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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 2

JANUARY, 1925

No. 1

## BULLETIN BOARD

### 1925 MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

A list of prizes to be given to members securing the largest number of new members is included in the proceedings.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES FOR 1925? If not, send them in immediately. The next issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" will be sent only to those members whose dues are paid. If you do not receive the next copy, you will know that your subscription has expired.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract of the proceedings of the 46th Convention Dec. 4 and 5, 1924.

When You Want the Best, Buy---

# AIRCO

“The Foundation With A  
Natural Base Angle”

A name that stands for the best foundation for comb honey supers and for brood and extracting frames.

Beekeepers have known for a number of years that the most profitable foundation to use for surplus honey is **Single-ply Airco** because the bees accept it instantly and draw it out quicker than they can a foundation that does not have this natural base angle—a feature that has made Airco foundation famous and has put dollars in the pockets of the beekeepers because of increased yields per colony.

Today beekeepers realize that to secure the largest crops of honey possible they must have worker bees. The greatest number of worker cells in the brood combs can be had by using **Three-ply Airco** foundation, a foundation that increases the worker brood by nearly twenty-five percent. To be wise is to be economical and to be economical is to use Airco foundation, **Single-ply and Three-ply**.



“The Strength Is  
In The Comb”



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

224 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

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

290 E. Sixth St., St. Paul, Minn.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. II

JANUARY, 1925

No. 1

## Great Moments in a Secretary's Life



Pay up your dues. Then get a new member, then another, and so on—  
Maybe you'll win the prize

### 46th ANNUAL CONVENTION Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association

Senate Chamber, Wisconsin State  
Capitol, Madison, Wis. Dec.  
4 and 5, 1924

The Annual meeting of the Board of Managers was called at 7:24 P. M., at the Economic Entomology Building, December 4, 1924. Mr. James Gwin, the President, appointed the following Committee on Credentials:

C. D. ADAMS AND WM. SASS

The committee, after carefully going over credentials, reported the following qualified delegates:

1. Rock County Beekeepers' Association—W. A. Ross.
2. Fond du Lac County Beekeepers' Association—Wm. Sass.
3. L. O. Brainard, Richland County Beekeepers' Association.
4. Fox River Valley Ass'n.,—Geo. Jacobson.
5. Sheboygan County Beekeepers' Ass'n.—L. T. Bishop.

6. Dane County Beekeepers' Ass'n.—Sam Post.

The Board of Managers voted to have Frank Hanley and C. D. Adams represent Sauk and Milwaukee counties respectively. This made a total of 8 counties represented. Others present at the meeting were the president, secretary and assistant secretary.

Because of the large amount of business to be acted upon, it was voted to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the previous convention with the exception of the recommendations made by the Board at the convention held in 1923.

After a lengthy discussion, the Board of Managers voted to make the following recommendations to the convention:

1. We recommend that the association continue the use of the Badger Brand Trademark.
2. We recommend that Wisconsin hold a third Honey Week this to come in 1925 and cooperate with the American Honey Producers' League in holding this week during National

Honey Week, should another be held, suggesting to the National Committee the date of the week previous to Thanksgiving as being the more desirable.

3. We recommend that the association issue a booklet to advertise Badger Brand Honey.

4. We recommend that the association carry on a special educational campaign this year through its publication and by letter instructing its members how to produce a quality honey.

5. We recommend that the Label and Lithograph Container Committee draw up a special set of regulations concerning the use of the Badger Brand Trademark, and a copy of these regulations be sent out with each shipment of labels and pails.

6. We recommend that the association send a delegate to the convention of the American Honey Producers' League and that Mr. Gwin be the delegate. This convention will be held January 22, 1923.

7. We recommend that we have an association Honey Booth at the Wisconsin Products Exposition if one is held in 1925 at Milwaukee.

8. We recommend that the time and place for our next convention be left with the Executive Committee.

Due to the lateness of the hour, the meeting was adjourned, to be continued Thursday morning, December 4, at 8 o'clock.

The Board of Managers' meeting was called to order at 8:15 Thursday morning. It was voted to allow Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schultz of Fond du Lac County to remain as visitors and since no delegate was present for Green County, Mr. F. E. Matzke was asked to represent them.

The members voted to add the following recommendations to those passed the night before:

9. We recommend that a Price Committee be appointed and continue

the work as it has in the past two years.

10. We recommend that the association go on record as favoring a summer tour and we pledge our support to whatever arrangements are made by the Beekeeping Department of the University and the Department of Agriculture.

11. We recommend that the association ask its Resolution Committee to draft a resolution endorsing the National foulbrood policy as advocated by the American Honey Producers' League.

12. We recommend that the association go on record as favoring the honoring of some outstanding Wisconsin beekeeper by giving him the degree of recognition at Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College.

The Board of Managers' then had to adjourn because of the convention session and moved that another session be held immediately after the program of the afternoon. At this session three more delegates with credentials attended. These were John Kneser, representing Milwaukee County A. L. Kleeber, representing Sauk County, and F. W. Mack representing North East Wisconsin Bee Association. At this meeting the following recommendations were adopted:

13. We recommend that the matter of Wisconsin Beekeeping be left for Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bishop to settle with the Executive Committee and that the Executive Committee see that Mr. Bishop be fully reimbursed for the amount due him.

14. We recommend that Wisconsin Beekeeping be published for another year, the arrangements and price for the same to be made by the Executive Committee with Mr. Bishop. We further recommend that a written contract properly signed be on record in the association files. We recommend further that the Executive Committee

use their judgment in the issuing of Wisconsin Beekeeping next year.

The assistant secretary then read the following communication from our secretary who was not present at this session:

"To the Members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association:

I have enjoyed more than any other experience that which I have had with the beekeepers of Wisconsin during the past eight years. For the past three years I have had the special pleasure of enjoying the privilege of being your secretary. In the years to come my happiest recollections will be those experienced during this time.

But the time has come when I feel as our treasurer that continued holding of office does not always tend to broaden our organization, and so I take this opportunity to offer my resignation. I shall always be glad to work with beekeepers in an unofficial manner and hope they will call at the Honey Tea Room whenever they can. My best wishes are with you always."

(Signed) MALITTA D. FISCHER

15. We recommend that Miss Fischer's resignation not be accepted.

THURSDAY MORNING DECEMBER 4

The convention was called to order at 10 a. m. The following committees were appointed:

Auditing Committee: L. O. Brainard, L. W. Parman.

Mr. L. W. Parman, president of the Dane County Bee Association then welcomed the visiting beekeepers. Mr. Parman spoke of the many conventions held at Madison for the past twenty-five years and asked beekeepers who had attended 25 years ago to raise their hand—6 hands were raised. (We are sorry that the names of these beekeepers were not secured). Mr. Parman then asked those who had attended 20 years ago to do the same and the same six hands were raised.

The minutes of the previous convention were then read and approved

by the convention. The secretary's report was read and approved by the convention. (This report will be included in detail later.

The treasurer, Mr. Aeppler, was unable to be present and it is to be regretted that he felt it necessary to sever his official connection with the association. Mr. Aeppler has given considerable time and thought to the development of the association and has served us well. His report was approved by the convention and both the financial report of the secretary and treasurer were referred to the Auditing Committee.

The report of the Label and Lithograph Container Committee was next given by C. D. Adams, the chairman. His complete report will be printed in one of the following issues.

The report of the Uniform Price Committee was then called for and the chairman, Mr. Aeppler not being present, the secretary read his report. This report will be published and all members should analyze himself and determine which class he belongs in after reading Mr. Aeppler's paper. Mr. Aeppler says there are three kinds of beekeepers in Wisconsin—"canal-barges, sailing-ships, and Atlantic liners." Find out what these are!

The following committee on resolutions was then appointed: S. B. Fracker, A. E. Jaeger, Dr. Edw. Blumer.

The recommendations of the Board of Managers was then read by the secretary.

Attendance at this session 53.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 by the vice-president Mr. Bishop, who called upon President Gwin for his annual address.

Mr. Gwin in his address gave a general report on all the activities of the association during 1924 with comparative notes on the results of the work. His paper is on file and will

be published in an early issue.

"Some Marketing Plans," by E. W. Atkins gave the beekeepers an idea of ways and means used by forty leading beekeepers in marketing their honey. Mr. Atkins' paper was based on the actual experience of beekeepers in the marketing of their crop as well as ideas picked up from national known advertisers. (This paper will be published later.)

Reports from local associations were given, and Mr. Ross's report on Rock County was the most outstanding in showing what cooperative effort can do. All reports of local associations have been tabulated and are included in the proceedings.

"Some New Developments in Bee Behavior" by E. R. Root was a stimulant to all beekeepers. Mr. Root possessed more enthusiasm than ever and because of his interesting tour with the Red Path Chautauqua Circuit this summer was able to give the beekeepers many surprising notes about the public and HOW MUCH (so little) they know about honey. Mr. Root has promised to send us a few notes for later publication.

The question box then afforded just enough of the old-fashioned atmosphere to give us a thoroughly live session. Some interesting questions were asked and those who were active in asking and answering were: John Kneser, W. A. Ross, L. W. Parman, H. M. Schultz, C. D. Adams, E. R. Root, V. G. Milum, and P. T. James.

This session closed at 4:30 with a few beekeepers remaining for a little social session.

Attendance at this session 76.

At 6:30 forty-two beekeepers assembled at the HONEY TEA ROOM for a Honey Way Banquet. A few bees were flying about to greet the visiting beekeepers. With Dr. R. L. Siebecker as toastmaster a jolly program followed. Among the speakers

of the evening were James Gwin, E. R. Root, Dr. S. B. Fracker, E. W. Atkins, C. W. Giauque, and V. G. Milum. Morley Pettit, the distinguished Canadian beekeeper, arrived at 8:30 and gave us a most interesting description of the Ontario Honey Producers' Association. The banquet ended at 9:30 with every one feeling sweet and happy. Just before leaving the beekeepers gave a rising vote of appreciation to Mr. Gwin and Miss Fischer, who were responsible for the honey banquet. (Everything served was prepared with honey.)

#### FRIDAY MORNING

This session was opened at 9:15. The Nominating Committee, which consists of the members of the Board of Managers exclusive of the secretary and president, gave the following report:

For President—James Gwin.

For Vice-President—L. T. Bishop and L. W. Parman.

For Secretary—Miss Fischer.

For Treasurer—W. A. Ross, Wm. Sass.

A motion was made and carried that the rules be suspended, and the secretary be authorized to cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Gwin as president.

Mr. Gwin: "I wish to thank you for the stand you have taken and the appreciation you have extended me. It is only due to certain conditions that exist that I will attempt to fulfill this office another term. It takes a lot of time and a lot of finance, but if I can do you any good, I will try and serve you another year."

After the votes had been taken and a count made, the following officers were found to be elected:

Vice-President: L. T. Bishop.

Treasurer: Wm. Sass, Jr.

A motion was made and carried that the rules be suspended and Miss Fischer be elected secretary by acclamation.

## WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State  
Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Entered as second class matter, January 11, 1924, at the postoffice at Madison, Wisconsin, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Address all communications to the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

### OFFICERS

President.....James Gwin, Gotham  
Vice-Pres....L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan  
Treas. ... Wm. Sass, Jr., Fond du Lac  
Sec'y. ... Malitta D. Fischer, Madison  
Ass't. Sec'y.....Arlene Weidenkopf,  
Madison

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

Make remittance payable to Secretary.

Miss Fischer: I appreciate indeed the confidence Wisconsin beekeepers have again displayed in electing me as secretary but as I stated in my resignation presented to the Board of Managers, I am afraid I will not be able to serve you for the entire year. The business is growing at the Honey Tea Room and at the present rate, I will probably have to devote my entire time to it after a few months. I shall, however, be glad to work with Wisconsin in an official way as long as I am at the university, and after that in an unofficial way trying to educate the public to Eat The Honey Way."

The first number on the program was E. R. Root, "The Package Bee Business in the South-Land." Mr. Root's remarks concerning J. J. Wilder's 9000 colonies producing more

than twenty-two (22) carload of honey staggered Wisconsin beekeepers for a bit, but as Mr. Root went on and explained that bees come as a by-product in the south and produce honey at the same time, we were able to appreciate more and more his statement. "South Central Georgia is the greatest honey location in the country." He particularly stressed the value of the gallberry plant. Mr. E. R. Root has been in every state in the union many times, knows almost every foot of beekeeping territory, and we hope he will send us a few notes in this connection for publication."

Mr. Morley Pettit, who was next introduced, is a man who was classed only as a theorist until he left his work as provincial apiarist and entered into commercial honey production. Our beekeepers enjoyed the pleasing and informal manner in which Mr. Pettit gave his paper on "Apiary Morale." We are grateful to Mr. Pettie for a copy of this valuable talk, which will be published in one of the early issues. (Watch for this paper.)

A number of beekeepers asked many interesting questions concerning Mr. Pettit's particular system.

The next paper, a very important one, "A National American Foulbrood Policy," was given by Dr. Fracker. Dr. Fracker first reviewed the Wisconsin situation and then told how Wisconsin beekeepers would be benefited by such a policy. *Each and every beekeeper is urged to write his Congressman and Senator to support this measure when it comes up at Washington.* Watch for announcement in Gleanings, American Bee Journal, and our own publication.

Attendance at this session 55.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Gus Dittmer, superintendent of the beekeeping department of the state fair. Mr. Dittmer told of the growth of this department and compared it with the Minnesota exhibits—one

having open exhibits with persons in charge to explain, while the other (Minnesota) had all exhibits enclosed with glass and not an exhibitor present.

The chairman then announced that the Madison Bee Club would hold a social meeting honoring Mr. Pettit on Saturday night at the home of Sam Post. Any beekeepers who could remain over the week end were invited to attend.

Since Mr. Jaeger had to leave before the meeting was over, the chairman appointed A. C. Allen to take his place on the Resolution Committee.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

This meeting was called to order at 2 P. M.

The following poem written by A. C. F. Bartz of Chippewa County was then read by the secretary:

That the League is doing some very constructive work for beekeepers throughout the country was brought out by Dr. Fracker in his paper, "The Bonding of Queen Breeders and Other League Projects." He reported that Wisconsin had the largest membership of any state in the League. (Send in your dues to the League early so we can keep up this good record.)

Some very interesting figures on the amount of honey sold and the commission charged was brought out in the next paper, "Disposing of the Crop and the Ontario Honey Producers' Cooperative Association," by Morley Pettit. Among the notes taken, Wisconsin beekeepers will be interested in these:

"The snags in our cooperative association are false grading and dissension between members." (Wisconsin has these same snags.)

"We grade by color and specific gravity."

"The Cooperative Association marketed 5,000,000 pounds of honey last year."

"Very little honey is sold in the United States and that little is in the bottled form."

"The company is financed by shares, \$25 a share."

"Object of the Cooperative Association is to encourage beekeepers to sell what they have locally but coop will take care of surplus and that helps price cutting."

"The head office recommends retail price. No members is allowed to sell the wholesaler—he must sell the retailer."

"We sell by gross weight instead of net weight."

"Our honey is sold in granulated form—Canadian public has been educated to this."

"Each member must report his total honey crop and pay slightly better than a cent per pound to the association even though the association does not wholesale the honey for the member."

The president then called upon Miss Fischer to explain the Wisconsin plan and point out the differences. Miss Fischer said:

"We only charge a commission when we actually sell the honey and that commission is a half cent per pound. We sell entirely through the sample method, beekeeper submits sample, this sample sent to interested buyers by the secretary's office; if sample is satisfactory, buyers places order for as many pounds as he needs, and member is authorized to make shipment. Buyer pays association and association sends member check for the amount received less  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound as a commission. Of course, we do not market honey in carload lots as they do in Canada because most of our honey is taken care of by local markets.

The secretary also pointed out how members were using the Badger Brand trademark on their labels, stationery, movie slides, lithographed pails, and

posters, at a lower cost than if they purchased these articles from commercial houses.

A preliminary report of National Honey Week was next given by Miss Fischer. This report showed that the League Advertising Committee, of which Professor Wilson is chairman, had received requests from 25 states for help to carry on an educational program for such a campaign. Radio talks were given in five states, one beekeeper circularized 105 schools in his county, beekeepers in these different states gave talks at public meetings, were in charge of special displays at stores, and in a number of cases conducted honey cross word puzzle and honey spelling contests. A more detailed report will be given at the League Convention January 22 and 23, as more reports will have come in from the different states cooperating.

The secretary then read the recommendations of the Board of Managers and after discussing each recommendation separately, the following ones were adopted:

1. That our members continue the use of the Badger Brand trademark.

2. That Wisconsin hold a third Honey Week this to come in 1925 and that we cooperate with the American Honey Producers' League in holding this week during National Honey Week, should another be held, suggesting to the National Committee that the most desirable date for such a meeting is the week previous to Thanksgiving.

3. That the association issue a booklet to advertise Badger Brand Honey.

4. That the association carry on a special educational campaign this year through its publication and by letter instructing its members how to produce a quality honey.

5. That our Label and Lithograph Container Committee draw up a special

set of regulations concerning the use of the Badger Brand Trademark, and a copy of these regulations be sent out with each shipment of labels and pails.

6. That the association send a delegate to the convention of the American Honey Producers' League and that Mr. Gwin be the delegate.

7. That the association have a Honey Booth at the Wisconsin Products Exposition if one is held in 1925 at Milwaukee.

8. That the time and place for our next convention be left to the Executive Committee.

9. That a Price Committee be appointed and continue the work as it has in the past two years.

10. That the association go on record as favoring a summer tour and we pledge our support to whatever arrangements are made by the Beekeeping Department of the University and the Department of Agriculture.

11. That the association ask its Resolution Committee to draft a resolution endorsing the National foul-brood policy as advocated by the American Honey Producers' League.

12. That the association go on record as favoring the honoring of some outstanding Wisconsin Beekeeper by asking the University to give him the degree of recognition at Farmer's Week at the Agricultural College.

13. That the matter of Wisconsin Beekeeping be left for Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bishop to settle with the Executive Committee and that the Executive Committee see that Mr. Bishop be fully reimbursed for the amount due him.

14. That Wisconsin Beekeeping be published for another year, the arrangements and price for the same to be made by the Executive Committee with Mr. Bishop. We further recommend that a written contract properly signed be on record in the association files. We further recommend that the Executive Committee use their judg-

ment in the editing of Wisconsin Beekeeping next year.

15. That Miss Fischer's resignation not be accepted.

Mr. L. O. Brainard, chairman of the auditing Committee then reported that this committee had found the financial reports of the secretary and treasurer to balance.

The Committee on Resolutions, S. B. Fracker, A. C. Allen, and Edward Blumer, then gave the following report:

1. Be it resolved, that this association express its high appreciation of the untiring services of the secretary, Miss Malitta D. Fischer, who has administered the increasing duties of the office with an unusual degree of efficiency, accuracy, and loyalty, and who, we hope will be able to continue her work with the association in the future.

2. Be it resolved, that the association heartily condemn the practice of selling Wisconsin Number 1 honey below the schedule recommended by the Price Committee and urge every member not only to conform to such prices himself, but also to give local publicity to the price schedule so that non-members of the association will have the opportunity of conforming to it also.

3. Be it resolved, that the association approve the idea of a beekeeping tour to be conducted by the State Department of Agriculture or by the University in August and recommend to the Executive Committee that the summer business meeting of this association be held during such a tour, preferably early in the week.

4. Be it resolved, that this association approves the plan of federal co-operation in bee disease control outlined by the American Honey Producers' League and requests that Congress enact the legislation and appropriation measures proposed.

5. Be it resolved, that this associa-

tion, believing in the importance and magnitude of the beekeeping industry and the permanent value of the contributions of Wisconsin beekeepers, recommends to the authorities in charge of the University Farmers' Week exercises that some outstanding Wisconsin beekeeper be granted a certificate of recognition for his services to the industry.

6. Be it resolved, that this association approve the request of the State Department of Agriculture of additional state funds for apiary inspection and recommends to the Legislature that the request be granted.

Motions were made and carried adopting these resolutions as given.

The following committees were then appointed by the President:

Legislative Committee:

JAMES GWIN, *Chairman*.

A. H. SEEFELDT

ARTHUR SCHULTZ

Label and Lithograph Container Committee:

C. D. ADAMS, *Chairman*.

H. F. WILSON

SAM POST

Uniform Price Committee:

C. W. AEPPLER, *Chairman*

H. A. SCHAEFER

H. H. MOE

R. A. SCHWARTZKOPF

*Secretary*

A general discussion started on how to increase our membership. Everyone agreed that we should have more members but no one seemed to be able to offer any new schemes for getting these members. It was therefore decided to continue the membership contest as started last year and the following members offered prizes:

5 lb. Honey Candy—For member securing largest number of new members by August 1, by Miss Fischer.

2-3 banded Italian Queens—For the first member securing 10 new members, by W. A. Ross.

\$1 worth of supplies for each new

member, the prize not to exceed \$50 (only one member can get this prize)—For the member who secures the largest number of new members up to August 1, the amount of the prize not to exceed \$50, by G. B. Lewis Company.

2 untested Italian Queens—For the

member securing the most new members up to April 1, by L. T. Bishop. Attendance at this session—49.

With a strong determination evident on the part of those in attendance to get more members, the convention came to a close at 4:45 P. M.

(To be continued in next issue)

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**Wisconsin Beekeeping**  
**ADVERTISERS**  
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for the buyer of  
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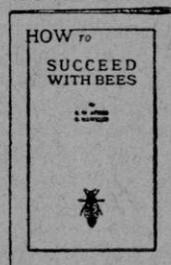
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**HOW TO SUCCEED WITH BEES**



Late summer management and next year's honey crop. How and when to requeen, unite and plan fall protection.

How to successfully winter bees. Protection, packing, final inspection.

How to prevent wax moth from destroying combs.

Control of swarming. The causes, control, how it means bigger swarms.

**FRANK RAUCHFUSS, DENVER, COLO., SAYS: "THERE IS SO MUCH GOOD IN IT THAT EVEN EXPERIENCED BEEKEEPERS CAN PROFIT BY IT. MUST SAY I HAVE ENJOYED READING IT."**

**59c** Nine chapters—96 pages—9 pages of illustrations—63 separate pictures—200 specific questions answered.

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More than 4,000 sold

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**G. B. LEWIS COMPANY**

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.

*Leading maker of bee supplies since 1874*

# Buy Thru The Association

---

**T**HE Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association needs the support of every beekeeper in Wisconsin. At the same time this Association can be of considerable financial help to you in furnishing you pails, glass containers, Stationery and labels at a better price than can be gotten elsewhere.

This Association has also been very beneficial in increasing the general selling price of honey about 5c on a pound or more for the entire state. It has been instrumental in cooperative advertising which has covered the state better in the last two or three years than all the previous period during which honey has been selling in Wisconsin.

For this and other reasons which are already familiar to you, you should not fail to send in your dues to the Association at once.

## **JOIN THE AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE**

It would be well for you to include at the same time a dollar for the American Honey Producers' League. This organization is growing and will, in future years, play an important part in the beekeeping industry of America. It needs your support and you will be benefitted much more than your dollar if you become a member.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 2

FEBRUARY, 1925

No. 2

## BULLETIN BOARD

### 1925 MEMBERSHIP CONTEST— WHO'S IN THE LEAD?

National Convention of the American Honey Producers' League. Read the abstract of the proceedings in this number. This organization is for beekeepers. Support it by sending in your membership.

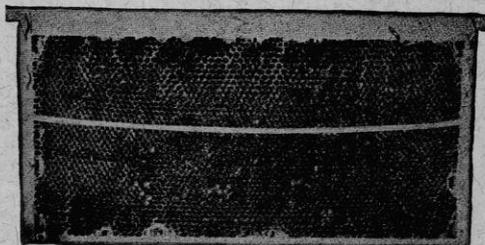
Join the Bee Disease Tour in August.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Beekeepers will Picnic Aug. 10 to 14.  
The President's Address, Madison, Dec. 4.  
Report of Uniform Price Committee.  
Report of Lithographed Pail and Label Committee.  
Report of Affiliated Local Associations.  
Financial Report of Secretary.  
Treasurer's Report and Resignation.  
Membership Contest.  
League Growing and Prospering.

