facilities at hand, it will be possible to analyze only between 300 and 400 samples, and as soon as this number is received it will be necessary to refuse further samples.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR AMERICAN HONEY IN GERMANY

The poorest honey crop in several decades is expected in the important producing sections of northern Germany this year, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul E. Talbot Smith at Hamburg. Agriculture in Schleswig Holstein continues on the decline as a result of the unfavorable weather which has prevailed during the last four summers. Bee stocks have decreased and a number of hives remain without mother bees. Only very small quantities of honey were collected by the bees during the summer because of the stormy, cold and rainy weather. Many apiarists have given up their hives, and membership in beekeepers' clubs has sharply decreased. In the southern and eastern sections of Germany, however, the honey crop is expected to be about average. The section of the country producing heather honey experienced the worst

weather, and practically no heather honey is expected this year.

The extent of the honey shortage in Germany this year is indicated by the fact that imports during the first seven months of 1928 amounted to 11,489,000 pounds as compared with 8,575,000 pounds during the corresponding period last year. Imports during all of 1927 amounted to 17,271,000 pounds as compared with 12,054,000 pounds during 1926. The United States and Cuba are the most important sources of supply for the honey imported into Germany. Other important sources of supply this year have been Chile, Guatemala, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Newfoundland and Mexico.

According to estimates of the German honey importers and wholesale dealers, the consumption of honey in Germany amounts to about 20,000 metric tons (approximately 44,000,000 pounds) annually. Honey is used not only as a table delicacy, as in the United States, but also as an ingredient in the production of Honig Kuchen, Lebkuchen, and other distinctively German bakery products. The demand for honey is increased by the advertising put forth by dealers urging its use as a health food and tonic because of its lime and phosphoric acid content. It is also recommended particularly for those suffering from nervousness and is advertised as a "brain food."

There is a fair demand in the markets of northern Germany for the lighter varieties of honey for table use, particularly for the American Alfalfa, Sage, Orange, and White Sweet Clover varieties states Consul Smith. There is little market for the dark or buck-wheat honey, as it is unpopular in its natural state because of its strong flavor. Small amounts of such honey are used by the bakeries, but the demand is usually met by the domestic producers and it enters very little into the Germany import trade. The slight import demand for the dark

varieties is usually met by Central American producers.

Some idea of the honey price situation in the Hamburg market may be gained from the following quotations prevailing on Sept. 12, 1928: Light Amber Alfalfa \$8.62 per 100 pounds, White Sweet Clover \$9.75 per 100 pounds, Thistle \$10.25 per 100. The Hamburg importers state that they often receive offers of honey direct from American sources located at some distance from the seaboard. Such offers are apparently made with a view to eliminating the middlemen and the exporter, but the amount of business contracted for in that way has been very small, since the prices asked have invariably been higher than those asked by the established exporter.

Most of the foreign honey entering the German market is bought by the large importing houses. These sell to wholesale grocers and brokers, taking a small profit on the transaction. Several of the larger firms, which had been handling imported honey for years have recently decided to drop this line because of the difficulty they experienced in securing honey that grades the same from year to year. The color grader might remove this difficulty, states Consul Smith, but it is not used to any appreciable ex-

tent in the Hamburg honey market, although California honey is usually sold on that basis. When disputes as to grade occur, they are handled by the semi-official Hamburg Handelskammer (Chamber of Commerce), which appoints an arbitration board. Most importers do not accept the certificates of the American exporters associations as they prefer to see the honey and then arbitrate if any dispute arises as to quality.

German apiarists have in the past circulated rumors and published newspaper articles attacking the quality of all honey not produced in Germany claiming that the imported product is impure and not saleable in the countries where it is produced, states Consul Smith. The leading importers of honey have fought the dissemination of such advertising, and according to the latest information available, the spread of such propaganda has practically ceased.

Another cause for the increasing demand for imported honey in the German market is the fact that artificial honey (Kunst Honig) which was quite popular two years ago with the bakers who manufactured Honig Kuchen and Lebkuchen is not being used by them as much as formerly and they are turning to natural honey for baking purposes.

HONEY: Imports into Germany during 1926 and 1927, and the first seven months of 1927 and 1928

Origin	1926	1927	January 1 to July 31	
	Pounds	Pounds	1927	1928
			Pounds	Pounds
United States.....	2,750,900	6,551,400	3,381,600	3,482,800
Cuba.....	1,664,700	2,843,700	1,581,600	1,944,900
Guatemala.....	2,315,500	1,509,000	1,016,100	1,055,600
Chile.....	901,500	1,214,900	406,700	994,300
Haiti.....	1,341,500	1,472,600	542,100	870,400
Newfoundland.....	572,500	*	93,900	524,200
Dominican Republic.....	*	*	*	658,100
Mexico.....	*	*	*	513,700
Australia.....	325,100	345,200	346,000	215,400
Russia (U. S. S. R.).....	*	*	*	356,700
Canada.....	*	460,000	197,900	228,800
Other countries.....	2,182,000	2,874,000	1,009,300	643,700
Total.....	12,053,700	17,270,800	8,575,200	11,488,600

Source: Monatliche Nachweise ueber den Auswaertigen Handel Deutschlands.

* Included in "other countries," if any.

NOTE: The imports shown above as coming from the United States are substantially less than exports to Germany reported by the United States Department of Commerce, because the latter figures include stock going to the Free Port of Hamburg, which may enter Germany or may go to some other country.

Oct. 16, 1928. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

The honey used for baking purposes is usually imported in barrels and comes largely from Cuba, Mexico, and San Domingo. If the price of natural honey is too high, however, the bakers immediately turn to artificial honey. It is understood that the latter product is made from formic acid and sugar and its cost only equals the import duty on natural honey.

The German Customs Tariff places a duty of 23 Reichmarks per 100 kilograms (\$4.32 per 100 pounds) on imported honey. If the honey is packed in tins, 9 per cent is allowed for tare, while if packed in bottles, 20 per cent is allowed.

SELL HONEY THROUGH YOUR MILK DEALER

We have just received word that one of Wisconsin's big milk dealers is going to sell honey along his milk routes.

This strikes us as an excellent idea, and we suggest that some of our beekeepers get in touch with their local milk dealers and see if they cannot get them interested in having their delivery men carry honey on their routes.

Give them a discount of 25%, help them to advertise among their customers, and you may be able to develop a satisfactory trade for containers varying from one-half pound in jars to five pounds in pails.

We believe effort along this line would be worth while for all of our beekeepers, and hope that some of our beekeepers will be successful in arranging for such a distribution.

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

The American Honey Institute is preparing a series of travelling exhibit cases, to be sent to national conventions of food workers and health authorities. Wisconsin should be represented, and I hope that some of our beekeepers will be

able to send a 5 pound pail of honey to Dr. H. E. Barnard, President of the American Honey Institute, Room 410, Chamber of Commerce Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

"Who loves the rain,
And loves his home,
And looks on life with quiet eyes;
Him will I follow thru the storm,
And at his hearth-fire keep me warm;
Nor hell or heaven shall that soul
surprise,
Who loves the rain
And loves his home
And looks on life with quiet eyes".

Frances Shaw.

Mr. N. E. France of Platteville writes on June 10, "This season we are having a most abundant bloom of white and alsike clovers, but white clover is a failure as far as yielding nectar. Alsike on the other hand is yielding well, but is now being cut for hay. Basswood is not yielding much although there is a fair amount of open bloom. The fall honey plants look good. Foul-brood is very bad along the Mississippi in Grant Co., and also across the river."

Mr. C. E. Zilmer of the Kickapoo River Apiary at Steuben, writes on July 11th, "Things have changed since last month. Crawford Co. is having a very fine honey flow. The bees have built up wonderfully. Clover is producing excellently when the weather will permit. This means a full crop for Crawford Co.

"The honey is very thick and heavy but there is no basswood honey this year. I will be at the La Crosse Chautauqua, as I couldn't afford to miss it, and I hope to see a large crowd of Wisconsin Beekeepers there."

Mr. George Jacobson of Kaukauna reports the following on June 12th. "The honey crop will not

be as large as some beekeepers were thinking it was going to be for there was much dwindling of the bees this spring. A few colonies are strong but the most are below the average strength. In some places there are a few colonies that are stocked up, but the most have but one or two supers on and they aren't filled up yet.

"Most beekeepers lost from 30 to 80% of their bees during the winter and spring and that has reduced the number of colonies of bees considerably throughout the county. The bees do not seem to work on white clover this season and the fields are white with it. Basswood is coming on now and I have seen some trees yellow with flowers. I hope the weather will be favorable for a flow from it. There seems to be a good demand for honey and there are a lot of inquiries for new honey."

Mr. R. A. Schwarzkopf of Bowler, Shawano Co., reports, "The bees are still working well on clover whenever they can, but weather conditions are decidedly against them this year. There has been too much rain and too many cool, cloudy days. At this writing (July 12), it looks as if the clover were good for another ten days or two weeks. If the weather should be more favorable from now on we may get a fair crop but all indications now are that this crop in this locality will be below normal.

"The bees swarmed considerably during the dandelion bloom, but there has not been much swarming since in general, although in some yards, it is excessive. Our bees were not in as good a condition at the beginning of the clover flow as they should have been. The weather the last part of May and the first part of June was so cold that sometimes the bees could no fly for two or three days at a stretch and brood rearing slowed down or stopped entirely in some colonies.

"This is the "off year" for bass-

wood so we do not expect much from that source. A considerably amount of dead brood, apparently sac brood is reported from all over this county. Old honey is all cleaned up and even most retail dealers are sold out."

Mr. L. T. Bishop of Sheboygan sends in the following report dated July 13th, "In the early part of the season most of the beekeepers were complaining because of too many weak colonies which did not build up as rapidly as desired. During the past month they have built up rapidly and in most cases will show a surplus of from two to four supers of honey by the first of August. With strong colonies it is not safe to venture an estimate of what they will do.

"I have mine piled up five to eight high now and many are begging for more room which I am giving as fast as I can. The honey flow for the past week has been something terrific and I never saw anything like it. White and alsike clovers will produce nicely for another two weeks and sweet clover is just coming into bloom but the bees are not working on it as they seem to prefer the white clover. Around this 'neck of the woods' the indications are for a record crop of the finest honey that bees ever gathered. I have been able to keep swarming down to a minimum thus far, but if this honey flow lasts much longer I am afraid of what will happen.

"I should write more but I can hear my bees calling so will say more later."

"Mr. S. P. Elliott of Menominee reports, 'The honey crop is going to be good this year and will be of excellent quality mostly from white clover'. Pierce and Dunn counties are having a joint picnic August 17th in the park at Spring valley. This is going to be a big affair and we would like to have anyone come and bring a basket lunch."

"Mr. Gwin will be there and we also expect some speakers from Minnesota. The county agents from the two counties will be there to help fill the program. The beekeepers will also learn something about the area clean-up method of eradicating foul brood."

FOSSIL CORAL THAT RESEMBLES A WASP'S NEST

Fossil coral is commonly found in certain parts of Wisconsin, particularly the Door County Peninsular, and in and around Green Bay, although specimens have been picked up in the vicinity of Sauk County.

Frequently specimens of fossil coral are sent in to us with the suggestion that they may be fossil wasps' nests or bee comb. We have had one specimen identified by Mr. Twenhofel, of the Geology Department, and he has identified it as *Favosites* specimen. He says that it came originally from eastern Wisconsin, northern Michigan or Ontario. These fossil specimens are

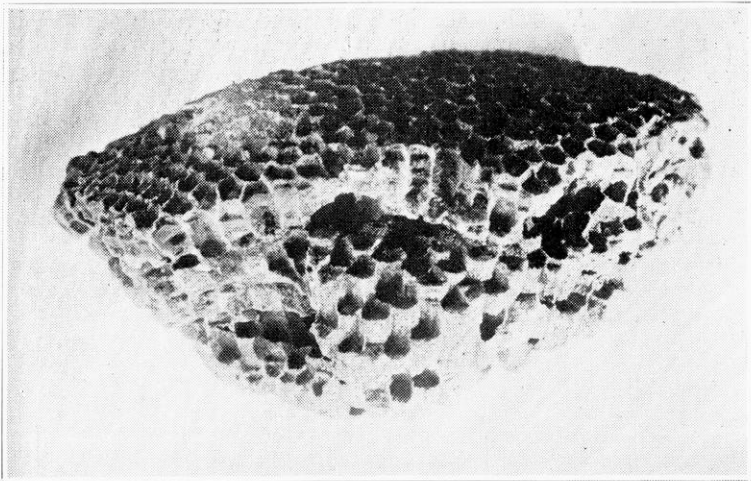
very interesting because they do, to a certain extent, resemble the nests of paper wasps. However, they are not in any way related to bees or wasps, and it will be helpful to our beekeepers who find these specimens, to know just what they are.

The animals that made these specimens lived many centuries ago at a time when Wisconsin was largely covered by water.

ANTS, BEES AND WASPS

This is the title of a revised edition of an old book by Sir John Lubbock, and it is extremely interesting. It was first published in 1882, and has since been run through 17 English editions.

I am sure that our beekeepers would find this a valuable addition to their libraries. It can be procured from E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 286-302 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The price is \$3.75 per copy.



FOSSIL CORAL (*Favosites* sp.)

Classified Advertisements

CAUCASIAN QUEENS—Over 5 times as many Caucasian queens being used now, as was used 5 years ago, and the demand increasing each year. Our breeding stock cannot be excelled, prices for immediate delivery are, untested one to five queens \$1.50 each; six queens \$8.00; 12 queens \$15.00; 13 to 24, \$1.15 each; 25 to 49, \$1.00 each; 50 and over 9¢ each. Tested \$3.00 each; select tested \$4.50 each. Air mail service free.

Bolling Bee Co., Bolling, Ala.

Bright Three Banded Italian Queens. The kind that pleases every one. One 70c; 12—65c each; 50—60c each; 100—55c each. Health certificate. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. **Taylor Apiaries, Luverne, Ala.**

SIXTY POUND CANS, two to the case at 35c per case. Cans used once, and washed clean, a bargain. All honey stored in these from dis-cased free yards only. **C. W. Aeppler, Box 145, Oconomowoc.**

Beehunters, use my Beescent! One man did and found three beetrées in one afternoon.—**Will Grover, Bristol, Vermont.**

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Queens Golden Queens

The kind you'll be glad you bought. They are properly raised; their progeny are good honey producers; they winter well; and are so gentle that to handle and observe them makes work a pleasure.

Select untested queens 1, \$1.00; 2 to 9, 80c; 10 and over 70c.

Package bees can be shipped upon receipt of order. Price List and testimonials furnished.

Stevenson's Apiaries

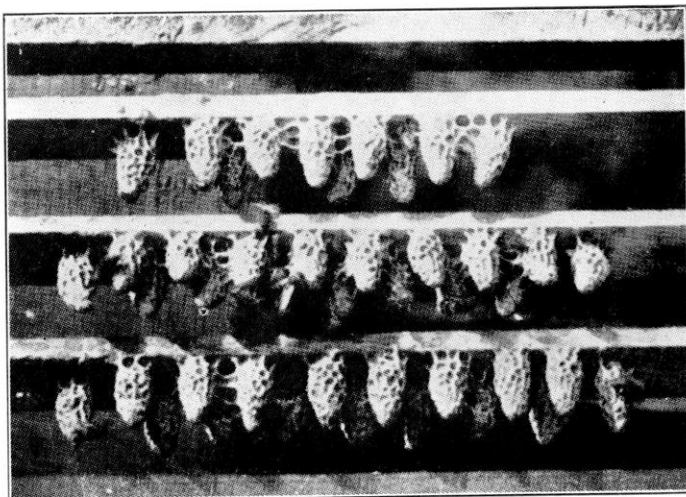
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Experimental work during season of 1928 taught me that I could sell queens at prices which will appeal to all. Nor will the excellence of the queens be less; in fact, one change of method has improved the quality of my queens. Jes Dalton says that the workers of a breeding queen I sent him in 1927 have the longest tongues he has ever measured.