# 25 Per Cent More Worker Brood

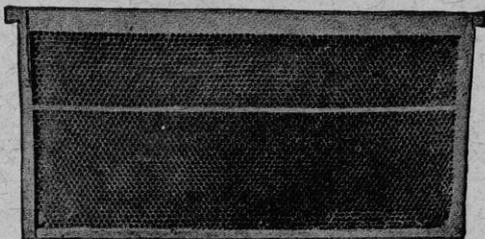
*Makes the Standard Hive a Big Hive*



Typical comb built on ordinary foundation. very few of the cells above the white line are fit for worker brood. An expensive comb for any beekeeper to use.

This is important to every beekeeper for it means not only one-fourth more bees the first year but every year that you use brood combs drawn from **Three-ply AIRCO Foundation**—the permanent brood foundation.

It means also that every fifth year the beekeeper adds to his income the profits of an extra crop of honey from each colony of bees. The wonderful increase in the worker brood is due to the non-sag qualities of this foundation, which allows the maximum number of worker cells. The bees accept **Three-ply Foundation** instantly and draw it out rapidly because of the natural base angle for which **AIRCO Foundation** is famous. To be wise is to be economical and to be economical in beekeeping is to use **Three-ply AIRCO Foundation** in your brood and extracting frames.



This is an average Three-ply comb. Note there are no drone cells in the upper third of the comb. The line of cells is practically straight so that the entire comb is available for worker brood.

## THE NON-SAG FOUNDATION

*"The Strength is in the Comb"*

A. I. ROOT CO. of CHICAGO  
226 W. Huron St.  
Chicago, Illinois

A. I. ROOT CO. of ST. PAUL  
292 E. Sixth St.  
St. Paul, Minnesota

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. II

FEBRUARY, 1925

No. 2

## BEEKEEPERS WILL PICNIC AUGUST 10TH TO 14TH

If plans now being developed by the State Department of Bee Inspection and the Beekeeping Department of the University develop as expected, the beekeepers of Wisconsin may look forward for an annual program which will continue indefinitely to be of great interest to them.

The members of the University Beekeeping Department feel that it is not possible to develop enough new material each year to continue with Chautauquas, and the present program calls for chautauquas every other year and on alternate years "Bee Disease Tours" under the direction of the State Apiary Inspection Department.

Plans are already in operation for a big chautauqua in 1926 at which time, we think, a big surprise will be provided for Wisconsin beekeepers.

Dr. Fracker and his men are at work on 1925 plans, which will be in the nature of a week's tour to look over Wisconsin bee-disease clean-up areas in several stages of development; at the same time giving you the opportunity to see a demonstration of a community disinfecting outfit, using Hutzleman's solution.

This demonstration will be held near Janesville. The state owns a trailer on which the outfit, consisting of tanks and extractor, is transported. This is provided for the beekeepers without cost, the solution used being paid for out of the revolving fund of the Rock County Beekeepers' Association.

In order to give as many beekeep-

ers as possible an opportunity to take part in the tour, visits will be made to many bee yards in Rock, Jefferson, Waukesha, Dodge, and Fond du Lac Counties. These districts include two types of areas: Townships where some of the most successful clean-up work has been done, and others where no start has yet been made, and where profitable beekeeping is impossible on account of heavy infection.

The usual summer business session of the state association will be held at some point on the tour. The time of this meeting will be given as soon as the Executive Committee makes the decision.

This will probably be the first tour of this kind ever held in America, and we hope that beekeepers from every part of the state will take advantage of the opportunity to see foulbrood both at its best and at its worst.

Local beekeepers along the route will provide transportation for those who do not bring their own cars. A complete program of the tour will be published in the July issue of Wisconsin Beekeeping.

*Begin to make your plans now for this tour.* The time is August 10th to 14th.

Publicity on bees and honey is one of the things most needed, and beekeepers everywhere should take advantage of any opportunity which may come to them to broadcast over the radio facts about bees and honey, and more particularly the food value of honey.

The following talks were broad-

casted from Chicago during the American Honey Producers' League meeting, through the courtesy of the National Farm Radio Council:

Thursday, Jan. 22—Station WLS, Sherman Hotel, 12:30—H. F. Wilson—"Scouting for and Taming the Wild Bee."

Thursday, Jan. 22—Station KYW, Room 1648, Edison Bldg., 6 P. M.—B. F. Kindig—"The Life of the Honey Bee."

Friday, Jan. 23—Station WLS, Sherman Hotel, 12:30, E. R. Root—"Honey as a Food."

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#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, MADISON, DEC. 4TH

Mr. Chairman:

Little did I realize two years ago this winter, as I sat in the gallery of this law-making chamber and listened to two distinguished senators pay each other rare compliments as they disagreed over the Secrecy Clause of the Income Tax Bill, that some day I would be expected to give an assemblage of beekeepers in this same law-making chamber my second annual address. You cannot expect that same oratorical ability or the same class of composition or rhetoric. It is a double pleasure to present to you the condition of our Association at this time, after you have had confidence in me to trust the executive duties to my keeping for the second time.

Your officers and committees have, to the best of their ability, put into effect the policies that you laid before them one year ago at Milwaukee. Some changes may have been made, due to various conditions, that I am sure you would approve.

I believe the condition of the beekeeping industry in Wisconsin today is in far better shape than it ever

was before. Undoubtedly, the scarcity of honey is the greatest drawback.

Our beekeepers, generally speaking, are more at ease than they were a year ago. It is a fact the Wisconsin honeycrop was very short and in some localities the prices have not advanced in keeping with other commodities. These conditions are regrettable, yet we must face them and try to make improvements.

After considerable investigation, I have arrived at this conclusion: The consumption of honey has not improved with table use, but it has made a great stride toward cheating sugar in cooking, canning, preserving and candy-making. I am not fond of apple pie that is not sweetened with honey. We should be ever on the alert and say something helpful for honey. I am wondering of it isn't possible that the consumption of honey is not retarded by a certain class of beekeepers who persist in running down the product of a competitor. Such a recourse may have an opposite effect upon the consumption of honey. Think well before you condemn your neighbor's wares.

#### HONEY WEEK

We went "over the top" and took Honey Week with us. It sure is encouraging to know our members are using that cooperative "punch" that is sure to bring results. Cooperative talk amounts to very little, but when we all get right down and *co-operate*, honey will move. I believe you will agree with me that the "stick-to-it-ive-ness" of cooperation will cure price "cut-tive-ness"—or let me use this term: "price cussedness," making my position very plain, I can conceive no other means.

We, as an Association, cannot legitimately fix the price of honey for

an individual beekeeper and say, "You should not sell for less than this or that price," but, when the Association recommends a price that is considered fair and just, we should have the "grace" to sell as near that price as conditions will permit.

Let me repeat the assurance I gave you at Fond du Lac: "I can assure you that the price cutting element, if I may use that term, is getting smaller each year. It will be years, if ever, when we will have a standard price for honey."

I want to admonish you if our American universities, our beekeeping associations and honey producers' leagues were to go into a dormant stage for one year, you would sell your next year's honey for about 1-3 less than the present retail price. It stands us in hand, then, as American beekeepers, to keep our universities on the alert for something new, and annual dues will keep the clock-works of our Associations and Leagues a-ticking. While we have not reached the limits of our possibilities, yet the measure of our efficiency is constantly on the increase.

#### LEGISLATION

I want to repeat my assertion of a year ago: "We are at peace with the agricultural world. Why disturb it with legislation? Diplomacy is far better than litigation." I may astound you when I say I am not in favor of asking the next Legislature for aid to run our Association. No one realizes more than I the need of such aid, but, on the other hand, public expenditures are running extremely high, tax payers are trembling under the heavy load of taxation. The present administration is seeking to keep expenditures down to the lowest plane possible. We can finance our own organization if we will use good business principles with a view

of promoting our Association. While our Association is an educational enterprise, I can see no reason why we cannot expand and do a brokerage business to the extent of defraying a part of our expenses.

I want to point out to you very plainly with a clear knowledge of our situation if you care to promote our Association, you should buy and sell through the Association as much as possible.

We are standing back of the inspection department, giving them all the aid and assistance we can, and members and locals should see that their representatives in our present Legislature are properly informed relative to the inspection appropriation. Your newly elected officers should voluntarily inform Dr. Fracker that they are at his service.

#### ADVERTISING

We are living in an era of advertising possibilities. The different means of placing our various commodities before the public is unlimited. If the bathing girls and the foot-ball artists can make such a rage—why not "Oh! Honey Girl"? If we expect to have honey more extensively used, it will be imperatively necessary that we get honey "on the brain" of the people. Stencil some slogan on your car or truck. You should have placards in every store. We need more newspaper publicity. This we cannot hope to have perfected without we at least occasionally carry an ad. Let me urge you to expand your advertising campaign next year.

#### HONEY TEA ROOM

I feel that I would be showing a lack of appreciation if I failed to comment on the Honey Tea Room, managed by our worthy secretary. This enterprise stands for two things: Profit or loss for the management, and one of the greatest advertising me-

diums of our industry. Every beekeeper should be deeply interested in this enterprise. We should stimulate its trade. The Honey Sign in front of the Tea Room alone is a stimulus for honey consumption. Hundreds of people see it daily. It surely has an appealing effect. On the other hand, our Secretary has worked faithfully and with great interest for our industry. Her compensation has been limited. We owe her every effort at our command to make the enterprise successful. If convenient, when you are in the City, patronize her. Get your friends there. Be sure to remember 723 University Avenue means Honey Tea Room. We hope for its success.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, I want to thank you for your confidence in me by electing me to this office the second time. I will be unable to make you understand my appreciation. I have tried to see that your motives for the advancement of beekeeping have gone forward. I have used the recommending policy and shunned dictatorship. Our Association is bound to thrive and bear fruit if peace between members can be maintained. Let us work as harmoniously as those little fellows we have so snugly packed away for the winter. Never will I forget the many friends I have met in the last two years. You have my wishes for a happy and prosperous future.

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#### REPORT OF UNIFORM PRICE COMMITTEE

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*C. W. Aepler*

The Uniform Price Committee met at Madison on July 23.

The method of procedure was

about the same as was followed in 1923, so that I won't describe this again.

It is with regret that I am unable to meet with you this year, for the first time in many years. So I am taking the liberty of writing these few lines to let you know that I'm still on deck.

Some criticism has come in as to the time that the committee met. This year we met as early as it was advisable to do so. Wisconsin is a large state, and if this price committee is to function for the beekeepers of the entire state, the interests of all must be considered. It has been suggested that beekeepers follow the prices of the year before until the next new prices are decided upon. This statement does not mean as much as it may seem. Honey prices are not likely to fluctuate, as do prices on some commodities. After a few more years, the price of honey at retail will be rather definitely established. People will be educated to a certain price and the beekeeper who is now selling his honey for less than it is worth is merely depriving his family and himself of what ought to be his. The only way that the price of honey can be stabilized—made uniform throughout Wisconsin and the entire country, is through the united effort of real beekeepers.

There will always be price cutters. A price cutter is a form of human being in whose differential there is something lacking. In spite of the price cutters and disloyal members of our associations as to recommended prices, we are gaining ground. Lots of Wisconsin honey is still being sold for ten and twelve cents at retail, but the number of offenders is getting smaller. Every member of our Association ought to be a plugger for uniform prices. The merchants of the

country will have some respect for us if we have uniform prices. What the merchant dislikes the most is to buy some honey, and then have the beekeeper sell it to the consumer at the same price he charged the grocer. If the prices recommended are followed, none of this dissatisfaction will ensue, inasmuch as we are recognizing trade channels to the fullest degree in recommending prices.

There are three kinds of beekeepers in Wisconsin. Let every member analyze himself, and determine in what class he is in.

These three are: canal-barges, sailing-ships, and Atlantic liners.

The canal-barge type of beekeeper is the kind that has to be coaxed, pleaded with, and what not, in order to have him use business-like methods and sell his honey at a living price. He is the type of beekeeper who sets his own price regardless of what the market commands and will not co-operate with his fellow beekeepers to make this business of beekeeping one of the finest businesses on earth—if we only will!

The sailing-ships make fine going as long as the wind and tide are with them. But "when the winds are contrary" these sailing-ship type of beekeepers are easily distinguished. They are the fellows who sell a five pound pail from ten to twenty per cent below association prices. They want to hang with the gang, but when the supers begin to fill with honey their spines turn into those of a jelly-fish, and by the time the honey is in the containers, they haven't the nerve to ask a fair living price for their product—the price recommended by his fellow members.

But give the Atlantic liner type of beekeeper. The beekeeper who can fight through the ups and downs of

this little game; the man who likes the game and puts his heart and soul into it to produce a superior product; and after plugging for an entire year to produce a crop of nice honey, who will co-operate with his fellow beekeepers in asking a living price for his product.

We have in our Association a lot of wide-awake loyal members—members who are putting their best into this movement for fair prices. What we must do is to fight for uniform prices in our local associations, try and educate every beekeeper to get on the uniform price platform at the earliest possible moment. If we can do this; if we will fight for this goal, I am sure that this bee game will become a better game, and incidently this great Commonwealth—Wisconsin, will be a mighty fine place to live!

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#### REPORT OF LITHOGRAPHED PAIL AND LABEL COMMITTEE

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This Committee is composed of W. A. Ross, Janesville; L. W. Parman, Madison, and C. D. Adams, Wauwatosa, as Chairman. A meeting was held in Professor Wilson's office in January with all members present. Mr. Boone, of Chicago, and Mr. Friar, of Milwaukee, representatives of the American Can Co., and President James Gwin and Professor Wilson also attended the meeting.

Professor Wilson had samples and estimates of cans from several can manufacturers. From these we selected the can made by the American Can Co. The lettering and design was changed slightly from that of last year and this work was completed at another meeting at the American Honey Producers' League convention at Chicago in February.

The completed product was

shipped to the members of the Association, who ordered them in July. A sample of the five pound pail is here on the President's desk.

At the same meeting in Professor Wilson's office the matter of labels was taken up. Only slight changes from last year's label were made. A label for comb honey and one for placing on shipments of comb honey were added and an additional color was given to the labels.

Bids for printing these labels were received from a Milwaukee firm and a Madison firm. The printing was awarded to the Democrat Printing Co. of Madison.

The Secretary of the Association has reported on the number of labels and cans sold.

C. D. ADAMS, Chairman.

REPORT ON AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS

Report blanks were sent to each affiliated association, 33 in all, under

date of October 20, 1924, asking that these be filled in and returned to the secretary's office by November 10. A second and last request with another set of report blanks was mailed on November 21st to all associations having failed to report. Up to the time of the convention 18 reports were received. No reports were received from Barron County, Brown County, Clark County, Chippewa County, Dodge County, Door County, Grant County, Jefferson County, Langlade County, Marinette County, Trempealeau County, Vernon County, Waukesha County, Waushara County and Wood County, making a total of 15 affiliated local associations not reporting.

Associations found to be below the required membership in the state association were as follows: Forest County, Green County, La Fayette County, Ozaukee County, and Winnebago County.

No new associations were affiliated with our state organization this year.

REPORT OF AFFILIATED LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

	No. Members	State Members	Meetings	Av. Att.	Amount of Order	Amount Saved	No. Members Ordering
Baraboo Valley .....	22	13	3	33	\$ 230.00	\$45.00	5
Dane County .....	12	12	1	8	.....	.....	..
Fond du Lac County .....	51	25	1	..	.....	.....	..
Forest County .....	6	4	1	..	.....	.....	..
Fox River Valley .....	29	12	3	13	.....	.....	..
Green County .....	13	8	2	13	.....	.....	..
LaFayette County .....	14	5	1	..	.....	.....	..
Marathon County .....	43	15	1	..	.....	.....	..
Milwaukee County .....	63	25	..	..	.....	.....	..
North East Wis. Ass'n.....	27	12	..	..	.....	.....	..
Ozaukee County .....	13	7	3	9	.....	.....	..
Price County**.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	..
Shawano County .....	33	24	4	22	262.00	.....	12
Sheboygan County .....	47	47	6	20	300.50	.....	24
Richland County .....	22	14	4	15	.....	.....	..
Rock County .....	72	16	11	13	1,500.00	25%	8
Washington Co. Bee Ass'n..	40	13	2	14	500.00	55.00	15
Winnebago County .....	22	6	..	..	.....	.....	..

\*\* Secretary of this local reorted association not functioning.

# WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association.  
H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Entered as second class matter, January 11, 1924, at the postoffice at Madison, Wisconsin, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Address all communications to the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

### OFFICERS

President.....James Gwin, Gotham  
Vice-Pres....L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan  
Treas....Wm. Sass, Jr., Fond du Lac  
Sec'y....Malitta D. Fischer, Madison  
Ass't. Sec'y.....Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

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

Make remittance payable to Secretary.

### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Members paid for 1924.....	654
Members paid for 1925.....	59
New members secured during 1924.	
Membership Contest.....	97
Through office .....	62
New members paid for 1925..	29
Old members paid for 1925...	30
Members of 1923 who did not renew for 1924.....	205
Total paid up membership, including 1924 and 1925..	683
Out of state members (6)...	683
Honorary Members (7)....	13
Lady members .....	22

### REPORT OF THE 'USE OF THE BADGER BRAND TRADEMARK

		Estimated Pounds	
Labels Sold	Number	of Honey	
1-lb. size	46,600	46,600	
5-lb. size	32,450	162,250	
10-lb size	14,250	142,500	
	<u>93,300</u>	<u>351,350</u>	<u>351,350</u>

Comb Honey Labels			
1,250 for sections			
50 for shipping comb honey			
Lithographed Badger Brand Pails			
5-lb. size	7,050	35,250	
10-lb. size	2,250	22,500	57,750
			<u>409,100</u>
Comb Honey about			1,000
			<u>410,100</u>

Estimated number of pounds going out under one trademark in Wisconsin—410,100 pounds for 1924	
Total letterheads sold to members .....	6,115
Total envelopes—small 10,400	
—large 1,500 .....	11,900
Total movie slides .....	22
Total Honey Booklets .....	7,345
Total Posters .....	324

### OTHER SUPPLIES HANDLED

Plain Pails	
5-lb. size.....	13,000
10-lb size .....	8,300
60-lb Cans .....	1,397
Glass Jars	
8 ounce .....	352 dozen
16 ounce .....	495 dozen
2¾-lb. ....	46 dozen

### STOCKS ON HAND

Lithographed Pails (held by can company)	
5-lb. ....	4,762
10-lb. ....	2,612
Stationery (Paid for)	
4,500 letterheads	
2,000 large envelopes	
13,000 small envelopes	
Labels	
10-lb. size .....	30,000
5-lb. size .....	2,500
1-lb. size .....	112,000
Comb Honey labels .....	85,500

### FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AT THE 1924 CONVENTION

#### Receipts

Balance last year.....	\$ 149.20
Total dues .....	654.00
Total Labels .....	550.05
Total Stationery .....	136.33
Total Honey Booklet....	81.10
Total on Movie Slides....	18.51
Total Glass Jar Commission	37.80
Total Pail Commission...	284.39
Honey Commissions .....	147.40

Net Profit on 1923 Honey	
Booth .....	203.99
Postage .....	1.06
Directory .....	.50
Beekeepers Overpaid .....	.60
American Can Co. (over-	
paid) .....	.42
Donation by beekeeper .....	.50
Balance paid on old acc't. ....	.25
Hand Bills .....	5.21
Loan at Bank .....	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$2471.91

*Deductions*

Protest fees on ck. ....	1.56
Fees on Canadian exch. ....	.15
	<hr/>
	\$2470.20

*Expenditures—Amounts sent to  
Aeppler*

December 31 .....	\$ 390.35
February 1 .....	99.95
March 1 .....	198.27
April 1 .....	217.34
April—Loan from bank .....	200.00
May .....	
May .....	102.04
June .....	71.74
July .....	127.60
August .....	279.52
September .....	282.86
October .....	135.43
November .....	112.54
December .....	103.36
Balance last year .....	140.20
	<hr/>
	\$2470.20

*Total Receipts*

December .....	\$ 390.35
January .....	156.94
February .....	280.71
March .....	927.70
April .....	1188.85
May .....	561.29
June .....	685.70
July .....	1562.75
August .....	1438.89
September .....	543.32

October .....	1625.12
November .....	308.78
	<hr/>
	\$9670.40

*Total Expenditures*

Total to Amer.	
Can Co. ....	\$3554.14
League Dues .... \$15.00	
League stickers, etc. 38.95	53.95
Postage .....	1.28
M. E. Dahlk for	
pictures .....	1.00
Wis. Honey Pro-	
ducers' Coop.	
for posters ...	32.25
Photo Art House	1.70
Glass Jars—Jew-	
ett & Sherman \$397.04	
Illinois Glass Co.. 41.80	438.84
American Bee	
Journal .....	25.00
Dept. of Markets.	1.30
Honey Sales .....	2443.80
Beekeepers who	
overpaid (H. V.	
Greenwood	
inc.) .....	27.87
G. B. Lewis	
(Cartons) ...	2.50
Dane County	
Ass'n — Local	
dues .....	2.00
Wis. Horticulture	
for Subscrip-	
tions .....	2.00
Honey purchased ..	21.50
Miller Memorial	
Library .....	12.40
Subscriptions to	
Gleanings .....	1.70
To C. W. Aeppler	
for dues, labels,	
etc. ....	2321.00
Balance from Feb.	
Mar. Apr. July	
and Nov. ....	726.17
	<hr/>
	\$9670.40

## TREASURER'S REPORT AND RESIGNATION

Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, November 29, 1924.

Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n.

For the past four years I have served you as treasurer. I have tried to serve you well. However, the inroads on my time make it necessary that I resign from the office.

The honors ought to be passed around, as continued holding of office does not always tend to broaden out an organization.

This is the first year in a good many that I am not able to attend the convention and my best wishes are with you. What I have to say on the price question as chairman of the uniform price committee has been written down, and will be read by the secretary.

Wishes for a good and profitable convention.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. W. AEPPLER.

Date	Dr.	Cr.
Dec. 22 Bal. on hand.....	\$ 149.20	\$ 14.50
Dec. 22 By Dem. P. Co. ....		6.00
Dec. 22 By Dem. P. Co. ....		19.30
Dec. 22 By Dem. P. Co. ....		26.50
Dec. 22 By Dem. P. Co. ....		48.45
Dec. 31 By Miss Fischer .....		15.41
Dec. 31 By Miss Fischer .....		
Dec. 31 To Miss Fischer .....	390.35	
Jan. 18 By A. I. Root Co. ....		100.00
Jan. 18 By Dem. P. Co. ....		6.19
Jan. 18 By Dem. P. Co. ....		84.75
Jan. 18 By Dem. P. Co. ....		35.24
Jan. 28 By Dem. P. Co. ....		25.00
Jan. 28 By H. F. Wilson .....		10.00
Feb. 16 By Miss Fischer .....		
Feb. 16 To H. F. Wilson .....	99.95	
Feb. 16 By Mary E Dahlk .....		5.00
Feb. 16 By Marie F Droster .....		5.00
Feb. 16 By H. F. Wilson .....		50.46
Feb. 16 By H. F. Wilson .....		37.00
Feb. 16 By Dem. P. Co. ....		32.00
Mar. 5 By C. W. Aeppler .....		197.65
Mar. 13 By Dem. P. Co. ....		6.00
Mar. 13 C. A. French.....		150.00
Mar. 13 By L. T. Bishop .....		
Mar. 13 To H. F. Wilson .....	198.27	
Apr. 12 By Mary E. Droster .....		10.00
Apr. 12 By Miss Dahlk .....		10.00
Apr. 12 To H. F. Wilson .....	217.34	
Apr. 12 To H. F. Wilson .....	200.00	
Apr. 12 By Dem. P. Co. ....		14.50
Apr. 12 By Dem. P. Co. ....		8.50
Apr. 12 By Dem. P. Co. ....		340.00
Apr. 12 By L. T. Bishop .....		34.00
May 17 By Dem. P. Co. ....		11.50
May 17 By Mary E. Dahlk .....		5.00
May 17 By Miss Droster .....		5.00
May 17 By L. T. Bishop .....		25.50
May 17 To H. F. Wilson .....	102.04	
June 13 To H. F. Wilson .....	71.44	
June 13 By Miss Dahlk .....		5.00
June 13 By Miss Droster .....		5.00
June 24 By Dem. P. Co. ....		8.75
June 24 By H. F. Wilson .....		10.00
July 9 By Dem. P. Co. ....		15.75

July 9 To Miss Fischer .....	127.60	
July 9 By H. F. Wilson .....		203.69
Sept. 8 To Miss Fischer .....	279.52	
Sept. 8 By Dem. P. Co. ....		164.89
Sept. 8 By H. F. Wilson .....		57.37
Sept. 8 By M. D. Fischer .....		61.45
Sept. 8 By Miss Dahlk .....		5.00
Sept. 15 To Miss Fischer .....	282.86	
Sept. 15 By C. W. Aeppler .....		4.67
Sept. 15 By Dem. P. Co. ....		25.00
Sept. 15 By Photo Art House .....		.90
Sept. 29 By Photo Art House .....		2.65
Sept. 30 By Dem. P. Co. ....		24.25
Oct. 3 By M. D. Fischer .....		25.00
Oct. 3 To Miss Fischer .....	135.43	
Oct. 30 By H. F. Wilson .....		25.42
Nov. 10 To Miss Fischer .....	112.54	
Nov. 10 By Miss Fischer .....		38.93
Nov. 10 By Photo Art House .....		1.80
Nov. 10 By Dem. P. Co. ....		12.75
Nov. 17 By Dix. P. Co. ....		18.98
Nov. 29 To Miss Fischer .....	103.36	
Nov. 29 By Dem. P. Co. ....		7.00
Nov. 29 By Dem. P. Co. ....		18.50
Nov. 29 By Miss Fischer .....		44.35
	<hr/>	
	\$2,470.20	\$2,125.53
Balance .....		344.67
	<hr/>	
	\$2,470.20	\$2,470.20

## MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

W. A. Ross, Rock County, takes the lead!

New Members—10.

E. M. Livingstone  
George Jenevin  
B. F. Lampher  
Mrs. Elizabeth Ross  
A. L. Roth  
G. W. Allen  
L. P. Dohs  
Fred Sharmen  
A. J. Fuller  
W. O. Douglas

By C. D. Adams, Milwaukee County:

A. J. Niesen  
R. Off

By George Jacobson, Outagamie County:

Rev. Lemieux  
Peter Brill

By S. P. Elliott, Dunn County:

J. T. Jensen

By F. E. Matzke, Green County:  
Harry Cox

By P. T. James, Richland County:  
Henry Blackman

Who'll be first for February?

Prizes offered are:

Five Pounds of Honey Candies—

For the member getting largest number of new members by August 1; by Miss Fischer.

Two 3-banded Italian Queens—

For the first member securing ten new members; by W. A. Ross.

One dollar's worth of supplies for each new member, the prize not to exceed \$50 (only one member can get this prize).—For the member who secures the largest number of new members up to August 1, the amount of the prize not to exceed \$50; by G. B. Lewis Company.

Two untested Italian Queens—For the member securing the most new members up to April 1; by L. T. Bishop.

### L. J. BERGH

The saddest part of living is the leaving of our friends and work at a time when we are making the most progress. We are very sorry indeed to announce the death of a faithful member of the Association, Mr. L. J. Bergh, of Mount Horeb.

Mr. Bergh's family will not continue with the bees and have offered them for sale.

### LEAGUE GROWING AND PROSPERING

That the American Honey Producers' League now has 1650 members and is handling over twenty-five hundred dollars a year was brought out at the annual convention of the organization held at Chicago on January 22 and 23.

Much enthusiasm was expressed by the members at the increased interest shown in all sections of the country. Nine states were represented at the convention, including all the leading interests in honey production and distribution.

The next convention will be held late in January, 1926, at Cincinnati and it is hoped that this meeting will prove of particular interest to southern beekeepers.

B. F. Kindig, Lansing, Michigan, was re-elected president; and C. P. Campbell, Grand Rapids, Michigan, vice-president. Dr. Ernest Kohn, Grover Hill, Ohio, was elected a member of the executive committee for the term ending in January, 1928, the hold-over members of the committee being Frank Rauchfuss, Denver, Colorado; and E. S. Miller, Valparaiso, Indiana.

S. B. Fracker, the secretary, informed the executive committee that the work of the League had become so voluminous that he was no longer able to take care of it and requested

to be released. His resignation was accepted under protest. It is understood that the committee is arranging for a new secretary now, but at the time Wisconsin Beekeeping goes to press we are not able to make a definite announcement.

### TRADE MARK FOR LABELS AND STATIONERY

A plan for using the League trade mark in connection with a new slogan on labels, posters, stationery, and lithographed containers was presented by the Advertising Committee and adopted by the organization as a whole. As soon as arrangements can be made for the distribution of the labels, posters and stationery they will be offered for sale to the members. The new slogans to be used with the advertising matter will be announced next month.

### BREEDERS' BONDING PLAN

Of the greatest interest to the honey producers of the northern states and the bee breeders of the south was the announcement that the breeders' bonding plan had been perfected and that applications were now being received. When any member of the League purchases bees or queens from a bonded breeder the Surety Department of the League backs up the breeder's guarantee. Under the guarantee, shipment must be made within five days of the date specified in the order; queens must be mated and laying before shipment; must arrive in good condition; and shipments can be made only from apiaries certified by state or government inspector to be free from both American and European foulbrood. All combless packages shall, upon arrival, contain at least 85 per cent of the weight stipulated in living bees.

In order to make claim under the guarantee the member of the League who suffers loss on account of bad

order of shipment upon arrival is required to secure a bad order receipt from the agent of the railroad company. The seller must also be notified of the claim in writing within thirty days, except that in the case of mismated queens, sixty days are allowed. Liability is limited to the sums paid by the purchaser to the seller and must be supported by an affidavit showing the validity of the claim.

In the future a list of bonded breeders will be published in the advertising columns of the leading bee journals and some form of designation such as a star or a statement that the advertiser is a member of the Surety Department, will be included in the display ads.

It is expected that this arrangement will greatly stimulate the purchase of bees in combless packages and nuclei as such investments have always been found profitable when the bees arrived on time and in good condition. The arrangement is also advantageous for the southern breeders as they can produce bees in the spring as fast as demand for them is developed.

All claims against breeders which are referred to the League will be passed upon by a board of governors, consisting of two members of the executive committee of the League, two breeders, and the attorney. After the first year the breeder members of the board of governors will be elected by the bonded breeders themselves. For the first year the committee consists of the following: C. P. Campbell, Dr. E. Kohn, Frank Rauchfuss.

#### FREIGHT RATES

The traffic committee is still negotiating with the railroads on freight rates. A compromise was offered by the railroads on their application for reduction in the classification of granulated honey and the compromise is

being studied by the committee to determine the effect. Honey is shipped to such a great extent in the United States and such long distances that the freight is a very material item in its cost and any reduction in freight rates will prove of great value to the industry.

#### FEDERAL BEE DISEASE COOPERATION

The bee disease committee reported that it had corresponded with all the apiary inspectors in the United States and had taken up the matter of cooperation informally with some of the members of the federal department of agriculture. As a result, they had formulated a number of principles on which they recommended federal cooperation should be based.

These principles were adopted by the League. In a word, they provide for retention by the state officials and state statutes of control of field work within their own limits, the continuation of the shipments of bees and used equipment under state or federal certificates as to freedom from disease, and protection of the bee culture laboratory from being swamped with administrative duties. The report also lists a number of bee disease problems upon which investigation is urgently needed in order that field work can be made efficient.

*(Continued in March issue)*

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**Patronize**  
**Our Advertisers**  
**They Are Dependable**

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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

25c per line for 1st insertion, 15c per line for subsequent insertions. Not less than two lines.

### FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—About 5,000 new brood frames, standard size, with either solid or split bottom bars, at \$5.00 per 100. George Stowell, Barron, Wisconsin.

**ASSORTED HONEY CANDIES**—in pound and half pound boxes. One pound box \$1.00; half pound box 50c. Honey Tea Room, 723 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

**WILL SACRIFICE** my bees and equipment (extracting outfit). No disease. Have also a lot of beekeeping literature. Must sell on account of changing my residence due to Government work. Write for particulars. Louis A. Loboda, 1301-Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc.

## *Save Time*

Save your  
Secretary's  
Time.

Send in your  
Renewal Early!

**BEEES FOR SALE**  
**Nuclei a Specialty**  
**J. P. SHIELDS**

No disease ever known in our county.  
3-lb. or 3-frame nuclei with queen \$5.00  
2-lb. or 2-frame nuclei with queen \$4.00  
ROUTE 2, NATCHEY, MISS.

## Dittmer's Foundation

is made of Pure Wax, without the use of acids or adulterants of any kind.

We make a specialty of working your Wax for Cash. Write us for samples and prices.

We furnish a full line of Supplies, including the Best Hives and Sections made in Wisconsin, at Best Prices.

WRITE US FOR A PRICE LIST.

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## GUS. DITTMER CO.

AUGUSTA

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WISCONSIN

For Practical Beekeepers  
**HOW TO SUCCEED WITH BEES**



Late summer management and next year's honey crop. How and when to requeen, unite and plan fall protection.

How to successfully winter bees. Protection, packing, final inspection.

How to prevent wax moth from destroying combs.

Control of swarming. The causes, control, how it means bigger

croppings, clipping queens, controlling after swarms.

FRANK RAUCHFUSS, DENVER, COLO., SAYS: "THERE IS SO MUCH GOOD IN IT THAT EVEN EXPERIENCED BEEKEEPERS CAN PROFIT BY IT. MUST SAY I HAVE ENJOYED READING IT."

**59c** Nine chapters—96 pages  
 —9 pages of illustrations—  
 63 separate pictures—200  
 specific questions answered.

Postpaid

More than 4,000 sold

E. W. Atkins and K. Hawkins, Authors

**G. B. LEWIS COMPANY**

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.  
 Leading maker of bee supplies since 1874

## Better Service

for the buyer of

## Bee Supplies

is one of the principal aims of our business. We believe, therefore, that our greatest usefulness lies in supplying WHAT you need, WHEN you need it.

We are manufacturers and distributors of just a little better bee supplies, just a little higher grade—SECTIONS, Bee Hives and Frames, in fact, everything the beekeeper needs.

Write for our free illustrated catalog and price list today.

**August Lotz Co.**

Boyd, Wisconsin

## THE G. B. LEWIS CO.

has reserved the entire space on this page for the March Issue.

They have an important announcement to make.

**LOOK FOR IT!**

## HIGH QUALITY— LOW PRICES

Buy Your Bees From

A. J. HEARD

Macon, Georgia

We offer package bees and nuclei at low prices, but high quality is backed by years of experience.

My Slogan:

"Quality and Service First"

Write for our catalog

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 2

MARCH, 1925

No. 3

## BULLETIN BOARD

Prepare now to attend the Bee Disease Tour in August.

In the April and May issues we will have articles by Morley Pettit, each of which contains a whole volume on beekeeping. BE SURE AND READ THEM.

Place orders now for pails, labels and stationery.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Wisconsin Honors Extended to the Field of Beekeeping and Horticulture.
- Miss Fischer Resigns.
- Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association Notes.
- The Radio Column.
- A New Way of Marketing Honey.
- Bigger Crops of Better Honey.
- League Growing and Prospering.
- National Foulbrood Eradication Planned.
- Buzzes About Wisconsin.
- Bee Behavior.



## ALWAYS DEPENDABLE



A. I. ROOT

Like the lighthouse, located out there on the rock, that points the way to the safe courses, never failing, always dependable—

So Mr. A. I. Root, a student and close friend, L. L. Langstroth, has directed many a person to better beekeeping. He has set up along the course, to guide the beekeepers to profit and success, the modern Standard hive, the honey extractor, comb foundation, the one-pound honey section, etc.—

So beekeepers have come to recognize in Root bee supplies that always dependable quality, that quality that means perfect satisfaction throughout the years. So well made are Root "QUALITY" Bee Supplies that many of our hives, extractors, etc., have been in use for the time of the oldest beekeepers. This kind of QUALITY is what makes Root bee supplies the standard.

Time has not changed the policies of the founder, Mr. A. I. Root, for his manufacturing integrity is being safeguarded by us under the direction of his son, H. H. Root, our general manager, whose greatest interest is the production of high grade bee supplies.

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LEADERS IN BEE SUPPLIES FOR  
OVER 55 YEARS

THE A. I. ROOT CO.  
OF CHICAGO  
224 W. Huron St.  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE A. I. ROOT CO.  
OF ST. PAUL  
290 E. Sixth St.  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA



H. H. ROOT

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. II

MARCH, 1925

No. 3

WISCONSIN HONORS EXTENDED TO THE FIELD OF BEEKEEPING AND HORTICULTURE

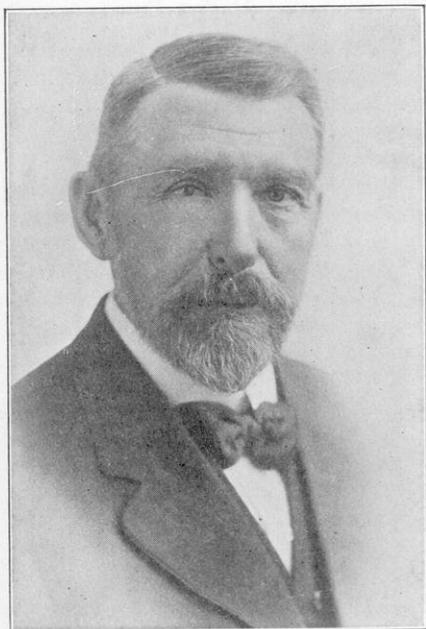
MR. N. E. FRANCE AND MR. F. R. CRANEFIELD HONORED BY THE UNIVERSITY

The University of Wisconsin has recently extended to these men the highest honor that can be given to anyone engaged in practical lines pertaining to Agriculture. It has been the custom, for a number of years,

considerably interested in the beekeeping industry.

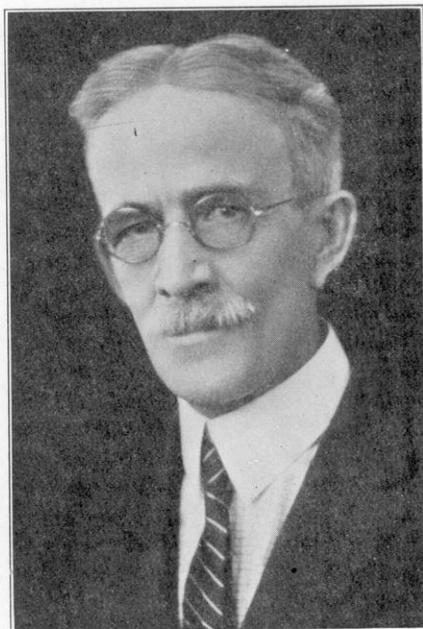
N. E. FRANCE

The beekeeping industry of Wisconsin should feel greatly honored through the recognition of Wisconsin's most illustrious living beekeeper, Mr. N. E. France. There is no one in Wisconsin who has done as much for the beekeeping of Wisconsin, and probably of America, as Mr. France, and we should be proud to have someone in the industry whose ability and service has made it possible to bring to our industry such high honor.



MR. N. E. FRANCE

for the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin to honor some of the outstanding Agriculturists in Wisconsin. This year this honor was extended to two men who are



FREDERICK R. CRANEFIELD  
*Secretary Wisconsin Horticultural Society*

*Editor of "Wisconsin Horticulture"*

Wisconsin Beekeepers owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Cranefield because it was through his interest and help

that "Wisconsin Beekeeping" was started in March of 1919 in "Wisconsin Horticulture."

We were greatly pleased to learn of the recognition extended to Mr. Cranefield who, while not directly a beekeeper, is thoroughly interested in beekeeping because of its application to Horticulture.

We all join in wishing Mr. Cranefield continued success in his efforts.

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### MISS FISCHER RESIGNS AS SECRETARY OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION

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To Our Members:

I just received the following resignation from our secretary, Miss Fischer:

"Dear Mr. Gwin:

I regret indeed that I must resign as secretary of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, but the time has come when it will not be possible for me to continue both the work with the beekeepers and with the Honey Tea Room. Since I have already turned in my resignation to the University, I feel it necessary to give up the association work so that I may devote my entire time to getting the public to eat "The Flavor of Flowers" in their food. Please therefore accept my resignation.

A word to our members—I have enjoyed being with you the past 9 years. You have been so loyal in supporting the association and I have only one regret—that is that I could not have remained with you until we reached the desired 1000 membership. Let me urge you to try to do this for 1925. Nothing would please me more than to attend the 1925 convention and find recorded 1000 full fledged members. I thank you one and all for your cooperation and if you would make your resigning secretary happy, get a new member right

soon, and send in to the acting secretary. I shall continue always to feel that Wisconsin beekeepers are the nicest people in the world to work for, and although not directly connected with you, I am sure that in boosting HONEY through the Tea Room, we will still have a means of contact, and I hope you will drop in and see me at 712 State St., Madison. Remember, now, another new member, each of you, and there'll be a thousand.

I would suggest, Mr. Gwin, that Professor Wilson be appointed as acting secretary for the remainder of the year and Miss Arlene Weidenkopf as assistant secretary. Miss Weidenkopf is developing nicely with the secretarial work and will serve Wisconsin beekeepers well."

(Signed) *Malitta D. Fischer.*

I am sorry that Miss Fischer feels it necessary to take this action but can appreciate the situation, knowing that the Tea Room management really requires her full time.

I am therefore appointing Professor Wilson as acting secretary for the remainder of 1925 and Miss Weidenkopf will continue as assistant secretary.

*James I. Gwin, President.*

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### WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION NOTES

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A number of our beekeepers have been writing in for prices on labels, pails and stationery. These have not been previously published because we have been attempting to secure a better price than for last year. We find that prices have not been sufficiently reduced to make any difference in state association orders and in some cases they are even higher. For the present, the same prices as for last year must be used. Should it be possible to make a reduction later in the year, the beekeepers will be notified in "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

LABELS

Labels are now ready for all types of containers and both 4x5 and 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 comb honey sections. These labels bear the "Badger Brand" trademark and space has been reserved for the imprinting of the color, the members' packer number, name, name of apiary and address. The following prices include cost of imprinting. A special label for placing on shipments of comb and extracted honey is also available.

PRICES

	Lots of 250	Lots of 500	Lots of 1000
Comb honey sections . . .	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$4.00
1 pound size	1.75	2.50	4.00
5 pound size	2.00	3.00	5.00
10 pound size	2.25	3.50	6.00

Special Shipping Labels, for Comb Honey, read as follows: Handle with care. Fragile. This package contains (Trade Mark) Comb Honey. A place to put the name and address of both shipper and buyer is left vacant.

Prices: 25 for 40 cents.

PAILS

A contract has been made with the American Can Company for both plain and lithographed pails for 1925. The plain pails will be sold to members at a lower price than an individual can buy them. The lithographed pail is a light cream with the trademark in black and red. Space has been left for your name and address on the front of the pail.

PRICES—LITHOGRAPHED PAILS

Prices include stamping name and address on the pail. Orders cannot be taken for less than 100 pails.

- 5 pound size—\$12.00 per 100
- 10 pound size—\$17.00 per 100

PLAIN PAILS

5-pound size	10-pound size
50 at \$ 3.50	50 at \$ 5.00
100 at 6.50	100 at 9.75
500 at 31.00	500 at 45.50

In Reshipping Cases of One Dozen Each

5-pound Plain Pails—packed 12 to regular reshipping case—\$1.15.

5-pound Lithographed Pail—packed 12 to regular reshipping case—\$1.90.

Sixty Pound Cans (2 to the Case)

	Per Case
Lots of less than 100 . . . . .	\$1.05
Lots of 100 or more . . . . .	1.03
(Crates of 50)	
Per Crate . . . . .	\$18.50

GLASS JARS

8 ounces, with caps, 2 dozen to the case, 42c per doz., 84c per case.

16 ounces, with caps, 2 dozen to the case, 50c per doz., \$1.00 per case.

2 3/4 lb., with caps, 1 dozen to the case, 75c per doz., 75c per case.

1 gallon wide mouth Jar, 2 dozen crate, \$2.15 per doz., \$4.30 per case.

F. O. B. Milwaukee.

Minimum Orders—6 cases of 8 ounce; 6 cases of 16 ounce; 12 cases of 2 3/4 lb.; 1 crate 1 gallon size.

STATIONERY

Association members may buy plain stationery without their names and addresses at a much lower rate than the imprinted forms. The cost of imprinting adds considerable because each imprint must be made up separately. This must be figured as individual advertising.

Plain letterheads and envelopes with the Badger Brand trademark but without the beekeepers' name or apiary:

Letterheads	Envelopes	
	Small size	Large size
100 at \$.65	100 at \$.50	\$.60
250 at 1.50	250 at 1.00	1.30
500 at 2.75	500 at 1.75	2.35

With Imprinting Not to Exceed Three Lines

Letterheads	Envelopes	
	Small size	Large size
250 at 2.75	250 at 2.75	3.00
500 at 4.15	500 at 4.15	5.00
1000 at 6.75	1000 at 6.75	8.00

## POSTERS

1 to 9	10 cents each
10 to 25	9 cents each
25 or more	8 cents each

## HONEY BOOKLETS

A. I. Root Honey Booklets, "Distributed by a member of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association" on them, are for sale at the Secretary's office.

## Prices

Lots of	1000	500	250	100
	\$10.50	\$5.50	\$2.80	\$1.25

## THE RADIO COLUMN

We regret indeed that it becomes necessary for us to include in this number the resignation of Miss Fischer, as Secretary of the Department of Economic Entomology and also as Secretary of the State Beekeepers' Association.

Miss Fischer has served in the department since May 1st, 1916, and, during the past nine years has given almost her entire time to organization work with the beekeepers. The State Association owes Miss Fischer a debt of gratitude which it will be very difficult to repay. We are glad to say, however, that Miss Fischer has not dropped out of the bee industry, but is as busy as ever in her new location, The Honey Tea Room, demonstrating the value of honey as a food, giving particular attention to its use in many new and delightful ways.

If Miss Fischer is able to continue the development of new uses for honey in some of the ways she has already started, there is a wonderful opportunity for the increased consumption of honey throughout the entire United States, to the extent that the beekeepers will be unable to take care of the demand.

Miss Arlene Weidenkopf, who has been Assistant Secretary since the last Convention, will take Miss Fischer's

place in the department, and the greater part of the work of the Association will be taken care of by her. Miss Weidenkopf is interested in the Association, and hopes that she can stimulate interest among the beekeepers to the extent of greatly increasing the membership.

You can help her and the Association a great deal by hunting up new subscribers and sending them in.

North Dakota has two representatives in the legislature who are beekeepers, reports R. L. Webster—*Lewis Bulletin*.

Clay Lyle, General Inspector of the Mississippi State Plant Board, reports that the last 111 colonies known to be infected with American foul brood in his state were cleaned up in 1924 by bonfire or treatment made under the personal supervision of the inspectors.—*Lewis Bulletin*.

The Anderson County Beekeepers' Association, headquarters at Anderson, South Carolina, now publishes an attractive four-page monthly official organ known as the "Bee Bulletin." Subscription price is 25c a year. It carries a liberal amount of general local advertising.—*Lewis Bulletin*.

## NEWS NOTES FROM CALIFORNIA

The Convention was well attended by a live lot of beekeepers. Letters and telegrams coming in showed a fine interest in all parts of the state. The election of officers pleased everybody. Membership fees were still coming in at the time of adjournment. Never in the history of the Association have the members left the convention with such determination to make the State Association worthy of the great state it represents.

"Our Association is on the right track, let's keep it going."—C. A. Wurth, President.

"The great aim of the California State Beekeepers' Association is to

promote the welfare of the beekeeping fraternity at large. The Association's ideals are the outgrowth of years of thought and labor of our biggest men and women. The beekeeping industry is on firm ground. It is up to us to keep our feet down and our heads up. We are moving up to better things, but it will take pushing by *more* earnest members. We must have members and money. Do not expect too much of the Association unless you do more to help. This year should see a membership, direct and affiliate, that would surprise the most conservative. The Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention was a huge success in enthusiasm and the expression of whole-hearted principles. It is doubtful if a more sincere gathering of beekeepers ever was held. It is my hope that this Association may truly become a brotherhood of the united beekeepers of California—*Geo. H. Vansell, Sec.*

—*Cal. Ass'n. News Letter for January.*

THE PRICE CUTTER

Tell me not in smiling numbers  
Selling-costs are what they seem,  
And the man who cuts for orders  
Gets the lion's share of cream.