ALLEN LATHAM

NORWICHTOWN, CONN.

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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

SEPTEMBER, 1929

No. 9

BULLETIN BOARD

This year's crop of Honey is as fine quality as can be found anywhere in the world. Don't abuse Nature's gift to you by selling it cheap.

The national crop is not large and before the year is over there will be a strong demand for all that we have produced. If you have to sell it cheap, hold until the better price is possible.

The State Convention will be held in Milwaukee, December 5 and 6

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HONEY CONTAINERS

2½ lb. Cans

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GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

SEPTEMBER, 1929

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary

BEEKEEPERS' CHAUTAUQUA AND CONFERENCE, LA CROSSE, WIS.

August 14, 15 and 16

The LaCrosse Conference was one of the most interesting meetings that has ever been held in Wisconsin, and a number of authorities expressed the opinion that it was the best beekeeping meeting they had ever attended. The crowd was not large, there being only a few over one hundred present. However, it was interesting to note that with the exception of two or three beekeepers, the attendance was made up of people from widely scattered regions who showed extremely keen interest in the topics under discussion.

The meeting grounds were ideal, and through Mr. W. W. West of the Association of Commerce and Mr. C. F. Lang, one of our members who is on the Board of Aldermen, we received the most gracious consideration and attention.

Dr. Paul O. Sampson, experienced dietician, discussed the uses and abuses of sweets, and gave some very interesting and important evidence concerning the need of honey as a sweet in preference to other sweets. Mr. Gus Dittmer, Augusta, Wisconsin, was the guest of honor, and we know that he left with a feeling that his long service of more than 20 years with the Beekeepers' Association has been thoroughly appreciated by our Wisconsin beekeepers. As is always the case, Mr. E. R. Root had a fund of

information concerning new uses of honey, and at times we found it hard to pry the beekeepers loose from him so that he could have a little recreation. Mrs. Root was also there, and we all enjoyed meeting her. Our Association is to be congratulated on the fact that Mr. E. R. Root and his wife were willing to drive clear from Medina, Ohio to attend our meeting, and Mr. Root says that Wisconsin meetings are among those he enjoys most. Among other visitors were Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Stanley, who came by train clear from Pennsylvania to attend this meeting. Both Miss Fischer, Secretary of the American Honey Institute and Mrs. Cornforth, of the Home Economics Department of the Kellogg Company, gave interesting demonstrations on the uses of honey, and, although I had no chance to sample the products, they must have been excellent, as there were so many beekeepers collected around after each demonstration that I found it impossible to secure even a small sample. Our old-time friend, Professor Francis Jager from Minnesota, was also present, and his talk on "Me and My Partner" was not only interesting, but enlightening with respect to the present day method in which every beekeeper handles his crop. It would be impossible to tell you in writing the interesting discussion he gave, but he discussed in a very thorough and clever way the manner in which our beekeepers work and work, trying to bottle honey and sell it in

small containers, being continually held at home and spending hours trying to sell individual jars of honey to people who ask all sorts of foolish questions and take up the time of the beekeeper in wanting to see the queen, in visiting the bees, etc., when the beekeeper could use that time to a much greater advantage in taking care of more bees and selling his honey in a lump quantity, wholesale.

Other visitors from outside the State were Dr. M. C. Tanquary, of the University of Minnesota, Dr. V. G. Milum, of the University of Illinois, Mr. M. C. Berry, of Montgomery, Alabama, Albert R. Rice, Eldora, Iowa, Harry R. Warren, Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Farnsworth, Cresco, Iowa, W. R. Gaine, Brownsville, Minn., Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ulman, Saginaw, Michigan, and Mr. O. A. Lende, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Wisconsin summer meetings have truly become a national institution, and we must continue them. It is perhaps not wise to have these meetings each year, and so we will not plan to hold another chautauqua until 1931, when we will have our meeting at Janesville, or perhaps at Madison, and it is our opinion that this meeting should be held in honor of our good friend, Mr. E. R. Root.

I wish it could have been possible for all of our members to have been present at this meeting, for I am sure that everyone present took home with him some new ideas. The spirit of cooperation was excellent, and I have never seen a more harmonious meeting. It was particularly gratifying to all of us who helped in arranging the meeting to see our beekeepers collected in groups, discussing the important beekeeping topics of the day, having a thoroughly satisfactory good time, particularly because they had had a good crop of honey.

WEDNESDAY

In spite of the fact that Wednesday was cloudy and cold, attendance at the morning and afternoon sessions was very good, and about 40 or more beekeepers registered in the morning. The program was held inside the pavilion at Myric Park.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Professor Wilson, and then turned over to Mr. C. F. Lang, of LaCrosse, in charge of local arrangements for the meeting.

Mayor Langdon of LaCrosse welcomed the beekeepers to the city of LaCrosse, and charged Alderman Lang to see that those present were well taken care of. President Bishop responded to the Mayor's address, in behalf of the Association, thanking him for his very kind

welcome. Mr. Lang then delivered an address, also welcoming those assembled to LaCrosse.

A motion was made that a committee of three be appointed to select a gift for Mr. Dittmer, in whose honor this meeting was held. The motion was seconded and passed. The committee consisted of Mrs. Hopperdietzel, of Athens, Wis., Mr. James Gwin, and Mr. H. A. Schaefer, of Osseo.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30.

Through the kindness of Mr. W. W. West, of the LaCrosse Chamber of Commerce, to whom we are indebted for his interest and efforts in making arrangements for the meeting, arrangements were made for noon and evening meals to be served in a small building in the Park. This proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement.

The meeting was called to order at 2:15 Wednesday afternoon by President Bishop.

Mr. James Gwin, Honey Marketing Agent, conducted a discussion regarding price recommendations for this year's honey crop. Mr. Gwin said that the condition of the crop is still problematical, and that it is yet impossible to tell how much honey we have. "I believe the result of this meeting or this particular number on the program will be that we will come nearer knowing than we do now. I have just been over certain sections of the State, and I think that I have a pretty fair line on the honey. We do know this—that Wisconsin beekeepers never had a better chance for a honey crop. The honey is almost all a pure white and alsike mixture. There is but very little difference between sections—that is, the white clover honey in Rock County and the white clover honey in Shawano County are almost identical. This year we will have no trouble when it comes to the matter of quality. Other years it has been mixed with sweet clover and basswood. We are going to have a little sweet clover mixed from the southern part of Wisconsin this year. For comparison, let us draw an imaginary line, starting with Fond du Lac County, and extending almost straight across the State. South of that line we have a wonderful flow of this good honey; north of that line we have just a fair crop. I was up in Shawano County, and the crop there is from poor to fair. In Brown and Outagamie Counties it is hardly fair. I think that over on the east of Lake Winnebago it will run from fair to good, probably a little heavy on the good. Wherever bees were available in the southern part of the state, beekeepers have a good crop of honey; you can almost call it a

bumper crop, but the winter loss was something terrible. The loss in LaFayette County alone, as estimated by the State Bee Inspector of that County, is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the bees. Mr. Wood in that county, however, reports the loss of one colony out of about 125 or 150, and therefore the cause of this great loss was from neglect by the beekeeper. If one beekeeper can pull his yard of bees through without a loss, then another man ought to if he uses the same precautions. The heavy loss is going to cut down the amount of honey gathered. If we had had the bees this spring that we had two years ago, I don't know what we would have done with the honey in the southern part of the State. It is a little bit different in the northern part of the State. They did not have the honey flow that we had in the southern part of the State. Taking all of these things together, I don't think we have anything to get panicky about."

"With regard to the other states, Indiana has a pretty good crop of honey. The crop of Illinois is short compared with two years ago. About one half of Iowa is short; Minnesota and North Dakota are short, also California, Texas and the mountain regions. Florida and the Carolinas have a good crop, and the east is fair. The entire United States, as a whole, will not have a good crop. Due to this shortage, I do not think we have any reason to get panicky. But we do find times when the beekeepers are panicky because they happen to have a good crop of honey. The honey from previous years is entirely out of the beekeepers' hands; just occasionally a beekeeper has a few pounds carried over. There is no honey in the dealers' hands; they were simply cleaned up, and they want honey. But they are not going to tell you that they want it. They want to keep you believing that they have all the honey they want."

"It is just a matter of whether we are going to dump the honey now or feed it to the market as the market wants it. We are going to go on and give you the same service we have been giving the last two years. Sell what you can at home at a uniform, reasonable price, and we will get you a wholesale market for that part of your honey that you can't sell at home at a fair price. We believe that if you will sell half your crop at a profitable retail price and the other half at wholesale prices, you will be money ahead."

Mr. Gwin then called on beekeepers from various parts of the state who were present, for a report of the honey crop in their localities. This report was as follows—

H. A. Schaefer, Osseo, Wisconsin—Trempealeau County—"The condition is very good this year; the wintered colonies produced a surplus of about 200 pounds per colony, besides a feeder full for winter; package bee surplus was about 150 pounds."

Chas. Stone, Janesville, Rock County—"The average crop is good, but you will find a few beekeepers with very little surplus. Quite a large winter loss is reported in our county."

W. C. Ehrhardt, Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County—"We are having the biggest crop we have ever had. Bee swarms average 250 pounds per swarm."

John Hopperdietzel, Athens, Marathon County—"If bees average from 75 to 100 pounds, they will do well. This year's crop isn't as good as normal."

Peter Van Dyke, Holmen, LaCrosse County—"We have this year the biggest crop we have ever had. From 129 colonies of bees I extracted 2700 pounds of honey, with two supers on the hives left full."

J. H. Merrill, Alma Center, Jackson County—"The colonies that were in good shape will probably produce about 150 pounds of comb honey. I would judge that in my section, the crop will be above normal in both quantity and quality, heavy on the quality."

Newton Boggs, Viroqua, Vernon County—"I should say that this year's crop is about 50% above the average."

O. B. Dalton, Bruce, Rusk County—"We have fully as much as in 1927, but because of a heavy winter loss, as a whole, we will not have more honey."

L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan, Sheboygan Co. "Beekeepers in Sheboygan County report the biggest crop ever had, that is, the biggest crop per colony. In my own yard, I never saw anything like it. I had had winter losses because I was ill and unable to give my bees the best attention last fall. But, per colony, I never have had anything like it; I've never seen such a flow of honey, and it is still on. One of the other beekeepers about ten or fifteen miles from my place has taken off 35 supers, and although I can hardly understand it, it is reported that he got 3,000 pounds of honey from them. He claimed that they would run 7 to 10 pounds per frame. I have in my yard perhaps 40 colonies that at the present time will average over 300 pounds surplus each. Then I have a number of others that will run down to 150 and 200 pounds. But the flow of honey right around there is good. I understand that it is very good in Washington and Ozaukee Counties. Some of the beekeepers lost very heavily last winter, and some of the others'

losses were only normal, but on the whole, I think that the loss was about 30% in Sheboygan County."

S. P. Elliott, Menomonie, Dunn County—I think this year we are getting a crop better compared with that of 1927 than that of last year. I think my colonies will run about 125 to 150 pounds and the average colonies in Pierce County will get enough to winter themselves on, but a poor crop, that is, the average farm crop. The colonies where they really kept bees are getting a better crop than last year. The winter losses in Pierce County were heavy last year."

C. E. Zilmer, Steuben, Crawford County—"My crop is about 50% above normal; I call 100 pounds a normal honey crop. The winter loss was quite heavy; I won't have any more honey than usual, but the loss was pretty heavy, and therefore not so many swarms."

A discussion was then lead by Mr. Gwin, regarding prices for this year's honey crop. A motion was made by Mr. C. E. Zilmer, as follows: "That we recommend to the beekeepers of Wisconsin that honey is not to be sold retail for less than \$1.50 per ten pound pail." A vote was taken on this motion, and it was lost, because most of the beekeepers, felt that the price should be higher.

Several other suggestions were offered in this connection, but no definite action was taken. Mr. Gwin then explained a plan which the Department of Markets and worked out to show the cost of production and the cost of marketing for each individual beekeeper, in order that they might know better at what prices they should sell their product in order to make a reasonable profit.

Professor H. F. Wilson, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, then addressed those present on the subject of "Cooperative Beekeeping". This paper will appear in full in a later issue.

A motion was made and seconded that this meeting ask the legislature and the governor that no change be made in the amount of aid that the beekeeping industry of the State is receiving at the present time. This resolution was brought before the convention later and passed on.

The meeting adjourned at 5:15 P. M.

THURSDAY

Benches and tables were moved outside Thursday morning, for the sun was shining and the temperature was rapidly rising. About 89 were present at the morning session.

The meeting was called to order at

9:40 A. M. by Professor Wilson. Mr. Gus Dittmer was asked to take charge of the program, but preferred not to do so, so the meeting was turned over to Mr. James Gwin, Honey Marketing Agent.

Dr. M. C. Tanquary, President of the American Honey Producers' League, of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, in his address, "The American Honey Producers' League", said—"I am very glad indeed to be here, and I believe that we should all be glad to be here. The northwestern states have much in common; I am looking forward to a closer and closer working spirit between the beekeepers of Wisconsin and Minnesota. We want to invite you to come over to Minnesota and meet with us at any time you can."

"With regard to the American Honey Producers' League, if there is any state in the Union that would have good reason to come in wholeheartedly with the American Honey Producers' League, it is Wisconsin. You have a Past President here as an active worker, and you have a present Director, Mr. Gwin; the officers of the League are principally in the northwest in your same territory, the next annual meeting is to be held in your State, and you as members of the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association are to be hosts at that meeting, so there is every reason in the world why we should look for a good attendance at the Milwaukee meeting, and I hope that you will all be there. We are expecting a large attendance from the southern and eastern parts of the country at our American Honey Producers' League convention."

"One thing that I want to emphasize is the matter of the greater use of honey by a large number of consumers in the country. The League is the only national organization beekeepers have. I should not need to take any time to dwell upon the importance of any industry having a national organization. In order for any industry to prosper, the individuals must work together, and as I have brought out at other times, if there is any industry that should know the value of cooperation, it should be the beekeeping industry. The need for a national organization is so apparent that it needs only to be mentioned, and the Honey Producers' League is the only truly national organization for beekeepers that we have. The League, in addition to its other activities, is working hand in hand with the American Honey Institute, and that I consider one of the finest developments in our industry that has happened in many years. I notice that we are going to

have something on that from Dr. Barnard or Miss Fischer today."

"What we have got to do as beekeepers is not so much to produce honey—we know how to do that, but it is a harder proposition to get the people to use it, not because it is not just what they want, but because they do not know about it. The American Honey Institute is doing so much along that line that it is an invaluable aid to the American beekeeper. The American Honey Institute is telling the world about honey, and the American Honey Producers' League is backing the American Honey Institute to its absolute limit. It is the policy of the League from now on to help by turning its surplus funds to the American Honey Institute for the promotion of the work that is being done in getting people acquainted with what honey is."

"The personnel of the League has changed within the past year. Write to Professor Munro if you wish to join the organization. Annual dues are \$1.50 and this includes a subscription to a publication known as the "American Honey Producer", which keeps you in touch with the activities of the League. Send your membership dues to Mr. Munro, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dakota, or hand your dues to James Gwin, your local Director of the League."

In his talk on "The Honey Bee and the Pollination of Plants", Dr. V. G. Milum of the University of Illinois, Urbana, explained the different types of plants, some that can be pollinated by their own flower, which plants are called "self-fertile", and others that require pollen of some other plant of the same species in order to produce a good set of fruit. In this connection, Professor Milum said that, what may hold true for one part of the country, will not be true in another section. "It has been found that approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of the commercial varieties of apples require cross pollination."

"Moving bees into the plot and just leaving them there will not do much good, and in some areas they are putting out bouquets in tubs and cut branches from other varieties of trees. These are placed near the hives, and the bees in going from one branch to another carry the pollen. In some places branches of other trees are being grafted to the right trees, in order that the branches will be in the right variety of trees. If you are particularly interested in this subject, write to the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station or the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station for information."

Dr. Milum brought out the point that—"It is important that the bees are kept in the orchard and scattered around throughout the orchard. When scattered, they seldom fly more than 100 yards."