If you strive to build a business,  
Do not be a human sieve—  
Letting leak your needed profit,  
Trusting luck will let you live.

Lives of dead ones all remind us  
What it means to sell on guess—  
Their departure makes us keener  
To sell right and not sell less.

For no trade can long be loyal  
To a man who's all regrets—  
Can't deliver—who's just living  
On the interest of his debts.

—*Impressions from Cantwells.*

Conrad G. Kruse writes, "Did you ever try this?"

- 1 lb. cocoa
- 5 lb. honey
- 3 pints water.

Boil briskly 12 minutes after boiling starts (use a watch). Stir constantly. Pour in pint cans and seal while hot. Add a spoonful or two to your hot milk. It's swell."

CAUTION ABOUT LITHOGRAPHED PAILS

I recently ran across a member of the State Association selling honey in perfectly good lithographed pails sold by one of our bee supply houses. His name was on the side but none of the grade requirements. When his attention was called to the matter he was very much surprised to learn that none but the State Association pails fulfilled all of the requirements of the grading law without additional labels. He is now using his regular labels on the lithographed pail.

We wonder if any one else is making a similar mistake.—*C. D. A.*

SCHEDULE OF BEE MEETINGS FOR MARCH

- March 4—Ft. Atkinson.
- March 5—Waukesha
- March 7—Janesville
- March 10—Menominee
- March 11—Black River Falls
- March 12—Mauston
- March 13—Reedsburg.

A NEW WAY OF MARKETING WISCONSIN HONEY

Would you like to know how one beekeeper disposed of 7,500 pounds of honey to the grocers of Northern Wisconsin in a few weeks without any competition whatever.

Perhaps you will be more interested when I tell you that this man not only did this, but he at the same time created a demand for granulated

honey. Now, don't throw this paper down and say "Bunk," "Impossible," etc. I am going to tell you his name and how he did it. Many of you know him. He is the man who produced 5,000 pounds of honey in 1918 when most of us were begging Uncle Sam to let us have sugar at any price to keep our bees from starving to death. He is also the man who has wintered 80 colonies of bees three years in succession without losing a single colony. He uses a top entrance. I can vouch for this if necessary.

His name is Lewis Francisco and he lives at Dancy. Just to keep from being pestered with correspondence he is going to let the rest of us in on it and within another year the members of the state association can easily be selling tons of granulated honey with very little, if any, competition from non-members. Are you listening?

Well, here is the story. Mr. Francisco has been working some time to get a satisfactory package in which he can put liquid honey and have it granulate. He has solved it with the ordinary carton that comes around your pound of creamery butter. This fall he put 5,000 of these packages in the stores of the north central part of the state and it sold readily. One week after it was placed in the Fair Store of Wausau I asked the manager how it was going and he said one lady had been back for her third package and others had bought their second. Mr. Francisco was only a day or two ahead of me in Marshfield and Stevens Point, but the grocers who had the honey were enthusiastic about it. All the customer has to do is to remove the solid chunk of sweetness from the carton, turn back the waxed paper and slice off a thin wafer, put it between two pieces of bread and then repeat this process until the children are temporarily satisfied. No mussy job like stringing honey out of a jar all over

the table cloth. Easier to manage than butter and cheaper! "Yes sir, Lady, it's cheaper," says the enthusiastic grocer, "you get a pound and a half in a butter carton instead of a pound and it is only 35 cents instead of 58 cents for butter."

After investigating this, Miss Fischer and I became thoroughly sold on the proposition. Miss Fischer used up her package in about 15 minutes after getting back to the Tea Room making candy and sandwiches. Then she said, "Why can't the Association have cartons made with their trade mark on them and let the members have the benefit of it." Mr. Francisco was generous enough to donate the idea to the Association and now the Label Committee is working on getting out a carton of the regular size and possibly a half pound size. When the individual attempts to compete he will find difficulties he does not anticipate.

I have been holding back the best part of the whole thing. The labor in this is but little more and the cost actually less than that of putting it up in ten pound pails.

Now I know you think Miss Fischer and I are over enthusiastic on this, but you quietly ask A. C. Allen of Portage, our State Fair Judge. He tried some of the packages this year and he can hardly wait for next fall to come.

C. D. ADAMS.

## BIGGER CROPS OF BETTER HONEY

V. G. MILUM

The purpose of this column is to keep the beekeeper informed of his seasonal duties, to suggest when and how to do the things that help to bring "Bigger Crops of Better Honey". It is to be a date book, a gentle reminder of the "Do's and Dont's" of good beekeeping.

Beekeeping is an occupation in

## WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State  
Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Entered as second class matter, January 11, 1924, at the postoffice at Madison, Wisconsin, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Address all communications to the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

### OFFICERS

President.....James Gwin, Gotham  
Vice-Pres....L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan  
Treas. ... Wm. Sass, Jr., Fond du Lac  
Act. Sec'y....H. F. Wilson, Madison  
Ass't. Sec'y....Arlene Weidenkopf,  
Madison

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

Make remittance payable to Secretary.

which much of the work can be done long before it is really necessary. This means that many things can be accomplished at the convenience of the beekeeper, at a time when he is not crowded with other activities. We are slightly handicapped in starting this column with this issue because a beekeeper's year should have begun last fall near the close of the main honey flow. It was then that he should have started his preparations for the 1925 honey crop. But we will tell you about that later in preparation for 1926.

The winter period is one of comparative inactivity so far as management of bees is concerned, but there are certain things that can be done during this slack period. By the time this issue reaches your door, all new equipment of supers and frames

should be made up. The frames should be fitted with full sheets of foundation. If wired foundation and slotted bottom bars are used, the use of two additional cross wires, one at the top and one at the middle, secures better results. If using the unwired foundation, the most common practice is to use four horizontal wires and one vertical wire at the center. The foundation should be inserted immediately after wiring to prevent the loosening of the wires.

Comb honey supers should be prepared by cleaning the propolis from section holders and separators, folding sections, and inserting foundation. The use of two pieces of foundation, a large one at the top and a smaller strip at the bottom of the section with the two nearly meeting at their free edges, usually secures the best results. The bees work in the sections more readily, fill them more completely and attach the comb to the wood much better. Be sure that the top piece of foundation is firmly attached and hangs freely without touching the edges of the section. Elimination of a lot of propolis may be secured by painting the tops of the sections after they are placed in the super with a thin coating of clean white paraffin. The tops are easily cleaned, leaving a white unsoiled surface. Where bees do not propolize badly, this procedure is not necessary. Doing a lot of this work now means less work and worry when the honey flow comes on with a rush. It means bigger and better crops. It is worth while.

Studies of the weather records of previous years show that often the weather conditions are favorable for a flight of bees between March 20th and March 25th, this period usually being followed by cold weather, with flight weather again the first week in April. If your cellar wintered colonies are suffering from dysentery, or

if the bees are restless because of warm temperatures, they should be set outside just before this early flight period. It is best to carry them out in the evening previous to the first good flight day. We are going to make arrangements with the weather bureau and the University Radio Station to broadcast any favorable information for your benefit, just before these two flight periods. Tune in on Station WHA, or have your radio friends tell you about it.

Next month we are going to tell you about spring management to obtain strong colonies of vigorous bees.

### LEAGUE GROWING AND PROSPERING

(Cont. from Page 20, Feb. Issue)

#### HONEY GRADES DISCUSSED

At previous meetings of the League, color standards have been the only features of grading which have been given any close consideration as they form the most puzzling problem. The Committee on Standardization reported at Chicago, however, a complete set of grades for comb, extracted and bulk honey and they were discussed in great detail. At the close of the discussion the committee was instructed to proceed with a recommendation of the grades, as modified slightly in discussion, to the federal department of agriculture with the hope that they can be adopted nationally in time for the honey crop of 1925.

Mr. Hambleton, of the federal department, reported that a satisfactory grader has now been devised and that it is ready to be placed on a production basis. The mechanical problems involved in working one out were not entirely solved until shortly before Christmas.

The special committee on policies for 1925 made a carefully studied report which, after being read, was referred to the executive committee. The

following suggestions of the policy committee were recommended by the executive committee and were then adopted by the League:

#### REPORT OF THE POLICY COMMITTEE

We, the Policy Committee, recommend:

1. That the Committee on Federal Bee Legislation be continued, and that further investigations be encouraged to the end that a practical federal bee disease law be enacted.

2. That the League offer prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10, for the greatest labor saving device in bee culture presented in 1925, and that a committee of three be appointed to handle this project; the committee being authorized to reject any or all entries and to make rules to govern entries and distribution.

3. That a membership committee of three be appointed to help the secretary in developing propaganda for a membership campaign.

4. That a committee of three be appointed to study score card systems and premium lists for the purpose of establishing uniform standards and report back to the 1926 convention.

5. That the League discontinue advertising free legal advice; however, when such a request comes in and the question can be answered by the League law booklet, that the purchase of this booklet be recommended; otherwise the question shall be answered as heretofore.

6. That the present trademark of the League be definitely adopted by the League and that the necessary effort be made in securing cuts and electrotypes, and to have it used on all League material, and that the electrotypes be made available for members of the League who wish to use them.

7. That the League include in its plan of work a National Honey Week as an annual event, and that the time for this week in 1925 should

be set for the week of November 16 to 22, which is the week before Thanksgiving.

8. (A) That a National League Poster be drawn up and printed by the Advertising Committee and that this poster be available for use by all members of the League.

(B) That some arrangement be made for printing and distributing stationery and labels to those members of the League who desire to use them, and that these bear the League Trade Mark.

9. That the League go on record as favoring the formation of state and local selling exchanges.

*H. F. Wilson,  
Colin Campbell,  
James W. Watson, Jr.*

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

The following resolutions as submitted by the Resolution Committee were adopted by the League:

1. That it is the sense of the League members that the Board of Directors, if they may do so legally as defined by the Constitution and By-Laws, give serious consideration to the desirability of reimbursing the secretary as partial payment for his time and trouble.

2. That the American Honey Producers' League wishes to express the appreciation of its members to repay in a small measure Mr. Colin P. Campbell for the great amount of time and labor he has expended on behalf of the League in the preparation of the law book on bees and in arranging for the bonding of queen bee breeders.

3. That the American Honey Producers' League renew their approval of the work done by the Bee Culture Laboratory.

That the President of the League be empowered to use at his discretion every legal means to secure for the

Laboratory the additional funds necessary to carry out the projects of Mr. Hambleton and his assistants.

4. That the American Honey Producers League express the appreciation of the members to the officers of the Chicago Northwestern and the Cook County associations for their courtesies to the League in arranging for the meetings.

5. That the American Honey Producers League in convention assembled express the hearty appreciation of the members for the time, money, and personal effort expended by the President, Mr. Kindig, and the Secretary, Dr. S. B. Fracker, whose work we realize has been done at considerable personal sacrifice.

(Signed) *Samuel Cushman,  
E. R. Root,  
Kennith Hawkins.*

NATIONAL FOULBROOD ERADICATION PLANNED

LEAGUE PROPOSALS ARE SUPPORTED AT WASHINGTON AND SUCCESS IS ASSURED IF BEEKEEPERS SHOW SUPPORT

The American Honey Producers' League has recently worked out a bee disease control plan on a national scale. If general support is given beekeepers can look forward to a time when they can bid goodbye to the greatest menace of successful honey production, the prevalence of foulbrood.

The proposal is the uniting of the various apiary inspection services in the country in cooperation with the federal government, which would supply half the funds. The method of a thorough inspection and clean-up county by county which is proving so successful in a number of states would be the one followed.

Federal funds would be made available to the states as soon as their methods, the state appropriation and

the training of the inspectors was satisfactory to the federal department. Presumably the work would be started in areas in which there is the least foulbrood at present and extended to the more heavily infected sections later.

A bill along this line will be introduced into Congress this coming winter and if there is not time to secure action before Congress adjourns early in March, it will be reintroduced in the next session.

Please send your expression of opinion on this matter to the secretary or the president of the League as soon as you can; be sure to see that your state association acts on such resolutions as soon as the next meeting occurs; and be sure that a committee is appointed to see that your own representatives and senators in Congress are fully informed and ready to cast their vote for this measure as soon as it comes up.

## BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

*Buz—z—z—z—z—z!*

By V. G. MILUM

The purpose of this column is to keep you informed of what the busy workers are doing in the other corners of this thrifty Wisconsin bee colony. With that in mind, the Secretaries of the various county associations have been asked to provide the necessary information each month on the blank forms which are mailed to them. If your county doesn't get into print, "stimulate" your Secretary. The response for this month has been good, maybe it's because beekeepers like to "buzz", too. Keep it up, "Buzzers"!

Conrad Kruse, reporting for the Baraboo Valley Bee Association, says that the busy "buzzers" attended the Farmers Institute at Reedsburg on Feb. 10-11, being part of an educational exhibit on bees and honey. Take notice, you beekeepers around the state—advertise! He says, "Fully

one-half the bees in Sauk Co. are wintered outside and they certainly 'struck the iron while it was hot' on February 4-6, with many dropping and dying while others cleaned house, brought in water and otherwise had a flying time of it." Other reports show that this condition was somewhat general throughout the southern part of the state. Since December was unusually cold with a large consumption of stores and since brood rearing probably started with many colonies at the time of this February flight, it will be well to keep in mind that many colonies will need to be given further stores early in April.

Again, Kruse says, "Keep your eye on the Baraboo Valley Clover—*Trifolium Wilsonii* Alba. Of the February plant prospects, it may truly be said, 'There's many a slip 'twixt now and March.' With such scanty covering, I'd hate to be a clover in February's tender mercy. We hope for snow soon." That expresses the clover condition, as well as the hopes of the beekeepers of all the southern and eastern part of the state, but I. C. Painter of Marathon Co. says, "With favorable fall conditions and snow on the ground on Feb. 6th, the plants are 100% to date." This is only proof that we cannot make general conclusions, because this is a pretty big state from North to South.

Painter also reports, "Not a buzz in the cellar, honey mostly sold out; Ralph Holeton has sold some nuclei to be shipped from the South."

A. H. Seefelt, of Washington County, reports a paid-up membership in the local association of 41, or an increase of 15 new members. He says that very little honey remains to be sold. Ivan Whiting says, "Movement of honey slow, outdoor wintered bees showed some signs of dysentery from cold December, bees in cellar wintering fine."

John G. Franz, of LaFayette Co., says, "Extracted honey all sold, comb

honey moving slowly." He is sure that honey is easily sold when the apiary is placed near the public highways in view of passing motorists, rather than hidden away behind weeds and buildings. A neat, attractive apiary demands attention, creates a desire, secures sales.

A. J. Niesen reports that the Milwaukee County Association has a total membership of 64, that last year they purchased \$900.00 worth of supplies on the cooperative plan with a saving of \$135.00 to the members. They met on Feb. 7 to make plans for this year's supplies. The beekeepers of that locality are watching the results to be obtained in the apiary of Jos. M. Barr, where many Celotex winter cases are being used.

Here is some more from Kruse, but we will promise not to give him so much space next time. He says, "There is, as usual, a carload of Karo to a Ford load of honey; even in this day and age some of us still insist on oleomargarine. Darn the substitutes! Yea, verily, the ignorant ye always have with you. In spite of all this, one member is selling out-of-state honey to meet the demand. Unlike the bees, their keepers are still in their blissful winter's sleep."—Oh! yes, and he included his yearly dues to the State Association.—Good idea, eh?

Buzz—You Buzzers—Buzz!

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## BEE BEHAVIOR

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By E. R. ROOT

Behavior is a term that is used in the scientific sense to cover the activities of certain animals in their general lifework; but at this time it will be confined to the activities of the honey bee. If the beekeeper thoroughly understands scientific bee behavior, or what might be called the domestic economy of the hive, he will make a better beekeeper, produce more honey, and last, but not least, he will

understand the *why* of many things in bee culture that would otherwise be a sealed book.

Animals, unlike man, act from impulse or instinct to a great extent—that is to say, that, through, countless ages, they have acquired a certain routine of activities that are transmitted down through all later generations. But animals learn, through experience, so that the activities acquired through instinct, are modified to an extent that they adapt themselves to their environment or circumstances. The higher animals are more susceptible to training than the lower. Most insects, including bees as well as ants, act largely from the impulse of instinct. We know that bees especially have modified their activities through some recently acquired experiences. For example, bees may follow the smoker around the apiary, not because they like to, but because they have learned that the smoker will lead them to places where honey may be found or where they think it may be easily stolen. In the same way, careless handling may teach bees to rush out and sting viciously, where careful and intelligent handling will cause them to allow their owner to do anything with them he pleases.

While bees rob through the impulse of instinct, they can be taught to rob at certain places; and when exposed sweets of any kind are found at these places where they have been in the habit of robbing, they will rush first to these places and then, finding nothing there, will start on a general search until they locate the new source of supply. In the cases mentioned, the bee evidently acts on the impulse of memory recently acquired, while the basis of all robbing is due to the impulse of instinct to get sweets by any and all means when they are available.

In the same way certain bees located near a driveway may become accustomed to the constant passing of vehicles and pedestrians, and pay no

attention to such interruption, while other bees located further back may attempt to sting when one passes before their entrance even once.

During the past summer, while lecturing for the Redpath Chautauqua, using the same bees over and over again, I found that those bees actually became so accustomed to those foot-lights and would stay contentedly in their cluster or on the combs without buzzing around the electric globes. Fresh bees, or those not yet trained, would rush toward the lights. I also learned that the same bees became more tractable the longer I handled them; and that when I threw them up into the air to form a swarm, many of them, instead of coming back into the box where the queen was, would rush to the fields, pay no attention to the surroundings and then come back again in a few minutes. Previous experience had shown these same bees that all they had to do was to keep in sight of the big Chautauqua tent. After loading up with honey or pollen they would fly high enough to see the tent and rush back and then hunt up the nucleus box. A shipment of fresh bees, on the other hand, would fly about aimlessly around the tent; but in a few days they would begin to discover where they were, even when they were moved every day to a new town.

While bees are mainly reflex animals, acting from instinct, hundreds of instances go to show that they likewise adapt themselves to new conditions and are, therefore, not wholly creatures on instinct.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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FOR SALE—About 5,000 new brood frames, standard size, with either solid or split bottom bars, at \$5.00 per 100. George Stowell, Barron, Wisconsin.

ASSORTED HONEY CANDIES—in pound and half pound boxes. One pound box \$1.00; half pound box 50c. Honey Tea Room, 723 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

WILL SACRIFICE my bees and equipment (extracting outfit). No disease. Have also a lot of beekeeping literature. Must sell on account of changing my residence due to Government work. Write for particulars. Louis A. Loboda, 1301-Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc.

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They Are Dependable

### TO WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS

We offer you bargains in bees, queens. Write or wire us for our very low prices on bees, with one frame nucleus of bees, FREE, NO CHARGES, with each package ordered. Safe delivery, satisfaction and certificates free from diseases guaranteed. Note our advertisement in Gleanings. We refer you to: Geo. W. Shafer, Menomonie, Wis. 5,000 packages for sale.

The Louisiana Modern Apiaries  
M. & L. B. Voinche, Props.  
Bunkie, La.

**BEES FOR SALE**  
**Nuclei a Specialty**  
**J. D. SHIELDS**

No disease ever known in our county.  
3-lb. or 3-frame nuclei with queen \$5.00  
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## BEES

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Big, full colonies offered—will pay for themselves in one season—have plenty of honey and brood, ready for business in Mondeng's Standard Dovetailed Eight and Ten Frame Hives. Italian—10 frame \$12.00; 8 Frame \$10.00; Hybred—10 Frame \$10.00; 8 Frame \$8.00.

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### GUS. DITTMER CO.

AUGUSTA

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WISCONSIN

# 50-DOLLARS-50

## IN PRIZES

Every member of the State Beekeepers' Association can enter this contest.

One dollar's worth of supplies will be given for each new member, the prize not to exceed \$50., for the member who secures the largest number of new members up to the time of the convention in December. The amount of the prize not to exceed \$50. (Only one member can get this prize.)

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This Space  
Reserved by the G. B. Lewis Company  
Donated to  
**The Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association**  
for this issue.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 2

APRIL, 1925

No. 4

## BULLETIN BOARD

The Most Important Meeting of the Season—A Bee Disease Tour—August 10th to 14. Watch for Program.

Read Articles by Morley Pettit in This and the Following Issues.

We Want 10 Copies of the January and February, 1924, Issues of "Wisconsin Beekeeping." Send yours in if you do not want to file them.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Mr. N. E. France Will Entertain Grant County Beekeepers.

Buzzes about Wisconsin.

Special Notice to All Who Expect to Import Queen Bees.

Bigger Crops of Better Honey.

Extracted Honey Production.

# When You Go to Buy a Hive

When you go to buy a hive, what would you like to know about it?

Would it mean something to you to know that the man who builds your hive has been very carefully studying the subject of hives for a good many years?

Would it mean something to you also to know that this man is honest and tells you he has bought for your hive the best hive lumber to be had?

Would it make you a little surer of having a good hive if this hive builder told you that he considered every detail important in the making of a hive?

It would, wouldn't it?

Now we have been building hives and studying hives for over 50 years, and we are attending to every last detail of hive building. For instance, we have folded the metal cover without notching, a small detail but important, so that you would have a cover with no sharp corners and one that would not leak.

We have matched the boards in the cover and rabbeted them into the rim all around, a small detail but important, so that any warping due to moisture in the hive could not take place and cause water pockets on the metal cover.

We have given considerable thought to the inner cover, building it now with a rim of full thickness lumber dovetailed at the corners, small details but very important when you consider that we make the strongest and most rigid inner cover today.

The dovetailed corners of the hives are wonderfully made, so constructed that they fit tight, accurately and produce a smooth corner. Smooth cuts are easier to paint. All dovetailed sides and ends are checked against a steel gauge which insures accuracy at all times.

The handle holes in the sides are smooth cut, a small detail, but less paint is necessary. The metal rabbet is made of heavy gauge galvanized steel with a single fold set into the end of the hive, its construction being easier to nail.

## WHEN YOU BUY

# ROOT QUALITY SECTIONS

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OF ST. PAUL  
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ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. II

APRIL, 1925

No. 4

## MR. N. E. FRANCE WILL ENTERTAIN GRANT COUNTY BEEKEEPERS IN JULY

Arrangements have been made with Mr. N. E. France to hold a meeting at Platteville on July 2nd. Mr. France, who is now in charge of the new Masonic Building in Platteville, has made arrangements for us to meet at the Masonic Temple on the morning of July 2nd. We are to have dinner in the banquet hall, Mr. France furnishing hot coffee and cookies, made with Mr. France's honey.

Immediately after dinner we will go to one of Mr. France's apiaries, where we can have a meeting, and, undoubtedly, Mr. France will reminisce for us on early beekeeping in Wisconsin.

## BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

V. G. MILUM

*Buzz — — z — — z — — z!*

"Condition of bees good; *honey all sold* by November," says M. J. Bethuiser, Jr., of Monroe County. Opportunity?

M. J. Barlow of Waupaca County says, "Bees in good condition; clover prospects doubtful; *honey nearly all sold*; increased interest in beekeeping with many new beekeepers starting on a small scale and older beekeepers contemplating increase in number of colonies; our association voted to make an effort to clean up foul brood in Waupaca County by cooperating with the state.

F. E. Matzke, Green County: "*Honey all sold*; we have a hard time getting beekeepers to join the local; tell Wilson the March number of Wisconsin Beekeeping is the best issue he ever put out."

"No snow; market slow; increased interest in beekeeping last season, with many new names added to my list of customers for bee supplies," says W. T. Sherman, Walworth County. This county was favored with a better season in 1924 than as usual.

Wm. Jacobson of Kaukauna, reporting for Fox River Valley Association, says, "Bees and plants in good condition; all but 15% of crop now sold." And he sent in a new member. Have you secured yours?

Here is what J. G. Franz of Lafayette County has to offer this time, "All outdoor wintered colonies alive and strong in bees, cellar wintered bees not so good; *extracted honey all sold*. Conrad had about half the space in the March issue, but think I can go him one better. Cut out the trade mark on a 10 pound Badger Brand Honey label and paste it on your auto windshield (and back curtain). It will help you more than the nationally known 'Bathing Girls' or 'Football Players', by Heck." Conrad might be a football player, but as for the other, think your own thoughts.

And Conrad didn't forget to report for the Baraboo Valley Association again this month. He says, "All is well in the cellars. Many outside wintered bees took their last flight on March 6th, but more took their first. Hordes of young bees were observed about the entrances. There is a reason; remember Feb. 4-5-6. As yet the clovers are O. K., which is a miracle. From the present briskness of the honey market we assume that some people have survived the annual tax paying ordeal. All the beekeepers seem to be scratching around for another ounce of bees wax; further proof that an increase in price increases production. Good prospects for a

profitable meeting of Baraboo Valley Local at Reedsburg March 13 with H. F. Wilson and C. D. Adams conducting it."

Charlie Pritchard, reporting for Wood County, is more optimistic this month, for he says, "There is more money being invested in bees and supplies than last year, although some have stopped keeping bees because of foul brood and high cost of supplies. Bees in good condition, and with snow to protect the clover the prospects for the coming season are good. Practically *all honey sold*; those beekeepers having any honey on hand failed to advertise or charge enough for their crop." It is true that a low price often labels an article as cheap in the eyes of many prospective buyers.

Have you noticed how many of these reports have indicated that the 1924 crop of honey is all sold? One fellow confessed to me the other day that he was sorry that he sold so cheaply. But this suggests a good opportunity for some good wide-awake beekeepers in these localities. Many are buying honey to supply their trade. If you need some good "Wisconsin" honey write to the Secretary. We can supply you with good honey at a reasonable price. Keep your customers supplied; they will patronize you when the bumper crop of 1925 is available. At the same time you will help the market in some other locality and the general level of honey prices will be strengthened.

And listen, Buzzers, I have only eight reports by March 13th, the date of the beautiful snowstorm. Perhaps this will cheer you up a bit. Of course, there isn't news every month, but 14 of the secretaries of the 22 affiliated associations failed to respond at all for either the months of January or February. Not so good! Fortunately, I called on the secretaries of the unaffiliated locals for February reports, who with the three faithful "Buzzers" gave me some-

thing to broadcast this month. When you read this, Buzzers, sit right down and fill out the blank for March. The season for Drones has not arrived.

### COUNTY BEE MEETINGS

Meetings so far held have been well attended, and the beekeepers have shown considerable enthusiasm over future prospects. The following new meetings have been arranged:

April 4—Janesville, Rock Co.

May 5—Reedsburg, Sauk Co.

May 9—Black River Falls, Jackson Co.

### MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

W. A. ROSS, *Rock County*

New Members—12.

E. M. Livingstone

George Jenevin

B. F. Lampher

Mrs. Elizabeth Ross

A. L. Roth

G. W. Allen

L. P. Dohs

Fred Sharmen

A. J. Fuller

W. O. Douglas

Jay Taylor

R. N. Halley

By WM. SASS, JR., *Fond du Lac County*

Bessie Laing, G. I. Beirne, Fred Voight

By C. D. ADAMS, *Milwaukee County*

A. J. Niesen R. Off

By GEORGE JACOBSON, *Outagamie County*

Rev. Lemieux Peter Brill

By W. J. BARLOW, *Waupaca County*

Wm. H. Feathers

Geo. W. Bovee

By S. P. ELLIOTT, *Dunn County*

J. T. Jensen

By F. E. MATZKE, *Green County*

Harry Cox

By P. T. JAMES, *Richland County*

Henry Blackman.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL WHO  
EXPECT TO IMPORT  
QUEENBEES

Owing to some uncertainty in the minds of those ordering queenbees from foreign countries, the attention of those desiring to have their orders filled promptly is called to the necessity of complying with the exact details of the law regarding the importation of queenbees. This law and the special rules which are in force are contained in Department Circular 287, The Occurrence of Diseases in Adult Bees, II. This Bulletin will be sent free on request.

Briefly, the rules are as follows: The request for permission to import queenbees should be sent to the Bee-Culture Office of the Bureau of Entomology, together with an order for the queens made out to the breeder from whom it is desired to order the queens. The necessary draft or money order made payable to the selected breeder should accompany the order. If the request for importation can be approved, the order and the money will be forwarded to the breeder with permission to ship the queens.

No order should be sent directly to a queen-breeder. Such action can result only in delay of shipment until the breeder has received permission from the Department, or in return of queens to the shipper if he should send the queens without first having received permission to ship.

The Department of Agriculture does not consider that the experimental and scientific purpose for which importation may be made under the regulations includes the importation of queenbees for individual beekeepers merely for the purpose of requeening their own apiaries.

The above information is given merely to call attention to the necessity of complying with the details of the law and no one should order queens without first having read the

law and regulations and special rules as contained in Department Circular 287, as mentioned above.

Respectfully,

JAS. I. HAMBLETON,

jih-mac

*Apiculturist.*

U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.

BIGGER CROPS OF BETTER  
HONEY

V. G. MILUM

Isn't it a grand and glorious feeling when the good old springtime comes again and the air is full of busy bees, bringing in large supplies of pollen and water and some nectar to meet the needs of brood rearing which is now in full progress?

If the beekeeper has been sleeping all winter, now is the time for him to awaken and make a few hasty movements along with the bees. I am supposing that by the time this issue reaches your door you will have removed your bees from the cellar to a well protected location. This protection may be a hedge, a wood lot, a high fence, or the farm buildings. The strongest winds are usually from the northwest, west and southwest, hence the colonies should be placed so as to be protected from these winds, with the entrance toward the southeast in most cases. Still further protection may be furnished by tight fitting covers and bottom boards. The entrances should be kept small in size for the present, but they should all be examined to see that none are clogged with dead bees.

Further examinations should be made on the first good flight days to discover colonies that may be dead. These should be immediately removed to the bee house to prevent robbing of any unused stores. All weak and queenless colonies should be united to other colonies of medium strength. It does not pay to unite two weak colonies, for the result is usually only one weak colony and a weak

colony seldom increases its strength rapidly enough to be ready for the honey flow. Two colonies are most easily united when the bees are not flying freely. As the weak colony probably contains the poorest queen, remove the cover from this colony, find the queen and remove her. Then place two sheets of newspaper over the hive body and punch a few small holes in the paper with the hive tool, a nail or a pencil. Quietly remove a colony of medium strength from its bottom board and place above the newspaper on the weak colony. The two colonies will unite in a few days without any loss of bees.

Although the past winter was comparatively mild, most outdoor wintered colonies probably used large amounts of stores due to the unusually cold December and the early starting of broodrearing. The strong colonies are able to gather some nectar from the fields, but the greatest source of supply for the month of April must be from the hive itself. Therefore all colonies should be provided with plenty of stores either by giving full frames of honey or feeding of sugar syrup. Any shortage of stores means reduced broodrearing which means a weakened colony at the beginning of the honey flow. Bees also need large amounts of water during the broodrearing period. A natural source of supply close by the bee yard or furnished by the beekeeper in some easily accessible container as a barrel with chips floating on the surface. This will eliminate long flights to the field in search of water. Fewer bees will be lost on the cold windy days of April and the colonies will consequently be stronger.

If you do all these things, the bees will do their part. That means that before we have another chat in the May issue, some of your strongest colonies, perhaps all of them, are going to be crowded for room. As soon as you find that any colony has brood in

seven or eight frames, it is time to add that second brood chamber with the remaining honey which you saved last fall at the close of the honey flow. Place this brood chamber on top. It will provide the additional stores that are needed at that time and give room for expansion of the brood nest. Maximum brood rearing requires room and it cannot be obtained in only one brood chamber of the standard size.

Any expense or effort on the part of the beekeeper during this important and spring brood rearing period will be well repaid in increased profits, for strong colonies gather "Bigger Crops of Better Honey." Let the bees prove it to you.

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### EXTRACTED HONEY PRODUCTION

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By MORLEY PETTIT  
Georgetown, Ontario, Canada.

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In extracted honey production it is necessary to have strong colonies, to hold them together without swarming, and to give them plenty of supers to store and time to ripen all they will gather. The honey must be extracted in a cleanly manner, graded properly and marketed in an attractive form. In the various operations which this involves the producer must have an eye to his own welfare by using such tools, machinery and methods as will reduce his cost of production to a minimum in order that he may meet competition and secure a fair profit on his investment, risk and labor. That is a very large order in these difficult times; but I shall endeavor to take you through the leading events of a year's work in The Pettit Apiaries and perhaps some of our methods and ideas may be generally helpful.

It is not easy to say just when the year begins in the apiaries. In about one hundred and fifty of our colonies the past season it began when South-

ern packages of bees were introduced to that many hives very early in May. They were two-pound packages, mostly young bees and young queens and each was given two or more combs of honey saved from the previous season with worker combs for the balance of the brood-chamber. Some of the queens failed and were replaced at small cost by the breeder. That is, he knew some would likely fail and mailed some extra queens a little later, just in time for us to use. I do not know whether that is common practice with Southern shippers, but it seems like a good one, from our standpoint. In an average season packages produce as much as averaged winter colonies and without trying to swarm. If good packages from reliable shippers are hived on combs and honey stores, in winter cases about the first of May, I believe they are quite as profitable as wintered colonies, considering all the saving as balanced against their cost.

In continuous colonies the year may be said to begin when the new queen is introduced and begins to lay. The date of this event is whenever the queen begins to fail or allows swarming preparations under good swarm prevention methods. We endeavor to see every brood nest once in eight to ten days during the active season and whenever occupied queen cells are found the queen is at once removed and the cells are either destroyed or used in nuclei. We never leave a cell to requeen a colony. On the next visit the colony is given a laying queen, a young one if such is available, or else the old one back again until a young one is ready. A general replacement of old and failing queens is made in late July and in August. When the colony accepts a young queen its year may be said to begin.

The next event in the cycle of the colony is the rearing of copious young for the winter cluster. Our part in this is to provide stores and brooding

space in plenty, as well as a good queen. Each hive has a food chamber in addition to its brood chamber. This has been so placed during the honey season as to be well filled with honey. When the main crop is taken off August first the food chamber is left on. A super or more of empty combs is also given for storage in case there may be a fall flow. Perhaps it may not be out of place for me to give some personal experience which led up to the use of food chambers on all our colonies. There are always some of our yards which do not store any honey after the first of August, or earlier. We are never sure which ones will have that experience. After finding some of our best colonies starved to death when we came to feed them for winter some years ago, we decided that the only safe way was to leave plenty of honey in a super on each hive until we were ready to feed it. Whatever they did not use on this was almost sure to have a little fall honey added to lower its grade. Then it would be extracted and sold for less than the price of sugar for winter stores,—at least for less than its original value as clover honey. On the other hand, if we fed sufficient sugar syrup to ensure good spring building up, it so restricted the brood chamber space that very early inspection was required to supply room for breeding and storing. Then the extra brood chamber would be partly filled with spring honey, which not being ready to extract when clover began yielding, would absorb a great deal of clover honey in the process of ripening. This either went in with the main crop to injure its color and flavor or had to be sorted out at considerable further expense and sold at a lower price. While the food chamber does not entirely remove all these difficulties, it relieves them considerably.

When the supers are finally taken off in September, we note whether

much honey has been used out of the food chamber. If so the lighter combs are replaced with well-filled ones and it is left directly over the brood chamber without excluder. Again when the hives are placed in winter cases in October any that seem lighter than others are marked for extra feed. On the same day each colony is fed two ten-pound pails of syrup whether it needs it or not. If light it receives three or four pails. In other words, we want plenty of sugar syrup where it and not the honey will be used during the coldest weather. We also want to make sure that the food chamber is so well filled that the queen is not likely to go up there to lay in the early spring. We do not want brood in the food chamber. "The brood chamber for brood and the food chamber for food."

After trying various types of winter cases, I have settled on two kinds, the single which is not unpacked and the quadruple with collapsible sides for easy unpacking. Our bees are in cases from as early in October as possible until the end of May. We feed in the cases in autumn and super and sometimes clip queens in them in spring. They stand on blocks which just clear them from the dampness of the ground, but the height of stand and bottom packing raise the entrances nearly a foot from the ground. We have three to four inches packing underneath, four to six on sides and about eight inches on top. It is quite possible to have good strong colonies too warmly packed as I have found to my sorrow.

If I considered only the bees I believe all my colonies would be permanently packed in single cases. Good colonies so packed always do well if the season favors. They are less disturbed by extreme weather changes than unpacked colonies and are not roused by restless neighbors on mild winter days as in multiplehive cases.

They suffer no inconvenience from changed surroundings as when the whole face of nature, so to speak, is altered by the packing or the unpacking of the apiary. That summer packing helps to control swarming I cannot see, and it does not in our case, for there is just as much swarming impulse in the packed yards as in the unpacked. The big cover shades the supers, it is true, but the packing makes the brood chambers hotter, that is, it keeps them hot all night when a little cooling might be beneficial, so I think the one about balances the other.

From the beekeepers' standpoint, the arguments are these: Single cases cost considerably more than others per colony. They are more bulky and awkward for moving when an apiary has to be moved. They are more expensive to paint and being always exposed to the weather they require painting oftener than collapsible cases which are stacked in the flat and protected from all the hot sun of summer. They save the annual labor of packing and unpacking, and this is quite counter-balanced by the labor of lifting the big covers off and on every time the colonies are examined, to say nothing of the stones which must weigh them against the wind. If they do not have to be packed and unpacked they do have to be blocked up annually to prevent the bottoms settling into the ground and rotting away. Still this labor is more or less distributed, and it is some satisfaction when the grind of packing yard after yard brings us to single cases which do not have to be done in the same way. Our cases all have a top space of super depth and over. In some ways it is more convenient examining brood chambers down in this enclosure, especially if the day is cool or windy.

We have perhaps a third of our bees in single cases, the rest in quadruple. Over a series of years and locations I think we secure about the

## WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

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Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

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### OFFICERS

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same results from both, and our total of labor on the colonies we unpack annually is somewhat less. If I were going to keep bees without any help, a condition which comes outside my imagination, I think I would use single cases.

The main business of spring in the apiary is to keep all colonies developing rapidly, to provide room for what they may store, to watch out for disease, and to keep them from contracting the swarming impulse. The foundations for good spring development are laid when bees are being prepared for winter as already described. About the first week in May it often turns warm enough to clip queens and if we have time then we like to clip them in all the stronger colonies because they are easier to find than later. The clipping record is

very brief but sufficient. We never clip a queen until she has gone through one winter, so the record of every queen we clip next spring will be the same, "C-25-1." That means that she has gone through one winter. We never try to take a queen through more than two winters, and package queens that have had an express journey and two summers have done their duty. Exceptions to this are special breeders.

With food chambers on all colonies we do not worry if the first examination is deferred until the middle of May. By the time spring honey storing and heavy brooding begins there is some space in the food chamber to temporarily defer the crowding which would otherwise take place and to check the swarming impulse which we used to find early in May with the single brood chamber only. Still we like to get around almost as early as ever, get the tops unpacked and see what is what. There is not likely to be a shortage of stores, but if there is we feed some to tide over until they can gather. In hives where a shortage of stores does occur the queen will likely be occupying the shallow as well as the brood chamber. With light topbars and combs perfect up to them, a good queen in a strong colony passes back and forth fairly well. Where the food chamber is partly empty and the colony is weak, the brood may all be in it. This is not a serious matter as such a colony is not worth much anyway. The remedy is to keep the hive warm and sufficiently fed until unpacking time, then if necessary place the shallow underneath the brood chamber. If worth saving, the queen will go up and occupy her rightful place. To those who have not had success with food chambers, I would suggest giving more attention to their queens, then doubling up weak colonies in the fall, so as to have good, strong col-

onies for winter. If they are then adequately fed and packed as I have tried to indicate, I think they will secure better results.

When giving the second brood chamber in May there are three conditions of the hive which require three different sorts of treatment. First, a normal colony has stores and no brood in the food chamber. It is full of bees, showing the need of more space. Such a hive is in ideal condition to show off the food chamber to the best advantage. We lift it, making a division between brood and food, where we place a set of dark Langstroth worker combs. The queen occupies these right away, and storing of spring honey takes place in the tops of them and in the foodchamber above. The original brood nest is still compact, and the space for storing and brooding is set to the queen's taste. Second, they have eaten through and the queen has brood to the top of the food chamber in the middle, and the colony is strong and will stand more room. In that case the extra set of brood combs is placed on top of the food chamber, and she goes on up into it. Later, when the brood nest has become established in the upper story, the food chamber is placed above it, probably over an excluder. The third case includes all colonies too weak to require any more space.

This early supering is done inside the packing cases which are not removed until at least the end of May. It most effectually prevents the early swarming which we might easily have in well wintered colonies. The fresh set of worker combs in which the queen establishes a new brood nest gives conditions similar to those of a newly hived swarm. Later, when the lower story has been partially deserted and the cloverflow is beginning, we shut the queen down in it again and place empty combs with excluder be-

tween it and the upper brood. For a second time she is given conditions approximating those of a swarm. This is toward the end of June and it does not take many visits on the eighth or ninth day for brood chamber inspection and supering to bring us to the last week in July—and bee escapes.

It is outside the scope of this paper to describe our method of rearing queens, but it would hardly be complete without a short account of how we requeen. I have already stated that I plan to requeen a colony whenever the queen fails or swarming impulse develops, yet we cannot very conveniently have queens of our own rearing before July or August. This makes it necessary to buy some Southern queens to tide us over until our own are ready. When these queens arrive in May and early June, they are first introduced to nuclei placed over the colonies with a screened feeder-board, I call them nucleus boards, between to allow the nucleus to get some colony heat. It is well known that queens are more easily introduced to nuclei than to full colonies, and the loss ensuing from a failure is far less. Again, queens are most easily of all introduced to colonies when they have just been removed from the brood nest. This is why I seldom try to introduce queens direct from the mail to full colonies, but give them at least a week in nuclei first to recover from the fatigue of travelling. This reduces the introduction loss to a low percentage:

Although it is not quite orthodox, we save a great many ripe cells from brood chambers where we find them, place them in nuclei and when they come only from good stock they make splendid queens. At the time of putting the queens down in June, I endeavor to graft cells at most of the yards and ten days later when the cells are ready to place in nuclei the brood

which was put up all over the yards is ripe and in the best condition for making nuclei. I am very much of a beginner at queen rearing, but with the purchased queens, and the queens from natural and artificial cells, we manage to accumulate a fair stock of queens laying in nuclei in all the yards by the time it is necessary to make a general slaughter of queens of doubtful value for further use. As previously stated, all two year queens must go, unless there happens to be one of very extra value as a breeder. All two-season package queens must go. The work of one year queens is scrutinized carefully. If the colony has done well and the queen is laying nice even sheets of brood, she can stay. If not, she must go. Young queens are also judged by their brood, if possible, before they leave their places in the nuclei. If a queen cannot produce even brood, that is, if she does not lay in every cell as she goes along, an egg that will hatch, I do not like her, and will not keep her if I can help myself, even though I have paid good money for her.

Our method of introducing queens is very simple and gives almost one hundred per cent success, provided the colony is in the proper condition, that is, queenless and cellless. The queen is placed in a flat open screen cage which is plugged with some soft comb which the bees will chew away in a few hours. This is pushed in at the entrance just so it can be pulled out again next day. It takes a little practice to know how hard to pack the soft wax plug. Newly built comb such as sometimes one finds in odd places in nucleus boxes is the very best to use. It should not be very hard.

Now I have taken up fall preparation, wintering, spring management, and requeening, and have the decks fairly well cleaned for Supering, Taking Off, Extracting, and Preparing for Market.

We generally attach considerable importance to the time and manner of giving supers. We cannot afford to put on supers faster than they are needed. We have no more than enough to take care of a good crop and we dole out our supply from time to time where it will do the most good. It may be all right to place the empty on top of the stack as some do, but I have always felt that bees store better when the empty combs are placed directly above the brood, and below what is already stored. I want to see into brood chambers every eighth or ninth day during the honey season, and when a helper lifts off the supers he notes whether more room is needed, while I am examining the brood chamber. For the first three supers the next one is added just as soon as work is well started in the previous one. Then if conditions indicate that more space may not be well filled we give a super of foundation if anything. This tends to hasten ripening and usually gets a set of combs built with very little cost. The food chamber is kept low enough in the stack to make sure of its being very well filled and sealed. It should never be placed next to the cover. The top super should have the cover well sealed down and not loosened when escapes are going on to make it quite safe from robbers after the bees have left it.

With yards rather widely distributed and farmers liable to put in fields of buckwheat almost anywhere over the territory, our light honey is not safe on the hives after the first of August. In fact, it was still July when our best run of buckwheat came in 1923 and in some yards, combs of lower supers had to be sorted carefully in order not to leave for dark honey more of the last gathering of clover honey than we liked. In putting on the bee escapes we find it convenient to lift the supers all down, sorting them as we go.

Unless the yard may expect to gather a fairly large crop of fall honey the food chamber goes next the excluder and on that a super of empty combs. In many cases the foundation super given last will have only unripe honey and it is left instead of the empties. On this is placed the bee-escape and the supers of honey. The greatest care must be exercised to make the supers above the escape perfectly bee-tight, for they will be unguarded. When we start putting on escapes we do nothing else until the first have been on over two nights. By that time the bees are well out unless brood or queens are up. Records and close observation while handling the supers keep those conditions down to a minimum.

For drawing the honey home, two trucks work to the best advantage. If great care has been exercised to prevent getting robbing started when the escapes go on, two active men with a truck apiece will strip a fifty colony yard before the robbers have much chance. All escape boards come home in trucks to go out in the Dodge to the next yards. As far as supplies hold out, I like to get all supers home and stored before going ahead with the extracting. As all of our storing and extracting is on a concrete floor laid on the ground, my mind is quite at rest as to the support of any load we may be able to pile in. In the event of cool weather the store room can be kept warm with the boiler, and the four-horse steam engine has lots of power to throw even thick honey from the combs.

What appeals to me most in a central extracting plant is the opportunity it gives to have a first class building with the best equipment permanently installed, and to work regular hours under comfortable working conditions. After working for years in little houses at outyards where it was a fight with robbers, and toiling

heat and lack of water and conveniences, we concluded it was a poor business that would not afford some comfort in its work. Now we can stock a yard where there is a suitable place, and when the honey is ready to come off, the escapes and trucks get it off and home where we can extract it in a business-like way. In planning a building, I gave some attention to general factory buildings and noticed first that outer walls are made mostly of glass, ceilings are high, and ground floors are well-surfaced concrete. I wanted to be able to drive right in with a load of honey and close the doors to keep robbers out. The building has running water and every ground floor has a drain for flushing out. The drains lead to a cesspool which takes care of any diseased honey which might possibly be in the washings from the floor. The building is lighted by electricity, but the extractors are run by steam power. A six-horse-power boiler fired by coke melts the cappings, heats the knives, runs the engine which runs the extractors and pumps the honey to store tanks, and warms the supers when necessary. In cold weather this accommodating boiler also heats the garage where the cars are kept, and the office and work room upstairs, to say nothing of the valuable service it renders in making feed and melting wax. It is an indispensable feature of a central plant, and incidentally, I believe I hold the record for being the first to use steam power to run extractors. When steam is needed to uncap and melt the cappings anyway it is eminently more satisfactory than a gas engine. Then our rates are such that one must pay for electric power for twelve months to get the use of it for one or two. I find that a pound of coke will uncap, melt the cappings, extract and pump nearly fifty pounds of honey,

besides warming the supers and the honey to help clarify.

In 1924 we ran three full days and some parts of days to extract the light honey. It was a very short crop. In the three full days we did everything including sharpening the knives twice a day, cleaning up, etc., inside the ten hours, making between eight and nine hours of actual running, and extracted ten thousand pounds each day. Two men uncapped and cared for the combs, supplying themselves from the

stacks in the next room and putting the combs back into the supers and piling them. My duty was to fire the boiler and operate the machine, handling the combs from the uncappers to the extractors and out again where I stacked them flat. There were just three of us working and the good little steam engine and two eight-frame extractors. The three-quarter inch pump we secured from Root's twelve years ago had no difficulty keeping the honey out of our way.