"I believe that everybody is agreed that the need of bees is important, and that there are going to be more and more bees used in the orchard from now on. There is an important point in this connection, and that is the question of spray poisoning. Evidently a lot less poison is necessary to kill bees than is generally thought. It is my opinion that bees can get a dosage sufficient to make them sick, and then crawl out of the hive when it is a little bit too cold in the morning. They are apparently not able to remove the materials from the body when they have been poisoned. It is apparent that some further work needs to be done. Dusts are going to be dangerous in this connection, but oil sprays may be a true solution to the problem."

Mr. E. R. Root, in his address, "Beekeeping as it is Today in California", said:—"Whenever there is a good flow from white clover, the locality immediately concerned will take it. The price of honey this year is firmer than a year ago at this time, and it was firmer the year before than it was the previous year. We are starting out with a clean slate. Roadside selling is disposing of more honey than I think will ever be sold through mergers or the ordinary methods of selling. In many thousands of miles that I have travelled, I have seen honey advertised on the roadside when nothing else was advertised."

"There is another factor. Honey is being used now more than ever. We find that the bakers are using more honey than they ever did before. They have begun to learn that honey will do things in bread-making that ordinary invert sugar will not do. The head of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, says he is sure that there are things in honey that are not in an invert sugar syrup. Germany has discovered that honey is better than invert sugar syrup. In going over the country, we find that bakers are using honey as never before, and we learn that Dr. Barnard has been talking honey to those bakers. If the American Honey Institute had never done more than that, it would repay more than has yet been invested in it."

"Corn sugar—One of the best things that has ever happened is the American Honey Institute getting bakers started using honey in their breadmaking. One firm in Louisville, Kentucky is turning out 6,000 loaves of honey crust bread



Beekeepers' Conference and Chautauqua, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, August 14, 15 and 16

per hour." Here Mr. Root told us that a process has been discovered whereby the stickiness of honey can be eliminated from honey candies. This formula was worked out by a young lady in Ohio and a dandy company in Youngstown, Ohio, is going to manufacture it.

Mr. Root told of a radio broadcasting station on the Pacific coast that is broadcasting information regarding honey at the time of the day when the housewife is likely to be interested. This same work is being carried on along the Atlantic Coast, by large honey mergers. They cannot yet predict just what they are going to be able to do according to Mr. Root.

"Buyers are more interested in honey now than ever before, and they are asking for prices right now. Never has there been a time when I felt more optimistic about the future of honey than right now. I am interested because we are in the same box with you, now as never before. The more market we can find for honey—the more supplies you will need!"

"I have had the very great honor and pleasure of having correspondence with Mr. W. K. Kellogg. He is a man who does not have to be thinking about the almighty dollar, and he has the idea that he wants to help mankind. He has connected up with all his products the natural foods, including honey."

(To be continued in the next issue)

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

So work the Honey Bees,
Creatures, that by a rule
In Nature, teach

The art of order to a peopled kingdom.
—*Shakespeare*

Mr. B. F. Rusy, County Agent at Sturgeon Bay, on August 10th, writes as follows: "Regarding the beekeeping conditions in the county, will say that the honey flow was very good until our two week dry spell set in. The basswood is just coming out now, and we have had some rains and things look promising for a very good yield. Much of our honey here is sold to tourist

trade in the hotels. In fact, possibly half of our crop is marketed in this way. Also, we have several of the larger beekeepers making house to house canvass during the fall and move much of the honey in this manner. We will probably have a carload or so for shipment this year."

On August 14th, Mr. Matzke, of Juda, Wisconsin writes this report: "There is little to report this month except that we are harvesting one of the biggest honey crops we ever have had, and the honey is of the best quality. A few beekeepers in this County lost nearly all their bees last winter because they didn't take care of them."

Mr. A. H. Kapelke of West Bend, August 12th says: "The bees came through the winter in a somewhat weakened condition. The winter loss of bees was not very heavy, about ten to twenty-five per cent. Owing to the adverse weather conditions this spring, the bees did not build up to full strength until the honey flow from clover was on. Clover did not yield honey until about the height of bloom. From that time, until it was through blooming it yielded heavy. There was an abundance of clover all around. Some pastures were white with clover blossoms. The farmers of this locality are sowing much sweet clover every year to pasture their stock on. This comes in handy for the beekeeper, for the bees are now working on sweet clover blooms, and it is yielding honey considerably on warm days. The honey crop this year will be the largest harvested as long as I have been connected with the bee business, which is about twenty-five years.

The honey market is all shot to pieces. Some of our beekeepers are offering their honey for sale as low as ten cents per pound retail. But this conduct of a few need not worry those who are in possession of a full

line of equipment meaning plenty of supers and combs, which enables them to produce a good No. 1 grade of honey, which they can carry over until next year, if they so desire. It has not happened yet during my connection with the honey business that we got two full crops of honey in succession.

The honey this year is of extra fine quality being light in color and heavy bodied, so that it is difficult to extract in cool weather."

From Mount Horeb, on August 14th, Mr. G. M. Ranum writes: "It has been a remarkable season. Though the white clover bloom was unusually abundant, the bees were seldom seen working on it excepting occasional days in the latter part of the season, yet we are getting a good crop of honey. Alsike yielded well in its season and in this locality we had a lot of sweet clover from which, I believe most of our crop came. The sweet clover has bloomed continuously since June 20th, and is still yielding nectar. Farmers are sowing it for pasture of late years and it makes our honey flow much more dependable than in former years. According to report, some localities had a good yield from white clover. I saw bees working on red clover when they were hard to find on white. Mr. Johnson of Blue Mounds says that a new stand of white clover is not likely to yield well the first season and we have practically a new stand after the winter killing a year ago. My crop looks like at least 150 pounds average per colony all white honey, very good flavor, and heavy in body. Combs are nearly all sealed and burrcombs everywhere. Food chambers are well filled and more than usual stored in the brood chambers. The scale hive weighs are present, Aug. 14th, 385 pounds including body, food chamber and four supers. It is not my best colony, some filled five supers. There was never at any time during the

season a rapid gain, in weight the highest record for the scale have being nine pounds for a day. I had only two swarms during the season.

I don't know much about demand and prices. Too busy getting the crop off the hives while the weather is favorable, to get out and sell honey. I believe, however, that the demand will be good as fruit seems to be very scarce and high priced. The old honey was all cleaned up in this locality."

Mr. A. N. Hjorth, Janesville, says on August 15th: "This year there has been a fair crop of honey produced in Rock County. Many colonies died over the hard winter and poor stores. Those that did not, came thru very weak and as a result when the clover came in bloom the average beekeeper was unprepared to gather the nectar. If we had the bees last spring and had them in good condition we would have gathered a good crop of honey, but as it is we will get only a fair crop. Most of the honey is of excellent quality, mostly of water white and white color.

There is very little honey, if any in the beekeepers hands of last years crop and most of the grocers are waiting for the new crop. This has been a poor year for comb honey as the honey flow has been very slow, so that many of the sections are not filled out as they should be. This year the Rock County Association put a very attractive exhibit on at the County Fair. Mrs. Woods acted as a demonstrator for us."

Mr. Thomas Cashman of De Pere, Wis. reports on Aug. 16th: "The Beekeepers of this locality have a very fine honey crop. The color is water white with a heavy body and a very fine flavor. Honey plants are in good condition. Not much honey being sold at present. I believe with the quality of honey of this year's crop that it should retail at 20 cents per pound in five and ten pound pails."

MECHANICS OF DIGESTION OF POLLEN BY THE ADULT HONEY BEE AND THE RELATION OF UNDIGESTED PARTS TO DYS-ENTERY OF BEES by Warren Whitcomb, Jr. and H. F. Wilson. Research Bulletin 92.

This bulletin will be of interest to all members of the Association, and if you wish a copy, please write to us and it will be sent to you free.

Classified Advertisements

This is to inform my old customers that I have a large crop of white clover honey both comb and extracted.

C. A. Wood, South Wayne, Wis.

Beehunters, use my Beescent! One man did and found three beetrees in one afternoon.—Will Grover, Bristol, Vermont.

BRIGHT ITALIAN BEES and QUEENS

Queens Golden Queens

The kind you'll be glad you bought. They are properly raised; their progeny are good honey producers; they winter well; and are so gentle that to handle and observe them makes work a pleasure.

Select untested queens 1, \$1.00; 2 to 9, 80c; 10 and over 70c.

Package bees can be shipped upon receipt of order. Price List and testimonials furnished.

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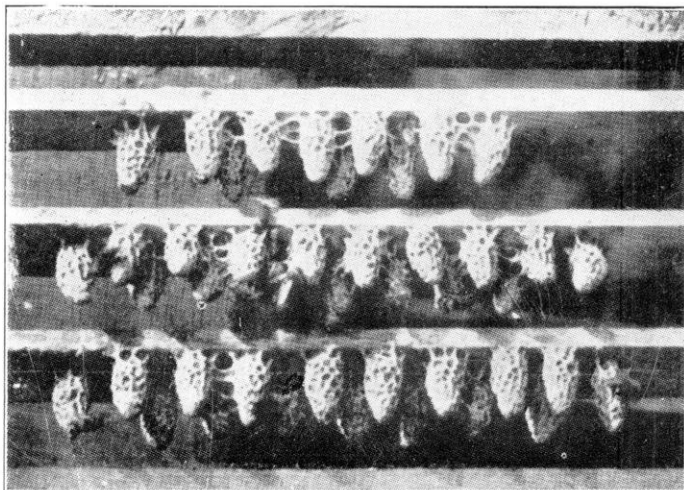
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NORTHERN-BRED QUEENS at SOUTHERN PRICES

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L I N E B R E D



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Experimental work during season of 1928 taught me that I could sell queens at prices which will appeal to all. Nor will the excellence of the queens be less; in fact, one change of method has improved the quality of my queens. Jes Dalton says that the workers of a breeding queen I sent him in 1927 have the longest tongues he has ever measured.

ALLEN LATHAM

NORWICHTOWN, CONN.

No better queens can be reared than I shall send out in 1929—ORDER EARLY

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224 W. Huron Street
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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

OCTOBER, 1929

No. 10

BULLETIN BOARD

If you have any golden rod, aster or pure buckwheat honey, will you kindly let us know, as we wish to secure a supply of each kind. Also, do you know of any beekeeper in the State who secured a crop of raspberry honey this season?

Start making your plans now to attend the State Convention in Milwaukee, December 5th and 6th. Details regarding this meeting will appear in the November issue.

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- Sweets—Their Uses and Abuses—Dr. Paul O. Sampson.

HONEY CONTAINERS

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10 lb. Pails

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Queens Golden Queens

The kind you'll be glad you bought. They are properly raised; their progeny are good honey producers; they winter well; and are so gentle that to handle and observe them makes work a pleasure.

Select untested queens 1, \$1.00; 2 to 9, 80c; 10 and over 70c.

Package bees can be shipped upon receipt of order. Price List and testimonials furnished.

Stevenson's Apiaries

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

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

GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

OCTOBER, 1929

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

ALL ABOARD FOR MILWAUKEE

It is none too early for beekeepers to begin making plans to attend the annual meeting of the American Honey Producers' League to be held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 3, 4, and 5, 1930. This meeting should be of great interest to anyone who is connected, in any way, with the beekeeping industry.

Beekeepers' associations should plan to be represented at this meeting. Any association that is not as yet affiliated with the League should affiliate soon so that its representative at the meeting would have authorization to vote in behalf of his association and to take any other active part in the proceedings. The delegate appointed should be provided with the proper authorization by his association as this will be required by the committee on credentials at the time of meeting.

It is too early as yet to say very much about the program which is being planned, except to say that it will be broad enough in scope to be of interest to all. Special attention will be given to important sub-

jects such as recent studies on honey and its uses, marketing, and bee behavior. Local arrangements for this meeting will be made through the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association. Speakers of prominence will be secured from far and near to take part in this three day session of educational talks on beekeeping.

*J. A. Munro, Secretary
American Honey Producers' League.*

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE NEWS NOTES FOR SEPTEMBER

DR. BARNARD ATTENDS BEEKEEPERS' MEETINGS

On August 6th, Dr. Barnard attended the Michigan-Ohio Beekeepers' Tour and since it was his first visit to Medina and the A. I. Root Company he doubly enjoyed the occasion as many extensive honey producers were there.

The New Hampshire Beekeepers held their field meet at Durham on August 16th and since Dr. Barnard was in the east at that time, he found it possible to address this group also.

Through arrangements made by the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association with American Honey Institute Miss Fischer was able to attend the Beekeepers' Chatauqua at LaCrosse, August 14, 15 and 16 to give several honey demonstrations. She reports a very good attendance at all sessions and much enthusiasm over the present honey situation.

It was interesting to note that at all of the above meetings beekeepers reported increased sales of honey to local bakers and an all around increased interest in honey. They seemed to feel that the Institute was in a great part responsible for this situation and it was gratifying to Institute representatives to note so much enthusiasm among beekeepers.

Dr. Barnard will do considerable traveling this fall and winter in connection with the child health work and if beekeepers will send in dates set for their state meetings, he will try to meet with them wherever possible.

NINTH ANNUAL FOOD SHOW OF CHICAGO HERALD EXAMINER

Prudence Penny of Chicago Herald Examiner has asked Dr. Barnard to be one of their guest speakers at their Ninth Annual Food Show. This Food Show will be held at the Coliseum September 21 to 28 and the Home Makers' Conference meets from 11 to 1 on Monday and Tuesday, September 23 and 24. Dr. Barnard will give a general talk at 11 o'clock Tuesday, September 24 on "The Part Sweets Play in the Diet." This talk will also be broadcast over KYW and we would suggest that as many of our beekeepers tune in as can.

Please note a part of Dr. Barnard's reply to Prudence Penny.

"I shall be delighted of course to meet with your Home Makers' Conference again and to talk to them and your radio audience on the general subject, "The Part Sweets

Play in the Diet." *You won't object will you, if one of the sweets I discuss is honey?"*

NEW OUTLETS FOR HONEY

The latest and largest food merger known as Standard Brands has brought together the great organizations of the Royal Baking Powder Company and the Fleischmann Yeast Company with its several subsidiaries. Both of these important food groups are interested in honey. The Royal Baking Powder Company because it recognizes the importance of stimulating an interest in the use of its product by such appetite compelling phrases as "Honey and Hot Biscuits" and "Honey and Hot Waffles" and The Fleischmann Yeast Company because of their desire to improve the quality of bakery products particularly through the use of high grade materials such as honey have been cooperating with American Honey Institute.

The Fleischmann Company maintains a traveling school for the education of bakers. This school gave courses to the bakers of Indianapolis and vicinity during the month of August and the staff under the direction of Wm. Broeg used honey not only in demonstrating the manufacture of goods at the school but in the mimeographed formula sheets distributed to all students. On the occasion of the visit of Miss Fischer and Dr. Barnard to the school the items being discussed that contained honey were:

- Honey topped almond coffee cake.
- Honey Pecan Rolls.
- Malt Honey-Spice Drops.
- Vanilla Creams.
- Malt Jumbles.

Among the advertising material prominently displayed we noted a poster illustrating the Honey Pecan Roll and in the display case of specialty goods the honey almond coffee cake occupied an important place.

During the next few months the school will visit Grand Rapids, Michigan, and several northern cities and as winter approaches turn toward the south. Dealers in honey will find a visit to the school well worth while. It may be of interest to you to know that Mr. Broeg, the director of this school which has served thousand of students a year, learned of the work of American Honey Institute when Miss Fischer and Dr. Barnard visited the Annual Cake and Retail Bakers' Conference at Chicago last February.

*Fleischmann Company Features Honey
Almond Coffee Cake in September
Good Housekeeping*

The honey almond coffee cake is of such quality that The Fleischmann Yeast Company featured it in their advertisement in this month's Good Housekeeping, page 189, under title of "Now Breakfast Breads are Interestingly Varied." This honey almond coffee cake was mentioned on the printed matter and shown under the illustration. The wording below the illustration was as follows: "HONEY COFFEE CAKE SPREAD WITH HONEY, BUTTER and GROUND ALMONDS IS A GREAT FAVORITE."

INSTITUTE WILL ATTEND FIVE NATIONAL HEALTH AND FOOD MEETINGS

Miss Mary I. Barber of The Kellogg Company called at the Institute Thursday, September 5, and invited American Honey Institute to come into their booths at the following meetings:

American Public Health Association, Minneapolis, Sept. 30 - Oct. 5.

American Child Health Association, Minneapolis, Sept. 30 - Oct. 5.

American Dietetic Convention, Detroit, October 7 to 10.

National Restaurant Exposition, Louisville, October 7 to 11.

National Dairy Show, St. Louis, October 14 to 18.

Honey will be displayed, complimentary packages of honey date bars, honey candies, two ounce jars of honey will be given away and special honey literature is now being planned and prepared for distribution at these meetings.

We need many pounds of honey to make up the date bars and candies and we hope our members and beekeepers will cooperate with us to make our honey showing the best ever.

**SEND IN YOUR DONATIONS
EARLY AND DROP US A LINE
BEFORE YOU MAIL YOUR PART
OF THIS PROGRAM.**

BEEKEEPERS' CHAUTAUQUA AND CONFERENCE, LA CROSSE, WIS.

August 14, 15 and 16

(Continued from September Issue)

Mr. Root said, with regard to "Beekeeping in California", "California is a wonderful State—it is a State of superlatives. It will produce more honey than any other State in the Union in good years. However, California has about one good year in five, about one good year in ten now. If you want to produce honey and stay in a country that is so hot that you sizzle, go down in the Imperial Valley. California has more bigger beekeepers than any other state. The smaller beekeepers disappear and the bigger ones take them over. In California we find men with thousands of colonies. This year is an off year in California, the season not having been good. Beekeeping methods there are practically the same as here, except that the big producers have swallowed up the little fellows. I think that I would locate in some of the desert country in California in the Mojave Valley, if I were a young man again, within 50 or 100 miles of a big dam that is being built. I really don't believe you need to go very far away from the State of Wisconsin. I wouldn't if I were you. Some of your country is as pretty as can be found in California. Excellent beekeeping conditions can also be found in Michigan, among the Finger Lakes region of New York, and in Minnesota and North Dakota."

"There is a great future for beekeeping in the United States. If you could see the carloads of honey going east and west as I see them and the packages of

queens going north as I see them, you would say there is a wonderful future in the beekeeping industry."

Mrs. Ida H. Cornforth, of the Home Economics Department of the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, presented a very interesting demonstration, using honey in food combinations. I am very sorry indeed that more beekeepers and beekeepers' wives were not present to hear Mrs. Cornforth, for I am sure they would have received many valuable suggestions. We will try to give you here several of the combinations Mrs. Cornforth recommended. Mrs. Cornforth said—"I bring you greetings and wishes for continued prosperity from the Kellogg Company, and I am happy to be with you."

In connection with salads, sandwiches, deserts and drinks appropriate for Sunday evening lunches, picnics, bridge clubs, etc., Mrs. Cornforth suggested a combination of raw carrot, mixed with honey, as a tasty sandwich filling. First, wash the carrot thoroughly, and then put it through a food chopper or grate it (grating perhaps being the better procedure), add enough honey to make the mixture spread easily, and spread on slices of buttered bread from which the crusts have been removed. (In this connection, Mrs. Cornforth demonstrated a very simple way of removing crusts, by standing the loaf of bread on end, and cutting the crusts off. She suggested that these crusts might be used for bread pudding. Mrs. Cornforth also suggested that it was convenient to butter the bread before slicing from the loaf. In this way, the bread is not so likely to tear.) The carrot retains all its vitamins and minerals, and the mixture of carrot and honey makes a delicious sandwich spread.

A combination of raisins and Kellogg's Corn Flakes, put through a food chopper and mixed with honey (alternate the corn flakes and the raisins as you put them through the chopper) makes an excellent sandwich spread.

Stewed prunes, drained and pitted, and mixed well with ripe banana to which enough honey is added to make a mixture which will spread easily, makes a very delicious sandwich filling. Another combination is cottage cheese and honey, mixed well together. Both these mixtures are especially fine when used with Kellogg's Allbran Bread.

In connection with salads, all the ingredients should be cold, and the salad green should be crisp and dry.

Salad combinations recommended by Mrs. Cornforth were as follows—

Tomato stuffed with cottage cheese-honey mixture, arranged on crisp lettuce

leaf, sprinkled over the top with Kellogg's Rice Krispies. (The Krispies can be used in salads, deserts, etc., in the place of nuts.)

A banana in which a little groove has been made lengthwise, and this groove filled with French Honey Dressing and top with nuts or Kellogg's Rice Krispies. The recipe for the dressing is as follows—

- 1/8 teaspoonful Paprika (this can be omitted if desired)
- 1/2 teaspoonful salt
- 2 tablespoonsful honey
- 3 tablespoonsful lemon juice
- 6 tablespoonsful salad oil

Put your dry ingredients in a mixing bowl, and add lemon juice (or vinegar) all at once. Slowly add the oil, beating all the while.

Sliced oranges, laid on a crisp lettuce leaf, with a pitted whole prune in the center, this topped with a cheese and honey mixture and sprinkled over all with Rice Krispies. Honey French Dressing may be used with this salad, if desired.

In connection with sweets, Mrs. Cornforth suggested the use of an uncooked honey dressing, made by mixing honey and Kellogg's Rice Krispies, and this mixture spread on wafers, dark bread, etc.

Mrs. Cornforth gave us this recipe for a delicious honey drink—

- 1 cup milk
- 1/4 cup honey
- 1 dip of ice cream (variety may be secured by using different flavors of ice cream).

Beat this mixture with an egg beater until thoroughly mixed. Mrs. Cornforth suggested that this might be well called "Ambrosia", and it certainly is well named.

We are indeed grateful to Mrs. Cornforth for her splendid demonstration, and hope that the beekeepers will help the work of the Kellogg Company along by developing new recipes.

The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock noon, at which time a photographer was present. (A picture of the meeting may be secured through the Secretary's office for the sum of \$1.00 in case anyone desires one.)

The meeting was called to order at 1:50 P. M. by Professor Wilson, who turned the program over to Mr. C. D. Adams, State Apiary Inspector.

Mr. Adams presented a paper on "The Inspector's Place in Modern Beekeeping". This paper will appear in full in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

Mr. E. W. Atkins, of the G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, in his address on "Building and Holding a Honey Market"

said, "I don't believe the big beekeeper is as much to blame as the smaller beekeeper. Of all the honey produced and sold in the country, at least 60 or 70% is sold by the smaller beekeeper in his surrounding locality. A commercial beekeeper, especially the bigger producers in the west, might doubt that statement. Out there, the population is sparsely settled, and there are a good many car loads of honey shipped from the west into the eastern market. At least 60 or 70% of the honey produced in this country is sold nearby the place it is produced."

"The small producer doesn't attempt to keep his market supplied. He sells his crop perhaps a few weeks after it has been produced, and then the trade that has been worked up goes begging. Customers often have to resort to substitutes. There are five points for the producer to remember—

1. Protect the regular channels of trade from cut prices.
2. Make it possible for these channels to handle honey.
3. Standardizing and grading honey.
4. Proper labeling and guaranteeing of the product.
5. Advertising and merchandising.

"Some beekeepers can produce honey a great deal more economically than others; that is one of the phases of beekeeping we have to study more in detail. There are lots of ways to build up a honey market; it is not altogether difficult for a man who studies the situation and who can get out and mix with people. Newspaper advertising is one way of advertising and developing a market. The spectacular thing is the thing to do in advertising. The public will flock when it sees any kind of action around bees, and I know a number of beekeepers who have built up a wonderful market in small towns by putting on demonstrations in store windows. I have always liked to sell through the storekeeper. As a general rule, you have no trouble whatsoever in getting in a store to handle live bees, by giving a demonstration in extracting, in order to attract people and draw a good crowd. Have nothing but white combs; don't take a lot of black combs when you go in a store to demonstrate. It doesn't have the attractive appearance that nice, new white combs have. Have you bees and honey in store windows, and advertise samples of hot biscuits and honey. Get the cooperation of your wife or daughter in putting on a demonstration of this sort. There are a hundred and one ways you can work out to sell honey through different channels of trade. Some action

in the picture is the thing that catches the eye and holds the interest."

"As some people think that bees are flies or something objectionable, it has been my experience not to have any bees around an extracting demonstration. If you have a hive of bees in the window and demonstrate, it is a little bit different. Perhaps it is better to have the bees out of the picture."

We are indeed indebted to Dr. Paul O. Sampson, formerly of the Kellogg Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan, for a very interesting and valuable address on "Sweets—Their Uses and Abuses." Dr. Sampson has been kind enough to send us a copy of his address, and this will appear in full in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

Mrs. E. Nedvidek, Manager of the Riese Naturopathic Sanitarium, La-Crosse, in telling how she uses honey in her sanitarium, said, "We use all natural foods, and our motto is 'Let food be your medicine'. We use honey as a sweet in every instance. Honey is the best blood builder you can get. We start the little babies on honey. We try to keep away from heating honey. It is not only a food, but it is also a medicine. Everything we use is prepared with honey."

Mrs. Nedvidek explained that in some instances, patients in her sanitarium are given a teaspoonful of honey four times a day, as one would prescribe a medicine. This is in the case of older people, who are continually suffering from the cold.

Mrs. Nedvidek said that every food is given for a purpose in her Institution, and that she "couldn't get along without honey".

We are very grateful to Mrs. Nedvidek for her remarks on this subject.

In her talk, "Contacts with Allied Food Organizations to Develop Honey Consumption", Miss Malitta D. Fischer, Secretary of the American Honey Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana, said—"All the food corporations are exploiting their own products. Five years ago we began our campaign with new uses for uncooked honey, and we said that when the public became fully acquainted with honey as a means of developing new and delicate flavors, honey would become universally used."

"The staff of the American Honey Institute has to be careful what it says. We have to have proof before we can make positive statements. Beekeepers must set the example. Dr. Barnard is attempting to do some things for our industry. The Bee Industries are responsible for the American Honey Institute. The American Honey Institute has been going just a little better than a year,

through the work of the Bee Industries Association."

"There are two ways the beekeeper can help—

1. Join the American Honey Producers' League.
2. Donate honey to the Institute for its work.

"We have to depend on the other people who are in the food field to tell our story for us. We want to develop through these companies a combination of our product with those of the companies that will be interested in telling the story of honey, such companies as the Postum Company, Sunkist Oranges, Certo, Crisco, etc. By getting these people interested, also, the workers in these big companies, we will get something underway. It isn't the cost of honey that is holding down the consumption. I think that it has more to do with the uniformity of product."

Miss Fischer told of a series of articles which is being prepared by the American Honey Institute. She would like to have every beekeeper and beekeeper's wife who has a good honey recipe to send it in to her, so that it may be included. She told of a clip sheet which is sent by the American Honey Institute to the heads of the home economics departments in the big food companies.

Miss Fischer said—"If any of you have contacts with home paper writers in your newspapers, we will be glad to put their names on our list to receive the clip sheets of recipes we are sending out. They will be glad to receive this material for their papers."

"Ninety to ninety-two per cent of the people do things because of their emotions. They eat almost entirely by taste. Prove that your produce gives them good flavor first, and then bring in the healthful qualities. The American Honey Institute is trying to develop contact with the food experts so that they will tell thousands and thousands of people the honey story. We are going to try to give all these workers the sort of material they want."

About 83 persons were present at the afternoon session.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 o'clock, at which time we were conducted through and about LaCrosse by a guide furnished by the City of LaCrosse. About fifteen or sixteen cars joined in this tour, and it was well worth the time. We toured around the Mississippi River on the west, and on the extreme eastern side of the City is a huge bluff, 500 feet high. From the top of this bluff, it is possible to see for 5 or 7 miles toward the north, south and west. It is indeed a

very beautiful spot, and will be worth your while to visit when at LaCrosse.

A banquet, with Mr. Gus Dittmer as Guest of Honor, was held at 6:15 P. M. in the dining hall at Myrie Park. Mr. E. R. Root very graciously consented to be Toastmaster, and I am sure no one could have conducted the program in a more pleasant and entertaining manner. About 55 or 60 beekeepers were present; the candle-light helped to create a cozy and companionable atmosphere, and the program lasted until ten o'clock.

Speakers on the program were Dr. Sampson, Mr. Lang, Mr. Bishop, Miss Weidenkopf, Miss Fischer, Mrs. Cornforth, Mr. Adams, Prof. Jager, Dr. Milum, Mr. Stanley, Dr. Tanquary, M. C. Berry, H. G. Warrens, E. W. Atkins, Mr. Lende and Mr. Gwin.

Mr. Root, in presenting to Mr. Dittmer a fountain pen and pen stand as a small token of regard and respect from the beekeepers assembled, said—"We have honored different men in the State of Wisconsin—Dr. Miller, and Mr. France, the first bee inspector. Now we have before us another of the old guard, Mr. Dittmer. He stands here as one of the pioneers of the State. I want to extend to this man our thanks for his unselfish work in the State, and in behalf of those here, present to Mr. Dittmer this small gift, and beyond the intrinsic value of it, there is a far greater symbol, the love and appreciation that the beekeepers of this State have for him."

Mr. Dittmer, in reply, said, "It is impossible for me to give proper expression to the honor that you have done me. Last year I received acknowledgment from my friends at the State Fair in honoring my wife and myself at our Fiftieth Anniversary. You have made a climax by honoring me at this time, at the best and most instructive convention ever held by the beekeepers of Wisconsin. I have looked the crowd over all day, and there is not a single man or woman among you that was at the first convention I attended when I was 35 years old. The only one I came in contact with later is Mr. Bishop. The rest of you are all younger members. In the older days there was altogether a different class of people who were running the affairs of the Association. Dr. Wilson started this thing with the help of the younger generation. I am glad that my disposition is such that I have kept in touch with the younger generation, and as Mr. Root said, I have made and kept my friends. I heartily thank you and wish I could give proper appreciation to the honor you have extended to me."

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

THE STATE FAIR

G. E. MARVIN

On Thursday, August 29th, I visited the State Fair, but spent most of my time at the Honey Exhibits Building. Right after lunch, I made a first casual inspection and found all those that I knew away from their booths, but before long they began coming in. The first that I met was Mrs. J. M. Barr, and James, then Mr. and Mrs. Kleeber of Reedsburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Kneser of Hales Corners, then the Schultz Bros. Co., Mr. Moe of Green Co., Mr. Chas Pritchard and Mr. Des-Bouillons of Wisconsin Rapids, Mrs. C. A. Wood of South Wayne, Mr. and Mrs Gwin of Madison, Mr. Bishop of Sheboygan and Gus Dittmer, the Superintendent.

Mr. E. L. Sechrist of Washington, D. C. was judge of the entries. This is the first time that he has judged Wisconsin Honey.

Mr. J. M. Barr of West Allis carried on the outdoor exhibit on handling bees (in a large screen cage in front of the building) which provided education and amusement for thousands. Mrs. C. A. Wood of South Wayne had an attractive booth just inside one of the doors demonstrating many times each day the art of using honey in foods. One was impressed at the deliciousness of the foods which were on display, in which honey was used. A large turn-over cake with nuts and pineapple caught my eye, but Mrs. Wood didn't offer me a piece, stating that she was going to cut it that evening for the good beekeepers, just when I couldn't be there.

The booths were artistically decorated with various colors of crepe paper and flowers and the honey was very tastily arranged. Individual exhibits included those of John Kneser, Hales Corners; Bunte Candy

Co.; A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg; Schultz Bros. Reedsburg; H. H. Moe, Monroe; Chas Pritchard, Wis. Rapids; Howard Honey House Tipton; and J. M. Barr, West Allis.