*(To be Continued in the May Issue)*

<p><b>GET STUNG!</b> with <b>Howell's Queens</b></p>	<p>They Produce the Bees that Bring a Profit.</p>	
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All bees are shipped on a standard frame natural food for bees in transit. Will start shipping April 15th, depending on weather conditions. Ten per cent with order, balance at shipping time.

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50	2-lb. with selected untested queens.....	175.00
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10	3-lb. with selected untested queens.....	45.00
25	3-lb. with selected untested queens.....	108.75
50	3-lb. with selected untested queens.....	212.50
100	3-lb. with selected untested queens.....	400.00
10	4-lb. with selected untested queens.....	52.50
25	4-lb. with selected untested queens.....	127.50
50	4-lb. with selected untested queens.....	250.00
100	4-lb. with selected untested queens.....	475.00

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Columbus Ohio,

Jan. 5, 1925.

American Can Company,  
Cincinnati Ohio,

Dear Sir; Last August we received from you 100 lithographed honey pails, in three sizes which we used in our display of honey at the last Ohio state fair, to very good advantage, and I hardly feel it fair not to tell you of our success, in as much as these beautiful pails had so much to do with our winning.

I won second prize in individual display of bees and bee products. (\$30.00) And Franklin county Association won first prize (\$125.00) in competition with five other County or District Bee-keepers Association displays, which was won very largely we were told through our efforts and with these beautiful lithographed pails.

The total amount of prizes offered at the state fair this year for bees and honey alone was nearly \$1100.00 and it brought out a wonderful show, said to be the best display of this kind ever seen in the Country anywhere.

We are certainly glad we got these pails in time to use with our fair display, we also used them at the Franklin County Fair at Hilliards. And we used them many times the past fall in making Grocery store window displays.

These lithographed pails are very nice, but I think are too expensive for general use in selling honey. If you could get the price down somewhat I think they would be more generally used by bee-keepers.

With regards I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

*R. D. Hiatt*  
Deputy state Apiarist.



Unsolicited praise of the Canco stock design lithographed honey pail. This pail will help sell your honey too.

Write for sample and details

**American Can Company**

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## IN PRIZES

Every member of the State Beekeepers' Association can enter this contest.

One dollar's worth of supplies will be given for each new member, the prize not to exceed \$50., for the member who secures the largest number of new members up to the time of the convention in December. The amount of the prize not to exceed \$50. (Only one member can get this prize.)

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This Space  
Reserved by the G. B. Lewis Company  
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**The Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association**  
for this issue.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 2

MAY, 1925

No. 5

## BULLETIN BOARD

We are going to have some old time bee meetings this summer—with heart-to-heart talks with one another on the bees. Come and join in.

## BEEKEEPERS' TOUR

August 10 to 14. Watch for Program

The work you do with your bees this month will be recorded next month by the crop you receive. The better attention, the bigger the crop.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Local meetings, Demonstration Apiaries, Health Bulletin, Etc.

Bigger Crops of Better Honey.

Buzzes About Wisconsin.

Extracted Honey Production.

Apiary Morale.

# Root Quality Sections



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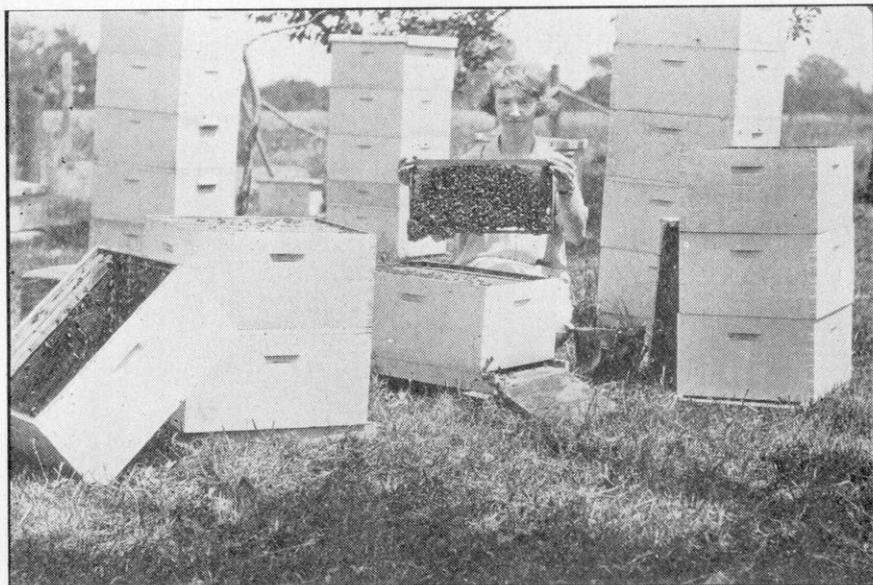
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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. II

MAY, 1925

No. 5



*"One of Wisconsin's lady beekeepers, Miss Jennie Matzke, De Pere, Wis. Miss Matzke is one of our most successful beekeepers as you can easily see by the appearance of her apiary."*

## DR. PHILLIPS IS HONORED BY APIS CLUB OF ENGLAND

I am sure that Wisconsin beekeepers who have had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Phillips will be glad to know that he has been honored with the Presidency of the International Apis Club of England.

There is a bare possibility that Dr. Phillips will visit Wisconsin again this summer for a bee meeting, and if he does we will let you know through the newspapers.

## LOCAL MEETINGS

Arrangements for local bee meetings in Wisconsin have been made as follows:

May 5—Reedsburg, Sauk County—Bank Committee Room.

May 9—Black River Falls, Jackson County—County Agent's Office.

May 11—Waverly, Pierce Co.—Picnic at home of Mr. B. J. Thompson (Post Office Address, Rock Elm).

May 13—Barron, Barron Co.—Picnic at home of Geo. Stowell, 2 miles East of Barron.

May 14—Sarona, Washburn Co.—Auditorium, 1:30 P. M.

May 15—Ashland, Ashland Co.—Claude Moll's bee yard.

May 16—Ladysmith, Rusk Co.

May 17—Jump River, Taylor Co.—Frank Skabroud, Jr., Farm.

May 18—Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County.

May 19—Clark County.

May 21—Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County.

May 22—Marathon County.

May 23—Waupaca, Waupaca County—Courthouse.

May 25—Kaukauna, Outagamie County—City Hall.

May 26—Oshkosh, Winnebago County.

May 28—Juneau, Dodge County.

May 29(?)—Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac County—Courthouse.

June 5—Prairie du Sac, Sauk Co.—Apiary of Mr. Oeschner.

June 12—La Valle, Sauk Co.—Apiary of Mr. S. R. Phillips.

July 1—Bee Tour of Grant Co.—Janesville, Rock Co., to Fond du Lac County.

July 2—Meeting with Mr. N. E. France—Masonic Temple in A. M.—Bennet Apiary in P. M.

We are very sorry to have to announce the death of one of our old time beekeepers, Mr. John Flemming, who died recently at his home in Spring Valley, Wisconsin, at the age of 71 years. Mrs. Flemming is left with 135 colonies of bees, which she would like to dispose of.

### DEMONSTRATION APIARIES

The requests for aid with Demonstration Apiaries has been greater than was anticipated, and it will be impossible for us to meet the entire demand. For the coming season, demonstration yards have been arranged in the following counties with the following beekeepers:

#### *Rock County*

1. Mr. Geo. Jenewine, Beloit.
2. Mr. O. B. Hjorth, 214 Third St., Janesville.
3. Mr. Faye Richardson, R. F. D. No. 11, Milton.
4. Mr. S. J. Riesterer, R. F. D. No. 2, Janesville.
5. Mr. E. J. Allshouse, R. F. D. No. 25, Beloit.

6. Mr. J. E. Randall, Route 6, Janesville.

7. Mr. F. C. Mohns, Hanover.

8. Mr. J. I. McGinnity, Edgerton.

9. Mr. Jay Taylor, Brodhead (Bees located in Rock Co.).

#### *Waupaca County*

1. Mr. J. G. West, Waupaca.

2. Mr. W. J. Barlow, Waupaca.

3. Miss Ella C. Root, Waupaca.

4. Mr. Earl Mather, Waupaca.

5. Mr. Emil Schroeder, Waupaca.

6. Mr. J. C. Olson, Scandinavia.

#### *Jefferson County*

1. Mr. Tom Stacey, Palmyra, Route No. 1.

2. Mr. Andrew Morris, Route No. 1, Palmyra.

3. Mr. Kenneth Nokes, Route No. 1, Palmyra.

4. Mr. Charles Williams, Route No. 3, Whitewater.

5. Mr. Leo Bruechner, Route No. 1, Jefferson.

6. Mr. Chas. House, Ft. Atkinson, Route No. 1.

7. Mr. Frank House, Route No. 1, Fort Atkinson.

Arrangements have been made to visit these yards between the first and tenth of May, and again about the first of June, also in July for requeening. Beekeepers who may wish to visit these demonstration yards at a time of a visit of a representative of this department can find out the exact date by keeping in touch with the owners of the demonstration yards.

### HEALTH BULLETIN

#### NEWS NOTES FROM THE INSPECTORS

A wall map has recently been completed in the chief inspector's office showing the disease condition of each apiary in eighteen clean-up counties

by colored pins. Bee yards which have had infection but do not show any now are designated in one way, those which have always been clean in another, and those still infected in another.

Beekeepers from Fond du Lac, Richland, and Milwaukee counties get all puffed up when they look at this map. American foulbrood in those areas is almost gone, and the counties are covered with pins which show former infections cleaned up. Winnebago and Sheboygan counties are also in excellent condition, but they had less disease to begin with.

Next in line are Green, Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee. Next fall we hope to have great things to report from them.

Counties cooperating this year by supplying part of the funds are: Washington, Ozaukee, Rock, and Marathon. The beekeepers in Wau-paca and Clark are also seeking ways and means of interesting their county boards. In Waukesha county, the appropriation for cooperation failed to pass the county board by only one vote. We wonder which of these three will be next in line.

One hundred twenty-four permits for moving bees or supplies were issued between January 1 and April 15, as compared with eighty-nine during the same period in 1924, and eighty-eight in 1923. The difference is mainly due to the early season. Inspections of twenty-two apiaries were made before April 15, an extraordinary number for this time of year. One-fourth of the permits issued have been referred to county inspectors for special inspections.

Don't forget the bee tour on August 10 to 14. We expect to see more different kinds of beekeeping in those five days than have ever been crowded into a similar period.

## SECURING NEW MEMBERS

There are 12,000 to 15,000 beekeepers in Wisconsin, and the percentage which belong to the State Association is very small.

Last year the State Association officers were severely criticized because they did not appear to help with the building up of the membership. We have done everything we can to get renewals and new members. In spite of this condition, the renewals are not coming in the way they should, and very few of the beekeepers seem to be making any effort to get new members. Without your help we cannot make much progress, and we hope you will see fit to spend some of your time in soliciting new members and asking that the old members send in their renewals.

## REDUCED PRICES ON LITHOGRAPHED PAILS

Through a reduction in the transportation price of tin plate, we have been able to secure better prices on lithographed pails, and these can now be furnished to the beekeepers for \$16.00 per hundred in the 10-lb. size, and \$11.50 per hundred in the 5-lb. size.

The price of plain pails remains the same as given out previously.

## A DEMONSTRATION COUNTY

On April 4th, at a meeting in Janesville, the local Association passed a resolution to the effect that all of its members should use the lithographed pails this year. Rock County may be well named as a demonstration county, for they will this year not only have a series of demonstration apiaries, but will carry on a demonstration marketing campaign. During Honey Week—November 16 to 21—there will be honey demonstrations in not less than 3 cities with-

## WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State  
Beekeepers' Association.  
H. F. WILSON, Editor.

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### OFFICERS

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Vice-Pres....L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan  
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Act. Sec'y....H. F. Wilson, Madison  
Ass't. Sec'y....Arlene Weidenkopf,  
Madison

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

Make remittance payable to Secretary.

in the County. At these demonstrations, it is planned to show not only to the beekeepers, but to the consumers as well, the method in which honey is extracted and graded. Special demonstrations for grading of comb honey will be held at the same time.

These demonstrations will be held in a store building in the center of the business districts, and, at the same time, a special publicity and advertising campaign will be carried on.

### HONEY CARTONS FOR CANDIED HONEY

Mr. Lewis Francisco, of Mosinee, has been very successful in the use of a wax paper carton, the size of ordinary butter cartons, for candied honey, and

these seem to go very well in the market.

The State Association has received permission from Mr. Francisco to secure these for the members of our Association, and we would like very much to hear from you. We cannot give you prices on these as yet, but will have them in the next number of this magazine. Mr. Francisco will probably give us some information on filling these in the June issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping".

Beekeepers who have an opportunity to visit Mr. Francisco at Mosinee should do so, and see his method of wintering bees with a top entrance. He reports that he lost 5% of his cellar wintered bees, but that those out of doors with drop entrance wintered 100%.

### BIGGER CROPS OF BETTER HONEY

V. G. MILUM

Every wise beekeeper has provided his colonies with plenty of stores, and he has united the weak and queenless ones, for he knows that only strong colonies bring profits. If not already, every colony should be provided with a second hive body to provide for additional space for brood rearing or stores as soon as there are 6 to 8 frames of brood or more stores are needed.

And during the fruit bloom or dandelion honey flow is a good time to examine your colonies for presence of disease. All healthy brood is pearly white in the larval stage. If you find punctured cappings with brood colored from yellow to dark brown, it is diseased. American foulbrood is usually darker in color with a very pronounced odor, melting down to form a black scale on the lower side wall. When a match or toothpick is inserted into the decaying contents, it pulls out in a long glue like thread. European foulbrood resembles American somewhat, but the larva usually

die before they are capped over, and are generally a lighter yellow or brown in color, with the decaying contents shrinking toward the back or base of the cell. In the advanced stages this scale appears to be traversed by faint white lines which are remnants of the tracheal or respiratory system of the young larva.

European foulbrood is a disease of weak colonies and poor beekeeping and can be prevented by keeping strong colonies provided with young Italian queens and plenty of stores. But since American foulbrood is caused by a spore-forming bacteria and the bees are unable to remove the scales, it is necessary to shake the bees onto frames provided with full sheets of foundation at the beginning of a honey flow. The honey may be extracted from the diseased combs and the frames treated with alcohol-formalin to destroy the spores. If you have disease in any of your colonies and do not know what it is, cut out a piece of the comb containing diseased brood, place it in a wooden or paste board box (never tin), and mail it to the writer at 1532 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin. Avoid sending a comb containing any honey because it may leak out in the mails. A microscopic examination will be made and a report sent to you at once.

We'll plan to have a chat about swarm control in the June issue, but in some localities some measures may need to be taken before that time. So be sure to give your strong colonies plenty of room for storage of surplus honey during the honey flow from dandelion and fruit bloom. Also be sure that you have your supers for further surplus during the main honey flow, all prepared and supplied with full drawn combs or full sheets of worker foundation as described in the March issue. More about the exact manipulation of swarm control next time.

## "BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN"

V. G. MILUM

Buzz — — z — — z — — z!

Our Price Co. reporter, H. J. Rhamlow, says, "Both cellar wintered and packed bees in good condition, with very little dysentery. Bees that were not fed sugar syrup last fall have no dysentery, showing good honey in a wet year; this could not be done in a dry year. *Honey all sold.* Demand has been good for quality goods displayed and marketed in the right way. A peddler canvassed the town in January selling at 25 cents per pail higher than beekeepers; and he made many sales. This shows that price cutting is only a poor salesman's method."

Mr. Franz of La Fayette Co. says, "In comes my Austrian neighbor and says, 'Was solte meine Bienen fehlen? Alle kaput bis zwei, and der eine schermte schon am ehrster April.' My answer, 'Nichts zu fressen.' In my own yard No. 1, colonies with shelter on three sides, facing east, packed on sides and top with 8 inches of maple leaves, with food chamber on top and no less than 60 pounds of stores, came out April 1st with all honey consumed and 3 to 5 frames of sealed brood per colony. In yard No. 2 on top of hill, facing west with no shelter, packed with 3 inches of leaves all around, in single story hives with about 40 pounds of stores in fall, came out April 1st with plenty of stores."

Mr. Ivan Whiting, reporting for Sheboygan Co., says, "Bees in good condition with little winter loss, cellar wintered bees apparently better than those packed. Clover pretty well killed out, some reporting that seeding is all gone. Honey not moving (?). Our county loses its largest and best beekeeper, for Mr. Wolkow, President of our Co. Ass'n., is mov-

ing his bees to vicinity of Hartford, his boyhood home."

"Bees in good condition, with few winter losses, and plenty of stores generally," says Wm. M. Jacobson of Kaukauna, reporting for Fox River Valley Ass'n.

Our faithful Kruse of Loganville says, "We had a fine meeting at Reedsburg, March 13th, in spite of the snow storm, with 25 present and some new members secured. The next meeting is at Ed. Ochsner's apiary on May 5th. Winter losses have been less than 1%; at no time during the past 11 years have bees been up to the present mark at April 10th. Soft maple and elm are doing wonders for the 1925 crop; the sawdust piles are forsaken and 'millions' of pollen is rolling in. Clovers not so good, the life of many plants being sapped. Never a March like the one just past; honey has sold continuously and fast. Beekeepers all swamped with farm work. Keep your eye on the Baraboo Valley Clover, *Trifolium Pratense*, variety—*Wilsonii Alba*;  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre was sown with Kherson oats on April 1st."

That's all! Let us hear from the rest of the Buzzers next month. Send your reports directly to 1532 University Avenue; it will save time in the delivery. Come on, Buzzers. Buzz!

## HOW TO SUCCEED WITH BEES

Your Association has been able to make a deal with the G. B. Lewis Company at Watertown, whereby we can purchase "How to Succeed With Bees" by E. W. Atkins and K. Hawkins, for 50c a copy in lots of 100. This will permit every member of this Association to buy a copy of this book. Mail your order to Wisconsin Beekeeping at once.

## EXTRACTED HONEY PRODUCTION

By MORLEY PETTIT

(Continued from Page 43 April issue)

For rapid work in uncapping it is necessary to have combs even and nicely bulged, to have a good head of live steam in the knife, a good long straight knife well sharpened, an active operator with a strong wrist and bright light and plenty of fresh air to work by. With experience and care of the knife, it is possible to do rapid work on honey warm from the hive with a standard unheated knife; but I can place my knife in the hands of an ambitious greenhorn and after one or two days practice he will keep up with the fastest cold knife operator under the best conditions of honey and when the honey is inclined to be gummy the latter will not see anything of him after the first half hour. This may seem like boasting, but I believe it to be merely a simple statement of fact.

There are three fundamental errors in the standard uncapping knife, the short blade, the crooked handle and the bevelled back. Each one of these is calculated to set a man back on his day's work and with all three combined, it is only by great skill and patience that he does a day's work at all. Of course, you can get used to them just like you can get used to walking with peas in your boots; but why accustom yourself to any unnecessary inconvenience? There was no doubt that the short blade was the cause of the crooked handle; and why the short blade or the bevelled back no one has ever satisfactorily explained.

About 1915 Mr. Chrysler, of Chatham, Ontario, mentioned to me that he was using a straight flat blade for uncapping. It was not long but would reach across his shallow frames. He found it more satisfactory than the stock knife. There was nothing new about the use of a

straight flat knife. It was the first kind ever used; but it had been entirely discarded. Chrysler revived the straight flat knife and deserves credit for it, as for an invention. It was a revelation to me when I learned, about nine years ago and afterwards proved for myself that a straight knife which would reach across the comb was better for uncapping, even without steam, than the standard knife. In 1917 I had two *long straight knives* steam jacketed and they proved revolutionary, developing such speed as I have already described.

I immediately described these long straight knives of mine in Short Course and Bee Journals. Others had argued copiously for shallow extracting frames because a short knife would reach across them; but no one had thought of using a long knife until I did. To prove that I was the first to think of lengthening the knife, note the fact that the idea was so foreign that no one noticed it when it was presented. Not wishing to even try to commercialize the idea I gave it out freely, and that seems to be one reason why it was not appreciated. However, there was one enterprising young mechanic who picked up the idea, added some notions of his own, and produced the Hardy knife, which is better than the stock knife because it is long and straight like mine, but is not so fast as the Pettit knife because of the bevelled back. Seven years after my knife was first and published, this bright young man sold his knife to a Canadian firm of manufacturers, who paid him for it. Which all goes to show that it takes considerable dropping to wear away a stone. Now when you see the Hardy knife advertised, you will know its story. It is a good knife, the best in the market.

Of the two systems for storing the honey, gravity versus pump, I have no experience with the former, but am so well pleased with the latter

that there is no desire to change. Both have their advantages and if I found it necessary to build on a side hill, doubtless the system would be gravity, but it is a great saving to have storing and extracting on the same floor and let the pump do the work. The only effect of the pump is to hasten granulation or if run when not full to cause some foam. Adjoining the extracting room is the tank room with twelve tanks holding 2500 pounds each. A galvanized iron pipe conducts the honey from the pump to the ceiling and along over the tanks. There is an outlet over each tank which is left open when that tank is being filled. The rest of the system is closed so that honey can be let into any tank by simply opening the valve over it. The system drains to one point where a valve is opened at the end of the day to leave the pipes empty for the next day's start.

We have not strained honey for quite a number of years now, and at the rate we put it through the extractors it would be rather difficult, although it might be possible. The honey from the capping melter is strained before it joins the honey from the extractors on its way to the tanks. This warms the whole fairly well, and each tank as it is filled is covered to retain the heat and allowed to stand for at least three days before being tinned up. This allows all foreign matter to rise so completely that very little indeed ever appears on the surface after it is tinned up. Just before draining each tank into selling packages, the foam and a good quantity of thin honey, if any, is skimmed off the top so that all is clear and thick.

Our whole crop is sold in the granulated form in ten pound, five pound and two and a half pound lithographed pails. One might say that all Canadian honey is sold in granulated form. The only com-

plaints we receive with reference to granulation come when we have heated it too much to assist clarifying when extracting, not so as to injure the flavor, but so as to retard granulation, or prevent a nice, even grain. Whenever a customer receives a shipment which is not hard and firm there is suspicion of adulteration and we have to be pretty careful not to do anything which will interfere with normal granulation.

There is one purely mechanical idea which I have saved from the downfall of the Hedden Hive system which came to me from the enthusiasm of men who were trucking home Heddon supers with their closed-end frames held tightly together. The names of Miller, Bainard, and Chrysler, all past-presidents of the Ontario Beekeepers Association, come to mind in this connection. I said to Chrysler, who is also a maker of supplies, "Why not make us up some frames like yours, only Longstroth depth?" He made one hundred supers for us to experiment with. The next year we got five hundred more, and have since gotten another five hundred, making eleven hundred supers of regular ten-frame capacity, each containing nine frames with the endbars wide enough, the full depth, to space them evenly, only leaving a space at each side, one for a wooden spacer and the other for a super-spring. They have projecting topbars from which they hang like Langstroth frames, but they are long enough to fit the ends of the super as a drawer fits a desk, and are held firmly together by the super-springs. They are never removed from the super except to be uncapped, and are returned to it directly from the extractor. Bee escapes are used in getting these supers from the hives, and the boys delight in handling them freely and rapidly, because the frames do not fall out or lose their spacing.

## APIARY MORALE

BY MORLEY PETTIT

*Georgetown, Ontario, Canada.*

During the Great War we read in the Press Reports from day to day of the "morale" of our brave fighting men, or of the lack of it in the armies of the enemy. This has given us a name for a desirable condition which we have come to call "colony morale." Now it would seem fitting to apply the same term to the beekeeper and his helpers, and speak of Apiary Morale. As workers of the bee colony are kept in working mood by proper conditions, so the morale of the human workers is maintained by good management.

Success in beekeeping depends largely on the mental attitude of the beekeeper. He must have faith in his business as a business, and not regard it as a side line, or an experiment, or a stepping stone. What attracted me most in the teachings of our good Doctor Miller, who has gone from us never to return, was the fact that he resigned both a musical and a medical career, in each of which his prospects were bright, and taught the world that beekeeping, a far more obscure calling then even than now, is one good road to health, happiness and a comfortable income.

The beekeeper who has made a right start by facing the fact that he has tackled a man's job worthy of his best effort, must have faith in his locality, or move to a good one. I am coming to think more as the years go by that there is less variation in localities than in the beekeepers who occupy them.