The County booths were all trying with one another for honors, and were very attractively decorated. The Wood County booth was looked after by Charlie Pritchard who gave daily demonstrations on extracting honey. Mrs. Lee Schultis was in charge of the Sauk County exhibit. Due to her artistic taste in decoration and arrangement of the booth, the blue ribbon was awarded to Sauk Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Bronson of Madison were in charge of the Dane Co. exhibit. The booth was decorated in purple and white. Adding to the usual display of honey were preserves, cakes and cookies sweetened with honey. An old skep and a beeswax figure of a man working with a colony of bees added interest to the booth.

Milwaukee Co. was well represented as was Grant County also with R. A. Irwin of Lancaster in charge. Waukesha's exhibit was in charge of Mr. Baumgarten of Elm Grove and featured a large comb of honey which was at least two feet by five feet. Green County had an attractive booth in charge of Mr. H. H. Moe.

There were quite a few individual commercial exhibits. The first one to attract ones eye was that of J. M. Barr and Son of West Allis. It was attractively decorated with narrow strips of pale green and white crepe paper. Gladiolias were much in evidence. The Barrs obtained the following premiums. First on general display, first on extracted honey, second on comb honey and second on granulated honey.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kleeber obtained first premium on granulated honey which contained bottles of honey from one to forty-two years old, third on general exhibit, third

on comb honey and third on extracted honey.

Schultz Bros. of Reedsburg had a very attractive booth decorated in orange and white crepe with a blue ceiling showing gold stars here and there. They obtained second premium on their booth. Honey cakes and cookies were featured, but I didn't get a taste of either nor did I meet the young lady in charge, possibly it might have been the wife of one of the Schultz Bros.

In the County exhibits, Sauk was first and Milwaukee second Bunte Candy Co., makers of Diana sweets was represented. They make three kinds of honey candy.

A white nougat, each piece in the form of a small cube and wrapped in wax paper. Honey bees, a candy in which the outside is hard and liquid honey is on the interior. These are sold in glass containers of various sizes. The other kind is a honey nougat bar wrapped up very much like chocolate bars.

The general concensus of opinion among the beekeepers is that Wisconsin enjoyed a good year. Comb and extracted honey are of excellent quality.

As my resignation as chairman of the educational committee takes effect the first of September, I wish to take this opportunity to thank those in the State Beekeepers Association and in the local organizations who have so nobly supported the work of this committee during the past three years and I hope you will give my successor the same loyal support. *Mrs. C. A. Wood.*

SWEETS—THEIR USES AND ABUSES

An address given before the beekeepers Chatauqua at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, (Date Aug. 15, 1929) by Paul O. Sampson.

Sweets are one of the essentials for body maintenance. There are no better carbohydrates when we take the natural sweets as provided by the Creator, as one of our principal food elements. But the average individual has turned from these natural life-giving properties to the refined, artificial sweets of today. The average consumption of refined sugar is 111 lbs. annually for every man, woman and child in the country, and somebody is eating my share.

We could well call refined sweets the "robbers" of the American health. Sugar, when it is first taken from the vat, is a black-brown, raw sugar, rich in calcium and phosphorus but in this refining process, all the calcium and phosphorus is extracted before it will crystallize. This is done for its commercial advantage as the raw sugar soon becomes wormy and is unfit for use, while in the refined sugar the worms cannot live as there is nothing for them to live on. When this refined sugar is taken into our stomachs it will not digest until it is re-charged with calcium and phosphorus. This refined sweet has an affinity for these elements and robs the digestive juices and leaving them depleted so that our proteins and starches are not digested and these toxins poison the whole digestive tract and our troubles commence.

The American public are consuming 825,000 tons of candy annually besides \$400,000,000. worth of ice cream as a side dish. We have even found ladies who are consuming 300 and 400 pounds of sweets each year. It doesn't take a big guess to believe that the increase in diabetes is very marked. Not only are these excesses of sweets one of our very objectionable habits but the excessive consumption of meat also tends to break down the kidneys and bladder. Of the seven million dollars worth of food consumed in 1926, 42% was meat, 7% vegetables,

including the potato that is used in every meal, 3% fruits and 1½% breadstuff.

We should realize that the mineral salts such as calcium, phosphorus, iron, iodine, chlorine and the rest of the sixteen mineral elements, are essential to our health, and to rob what little we're getting from our refined variety of foods, is only adding fuel to the fire. As I said before, refined foods can be justly termed "robbers" of the American health. If we would turn to the natural foods from which to seek our sweets, we would be greatly benefitted.

Let me give you a few reasons why these mineral elements are so essential for our daily needs. It has been recognized for some time that heart trouble is the arch slayer of mankind. In recent experiments with dogs hearts, we have found some very valuable data that should cause us to be careful of what we eat. The heart of the dog is taken from the body and while yet warm is placed in a solution of potassium and sodium and it will expand. From this it is placed in a solution of calcium and will contract. Then being placed in a solution of calcium, potassium and sodium they come back to normal and beat for two minutes a natural heart-beat out of the body in this solution. A gentleman of Oklahoma City, hearing this story, said if these elements will keep a dog's heart alive out of the body for two minutes, it ought to keep a man's heart alive in the body. Lay out my diet. This was twenty years ago. We met again about three years ago and he said, "Man, I haven't had one spell with my heart since I met you many years back."

Another essential element of the many in our digestive juices is chlorine. The saliva contains seven different chemicals. The gastric juice contains nine, and it takes these elements to make these juices

a digestive juice. Tea, coffee and water do not digest food, but the digestive juices, chemically correct, converts the bread, the potato and foods into the senses of life that we may enjoy the things of pleasure around us. If you are normal, from twelve to twenty pints of gastric juice flows thru the stomach daily. Just as the blood circulates thru the heart, so the digestive juices circulate thru the stomach, going with the food into the intestines, there secreted back into the blood and re-charged with chemicals if we have any of these elements to re-charge with. Going then to the respective channels to be poured out again into the stomach at the call of food. This emphasizes the fact that the elements that we have taken from our foods should not be robbed again by refined sweets.

Natural sweets such as the sugar in all fruits and the delicious honey that the bee provides from the nectar of the blossom are the natural sweets that we should appreciate more and more. Much is said in advertisements and otherwise of certain things to act as a stimulant for the fatigued. Most of these contain their theobromin, caffeine, tannin, nicotine, and other poisonous elements that only give a temporary stimulant and the aftermath is added weakness. A real relief for fatigue is a tablespoon full of honey and a half of glass of hot water which is assimilated without any digestion whatever and will really relieve fatigue, without the accursed aftermath. In our home honey is used in the place of refined sugar. We crush our strawberries in honey, put them over the crust and add the cream for a delicious strawberry shortcake. We make an ice cream that is digestible and delicious from one quart of milk, one can Carnation evaporated milk, six tablespoonfuls of honey, two tablespoonfuls of agar and

(To be continued in November issue)

The Beekeepers Are Deciding It

When our business year closed on July 31, 1929, our sales records showed

A Gain of 18%

In the sale of Three-ply Foundation during the season of 1928-1929 as compared with 1927-1928. This newest gain, as compared with the year 1926-1927, is

A Gain of 47%

This means that there are now nearly 5,000,000 Three-ply combs in use. Every year more and more American beekeepers are learning that the strongest and finest combs are produced on Three-ply Foundation in frames wired with four horizontal wires. No other combs can equal them.

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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

NOVEMBER, 1929

No. 11

BULLETIN BOARD

Be sure and elect a delegate to represent your local Association at the State Convention in Milwaukee, December 5th and 6th. See that he has his credentials and attends the Board of Managers meeting on the evening of Wednesday, December 4th at 7 o'clock at the Hotel Wisconsin. Matters of vital importance to the beekeeping industry of the State will be acted on at this meeting, and every affiliated local association in the state should be represented.

Make your plans now to be present at the convention to take an active part in the program and discussion of these important issues.

We want to have *everybody* out for this meeting.

(Write us for Hotel rates, and any further details you may wish regarding the convention)

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5 lb. Pails

10 lb. Pails

60 lb. Square Cans

Glassware

Comb Honey
Shipping Cases

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

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3. Bondholders, Mortgages and other securities—None.

H. F. Wilson, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1929.

Monica Kersten, Notary Public
My commission expires Aug. 27, 1933.

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GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping

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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

BEEKEEPERS ATTENTION

The beekeeping industry of Wisconsin has just received a serious set-back in that the new Commission of Agriculture and Markets has discontinued our Honey Marketing Work.

Mr. Gwin has been transferred to the Food Inspection Division, and from now on will not be available for organization meetings. The Commission states that it is not its duty to carry on extension work of any kind with the locals, and that all extension work, including organization of the local associations, should be carried on through the University.

At the last session of the Legislature, you will remember that the beekeepers made a request for \$6,000 for work in helping to develop the beekeeping industry, particularly the marketing end. The law was passed, the legislature appropriating \$6,000, specifying that the Department of Markets should carry on this work. The Department of Markets has seen fit to discontinue this work without consulting the beekeepers in any way, and it therefore becomes necessary for us to get busy and see that a different arrangement is made by the next legislature. This matter

will be discussed at the State Convention meeting in Milwaukee, and should bring a big attendance of its members.

One of the members of the Commission has promised to be there to give the beekeepers a talk. Just what the subject of the talk will be, I do not know, but this is a very serious matter, and every member of the Association is vitally interested because if we do not have anyone to help with our organization work, the Association will soon go to pieces.

Every member should endeavor to get the beekeepers interested and get them to join the Association, because we now have two big problems before us. The corn sugar question is sure to come up in the winter session of Congress at Washington, and our State Beekeeping industry needs help.

These matters will be brought before the Board of Managers and no doubt a plan of action for recovering this loss will be developed. In the meantime, your Secretary will attempt to help with the marketing, and if you have honey to sell, or if you want to buy, please address your communications to our office.

H. F. Wilson, Secretary

WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION—
HOTEL WISCONSIN

DECEMBER 5 AND 6, 1929

The complete program has not yet been arranged, but will appear in the December issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping". Among the important speakers expected to be present are Mr. Hambleton, of the U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory at Washington, Dr. H. A. Schuette of the University Chemistry Division who is doing some research work with the colors and acids of honey, Mr. Thal of the Bunte Candy Co., Milwaukee, and we are trying to make arrangements for a member of the new Agricultural and Marketing Commission to be present, but, because of many speaking engagements already arranged for them, we are not sure that this can be done.

The investigations of the honey research laboratory at the University have now progressed to the point where we will be able to give you some definite information concerning the changes in honey during the honey flow and in storage. This information will be of interest to all of our beekeepers, and a complete report of the work up to this time will be given at the convention. We are also trying to make arrangements with Mr. E. W. Brown of Chicago, Illinois, to be on the program and tell you of his experiences with the top entrance for winter. We are not sure that Mr. Brown will be able to come, but if he is at the convention, Wisconsin beekeepers will learn much of interest in connection with this new development in beekeeping manipulations.

The Board of Managers' meeting will be held at the Hotel Wisconsin at 7 o'clock on the evening of December 4th. We expect to give the exact number of the room with the completed program in the next issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

This program promises to be one of the most instructive that we have had for sometime. The meetings will be held at the Hotel Wisconsin.

THE AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE
CONVENTION

Because of conflict, it has been necessary to change the meeting dates of the League convention, and the new dates are February 4, 5, and 6, in order that the directors of the American Honey Institute may meet on Monday the 3rd, and prepare whatever plans they may have that will concern the League for presentation at the League meeting.

The Hotel Wisconsin will be the headquarters, and if you are planning to attend, it will be well to make a room reservation a month in advance.

TENTATIVE OUTLINE PROGRAM OF AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

FEBRUARY 3, MONDAY

American Honey Institute;
Association of Apiary Inspectors of America;
Arranging of honey exhibits.

FEBRUARY 4, TUESDAY

Forenoon

8:00 Registration.
9:00 President's address.
Reports of chairman, Board of Directors, Secretary-Treasurer, and committees.

Afternoon

1:30 to 5:00

Afternoon program to include talks on:

Recent studies on honey.
Diastase; overheating.
Uses of honey.
Nectar.
Nectar plants.
Fermentation and granulation.

8:00 Meeting to be open to general public.

FEBRUARY 5, WEDNESDAY

Forenoon

9:00 to 12:00
Marketing.
Transportation problems.
Foreign trade.
Bottling and processing of honey.

Afternoon

1:30 to 3:00
Marketing associations.
3:00 to 5:00
Program in regard to studies in bee behavior to begin.
Seasonal management.
Package bees.
Races of bees (Other subjects to be added as suggested.)
6:15 Banquet and program of entertainment.

FEBRUARY 6, THURSDAY

Forenoon

9:00 to 12:00
Conclude educational program.
Meetings of committees.

Afternoon

1:30 New business.
Election and installation of officers.
Adjournment.

MEETING OF APIARY INSPECTORS OF AMERICA

The second annual meeting of the Apiary Inspectors of America will be held at Milwaukee during the meeting of the American Honey Producer's League early in February 1930.

Since the meeting at Sioux City, Iowa last February the Secretary has received letters of endorsement from a majority of the states doing inspection work. The only exception taken to any of the eight resolutions passed was in regard to the resolution opposing the collection of a special per colony tax. One of the

state inspectors said that without this tax his state could do no inspection work. It is interesting to note that this resolution was offered and sponsored by representatives of states having such a tax. This question will probably come up for discussion at the next meeting.

The one resolution that seemed to appeal to all who have had actual experience in the work is the second one which reads: "That colonies of bees diseased with American foul brood should be burned upon their discovery by an inspector."

The President, Dr. R. L. Parker of Manhattan, Kansas would be glad to hear from any inspectors who have any suggestions as to the work that should be taken up by the Association.

C. D. Adams, Secretary,
State Capitol, Madison, Wis.

The University of Minnesota has just purchased the Apicultural library of Rev. Francis Jager, St. Bonifacius, Minnesota. This is one of the most complete collections of books and periodicals pertaining to beekeeping that has ever been gathered together in this country. It is particularly rich in the number of old and rare German works.

The University has also just purchased a complete set of the Bee World from Mr. Frank Pellett, Associate Editor of the American Bee Journal.

Mr. H. G. Ahrens, from the University of Wisconsin and Mr. Erdman Braun from the University of Manitoba have accepted positions with the Beekeeping Section of the Division of Entomology of the University of Minnesota. They will devote part of their time to teaching and part to working for advanced degrees, doing their research in Apiculture.

From—M. C. Tanquary
In Charge of Bee Culture
University of Minnesota

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

The following good news was received from George Jacobson of Kaukauna on October 13. "Honey is moving good and at the rate it is going, I will soon be sold out. I am getting 20 cents for the 8 oz. jars, 30 cents for the 16 oz., \$1.00 for 5's and \$9.00 for 60's. Comb honey is selling at 30 cents. I do no canvassing as all my honey is sold right here at home, people coming for it.

It is amusing to hear how cheap some beekeepers are trying to sell their honey and can't get rid of it. There is a good reason for it. The consuming public is ready to pay a fair price for quality honey and the beekeepers can get a fair price if they will ask it and stick to it.

I have had people tell me that they had stopped at places to buy some honey and it was offered at such a low price that they thought it was too cheap to be good so they did not buy. Who is to blame but the weak kneed beekeepers for the low price of honey. Boost your honey, have a high quality product, ask a fair price and you will sell it".

Professor Wilson is quite anxious to purchase some raspberry, aster, golden rod and mint honeys for experimental work here at the University, but has been unable to obtain any so far. The crop all over the state is mostly clover. If any of you readers know where we can secure any please let us know.

Mr. L. O. Brainard of Lone Rock, Richland County, writes — "Lone Rock is situated in the south-east corner of Richland County and equally near Sauk and Iowa Counties, and what I write will apply to the three counties mentioned.

The late summer drought was not as severe here as elsewhere within the State of Wisconsin and the fall rains have been ample; as a result the clovers and other small vegeta-

tion promises well for next year. The bees have ample stores of good quality and should winter well.

The bees at Lone Rock have been gathering more or less surplus since the harvest began late in June until within ten days ago (October 4)—the last six weeks the bees have worked on sweet clover and the usual fall flowers.

It is needless for me to say that the honey harvest just lately closed has been large and of good quality."

Mr. S. P. Elliott of Menomonie reports, "The honey crop in this section was about two-thirds of a normal crop. Clover was the only honey plant that yielded as the basswood was a failure. Rains came along around August 15. Since then the clover looks good and the beekeepers that know basswood, say we are due for a good flow from that source next year.

Honey has been moving slowly until now. Expect to have my bees all packed by October 25th with top entrances which I am trying out for the first time.

Quite a few of our local members joined the Mountain States Honey Producers the last meeting we had in September. With the help from the Federal Farm Board that this organization is getting, ought to make the beekeepers sit up and take notice".

**BEEKEEPERS' CHAUTAUQUA
AND CONFERENCE
LA CROSSE, WIS.**

(Continued from page 78 of the October Issue)

FRIDAY MORNING—AUGUST 16

Attendance—about 60

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 in the morning, and Mr. Gwin took charge of the program.

Mr. George E. Marvin of the University Beekeeping Department presented a paper on "One Cause of Spoilage of Honey and How to Prevent It", followed by a discussion. This paper will appear in an early issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

Professor H. F. Wilson then talked on

"The Relation of Pollen to Dysentery". This paper will also be printed in an early issue.

The following resolution was then passed by the meeting—

"Whereas the legislature now in session has seen fit to pass what is known as the "Don Smith Consolidation Bill", consolidating several departments under a commission known as the Agriculture and Marketing Commission, and

"Whereas the Departments of Agriculture and Markets are caring for activities that are of vital interest to the Beekeeping Industry, be it therefore:

"Resolved that we, the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n., in Annual Mid-summer Convention assembled, respectfully urge the Governor of Wisconsin to demand of the newly appointed Agriculture and Markets Commission that they do not curtail the activities of C. D. Adams, Chief Apiary Inspector and James Gwin, Honey Marketing Agent."

An expression of thanks was made to the out-of-state visitors at the meeting who had contributed so much to the success of the meeting.

Mr. Gwin then delivered a "Report of the Honey Marketing Agent". This paper will appear in an early issue.

Professor Francis Jager, of St. Bonifacius, Minnesota, formerly of the University of Minnesota beekeeping department, talked on the subject of profitable marketing of honey. Professor Jager is in favor of selling his crop in wholesale, rather than having to go to the trouble of putting it up in tin and glass containers, and having to canvass for customers.

At 11:20 A. M. Miss Fischer of the American Honey Institute gave a honey demonstration.

For breakfast, Miss Fischer suggested grapefruit drizzled with warm honey; honey added to cooked fruits for breakfast; stewed apples thinned with honey; baked apples drizzled with honey upon their removal from the oven; honey added to fresh fruits to intensify their flavor; warm honey and milk mixture to be used with dry cereals; honey with hot cereals helps children to develop the hot cereal habit; a mixture of honey and cinamon spread over hot toast; honey and nut meats spread over hot toast; Kellogg's Rice Krispies mixed with honey and spread over toast.

Luncheon combinations—Miss Fischer suggested several salad combinations, some of which were—Pineapple-cream cheese salad, and to each cake of cream cheese, add one of two tablespoonsful of honey; Honey sweetened prunes stuffed with a mixture of cream cheese

and honey; Tomato filled with diced pineapple, drizzled over with honey and topped with honey-cream cheese.

Vegetable Combinations—Buttered beets to which add 1 teaspoonful lemon juice and 1 tablespoonful honey, heat slowly before serving; Add a teaspoonful of honey to each cup of canned corn to bring out the flavor of the vegetable; To spinach, add a sauce made of butter, honey and lemon juice, poured over before serving; To baked squash, add butter and honey upon removing from oven.

Deserts—Take an ordinary store sponge cake, place on plate and heap up with honey sweetened apple sauce, peaches or berries, and over it drizzle a little honey. Sprinkle with Kellogg's Rice Krispies, top with unsweetened whipped cream, and over it drizzle a little honey; Top your pies with whipped cream and over the cream drizzle honey.

Beverages—Be sure to use a mild honey in fruit drinks; honey lemonade; Miss Fischer also suggested a drink made of chocolate ice cream, milk and honey, thoroughly mixed. She also brought out the point that you do not need as much fruit juice when honey is used as the sweetening agent; when making honey sweetened iced tea, add the honey to the tea when it is hot.

Honey Combinations for Afternoon Teas or Evening Parties—Sliced peaches, drizzled with honey, then ice cream with more sliced peaches, and drizzled over the top with honey. In connection with sandwiches for the tea or party, Miss Fischer suggested a combination of chopped salted pecans and honey, ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup of honey to one cup of pecans) spread between slices of buttered bread. Roll in wax paper and let stand before serving. A honey and Rice Krispie paste, spread on wafers and served with ice cream, salads, tea, etc., is delicious. Miss Fischer also suggested a sandwich filling made of grated carrot, salt, and honey, spread on slices of buttered bread, with lettuce leaf.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Mr. Gwin, in charge of the program, called the meeting to order about 1:45 P. M.

Professor Jager continued his talk on the subject of honey marketing.

Mr. O. A. Lende, Legal Representative of the Intermountain States Producers' Association, explained fully the workings of that organization and what they are doing.

County Agent Spreiter, assured the beekeepers of La Crosse County of his support in any marketing program they might wish to undertake.

The meeting adjourned about 4 o'clock, with about 50 beekeepers present.

REPORT OF THE 1928 CONVENTION

Secretary's Report for the Year of 1928

Report of the Use of the Badger Brand Trademark Labels Sold—

	Number	Estimated pounds of Honey
8 oz. size.....	6,500	3,250
1 lb. size.....	32,000	32,000
5 lb. size (small regular size).....	25,400	170,750
5 lb. size (large size).....	8,750	
10 lb. size.....	12,500	125,000
Comb honey labels.....	3,000	3,000
	88,150	334,000

Pails Sold—

Lithographed Badger Brand Pails

5 lb. size.....	1,900	9,500
10 lb. size.....	700	7,000
	2,600	16,500

Plain Pails

3 lb. size.....	100	300
5 lb. size.....	13,400	67,000
10 lb. size.....	5,400	54,000
60 lb. cans.....	450	27,000
	19,350	148,300

Advertising in "Wisconsin Beekeeping"

Cost of 12 issues.....		\$514.00
Cost of cuts.....		12.26
		\$526.26
Total cost of printing 12 issues.....		\$431.94
Amount received for advertising.....	10.00	
Less advance payment on 1929 advertising.....		\$421.94
	17.37	
Less amount received on accounts receivable from 1927.....		\$404.57
		90.90
Plus 1928 accounts receivable, considered good.....		\$495.47
Total adv. receipts for 1928.....		\$495.47
		30.79
Net cost for 12 issues.....		2.57
Net cost for one issue.....		

Other Supplies Sold—

Pail Commission.....		\$199.21
Glass Jar Commission.....		42.36
Stationery.....		56.90
Posters.....		17.46
Cookbooks.....		2.70
Wisconsin Honey Leaflets.....		9.39
Granulated Cartons.....		7.50
Profit on Movie Slides.....		.60

Secretary's Stenographic Report—

Total number of letters written.....		1,800
Total pages of manuscript typed.....		282
Total stencils cut.....		37
Total form letters sent out.....		1,916
Total directories mailed.....		614

Secretary's Financial Report—

Month	Total Receipts for Month	Amount to Treasurer	Total direct ex- penditures of Secretary's of- fice for month
December, 1927.....	\$ 137.33	\$ 97.28	\$ 40.05
January, 1928.....	211.14	146.07	65.07
February.....	191.19	150.24	40.95
March.....	219.64	156.85	62.79
April.....	171.89	101.40	70.49
May.....	169.98	50.16	119.82
June.....	196.68	98.66	98.02
July.....	447.13	146.98	300.15
August.....	942.50	335.26	607.24
September.....	376.77	179.46	197.31
October.....	410.61	179.38	231.23
November.....	118.22	112.90	5.32

	\$3,593.08	\$1,754.64	\$1,838.44
Total amount of money received by Secretary for year.....	\$3,593.08		
Total direct expenditures from Secretary's office for pails, glass jars, etc.....			\$1,838.44
Total amount to Treasurer.....			1,754.64

\$3,593.08

Amount Received for—

Dues.....	\$ 421.75
*Labels, including \$3.75 for cartons.....	566.80
Advertising receipts.....	431.94
Pail commissions.....	199.21
Glass Jar commissions.....	42.36
Stationery receipts.....	56.90
Posters (Badger Brand and U. S. Government).....	17.46
Cookbooks.....	2.70
Honey Leaflets.....	9.39
*Granulated Honey Cartons.....	3.75
Profit on movie slides.....	.60
Miscellaneous receipts (donations to Legal Fund, reimbursements on League dues, etc.).....	1.78

\$1,754.64

TREASURER'S REPORT

Fond du Lac, Wis., March 22, 1929

To the President and Members of
Wisconsin State Bee-Keepers Association
Brothers:

I take pleasure in submitting my annual report for the year ending December 12, 1928.

1927		Receipts	Disbursements
Dec.	8	Balance cash on hand.....	\$ 475.70
"	8	Expenses Honey Bunch.....	\$ 7.65
"	9	" Viola H. Wood.....	29.95
"	28	By H. F. Wilson.....	25.00
"	25	" H. F. Wilson.....	25.00
"	28	" H. F. Wilson.....	26.25
"	28	" Viola H. Wood.....	14.08
1928			
Jan.	7	" Brock Engraving Co.....	2.47
"	9	" Arlene Eidenkopf.....	10.83
"	18	" Miller Mem. Library.....	25.00
"	18	" H. F. Wilson.....	20.00
Feb.	11	To H. F. Wilson.....	146.07
"	11	" H. F. Wilson.....	50.00
"	18	By Miller Mem. Library.....	25.00
"	18	" H. F. Wilson.....	9.36
"	18	" Edith Mickelson.....	7.00
"	18	" Brock Engraving Co.....	5.72

Feb.	18	By	Democrat Printing Co.....		24.25
"	28	"	H. F. Wilson.....		25.00
"	28	"	Democrat Printing Co.....		24.75
Mar.	5	"	H. F. Wilson.....		30.00
"	5	"	H. F. Wilson.....		19.03
"	12	"	H. F. Wilson.....		25.00
"	14	To	H. F. Wilson.....	100.24	
"	26	By	Brock Engraving Co.....		4.07
"	28	"	H. F. Wilson.....		25.00
April	14	"	Democrat Printing Co.....		173.50
"	18	"	Democrat Printing Co.....		132.50
"	19	To	H. F. Wilson.....	156.85	
May	8	By	Democrat Printing Co.....		51.25
"	26	"	Edith Mickelson.....		28.00
"	26	"	Dr. Miller Mem.....		50.00
"	26	"	H. F. Wilson.....		25.00
"	26	To	H. F. Wilson.....	101.40	
"	26	By	Democrat Printing Co.....		14.00
June	8	To	H. F. Wilson.....	50.16	
"	16	By	Edith Mickelson.....		7.00
"	16	"	Dr. Miller Mem.....		25.00
"	16	"	Democrat Printing Co.....		15.75
July	16	"	Democrat Printing Co.....		108.50
"	16	"	Viola Wood.....		8.16
"	20	To	H. F. Wilson.....	98.66	
"	30	By	Viola Wood.....		10.00
Aug.	18	"	Edith Mickelson.....		7.00
"	20	To	H. F. Wilson.....	146.98	
Sept.	17	"	H. F. Wilson.....	335.26	
"	17	By	Viola Wood.....		21.00
"	17	"	Edith Mickelson.....		7.00
Oct.	5	"	Edith Mickelson.....		7.00
"	5	"	Democrat Printing Co.....		111.50
"	12	To	H. F. Wilson.....	179.46	
"	20	By	H. F. Wilson for Democrat Printing Co.....		100.00
"	20	"	Edith Mickelson.....		7.00
"	20	"	Miller Mem. Library.....		100.00
"	20	"	Antes Press.....		350.00
Nov.	24	"	Democrat Printing Co.....		44.00
"	14	To	H. F. Wilson.....	179.38	
"	24	By	Edith Mickelson.....		7.00
"	24	"	H. F. Wilson.....		25.00
"	24	"	Miller Mem. Lib.....		25.00
"	24	"	General Paper Co.....		11.93
Dec.	8	"	H. F. Wilson.....		4.12
"	8	"	Democrat Printing Co.....		36.50
"	8	"	Brock Engraving Co.....		3.01
"	8	"	William Sass (for stamps).....		2.00
"	12	"	L. T. Bishop.....		8.02
"	12	"	Edith Mickelson.....		7.00
"	12	"	Miller Mem. Lib.....		25.00
"	12	To	H. F. Wilson.....	112.90	
"	12	By	Dix Printing Co.....		14.00
"	12	"	Viola H. Wood.....		5.10
				\$2,133.06	\$1,987.25
Cash on hand.....					145.31
					\$2,133.06
Less Bal.....				475.70	
				\$1,657.36	
Plus Dec. receipt held in reserve at Madison.....				97.28	
Audited and found correct 12-14-28.....				\$1,754.64	

A. H. Seefeldt A. J. Schultz
Charles Pritchard

William Sass, Treasurer.

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

THE NEW
REVELATION WRAPPER
FOR SECTION COMB HONEY

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



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

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

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

The wrapper is printed on the back, setting forth the values of honey and its storage care. Simple directions are included with each package and the new prices will be \$4.40 per 500, or \$1.10 per 100 for the 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ size; \$5.57 per 500, and \$1.30 per 100 for the 4 x 5 size. Postage extra. Shipping weight: 500, 4 lbs.; 100, 1 lb. Sample wrapper sent postpaid for 5c anywhere in the U. S. A.

LEWIS BEEWARE
G. B. LEWIS COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1874

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

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

The Beekeepers Are Deciding It

When our business year closed on July
31, 1929, our sales records showed

A Gain of 18%

In the sale of Three-ply Foundation
during the season of 1928-1929 as
compared with 1927-1928. This
newest gain, as compared with the
year 1926-1927, is

A Gain of 47%

This means that there are now nearly 5,000,000
Three-ply combs in use. Every year more and
more American beekeepers are learning that the
strongest and finest combs are produced on Three-
ply Foundation in frames wired with four hori-
zontal wires. No other combs can equal them.

A. I. ROOT CO. of Chicago
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290 E. Sixth Street
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

DECEMBER, 1929

No. 12

BULLETIN BOARD

COOPERATIVE MARKETING

If Wisconsin beekeepers are willing to enter upon a cooperative marketing program, the time has arrived when it will be possible to accomplish real cooperation in marketing.

The Mountain States Honey Producers' Association has made a fine success of marketing in the west, and plans are now under way for enlarging the scope of this organization.

Complete details will be presented at the convention.

*American Honey Producers' League Convention
February 4, 5, and 6, at Milwaukee.*

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The State Convention Program.

Buzzes About Wisconsin—Geo. Marvin.

Making an Area Cleanup Effective—E. L. Chambers.

Sections for Comb Honey.

Sweets—Their Uses and Abuses—Dr. Paul O. Sampson
(Continued from October Issue).

When Beekeepers Meet—A Poem—by Miss May McIntosh.

Beekeeping and the Red Cross.

An Open Letter.

Honey Exports.

20% INCREASE

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

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

August Lotz Co.
Boyd, Wisconsin

MISS JONES, NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Our President, Mr. Bishop, wishes to announce that Miss Clara Jones of West Bend has accepted the Chairmanship of the Educational Committee.

Members of the Association who have educational matters to present should send them to Miss Jones.