The beekeeper who would succeed must have faith in himself and his methods, and not be turned about by every wind that blows. In order to have this faith he must have within himself the elements which make

for success in any line: Good health, diligence, foresight, close observation, careful attention to details, but a sense of proportion. He must have the will-power to do the profitable things and to leave undone the unprofitable. He should be willing to take a chance when it is a chance of increased profit, but never when it is a chance of ordinary success versus failure. The really successful beekeeper knows the "Why?" of the various operations; he understands the principles involved in good beekeeping, and bases all his methods and appliances on these principles, and not on what he "prefers" or someone else "says."

Success in beekeeping requires a willingness to work, and to work, and to work hard and to work fast. I have personally worked at beekeeping all my life, and have employed quite a number of different men, so that it does not take me very long to decide whether a man will make a successful beekeeper or not. There are so many small duties that the man who is slow or indifferent can waste his time on and produce less than half the honey that will be produced by one who is quick and alert. There is just one rule that has helped me greatly all my life. When nearing the completion of one job, begin to plan how the next one will be done. Every man has his gait, like a horse, and it is next to impossible for him to change it. Occasionally a young man who dreams through his late 'teens and early twenties wakes up,—but it is the exception rather than the rule. If a man or woman has the will to develop a beekeeping business and is just naturally slow gaited the next point I am going to discuss should appeal to him even more than to the active hustler.

Every one should work out a system of management which will keep the work running like clockwork and all hands alert, even in the most difficult

of seasons. This takes very careful planning on the part of the chief and quick, active, willing loyalty in the helpers. Work well planned and equipment well prepared in advance, coupled with an earnest desire to see things go on the part of the help makes a pleasant and profitable summer for all concerned.

At the Pettit Apiaries the plans center in the little office next to the carpenter shop upstairs in the main building. It is just a small room plainly finished with a good desk and other necessary standard office furniture. There is an electric heater for chilly evenings and a fan for sultry ones, also a steam radiator for use when needed. Around the walls are shelves of books, journals and bulletins, and files for records and letters. The windows face Southeast and Southwest so as to give me all the sun there is when I am spending daylight time at my desk. On the wall opposite are some college group photographs which I prize very much, and when I lean back to think out some problem my eyes wander to the faces of my boys, who are boys no longer, but some are professors, and some are farmers, and some are beekeepers. Some are at the ends of earth and some lie sleeping beneath the fields of Flanders.

We have seven hundred colonies of bees in a dozen different apiaries which are supposed to be visited every eight to ten days during the active season. Practically all supplies are kept at home to be overhauled, cleaned, sorted, etc., and taken to the different yards on the regular trips as needed. To simplify the work we have standardized equipment as far as possible without throwing away too much material that is still useful, or refusing to adopt changes which are sure to increase profits. In fact, we keep an experimental department going all the time.

Transportation is by means of a

ton truck, a light truck, and a Dodge touring car. I have not personally driven either of the trucks for some years now as I find it pays me best to have this done by reliable help and to always go to the yards in a passenger car. This carries my personal equipment and a great deal of other material besides extra men and makes me independent to sometimes oversee the work of more than one crew. With rapid improvement of roads I am arranging the yards in series either directly on or just off main highways and a truck load of supplies going out in addition to the passenger car can take care of two or three yards in a day. The driver is of course a bee-man as well.

NOTE—Because of a special issue in June, this article will be finished in the July number.

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**Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required By the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.**

Of Wisconsin Beekeeping, published monthly at Madison, Wisconsin, for April 1, 1925.

State of Wisconsin, County of Dane, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. F. Wilson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Wisconsin Beekeeping, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Assoc., Madison, Wisconsin.

Editor, H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wisconsin.

Business Manager, H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wisconsin.

2. That the owners are: Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

H. F. WILSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1925.

(SEAL) MONICA KERSTEN.  
(My commission expires Sept. 6, 1925)  
Form 3526.—Ed. 1924.

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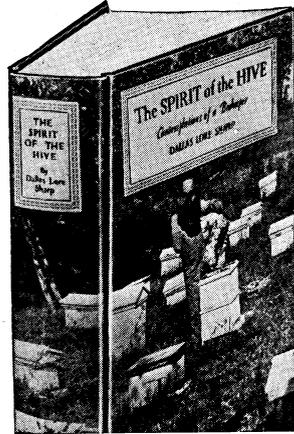
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You can secure a copy by writing this office. The price is \$2.50—published by Harper and Brothers, New York and London. Send your order in today!

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In reading this advertisement you should remember that this is our 15th year in the package and queen business, and you are taking no chance by ordering your wants from us. We intend making beekeeping a life-time business. Our aim is to make new customers and to better our business.

All bees are shipped on a standard frame natural food for bees in transit. Will start shipping April 15th, depending on weather conditions. Ten per cent with order, balance at shipping time.

In order to give you such low prices and service we are unable to sell less than 10 packages.

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25	2-lb. with selected untested queens	90.00
50	2-lb. with selected untested queens	175.00
100	2-lb. with selected untested queens	325.00
10	3-lb. with selected untested queens	45.00
25	3-lb. with selected untested queens	108.75
50	3-lb. with selected untested queens	212.50
100	3-lb. with selected untested queens	400.00
10	4-lb. with selected untested queens	52.50
25	4-lb. with selected untested queens	127.50
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100	4-lb. with selected untested queens	475.00

5-lb. swarm with queen and 2 frames, \$6.50 each package.

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If small items, send by parcel post, and we will be glad to refund you the amount.

Help build up this International Memorial to the beekeeping industry.

H. F. WILSON  
Custodian.

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WISCONSIN

Last August we received from you 100 lithographed honey pails, in three sizes which we used in our display of honey at the last Ohio state fair, to very good advantage, and I hardly feel it fair not to tell you of our success, in as much as these beautiful pails had so much to do with our winning.

I won second prize in individual display of bees and bee products. (\$30.00) And Franklin county Association won first prize (\$125.00) in competition with five other County or District Bee-keepers Association displays, which was won very largely we were told through our efforts and with these beautiful lithographed pails.

THESE two paragraphs, taken from a letter written by R. D. Hiatt, Deputy State Apiarist, Department of Agriculture of the State of Ohio, prove the value of Canco decorated cans to honey packers.

If Canco cans do this for one man, don't you think they will help sell your honey as easily?

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FIFTY YEARS FOR PROGRESS IN BEEKEEPING

## Here at Last — the Secret, Successful Methods That Produce Large Crops of Fine Honey

**I**N this new book the successful methods known only to the few leading beekeepers are simply and clearly told. Into its 96 large-type, clearly printed pages is crowded all the up-to-the-minute information on profitable beekeeping.

This book is different from all others. It does not go into the technical side of beekeeping. Every word is the latest practical "how" of beekeeping and honey gathering.

"How to Succeed with Bees" will answer all the real problems and questions that come up about your colonies. It will give you the latest authoritative information on every vital point. It will make you the wonder of your neighborhood in your solid, practical knowledge of beekeeping. It will probably enable you to make several times as much honey and money per colony—save your time—get larger crops and higher prices.

Till now we believe these simple essentials of practical beekeeping have never been presented at such low cost. Fifteen years ago, members of the G. B. Lewis organization began to gather this information. Trips were made into every North American state and several European countries. Successful honey producers everywhere were interviewed.

And every plan has been tested. For four years we have applied these methods with our own colonies. In 1923, in a poor location and in a season when many beekeepers in the same section secured no surplus crop, 75 colonies of bees operated under these methods required only 15 days of our work and yielded over 75 pounds of choice honey per colony!

We want every beekeeper in America to have this book—and we have priced it so that no beekeeper can afford to do without it. We have charged off the cost of gathering these ideas, methods and photographs throughout the world, and have priced the book to cover only the cost of printing.

Remember that you may examine this book for ten days and if in any way it is not what you expected, you may return it and have your money refunded without question. An increase of two or three pounds in your honey crop will pay the entire cost—59c—yet you save days of work, guard against mistakes in your beekeeping, increase your honey production and reputation as a successful beekeeper. Use the coupon for convenience.

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Manufacturers of

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WITH BEES

1. What would you do to save a swarm if you expected it next day and had to be away from your home all day?
2. What is the simplest method of preventing wax moth destruction of combs?
3. When is comb honey profitable to produce?

It will bring you the latest approved methods and answers to these questions and all other important beekeeping questions.

"There is as much good in 'How to Succeed with Bees' that even experienced beekeepers can profit by reading it. It ought to have a large sale. Put us down for another lot."—F. Rouschfuss, Sec'y Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colorado.

"Not only good reading, but gives the reader a correct perspective of the annual work in the apistry."—Charles N. Grossa, Chief Apiary Adviser, Department of Agriculture.

"...reads very easily—a lot of good information packed in a small space. I shall not hesitate to recommend your book to the beekeepers."—H. F. Wilson, Secretary Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association, University of Wisconsin.

"...told in a way the ordinary person can understand—and the things told are those which will increase the chances of any beekeeper succeeding with bees. It is a dandy."—J. H. Merrill, Professor of Apiculture, Kansas State Agricultural College.

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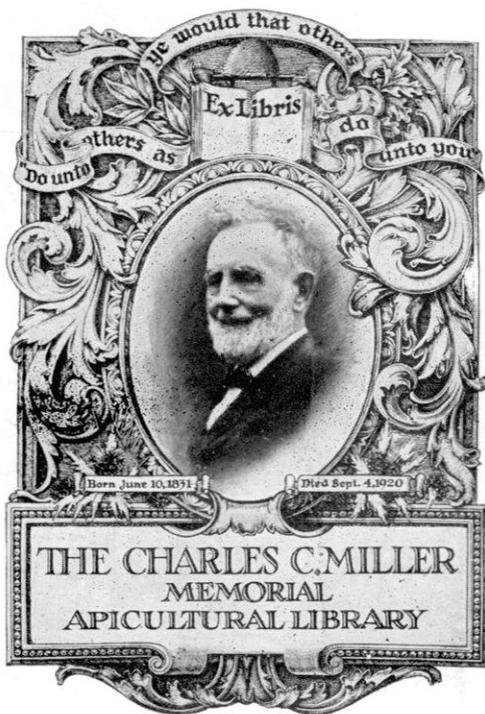
Everyone who purchases "How to Succeed with Bees"—or places an order for Lewis BEEWARE—will also receive, free of charge for a year, the regular issues of our BEE-CAUSE Bulletin—a distinctive Lewis service of helpfulness to beekeepers.

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 2

JUNE, 1925

No. 6



*A copy of the book plate shown here with the name of the donor is placed in each volume given to the library*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Dr. Chas. C. Miller Memorial Apicultural Library.  
A Complete List of Books and Journals received to June 1, 1925.

(Additional Copies of this Number 50 Cents)

# 50 Years Old and Still Good

The A. I. Root Co.,  
Medina, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find a picture of the extractor that I bought of A. I. Root in June, 1875. It has been abused by people that did not know how to run an extractor but I can't see why, if it is used right, it will not be doing good many years yet.

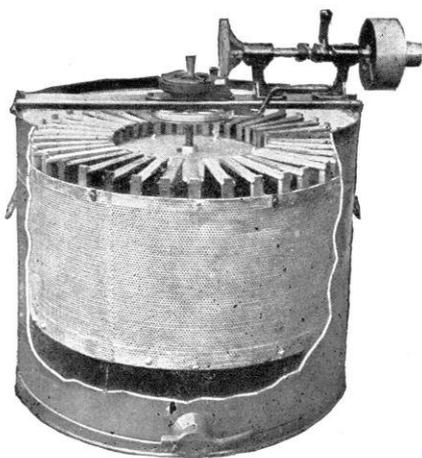
I can remember back more than 50 years ago when Mr. A. I. Root began the business it was his aim to give every one their money's worth and if possible a little more than that . . . . and in all the years since I have found the Root quality the same. I am not expecting to turn the old extractor much longer but I expect some one will. I am, Yours truly,

Wakeman, Ohio, April 27, 1925.

L. W. COON.



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Since 1869, when Mr. A. I. Root built the first Novice extractor down to the eight-frame Buckeye and the 45-frame Simplicity extractor of 1925 we have felt a deep responsibility to the beekeeper in offering only the best. This responsibility has built a reputation for us of having the best line of extractors on the market today. We prize our reputation and we are safeguarding it by building every part the best we know how, the electric-welded pockets, heavy galvanized steel cans, the guaranteed gears, etc.

Root extractors have given wonderful service over long periods of years and many of the original coffee-mill type of hand extractors are still in use. In the constructing of our present line of extractors we have in mind the securing of the greatest amount of honey possible in the shortest time, the non-breaking of combs, the ease of operation, sturdiness and low cost of up-keep. Time and experiments have definitely proven that "High Speed" is necessary for good, profitable extracting. An extractor **must** revolve at 300 revolutions per minute to secure all the honey possible. Tests show that Root "High Speed" extractors leave only two or three ounces of honey in the combs while extractors running at a slower rate leave several times that amount of honey in the comb.

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. II

JUNE, 1925

No. 6



*Miss Emma Wilson and Dr. and Mrs. Miller*

## THE DR. CHARLES C. MILLER MEMORIAL APICULTURAL LIBRARY

### HOW AND WHEN FOUNDED

Upon the death of Dr. Miller, Sept. 4, 1920, a number of his old friends felt that the life and work of Dr. Miller were such that a distinguished memorial should be erected to keep eternally fresh in the minds of future beekeepers one of the greatest workers in the history of beekeeping. Of the development of the details I am ignorant, but the moving spirits in this effort were Messrs. C. P. Dadant, Dr. E. F. Phillips, E. R. Root, E. G. Le Sturgeon and B. F.

Kindig, who formed a voluntary committee to complete the memorial. These men developed the idea, collected funds for a memorial and finally decided that it should be in the form of an Apicultural Library to be endowed and placed in the custody of one of the Colleges or Universities where beekeeping was being given active support.

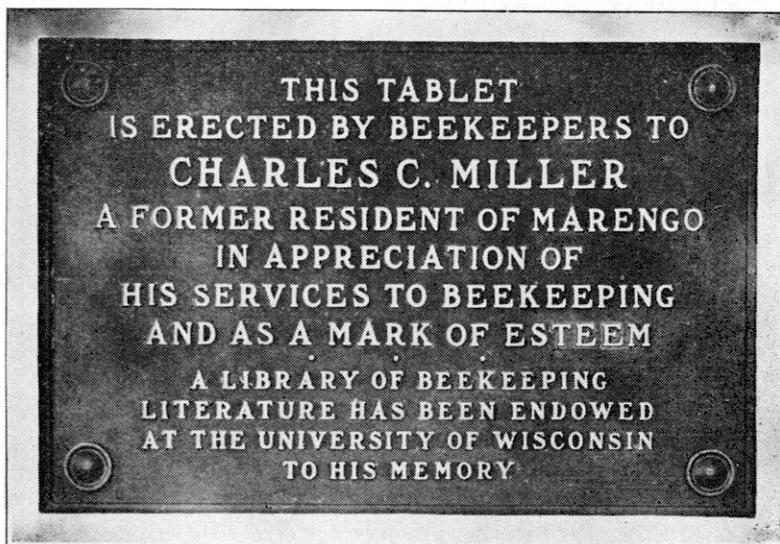
The University of Wisconsin was among the institutions that made application for the privilege of acting as custodian for the Library, and in August, 1922, the committee informed the University authorities that the Dr. Chas. C. Miller Memorial Apicultural Library was to be established at that institution. It so happened that

the Beekeeping Department of the University was then holding annual conferences for Wisconsin beekeepers, and the 1923 meeting at Madison was held August 17 to 23 in memory of Dr. Miller, and at this time the Library was dedicated. Following this meeting a pilgrimage was made to the home of Dr. Miller at Marengo, where the visiting beekeepers had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Miller and Miss Emma Wilson, who so ably assisted Dr. Miller in his beekeeping work. Space will not permit as complete a story of this meeting as we would like to give, for this event was undoubtedly one of the most important in the history of American beekeeping and marks the beginning of a new era, a recognition of something finer among beekeepers and, better still, the elevation of beekeeping as an industry. In the European countries, beekeeping has long been recognized as an important industry by others than the beekeepers themselves, while in Amer-

ica it has been too much a sideline for farmers and a hobby for nature lovers. With three beekeeping libraries in America and the Dr. Chas. C. Miller Apicultural Library an international monument to the beekeeping industry, beekeeping in America takes on a cloak of respectability which will permit us to be proud, rather than ashamed, in the presence of the uninformed joker who humorously talks of crossing bees and fireflies so they can work at night.

At the time of the dedication it was hoped that a book could be printed including all the papers given at the dedication and the proceedings of the meetings, but funds were not available, and this could not be done. The records of this meeting, with nearly a hundred photographs, constitute the most valuable collection of beekeeping material ever assembled at any one time.

Through the courtesy of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association,



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

we are able at this time to give a brief account of the Library. This is a most suitable time, for Dr. Miller was born on June 10, 1831, and this issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" was mailed so as to reach you soon after June 10, 1925. Should this magazine continue to prosper, the June issue of every year will be dedicated to the memory of Dr. Miller.

THE PURPOSE OF THE MEMORIAL

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

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

It is not possible to list here all the individuals who gave to the Miller Library Fund, but I believe most of these have been listed in either "The American Bee Journal" or "Gleanings in Bee Culture." Gifts of money or books appear to have been sent in from nearly every country in the world. Some of our state associations were generous indeed.

A total of \$897.45 was collected and turned in by "The American Bee Journal" and \$454.96 by "Gleanings

in Bee Culture." Later, Mr. Dadant sent in a check for 20 pounds, collected in England by the Apis Club, which gave a return of \$90.70.

Later donations from State Associations were as follows:

Pennsylvania .....	\$100.00
Rhode Island .....	35.00
Indiana .....	25.00
Indiana (Vigo County) .....	36.20
South Dakota .....	10.00
New York (Two local associations) .....	4.40
Wisconsin .....	142.50
Wisconsin Apis Club .....	50.00

Other individual gifts plus \$47.92, the interest received for the first part of the year 1923, have increased this fund to \$2003.00.

Wisconsin Associations have pledged annual gifts for buying books and journals as follows:

Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association .....	\$10.00
Richland County Beekeepers' Associations .....	2.00
Baraboo Valley Beekeepers' Association .....	5.00
Rock County Beekeepers' Association .....	3.00
Marathon County Beekeepers' Association .....	5.00
Milwaukee County Beekeepers' Association .....	5.00
Sheboygan County Beekeepers' Association .....	5.00

This makes about \$35.00 which should be available each year for books and periodicals.

The interest from the endowment fund will amount to about \$120.00 per year.

The University of Wisconsin Library Committee has agreed to spend \$25.00 per year on journal subscriptions and will pay for the binding of all unbound material secured for the Library.

Fifteen American bee journals and service bulletins are coming to the Library free of charge.

Twenty-two foreign journals are

coming regularly on our exchange list.

Then, there are about one hundred journals which we will have to pay subscriptions for at a cost of \$100.00 per year.

The remainder of our available funds will be needed to buy new books, so that we will have practically nothing with which to buy old books and magazines unless additional sources of income can be provided.

#### THE LIBRARY

A list of books, pamphlets, service bulletins and miscellaneous items now in the Library is given in the following pages.

Individual beekeepers who have any books, pamphlets, bulletins, letters or museum materials pertaining to beekeeping and not listed will be helping to make this memorial of greater significance and perpetuate their own names in the history of beekeeping if they will send in such items to the Library. A book plate similar to the one on the front page is placed in the front of each number, and the name of the donor is written in at the bottom.

#### CONTRIBUTORS OF BOOKS AND JOURNALS

We are sorry that a complete list of the contributors of each individual book cannot be given, but space will not permit.

The principal contributions were made by A. C. Miller of Providence, Rhode Island, the A. I. Root Co., of Medina, Ohio, Miss Nina Secore, for the Eugene Secore family (Iowa), the Geo. W. Jones family, (Wisconsin), Mrs. C. C. Miller, Marengo, and C. P. Dadant and Sons, who gave to the Library all of the books which they had acquired of Dr. Miller's personal library.

That the international respect which was held for Dr. Miller may be shown, a list of the countries and

people who donated books and journals is given:

#### *Algeria*

Georges, M.

#### *Australia*

Baines, F. C.

Victorian Apiarcan Society.

#### *Austria*

Alfonsus, Alois (now in Wisconsin).

"Meh a Magyar Meheszek lappa"  
(Editor).

#### *Belgium*

Halleux, Desire.

#### *Canada*

Sladden, F. W.

Valillancourt, C.

#### *England & Scotland*

Anderson, John.

Betts, Anna D.

Boedicker, E. B.

"Bee Craft" (Editorial Board).

Cowan, T. W.

Gregg, James K.

Judge, Geo. W.

Rennie, John.

Walker, H. J. O.

White, Bruce.

#### *Finland*

Mickwitz, R.

#### *France*

Alphandery, Ed.

Baldensperger, Ph. J.

Bonnier, Gaston.

Bouvier, M. E.

Callais, Alin.

Dennler, J.

Hamet, H.

Hommell, R.

Janet, Chas.

Prieur, P.

Abbe, Warre.

#### *Germany*

Armbruster, Ludwig.

Brunnich, K.

Fest, C. F. W.

Fischer, Theo. (Printing est.).

Freyenmuth, W. C.

Frisch, K. V.

Reinarz, Hans.

Stadler, Hans.

- Ireland*  
Digges, Rev. J. G.
- Italy*  
Montagano, G.  
Perucci, E.
- Latvia*  
"Latwijas Bifschkopis" (Editor).
- Luxemburg G. D.*  
"Luxemburg Bienenzeitung" (Editorial Staff).
- Mexico*  
Carvalho, Jose Rivero.
- Netherlands*  
"Mandschrift voor Bijenteelt" (Editorial Board).  
Rondau, W. F.
- New Zealand*  
"New Zealand Fruit Grower" (Editorial Board).
- Norway*  
"Tidsskrift for Biskjotsel" (Editorial Board).
- Russia*  
Gorbatcheff, K. A.
- South Africa*  
"South African Beekeeper" (Editorial Board).
- Sweden*  
Lundgren, Alexander.
- Switzerland*  
Morganthaler, Dr. Otto.  
"Schweizerische Bienenzeitung" (Editorial Board).  
Strauli, A.
- UNITED STATES:
- Alabama*  
Cutts, J. M. and Son.
- California*  
Richter, M. C.  
"Western Honey Bee" (Editorial Board).
- Colorado*  
Rauchfuss, F.  
Working, D. W.
- Connecticut*  
Britton, W. E.
- Georgia*  
Wilder, J. J.
- Illinois*  
Burnett, H.  
Dadant, C. P. and Sons.
- Miller, Mrs. C. C.  
Pellett, F. C.
- Iowa*  
Cole, E. M.  
Paddock, F. B.  
Secore, Eugene family.
- Michigan*  
Kindig, B. F.  
Sands, B. P.  
Schaffer, G. D.
- Minnesota*  
Jager, Prof. Francis.  
Miclarcir, M. B.
- Missouri*  
Irish, H. C.
- New York*  
Phillips, Dr. E. F.
- North Carolina*  
Eckert, J. E.
- Ohio*  
A. I. Root Co.
- Rhode Island*  
Miller, A. C. (His complete library of approximately 600 numbers).  
Sowden, G. W.
- Washington*  
Melander, A. L.  
York, G. W.
- Wisconsin*  
Aeppler, C. W.  
Atkins, E. W.  
Candler, Mathilde.  
Hawkins, Kenneth.  
Lathrop, H.  
Jones, G. W. family.  
Moe, H. H.  
Sherman, F. B.  
Stone, Chas.  
Thompson, B. J.  
Wilson H. F.

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The Wisconsin bee tour idea is so attractive that other states are planning to try the same thing. One will be held in northern Michigan the week before the Wisconsin trip. The Wisconsin tour is the only one which will be held in this state for at least two years, so make plans now for the week of August 10 to 14.

## WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State  
Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Entered as second class matter, January 11, 1924, at the postoffice at Madison, Wisconsin, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Address all communications to the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

### OFFICERS

President.....James Gwin, Gotham  
Vice-Pres....L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan  
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Act. Sec'y.....H. F. Wilson, Madison  
Ass't. Sec'y.....Arlene Weidenkopf,  
Madison

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

Make remittance payable to Secretary.