Classified Advertisements

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

Gus Dittmer Company Specialties

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

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

GUS DITTMER COMPANY

AUGUSTA, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. VI

DECEMBER, 1929

No. 12

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
H. F. WILSON, Editor
Published the First of Each Month

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

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

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONVENTION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASS'N. HEAD- QUARTERS—HOTEL WIS- CONSIN, MILWAUKEE

The Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association has always been a leader in every important national beekeeping problem. The one problem that it has so far not been able to solve satisfactorily is the one of marketing the honey, and we are compelled to give credit to the western states for having developed a marketing plan that is not only satisfactory, but it has greatly improved conditions for the beekeepers of that territory. The marketing situation in Wisconsin is poor, and there is a strong possibility that, through the assistance of the Intermountain States Honey Producers' Association, we may be able to greatly improve this condition.

The Commission of Agriculture and Markets has already held a conference at which Mr. A. W. B. Kjosness, General Manager of the Intermountain States Ass'n., was present, and at which time he explained the details of the system under which the Intermountain States organization is operating. This organization has now extended

into the upper Mississippi Valley territory, and some of our Wisconsin beekeepers have already either affiliated with it, or have signified their intention of doing so. The question of affiliation with this organization will be brought before the State Convention at Milwaukee, and we hope that it may be possible for every member of the Association to be present.

We believe we are presenting to you the strongest program ever presented to a Wisconsin convention. This program includes talks by some of the foremost leaders in beekeeping today—Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Kjosness, Mr. Root and Dr. Barnard, and we will have with us the two strongest leaders in cooperative Marketing, Mr. Kjosness and Mr. O. A. Lende, each a representative of the Intermountain States Marketing Association.

The corn sugar bill will undoubtedly be presented to Congress during the winter session, and our beekeepers will be called upon to renew their fight. The beekeepers of America have so far been able to prevent the passage of this, but a still harder fight is before us.

This meeting promises to be the most important and the most in-

teresting one held in many years, and deserves a large attendance.

A large meeting room on the first floor of the Hotel Wisconsin has been arranged for, and signs giving the location of the meeting room will be found in the lobby as soon as you enter.

HONEY EXHIBIT

Arrangements can be made for a

honey exhibit in the main lobby, and if a sufficient number of our beekeepers are willing to bring or send a case or two for exhibit purposes, we will be glad to arrange for the space and the exhibit.

Every member of the Association who cares to make an exhibit should write the Secretary by December 1st, so that the necessary arrangements for exhibit space can be made.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

December 5 and 6, Milwaukee, Wis.
Hotel Wisconsin

PROGRAM

Board of Managers' Meeting, Wednesday, December 4, at 7:00 P. M.—Hotel Wisconsin.

Thursday, December 5

- 9:00 A. M. Registration—Paying of Dues—Social Meeting.
9:30 Call to Order—Announcements.
9:45 Minutes of last convention.
Secretary's Report (Including report on Badger Brand stationery, labels, posters, pails, honey cartons, advertising in "Wisconsin Beekeeping", cookbooks, etc.)
Treasurer's Report.
Report of Standing Committees—
Label and Lithograph Pail Committee—C. D. Adams, Chairman.
Educational Committee.
Report of Board of Managers—Appointment of Committees.
1:30 P. M. President's Address—L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan.
1:45 Honey Spoilage—H. F. Wilson and G. E. Marvin.
2:15 The Results of Modern Honey Grading—C. D. Adams.
2:45 The Bee Disease Control Problem in Wisconsin—E. L. Chambers.
3:15 Finding Ways to Build Honey Markets—E. W. Atkins—G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis.
3:45 The Top Entrance for Wintering—E. W. Brown, Willow Springs, Ill.
*6:30 Banquet.
The Intermountain States Honey Producers' Association—A. W. B. Kjosness, General Manager, Boise, Idaho.

Friday, December 6

- 9:00 A. M. Honey Candies—F. H. Thal, Sec'y.-Treas. Wisconsin Bunte Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
9:30 The Work of the U. S. Bee Culture Laboratory—J. I. Hambleton, Washington, D. C.
10:00 The American Honey Institute—Dr. H. E. Barnard, Pres., Indianapolis, Indiana.
10:30 What About Honey Now?—H. H. Root, A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.
11:00 A Chemist Looks at Honey—Dr. H. A. Schuette, Chemistry Dept., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
11:15 A representative of the Wisconsin Commission of Departments and Agriculture.
11:30 A Honey Demonstration—Mrs. Cornforth, Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.
1:30 P. M. The Spirit of Cooperation—O. A. Lende, Representative of the Mountain States Marketing Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Discussion.
3:00 Business Session—Election of Officers, etc.

*We wish that every member of the Association could be present at this banquet. We are hopeful that Mr. A. W. B. Kjosness, General Manager of the Intermountain States Honey Producers' Association will be present. We will not have our usual program, but will have Mr. Kjosness tell us all about the Intermountain Cooperative Association and the wonderful success that has been made in marketing honey.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

Mr. G. M. Ranum of Mount Horeb reports as follows, "Bees are going into winter quarters well supplied with stores which are undoubtedly of good quality. There was no honey flow from fall plants other than late blooming sweet clover and I have seen no honey dew this season.

Colonies are not so strong in bees as in some years, but I believe they are mostly young bees. One thing that may be a cause for anxiety is the scarcity of pollen in the combs. For some reason or other, the bees did not store much pollen during the latter part of the season and in many hives it is almost entirely lacking. However, if the spring opens up favorably, this may not cause trouble.

Honey sales have been good without much cutting of prices and I cannot understand why some beekeepers find it necessary to sell at prices they do in order to dispose of their honey. One thing is certain—if consumers never heard of the low prices there would be no complaint and just as much honey would be eaten as when the price is lower. The main thing is to make sure of the quality".

On Nov. 7, Mr. R. A. Schwarzkopf wrote the following: "There has been no fall flow in this locality and those beekeepers who extracted close must feed for winter stores. The fall has been dry and clover plants are not as strong as they might be. The weather has been warm for this time of the year.

Bees that will be wintered out of doors are packed in their cases. Those that are to be wintered in the cellar will be put in as soon as they have had another flight. Some years that flight day does not come anymore after the 1st of November.

Honey is moving slowly. Possibly

fifty to sixty percent is still in the hands of beekeepers".

Mr. C. E. Zilmer of Steuben, Crawford Co., sends in the following report, "Weather conditions have been very favorable for a fine stand of white clover, fully as good as last year. Bees are going into winter quarters in first class condition. I have mine all packed outdoors.

My crop was 20,000 pounds of very fine extracted white clover honey from 135 colonies, spring count.

Honey is selling fair in a retail way. Wholesale honey buyers are holding off. They are afraid of lower prices. There is quite a lot of price cutting but most of them are getting \$1.50 for a 10 pound pail. All retail stores are well supplied with both comb and extracted honey.

The bees gathered a little honey all fall, so brood rearing was kept up until about October 20th. Hope to see you all at Milwaukee at the convention".

"The condition of bees in this county seems to be about normal", says Mr. F. E. Matzke, of Juda, Green Co. "The colonies are strong with plenty of stores for winter. Quite a number of colonies had a little brood on Oct. 31st. The wholesale price of honey seems to be improving. In a retail way, honey is selling here at \$1, 1.15, 1.25, 1.75 and 2.00 for a 10 pound pail".

Mr. C. F. Lang of La Crosse reports, "Weather conditions are favorable for a good stand of clover next year. This day (Oct. 31) I still have raspberries in bloom.

Bees are in fine condition. The honey market is poor in regard to the price. Some are selling comb honey at 15c. per pound. The honey crop was good. My own crop averaged 120 pounds per colony, extracted honey".

Mr. Harry Lathrop writes the

following, "The Bridgeport section enjoyed a favorable season with a heavy growth of clovers. A fair to good crop of excellent honey was secured. We had a joint field meet with the Crawford and Grant county associations in August. We were advised to protect each other in the matter of fair price. Some local beekeepers did not attend at all and some paid no heed to the agreement on prices. The result is that there is no market at all for those who will not cut the price. I had been selling 10 pound pails for \$1.50 for a number of years. The local grocery store is selling at \$1.25 having secured his supply from a farmer at \$1.00.

Those who have but few bees are glad of it since they see no way of selling their honey at a living rate. I asked one amateur beekeeper why he did not attend the conventions, join associations, etc. He replied that he did attend for a while but could not see any benefit from it. He forces his honey on indifferent customers at one dollar the ten pound pail.

Good extracted clover honey in 60 pound cans is selling in this territory at 8½ cents. In view of these conditions I see no hope for beekeeping in this locality. The same farmers who cut the price of honey, would not, under any circumstances, cut the price of eggs, poultry, hogs, veals, milk, cream, or any grain that is produced on the farm. Why do they make an exception of honey? The only solution I see is to have honey come under some board of trade similar to the Elgin butter market, or the Plymouth cheese board.

I may attend the Milwaukee meeting, but if I do I will not pay my expenses out of what I made in beekeeping, for at present prices it is like the story of the empty barrel — 'nothing in it'."

Mr. G. J. Lengst of Prairie du Chien reports, "Weather conditions

have been ideal for clovers, and they are looking fully as well as a year ago.

Bees are going into winter quarters in better condition than for some years back, both as to young bees and to amount and condition of stores. I do not recall when bees in two stories were as heavy as they are this fall. With a reasonable amount of protection they should winter in fine shape. Beekeepers around here have bees about all packed for winter.

The demand for honey in this locality is fair, with prices in a retail way the same as a year ago. The bulk of the crop here is usually shipped out, but so far no sale has been reported—the beekeepers holding for a little advance in price, which we hope will materialize. The crop will average about 125% of last year, very light in color and of heavy body.

The beekeepers hereabouts are very much disappointed to lose the valuable services of Mr. James Gwin as marketing agent, all feel that he was rendering beekeepers a very valuable service in assisting them with their marketing problems".

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

- Salt 10 pounds
- Salt peter 6 ounces
- Water 5 gallons
- Honey 4¼ pounds

The honey should be liquid and warm when mixed. This solution is enough for 100 pounds of ham. The finest flavored honey makes the best hams. You will find the honey flavor in the ham.

Overhauling the hams should take

place on the 5th, 15th, 30th, and 40th days. Overhauling makes pickling certain, increases weight and is necessary to keep the contents stirred up."

Miss Fischer adds, "The past three weeks have been the busiest I have ever experienced at the Institute. The National meetings have been going on and there was much preparation for them—honey candies to be made as well as honey date bars and the like."

MAKING AN AREA CLEAN-UP EFFECTIVE

E. L. CHAMBERS

How often when a group of people are gathered to discuss some important topic of the day effecting the community do we hear the discussion climaxed with the statement "There ought to be a law"? Our beekeepers used to agree in their discussion of bee disease control that all could be solved if we only had a law. We have a law now and have had one since 1919 which, if followed out to the letter, would do all that it is intended to do but as that little word "if" indicates, it takes more than just a law to accomplish anything. In our experience with bee disease eradication programs in Wisconsin during the past nine years we have come to realize that it takes, among other things, public support, cooperation, and money to accomplish our end. I need only to refer to the Volstead Act to impress you with an outstanding example why law is useless without having the support and cooperation of the public and ample funds to carry out the provisions.

We hear a great deal about cooperation these days, but just what does cooperation really mean? Webster's dictionary tells us that cooperation means "to operate together or jointly for a common object or to a common end or result." According to this definition

there must be two or more agencies operating together for the same result.

In the cooperation we have under consideration the two agencies are the state department of agriculture and the various counties in which area clean-up work is being carried on, and the desired result is, broadly speaking, the protection of the bee industry from diseases which threaten its very existence. But, you may ask, why is this cooperation necessary? Doesn't the State of Wisconsin have authority to carry out its wishes? The answer is, "No, it cannot." Neither can any other state do so without the support of the local beekeepers' associations.

As our method of living exists today we are all dependent for the commodities we use, more or less, on our neighbors. Not one of us is sufficient unto himself. We buy and sell and if we do not get what we buy or deliver what we sell, laws have been violated. The state bee inspection law says that "No person shall sell, barter, offer for sale or barter, move, transport, deliver or ship or offer for shipment any apiary, bees, comb, or used beekeeping appliances without a permit from the inspector of apiaries." If you buy or sell any bees or used bee equipment without complying with the law, you are not cooperating with the state in its attempt to protect the bee industry. How much is a colony of bees infected with American foul brood worth? Furthermore, the law states that "Any person who knows that any bees owned, possessed or controlled by himself are infected with any communicable disease shall at once report such fact to the inspector of apiaries and all other facts known to him with reference to said contagion or infection." Out of 15,000 beekeepers, how many do you suppose make such a report?

There is a penalty fixed by this law which reads "Any person, who,

himself or by his agent or employee, or as agent or employee for another, violates any provision of this section, or any regulation or order made in pursuance thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars."

Bringing a beekeeper into court and fining him might make a good beekeeper out of him and act as a warning to others, yet it does not undo the injury done by the violation. Folks may be fined for not complying with quarantines established by health officers for such highly infectious human diseases as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Small Pox but the fines do not bring about any cure for those suffering from the unlawful exposure. Fortunately, it is only once in a great while that our department finds it necessary to bring a beekeeper into court and only then when he insists upon being a public nuisance by openly defying the authorities to stop him from doing as he pleases. It has a wholesome effect on the beekeeper sometimes to be fined for wilfully violating some of the statutes but it doesn't leave a very good taste in his mouth and we would much rather have him feel friendly toward our work and lend us his cooperation. It is an astonishing fact that our records show only a very few instances where the law has had to be applied by a sheriff's office, when we are dealing with some fifteen thousand beekeepers every one of whom is human. Some 40,000 colonies of bees are examined annually among which several thousand are found diseased and burned by our inspectors and in checking over our records for the past six years we find that nearly 9,000 colonies of bees infected with American Foul Brood were destroyed. While our more experienced beekeepers place no value on diseased colonies, yet many of the small beekeepers with limited ex-

perience naturally hate to part with them.

There is a great deal of satisfaction in being able to have a large force of inspectors, such as we have at work each summer, operate with only an occasional complaint being made by the beekeepers. Our inspectors make mistakes just like other beekeepers. They are human and they are beekeepers themselves. They have to comply with a determined policy adopted by our department and they can show no partiality in their work. They make a report on every yard they visit, indicating the number of colonies of bees kept and their condition as to freedom from disease. If they show American foul brood present they must indicate any action taken and if the beekeeper insists, he is given the ten days, notice which the law allows. Sometimes serious complications set in between that time and when the inspector returns at the end of the period to finish his job. The beekeeper sometimes attempts to shake his bees on clean foundation and as a result in an attempt to save a colony or two in a yard containing a dozen or more, he jeopardizes the entire yard. Here is where the beekeeper could do a lot of mighty fine cooperating if he would just let the inspector proceed with the clean-up when the disease is found and not endanger other colonies in his own yard and in the yards of his neighbors by insisting upon all the time the law allows. The second place where cooperation is of value is for the beekeeper to leave the bees strictly alone and not attempt to save a few colonies at the expense of the entire neighborhood, during the interval that may occur before the inspector can clean them up.

The principal reason for the ten-day clause in the inspection law is to enable the beekeeper having bees housed in hives having immovable frames to procure standard hives.

The statutes provide that "The inspector of apiaries may order any owner or person in charge of bees dwelling in hives without movable frames and combs, or not permitting of ready examination, to transfer such bees within a specified time to hives with movable frames; failure to obey the order may be followed by destruction of the hive and contents."

So much for cooperation from the beekeeper's standpoint. Now let's consider what cooperation the state has to offer and is offering. In the first place our policies have always been to look out for the welfare of the beekeeper. We have avoided broadcasting publicity that might injure the sale of honey and this often is at the expense of our progress since a good program of publicity would largely prevent the spread of disease through the movement of infected bees and equipment. The department has allowed beekeepers to save their honey, honey comb, and any equipment of value from diseased yards when they agreed to comply with our instructions which were made to protect the neighborhood. The state has provided, free of charge, an inspection of any yard requesting it and has given it as prompt service as could be expected. These inspections frequently cost more than the total value of the bees and equipment sold. Again, the inspection office has refrained from stamping or branding large letters on the hives found infected with A. F. B. as is the policy of some states but has made use of temporary marks.

Feeling that public support was essential before attempting an area clean-up in a county, the department has always insisted that the only condition upon which a county will be accepted is that it has a well organized local association which will themselves secure an appropriation on a dollar per dollar basis from their county board and that

they will sanction the burning of all colonies of bees found infected with American foul brood.

The last and most essential factor in making an area clean-up effective is sufficient funds to permit the county to be well covered and rechecked for several years in succession. We have not been fully satisfied with the amount of funds appropriated and have felt that area clean-up on the instalment plan, as it is where the funds are too limited, was too slow and uncertain and that where ample funds could be secured the work could be done much more effectively and efficiently over a short period of time. During the past season we have been compelled to spread our state appropriation for bee disease control amounting to \$10,500 annually over 22 counties who appropriated approximately \$6,000.00 on a dollar per dollar basis. We have nearly a half dozen additional counties requesting this service on the same basis but we can not accept any more counties until our state appropriation has been increased because we already lack sufficient funds to carry on the necessary inspection work required in connection with issuing permit to move bees and bee equipment which is very important in keeping our cleaned-up areas clean.

SECTIONS FOR COMB HONEY

Shall the beekeeper in Wisconsin who produces honey primarily for his own use or resale in his immediate neighborhood be forced to buy No. 1 sections because of the Wisconsin grading law?

This is no criticism of the law, those who drew it up or those now enforcing it. It is to bring to the attention of Wisconsin beekeepers a situation which inadvertently costs them money and which could easily be remedied. Action toward that

end should be taken at the winter meeting of the State Association.

As the Wisconsin honey grading law now stands, comb honey produced in other than No. 1 white sections may not be marked as one of the better grades, regardless of quality or other grading qualifications if in a No. 2 section. This should be changed. There are hundreds of small producers of section honey in Wisconsin, many not fully acquainted with the grading laws perhaps, who must sell their honey at a lower price because it cannot be called "Fancy" or "No. 1" unless it is in a No. 1 white section. This costs the producer more for sections than if some arrangement is made whereby honey otherwise suitable could at least receive the lowest Wisconsin grade if in No. 2 sections and not be stigmatized "Ungraded".

Under the present grading situation "2's" go begging for a market. This is a serious thing for the manufacturer who cannot stop producing "2's" and who must continually raise the price of "1's" to cover interest charges on his stock of slow-selling "2's". Consequently, the producer gradually pays more for a No. 1 section and this hurts the whole section honey industry and penalizes the producer with higher prices for his sections. Action toward a remedy for this situation should be taken at the winter meeting of the State Association. Who shall say that wonderful quality honey in a buff-colored section is not as good as in a white section?

—K. Hawkins.

NORTH DAKOTA BEES PRODUCE 133.2 POUNDS HONEY PER HIVE

North Dakota beekeepers have an average of 133.2 pounds of honey per hive this season, according to a recent survey made by Prof. J. A. Munro, entomologist and secretary

of the State Beekeepers association, North Dakota Agricultural college. This average for the 1929 season is slightly more than 23 pounds higher than the average production of 1928 which was 110 pounds per colony. The greater yield for 1929, points out Mr. Munro, may be largely attributed to the dryer weather during the nectar gathering season, thus allowing the bees more hours of sunshine for work.

If it had not been for the low yield reports from some of the less favored sections of the state, the entire average production would have been higher than 133.2 pounds per hive, states Mr. Munro. Reports from the Red River Valley area show that this section would average approximately 175 pounds of honey per hive. This includes commercial apiaries and small apiaries which are carried as a sideline.

SWEETS—THEIR USES AND ABUSES

(Continued from October Issue)

flavor to taste. We place one-half of the quart of milk on the stove; when it is about to boil add the two tablespoonfuls of agar, stir for four or five minutes, remove from the stove, add the six tablespoonfuls of honey, the rest of the milk, the large can of evaporated milk, your small amount of flavoring, vanilla or lemon, place in a two-quart freezer and in about ten minutes invite me over. Some food easily digested with no robber to sap the vital elements from our digestive juices. A bread pudding with zwiback bread, honey, milk and egg, makes the most digestible and palatable bread pudding you have ever eaten. Try this on your piano—I mean your cook-stove, and see if I am not right. Return to natural sweets and be assured of good health in your old age.

—Copyrighted by P. O. Sampson.

BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY SUGGESTED BY AMERICAN RED CROSS IN REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOLLOWING DISASTER

Almost every possible means of livelihood has been undertaken in rural communities where disaster has struck, in an effort to bring individuals and communities back to a state of economic stability.

Farm implements have been furnished, weeds provided, houses rebuilt, farm stock obtained. There are instances on record where beekeepers have been aided in re-establishing their colonies, and also where this industry has been suggested to someone who seems through training, inclination and personal qualifications to be a suitable candidate for entering upon such business. The technical knowledge necessary for a project of this sort is of course carefully considered before equipment is furnished. Weather, climate, and the presence in the vicinity of a sufficient amount of bloom of healthy nectar-secreting plants within range of the apiary are evaluated.

On the beekeeper himself will devolve responsibility for the condition of the colonies and the keeping of them, guarding and fostering the strength of the colonies so as to bring about most favorable results. It is impressed upon the person entering upon this industry that where any financial profit is to be derived, beekeeping requires hard work and just at the proper time. Few lines of work require more study and manipulation for the novice to insure success.

Many of these beekeepers are able to dispose of their entire output of honey in local markets, sometimes creating quite a demand for their particular product.

Far sighted, efficient, and continuing work characterizes all disaster relief service undertaken by

the Red Cross. This service, as well as other services of equal importance are made possible through nationwide response to membership invitation at the time of the Annual enrollment. This invitation will be extended for this year between November 11 and 28.

LITHOGRAPHED PAILS

Our can manufacturers have requested us to consider discontinuing the 10 pound size for lithographed pails. The number of the ten pound size used in the last two years is so small that they cannot be manufactured and sold at our old prices at a profit, so it seems wise to concentrate on the five pound size. This matter will be brought to the attention of the Board of Managers at the time of the convention, and, if agreeable with the Board, we will ask our beekeepers to use a stock lithographed pail of the ten pound size, samples of which will be available at the convention.

WHEN BEEKEEPERS MEET

BY MISS MAY MC INTOSH

Baraboo Valley Beekeepers' Ass'n.

1. The grand-dad of this B. B. A.
Has blundered, and you have to
pay
He asked me if I would say
A word of this "Ado" today.
You came along to talk about
Your problems, clear up every
doubt.
To think along the line of bees
The crop, the price and remedies.
And on the side to eat lunch
Prepared for thin folks, that's a
hunch.
There's cooking on our bill-of-
fare.
By Mrs. Wood, made light as air.
Use honey always, stir and bake
And with each meal a dose you
take
A guarantee to cure all ills
And save one taking liver pills.

- The honey heads the list of sweets
 In canning time, for fruit or beets
 And on the breakfast food or cakes
 The place of sugar now it takes.
2. The foul brood will have its say
 For like the poor, it seems to stay.
 But we may hear, if not too late
 Just how to this eradicate.
 And may the means assist the
 ways
 To usher in those happy days
 For foul brood is that disease
 Which spoils the beemans chance
 of ease.
 Oh for a wizard Edison
 To find some cure or medicine.
 And while you have the Tungston
 light
 Discover bees that will not bite.
 I should say "sting" if it would
 rhyme.
 For bees have stung since Adams
 time.
 These beemen know, for they are
 wise
 That in the sting, their profit lies.
 You hear of Armour canning
 squeal
 Well that you hear but this you
 feel.
 For if the bees did not fight hard
 Then everyone would keep a yard.
 So have a care and not discover
 Too much of one with less of
 other.
3. The winter draweth on apace
 And shall we use the outdoor
 case
 With sawdust, straw or other pack
 To keep bees safe from Frosty Jack?
 Or in the cellar store away
 To wait the first bright, warm,
 spring day.
 And marketing, is one big word
 So all about it, we've not heard.
 For what's the use to raise the crop
 If at the end we take a flop.
 But this is quite enough, I know
 So I will stop, lest you say so
 Altho there's flowers, flavors, wax
 Colors, queens, and Income tax,
 Containers, labels and grading
 rules

Hives, supplies, and beemans
 tools.

Then we must hear about the Fair
 And all the prizes captured there.
 So if we find it getting late
 We might adjourn to future date.
 To close, I say, for I am through
 The customary, "I thank you".

AN OPEN LETTER

*To Influential Citizens of the
 United States*

Your Editor does not know any-
 thing about tariff matters, but we
 have recently received a letter under
 the above title which seems to us to
 contain some information which we
 might well pass on to our beekeepers
 asking them to think about the
 tariff with regard to themselves.
 The facts given in this open letter
 are said to be true by our farm econo-
 mists, and I am simply passing on
 to our leaders certain of the reports—

*"Proposed Tariff Does Farmer
 More Harm Than Good"*

"The studies of these investigators
 show that the general effect of the
 proposed tariff bill would be harm-
 ful to agriculture. Except in a few
 instances, the proposed duties on
 farm products are ineffective and of
 no practical benefit to the farmer.
 With all farm products where a
 surplus exists, as in the case of
 wheat, a high tariff is useless."

"The general summary of this
 investigation shows that, for every
 dollar of benefit the farmer would
 get from proposed increases, HE
 WOULD LOSE A DOLLAR AND
 A QUARTER IN THE INCREASED
 COST TO THE FARMER AND
 GENERAL CONSUMER ON THE
 PRICE HE MUST PAY FOR MAN-
 UFACTURED ARTICLES UNDER
 THE TARIFF ACT."

"The proposed tariff legislation
 from this unbiased report shows
 that, instead of giving the farmer
 relief, it would, if enacted into law,
*impose an even heavier burden upon
 agriculture than it is now carrying.*"

"Effect on Foreign Trade"

"I called the attention of the committee to the fact that Europe owes America billions of dollars; that American agriculture and American industry, due to efficient management and production, are producing more than we can dispose of in this country. We cannot expect Europe to pay us back our money or to buy our surplus products if we build a wall around our country which prevents Europe from selling to us. Not only will we not get our money back from Europe or be able to dispose of our surplus, we are likely to sow the seeds of distrust, dislike and hatred that may haunt us in future years in our relations with other countries."

"Greatest Issue of the Day"

"I have always been of the opinion, and I told the committee, that the tariff issue is the greatest problem before the American public today. **THIS GREAT QUESTION WILL NEVER BE SETTLED UNTIL IT IS SETTLED RIGHT.** It will not be settled right by giving to those that already have special privileges even greater privileges than those they now have, as is proposed in the present pending tariff bill."

"At the conclusion of my remarks, Senator Harrison stated, 'I wish all the gentlemen (meaning the committee) could have heard you . . . Whether or not my remarks will have any effect, I do not know, but I was glad to have the opportunity to voice my convictions on one of the most vital questions confronting the American public'."

"Beat the Bad Tariff"

"The present tariff bill as proposed by either the House of Representatives or the Senate Finance Committee is bad, because:

1. It imposes even greater burdens on American agriculture than at present;

2. It will increase the cost of living;

3. It will destroy for industry the 'goose that lays the golden eggs' by injuring industry's customers;

4. It will injure our domestic commerce by injuring our foreign trade;

5. It will endanger our foreign commerce by bringing about retaliatory laws in foreign countries;

6. It will endanger our peaceful relations with other nations by sowing hatred and animosity; and

7. It will make it difficult, if not impossible, for Europe to pay back the billions she owes us."

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. T. Rawleigh.

Freeport, Illinois
September, 1929.

HONEY EXPORTS

The Confectionery Foreign Trade News, issued by the Federal Government, shows that from January through July, 1929, 4,097,631 pounds of honey, valued at \$359,142.00 were exported. In August, 1929, 4,796,915 pounds of honey, valued at \$420,327.00 were exported from the U. S.

Honey Production in Jalisco, Mexico

The annual production of honey in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is about 441,000 pounds. The domestic demand is reported good, and honey is exported principally to Germany and France. Exports to these two countries during 1928 amounted to 176,400 pounds, and a campaign to triple this figure is under way.

Honey Production in Czechoslovakia

There were 555,197 colonies of bees hived in the fall of 1928, compared with 540,724 colonies a year previous. Interest in apiculture among the Czechoslovakians appears to be increasing, as there were 97,678 beekeepers in the autumn of 1928, as against 97,250 in 1927. Beekeepers included the following:

The yield of honey in 1928 a-

mounted to 5,094,727 pounds, valued at \$1,249,662, compared with 5,038,148 pounds, worth \$1,231,013 in 1927. The yield of honey per hive averaged 11 pounds in 1928, as against 11.5 pounds in 1927. Honey exports last year totalled a little over 4 metric tons, valued at \$2,029, as against 10 tons, worth \$3,382 in 1927. Czechoslovakian imports of honey in 1928 were about 239 tons of natural and artificial honey. Imports in 1927 totalled 347 tons. The wholesale prices of honey range at 23 to 24 cents per pound in consignments, of 22, 55, and 220 pounds, while retail prices vary from 24 to 27 cents per pound in the rural districts and from 27 to 33 cents in the city stores.

Swiss Honey Prices

Switzerland's 1929 honey crop, which promised to be exceptionally abundant, was somewhat below expectation, owing to several cold weeks in July and August.

As a considerable quantity of last year's honey has not been disposed of, the market is heavy and clogged. Prices, fixed annually by the Apicultural Association, are slightly below those of last year. The retail price for Swiss honey is now 44cts. a pound, and the wholesale price 35cts. a pound. Wholesale quotations by non-members of the Association have gone as low as 26cts. a pound.

Russian (Siberian) honey appeared on the market some four months ago and is retailing at 35cts. a pound. It is becoming popular, but many still object to it because it is white instead of the traditional translucent amber color. (Office of Commercial Attache, Berne, Switzerland, September 12, 1929).

U. S. CHIEF SUPPLIER OF GERMAN HONEY IMPORTS

Of the 2,993 metric tons of honey imported by Germany in the first quarter of this year almost a third, or 876 tons were furnished by the

United States, while in 1928 of the 9,371 brought in 2,879 came from this country, according to a report from Consul E. Talbot Smith, Hamburg, made public by the Department of Commerce.

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

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

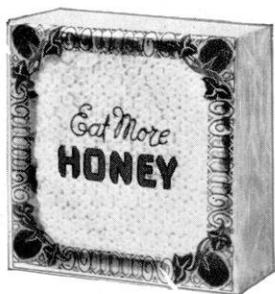
Ordinarily, Germany produces about two-thirds of the honey consumed in the country, and must import the other third. During 1927, and 1928, however, a larger proportion was imported, as Germany's crop was poor and the crops in the United States and Central America were excellent.

The 1928 German honey crop on the whole may be designated a normal, average, medium crop. Dealers consulted estimate it at between 17,600,000 and 19,800,000 pounds. Though crops in the southern and part of the eastern sections, where favorable weather conditions prevailed, were good, (especially in the South) and crops in central and certain portions of eastern Germany were medium, the northern districts, which experienced exceedingly bad weather, produced a very poor crop

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

THE NEW
REVELATION WRAPPER
FOR SECTION COMB HONEY

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



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

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

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

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

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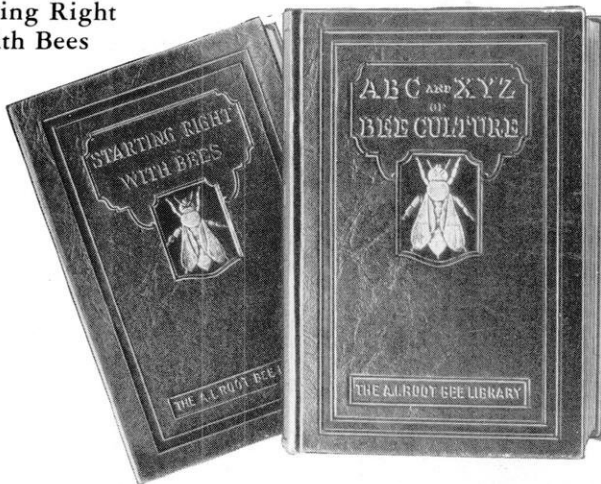
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