### LIST OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS IN THE LIBRARY

*Abicht, D. U.*—(Thomas Nutts.)  
Luftungs - Bienenzucht o d e r  
Praktische Anweisung. 77 p.  
Leipzig 1836.

*Adams, Charles F.*—The Adams Convertible Double Walled Beehive. 6 p. Spencer, Mass., 1923.

*Adams, T. J.*—Honey Fairies in the Sunny Hills of Fair Columbia. Citronella, Ala., 1904.

*Aisch, Johannes*—Bienenbuch fur Anfanger, 166 p. 99 figs. Ed. 4. Frankfurt, 1921.

Wanderbuchlein, Eine Handreichung fur kleine Imker. 82 p. 22 ills. Freiburg in Breisgav 1922.

*Alberti, Otto*—Bienenzucht im Breitenwaben-Blatterstock, 184 p. 33 figs. Rudesheim, 1921.

*Alamanni, Luigi, and Rucellai, Gio-*

*vanni*—La Coltivazione del Sig. Luigi Alamanni & le Api Del S. Giovanni Rucellai (2 parts in 1 vol.) 308 p. Fiorenza, 1590.

*Alfonsus, Alois*—Die Bienenzucht des Eisenbahners seitladen zum Betriebeder Bienenzucht, fur das Bahnpersonale 77 p. 42 figs. Wien, 1908.

Die Korb-Bienenzucht in Berbindung mit dem Auffatzbetriebe, 39 p. Ill. 4 Ed., 1922.

Die Bienen-Weide ihre Vermehrung und Anshutzung 161 p. 6 fig. Stuttgart, 1923.

Die Kunstschar im bildung, Leichtassliche Anleitung zur Bildung von Kust-schwarmen un ablegern. 32 p. n. d.

*Algerie*—Algerie Societe des Apiculteurs. Statute. 8 p. Algerie 1897.

L'Enseignement de L'Apiculture Rationelle en Algerie. (Fr. & Al.) 16 p. 1910.

Algerie Societe des Apiculteurs. (Articles by M. Peybrat and A. Bernard).

Algerien Societe des Apiculteurs. Assemble generale du 13 mars. 10 p. 1921.

*Alley, Henry*—The Beekeepers Handy Book, 184 p. Wenham, Mass. 1883.

Ed. 3 Rev., 269 p. 91 fig. Wenham, Mass. 1885.

The National Beekeepers Directory. 139 p. 11 fig. Wenham, Mass. 1889.

Successful Methods for Rearing Queen Bees. 20 p. 13 fig. Wenham, Mass. 1898.

Improved Queen Rearing. 55 p. 22 fig. Wenham, Mass. 1903.

*Alphandery, Edmond*—L'Apiculture par l'image. 202 p. 440 fig. 75 pl. Montfavet n. d.

La Direction du Rucher (Calendrier Apicole). 30 p. 12 pl. Montfavet, 1914.

Les Recreations de l'Apiculture. 205 p. ills. Montfavet, 1921.

- Le livre de l'abeille. 303 p. 303 fig. Paris, 1922.
- Alphandery, Edmond, and Toulouse, C.*—Le Miel, ses usages et ses proprietes. 133 p. ills., 1912.
- Alexander, E.*—Writings on Practical Bee Culture. Ed. and Compiled by H. H. Root, 3rd Ed. 98 p. Medina, Ohio, 1910.
- American Honey Producers League*—Honey, When and How to Use It. 21 p. San Antonio, Texas, 1921.
- American Sunday School Union*—Author not given. 126 p. Philadelphia, 1851.
- Armbruster, Ludwig*—Die Hummeln, Rep. 39 p. Berlin, 1917.  
Die Deutsche Bienenzucht vor dem Kriege. Rep. 25 p. Berlin, 1918.  
Tiere als Tiersucher. Rep. 17 p. Berlin, 1921.  
Über Werkzeuggebrauch bei Tieren. Rep. 3 p. Berlin, 1921.  
Die Deutsche Bienenzucht—ihr gegenwertiger Stand und Massnahmen su ihrer Forderung. Rep. 30 p. Berlin, 1922.  
Der Warmehaushalt im Bienenvolk, mit Besonderer Berücksichtigung der Befunde von Friedrich Lammert — Sondershausen, Ein Beitrag zur Physiologie einer Tiergemeinschaft. 116 p. 20 figs. 1 chart. Berlin.
- Arnhart, Ludwig*—Die Moderne Vererbungslehre und die Bienen Zucht. 15 p. 11 fig. Wien, 1914.
- Atkins, E. W., and Hawkins, K.*—How to Succeed with Bees. 1st Ed. 96 p. 58 fig. 1924.
- Attridge, Alfred J.*—Beekeeping in South Africa. 95 p. ills. Johannesburg & Cape Town, 1917.
- Awayagi, K.*—The Honey Bee (Chinese). 1st Ed., 1896.
- Bagster, Samuel Jr.*—The Management of Bees. 244 p. 40 ills. London, 1834.
- The Management of Bees. 3rd Ed. 244 p. 40 ills. London, 1840.
- Spiritual Honey from Natural Hives. 1857.
- Baines, Fred C.*—Beekeeping for Beginners. (Nat. Beekeepers Assoc. N. Z.). 42 p. ills. nd.
- Baldensperger, Ph. J.*—Maladies des Abeilles. 27 p. Nice, France, 1922.
- Baldwin, E. G.*—Beekeeping in Florida. 23 p. Medina, Ohio.
- Ballantine, Wm.*—A Practical Treatise on Bee Culture. 160 p. ills. Sago, Ohio, 1884.
- Bancks, Gerard W.*—The Harvest of the Hives. Ed. 2, 18 p. nd.
- Barbo', Gaetano*—Atlante di Apicoltura Anatomia—Istologia—Patologia E Parassitologia Dell' Ape. 30 colored plates with descriptive matter for each. Milan, 1901.
- Bazin, P.*—The Natural History of Bees. (trans.) 452 p. 12 pls. Paris, 1744.
- Beeton*—Bees, Silkworms and the Aquarium. 128 p. ills. London, 1880.
- Berlepsch, August, Baron von*—Die Biene und ihre Zucht, mit beweglichen Waben. 584 p. 58 fig. Mannheim, 1873.  
The Dzierzon Theory. Tr. by Wagner. 48 p. 1882.  
The Dzierzon Theory. English Translation. Thomas G. Newman & Son. 48 p. Chicago.
- Bertrand, Ed.*—Conduite du Rucher. 7th Ed. 286 p. 81 fig. 3 pl. 1892.
- De Gewijzigde bienekas Dadant. 35 p. 17 fig. 1895.
- Bessler, J. G.*—Geschichte Bienen-Zucht, Ein Beitrag zur Kultur-Geschichte. 274 p. Stuttgart, 1886.
- Bethe, Albrecht*—Die Heimkehrfähigkeit der Ameisen und Bienen. Rep. 46 p. Leipzig, 1902.

- Bettoni, Nicolo Ed. Giovanni*—*Coltivazione Delle Api pel Regno D'Italia.* 88 p. 2 pl. 1811.
- Betts, Annie D.*—*A Beehive Fungus, Pericystis alvei.* Rep. (Annals of Botany V. 26, C 3), pp. 796-799, 1912.
- The Fungi of the Beehive. Rep. Journ. Econ. Biol. 7. pp. 129-162; 28 fig. 1912.
- Practical Bee Anatomy. 88 p. 12 pl. Benson, Oxon, Eng., 1923.
- Bevan, Edward*—*The Honey Bee.* 404 p. London, 1827.
- The Honey Bee. 447 p. ills. London, 1838.
- The Honey Bee. 128 p. 35 fig. Philadelphia, 1843.
- Biggle, Jacob*—*The Biggle Bee Book.* 136 p. ills. 1913.
- Blatz, Karl*—*Der Bienenvater. Anleitung zur Bienenzucht Gerkronte Preisschrift von Pfarrer Sauppe.* 96 p. 50 figs. Leipzig, 1918.
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- Smith, Jay*—Queen Rearing Simplified. 119 p. ills. Medina, O., 1923.
- Smith, Jerome V. C.*—An Essay on the Practicability of Cultivating the Honey Bee in Maritime Cities. 106 p. ills. Boston, 1831.
- Snelgrove, L.*—A Method of Requeening. 28 p. Bristol, Eng., 1912.
- Snodgrass, R. E.*—The Anatomy of the Honey Bee. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Ent. Tech. Sec. 18, 162 p. 57 fig. Washington, 1910.
- Anatomy and Physiology of the Honey Bee. 327 p. 108 ills. New York, 1925.
- Solterer, Ivo*—Die Bienezucht, die Poesie der Landwirtschaft, Wie heute, so schon im grauen altertume. 12 p. Wien, nd.
- Spitzner, Johann Ernst*—Kritische Geschichte der Mein von dem Geschlachte der Bienen. 326 p. Leipzig, 1795.
- Sprengel, Christian Konrad*—Die Nutzlichkeit der Bienen und die Rothwendigkeit der Bienezucht. (Orig. 1811). New Ed. 62 p. 3 fig. Berlin, 1918.
- Stadler, Hans*—Der Biologie der Biene. 84 p. 33 fig. Wurzburg, 1911.
- Staudtmeister, J. C.*—Entdeckungen und Erfahrungen fur Biene-freunde und Naturforscher. 163 p. Halle, 1799.
- Strauli, A.*—Die neue Strauli-Bienen-wohnung. 68 p. ills. Leipzig, 1918.
- Der pavillonfahige Dadant—Alberti—Bienenkasten. Ed. 3. 343 p. 137 fig. Forauenfeld, 1914.
- Der Koniginzucht. Ed. 2. 56 p. 18 fig. Leipzig, 1915.
- Stringham, I. J.*—Hints on Beekeeping. 8 p. ills. nd.
- Sturges, Arthur M.*—Rational Bee-keeping and the Prevention of Disease. 13 p. Cheshire, 1922.

- The Rational System of Beekeeping. Ed. 2. 60 p. ills. Hartford, Eng., 1923.
- Swammerdam, John*—The Book of Nature or the History of Insects. Trans. by Floyd, with the Life of Swammerdam. 17 p. Rev. and imp. by notes from Reamur, etc., by I. Hill. Part I, 236 p., Part II, 153 p., 53 tables of fig. and 63 p. of explanation. London, 1758.
- Swarthmore*—Accroissement. Vol. I. 30 p. ills.
- Increase. First in Series. Ed. 4. 28 p. ills. Swarthmore, Pa., 1904.
- Baby Nuclei. Second in Series. 32 p. ills. Swarthmore, Pa., 1905.
- Simplified Queen Rearing. Fourth in Series. 27 p. ills. Swarthmore, Pa., 1906.
- Sydserrf, R.*—Treatise on Bees. 97 p. Salisbury, 1792.
- Taylor, E. H.*—Bees for Beginners. 127 p. ills. Welwyn Hirts, Eng., 1923.
- Taylor, Henry*—The Beekeeper's Manual. 78 p. ills. London, 1838.
- The Beekeeper's Manual. 126 p. ills. London, 1839.
- The Beekeeper's Manual. Ed. 6. 216 p. ills. London, 1860.
- The Beekeeper's Manual. Ed. 8. 372 p. ills. Rev. by A. Watts. London, 1880.
- Thacher, James*—A Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees. 162 p. Boston, 1829.
- Thorley, John*—Mehlisshlotia, or the Female Monarchy. 206 p. 4 pl. London, 1744.
- An Inquiry Into the Nature, Order and Government of Bees. Ed. 2. 158 p. 2 pl. London, 1765.
- Tinker, G. L.*—Beekeeping for Profit. 47 p. ills. Flushing, Mich., 1890.
- Beekeeping for Profit. Rev. Ed. 130 p. 100 fig. Chicago, 1893.
- Tinsley, Joseph*—The Preparation of Honey and Wax for the Show Bench. 2nd Ed. 43 p. ills. London, nd.
- Tobisch, Franz Jung-Klaus*—Volksbienenzucht. 3. u. 4. Auflage. 424 p. 336 fig. 23 pl. Biersen, 1922.
- Torres, Don Diego de*—Arte Nuevo de Augmentar Colmenas. 395 p. Madrid, 1747.
- Townley, Edward*—A Practical Treatise on Humanity to Honey Bees. 162 p. New York, 1843.
- A Practical Treatise on Humanity to Honey Bees. 162 p. New York, 1848.
- Tupper, Mrs. and Savery*—Bees, Their Management and Culture. 26 p. Des Moines, Iowa, nd.
- Uliovi, Grotto*—L'Abeille et le Miel. (Turin)? 1882.
- Canards a bon Marche. 17 p. Turin, 1881.
- Le Vieux Croyants ou les abeilles-tutrices. 14 p. Turin, 1883.
- Des Vessies pour des lanterues. 24 p. 2 pl. Aoste, 1882.
- Vaillancourt, C.*—Le Rucher Quelecois. Min. Agr. Prov. Quebec. Bull. 62. 87 p. ills. 1920.
- L'Apiculteur Pratique. Min. Agr. Prov. Quebec. Bull. 62. 94 p. ills. 1923.
- La Loque. Min. Agr. Prov. Quebec. Bull. 85. 16 p. ills. 1924.
- Vaillancourt, Madame Blanche Lajore*—Emploi du Miel et de Sucre D'erable a la Crusine. 16 p. Min. Agr. Prov. Quebec. Bull. 68. 1920.
- Victorian Apiarists' Assoc.*—The Honey Book. 20 p.
- Vogel, Friedrich Wilhelm*—Die Honigbiene und die Vermehrung der Bienenvolker nach den Gesetzen der Wahlzucht. 409 p. 135 fig. Mannheim, 1880.

- Warder, Joseph*—The True Amazons of the Monarchie of Bees. Ed. 3. 120 p. London, 1716.  
The True Amazons of the Monarchie of Bees. Ed. 4. 120 p. 1720.  
The True Amazons of the Monarchie of Bees. Ed. 8. 164 p. London, 1749.  
(Bound with "The Sacrament" by Lewis, 1751, and "Directions to Clergy," by Edmund, 1738.)
- Warre, Abbe*—L'Apiculture pour tous. Ed. 4. 245 p. ills. Tours, 1922.
- Weber, C. H. W.*—Formalin Gas as a Cure for Foulbrood. 10 p. Cincinnati, O., 1903.
- Webster, W. B.*—A. B. C. Guide to Beekeeping. 103 p. ills. Chicago, nd.  
The Book of Beekeeping. Ed. 2. 104 p. ills.  
The Book of Beekeeping. Ed. 6. 104 p. ills.
- Weeks, John M.*—A Manual or an Easy Method of Managing Bees. 73 p. Middelbury, Vt., 1836.  
A Manual or an Easy Method of Handling Bees. New Ed. 128 p. Boston, 1840.
- Weippl, Theodoro*—(In "Die Bibliothek des Bienenwirtes," Berlin).  
I. Der Bau des Bienenhauses. Rep. 3rd Ed. 99 p. 87 fig. 1920.  
V. Preisgerichts ordnung fur bienenwirtschaftliche Ausstellungen. 24 p., nd.  
IX. Die Ruhr der Bienen. 30 p. 1921.  
X. Die Goldrute. 29 p. 1922.  
XI. Der Imker als seim eigener Tabakpflanze. 24 p. 1922.  
XII. Futter und Fütterung der Bienen. 43 p. 6 fig. nd.  
XIII. Die Bienenzucht im Strohkörbe. 2nd Ed. 71 p. 35 fig. 1923.  
XIV. Das Schwarmen der Bienen. Rep. 86 p. 17 fig. 1925.
- XV. Der Wurfelstock. 24 p. 17 fig. nd.
- White, Charles Nettleship*—Pleasurable Beekeeping. 184 p. 60 fig. London, 1895.
- White, Stephen M.*—Collateral Bee Boxes. Ed. 2. 67 p. London, 1759.  
Collateral Bee Boxes. Ed. 3. 47 p. London, 1764.
- Wighton, John*—History and Management of Bees. 103 p. London, 1842.
- Wilder, J. J.*—Southern Bee Culture. 143 p. Cordelia, Ga., 1908.
- Wildman, Daniel*—Complete Guide for the Management of Bees. Ed. 16. Rev. 48 p. 2 pl. London, 1802.  
Complete Guide for the Management of Bees. Ed. 17. 48 p. 2 pl. London, 1808.
- Wildman, Thomas*—A Treatise on the Management of Bees. 169 p. 3 pl. London, 1768.  
A Treatise on the Management of Bees. Ed. 2. 311 p. 3 pl. 1770.  
A Treatise on the Management of Bees. Ed. 3. 318 p. and 3 pl. London, 1778.
- Wineklmann, Hugo*—Karl Burkhardt, Obst., und Kuchenvorräte im Haushalt. Ed. 4. 190 p. Stuttgart, 1922.
- Witzgall, Joh.*—Das Buch von der Biene. 580 p. 305 fig. Stuttgart, 1906.
- Wolf, C. W.*—Apis Mellifica, or the Poison of the Honey Bee. 80 p. Philadelphia, 1858.
- Wolf, Lebrecht*—Honig- und Schwarm-Bienenzucht oder: Sichere und deutliche anweisung, wie die Bienen bei Stabil, von J. G. Kanitz. 194 p. 32 fig. Leipzig, nd.
- Wood, John G.*—Bees, Their Habits, Management and Treatment. New Edition. 114 p. ills. 1858.

- Bees, Their Habits, Management and Treatment. New Ed. 114 p. 14 fig. London, 1863.
- Working, D. W.—Bees in Colorado. 19 p. ills. 1902.
- Wurster, S. F.—Vollständige Anleitung zu einer nuzlichen und dauerhaften Magazin - Bienenzucht. 520 p. 6 pl. Lubingen, 1790.
- Von der Weisellosigkeit und dem Rauben der Bienen. 80 p. Lubingen, 1802.
- Journal for Beobachtungen und Erfahrungen in der Bienenzucht. Band I. Heft 1; 8 parts. 231 p. Lubingen, 1805.
- Wurth, Ed.—Der Bienenhonig und Sein grosser Wertin gefunden und Kranken Lagen. 15 p. Fehlheim, nd.
- Yound, Ivar S.—Praktis lommebog i tidsmaessig biskjotsel. 99 p. 61 fig. Kristiania, 1877.
- Zander, Enoch—Die Ausbildung des Geschlechtes bei der Honigbiene (*Apis Mefficia*)—Die postembryonale Entwicklung des Geschlechtsapparates — Zeitschrift fur ange Wandte Entomologie, III. Hef. 1. 74 p. 6 tables and 8 fig. Berlin, 1916.
- Der Erlanger Bienengarten. 18 p. 12 pl. Freiburg, 1922.
- Handbuch der Bienenkunde, in einzeldarstellungen.
- I. Die Faulbrut und ihre Bekampfung. 31 p. 4 pl. Stuttgart, 1910.
  - II. Die Brutkrankheiten und ihre Bekampfung. 69 p. 11 fig. 8 pl. Stuttgart, 1919.
  - III. Der Bau der Biene. 182 p. 149 fig. 20 pl. Stuttgart, 1911.
  - IV. Das Leben der Biene. 151 p. 120 fig. Stuttgart, 1913.
  - V. Die Zucht der Biene. 221 p. 176 fig. Stuttgart, 1910.
- Zeitgemasse Bienenzucht. Heft II. Zucht und Pflege der Bienenkönigen. 47 p. 36 fig. Berlin, 1922.
- Leitsatze einer zeutzemassen Bienenzucht. 40 p. Freiburg, 1923.
- Zentralverein fur Bienenzucht in Osterreich. Bucherei - Katalog der Osterreichischen Reichsvereines fur Bienen Zucht. 40 p. Wien, 1920.
- Anonymous List*
- Grundlicher sondt nutzlicher unterecht von wortunge der bienen. Collection of 18 articles on bees. 130 p. 1586. Copied in German Longhand, 1682.
- A complete guide for the management of Bees. By a farmer of Massachusetts. 46 p. Printed for Isaiah Thomas, Worcester, Mass., 1792. (First American Bee Book.)
- Geschichte meiner Bienen und derselben Behandlung von den Jahren 1781 und 1782. 256 p. 1 pl. Leipzig, 1788.
- Goldkorner fur Bienenhalter und Bienenfreunde. 212 p. ills. Ulm und Leipzig, 1829.
- A Short History of Bees (2 Parts) 90 p. Pub. by J. Johnson, Philadelphia, 1803. Second American Bee Book.
- Wiley Honey Lie—A "Scientific Pleasantry." Document in Evidence. 23 p.

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## BEEKEEPING JOURNALS

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Space will not permit our listing at this time all the known Bee Journals. But orders have been sent out for subscriptions to all available bee journals now being published and the others will be secured as our funds permit. We are ready to buy any available volumes of journals not given in this list.

### ALGERIA

*Nahla (L'Abeille)*. All numbers 1907 to 1924 complete.

## AUSTRIA and HUNGARY

*Bienen Vater.* Vols. 17-1885, 18-1886, 34 to 37-1902 to 1905, 40-1908, 41-1909, and 55, 56, 1923-24.

*Meh, a Magyar Meheszek lapja,* Vols. 12 and 13, 1920-1921.

## AUSTRALIA

*The Australasian Beekeeper*—Vols. 1 to 26, 1894 to 1925, have been ordered.

*Victorian Bee Journal*—Now comes regularly.

## CANADA

*L'Abeille*—Vols. 1 to 6, 1919 to 1924, complete.

*The Beekeeper*—Vols. 25 to 32—1917 to 1924.

*Pastika*—Numbers to 6, 1925. All that have been printed?

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

*Der Deutsche-Imker*—Comes regularly since January, 1925.

## ENGLAND

*Bee Craft*—Vols. 1 to 7—1919 to 1924. Complete.

*Beekeepers Record*—Vols. 3 to 13, 1886 to 1895, 26 to 31, 1908-1913, and 35 to 42, 1917 to 1924.

*The Bee Master*—Only 1 volume printed, 1897-1898.

*The Bee World*—Vols. 1 to 7, 1919 to May, 1925. Complete.

*The British Bee Journal*—Vols. 1 to 15, 1873 to 1887, 19 to 24, 1891 to 1896, 36 to 40, 1908-1912, and 45 to 52, 1917 to 1924.

*The Welsh Beekeeper*—Vols. 1 and 2, 1923 to 1924. Complete.

## FINLAND

*Meddelanden fran Finlands Biodlarforening*—Nos. 1 to 16, 1917, to 1924. Complete.

## FRANCE

*L'Abeille, Rev. Men. Soc. prop. d'apic. rat.*—Now comes regularly since January, 1925.

*L'Abeille Bourguignonne, Bull. Soc. d'apiculture, Bourg.*—Vol. IX, Nos. 1 to 10, 1923, to June, 1925. This comprises the 39th to 41st year.

*L'Apiculteur*—Scattered numbers for a few years.

*L'Apiculture Francaise*—Vols. 1-33, 1894 to 1924. 1894—Nos. 7 and 11 missing; 1895, No. 6 missing; 1898, August number missing; 1899, January and November numbers missing.

*Bulletin de la Societe D'Apiculture des alpes—Maritimes*—Vols. 1 to 3, 1922-1924. It comes now regularly.

*La Gazette Apicole*—Vols. 3 to 25, 1902-1924, complete.

*La France Apicole*—Beginning with Jan., 1925, we now receive regularly.

*Le Travail au Grand Air*—Scattered numbers for a few years.

## GERMANY

*Archiv fur Bienenkunde*—Vols. 1 to 6, 1919 to 1924, complete.

*Die Biene*—Vols. 21 to 62, 1885-1924. Now comes regularly.

*Der Bienenstock*—Vols. I, 2; II, 2; III, 1 and 2, 1768-1770.

*Die Biene und Ihre Zucht*—Vols. 34-35, 1897-1898, 41-46, 1903-1909, 53-56, 1916 to 1919, 59-60, 1922-23.

*Die Bienenpflege*—Vols. 7 to 12, 1885-1890, Vols. 36 to 41, 1914 to 1919, 44, 1922.

*Bucherei fur Bienenkunde*—Vols. 1 to 7, 1919 to 1924. Complete.

*Die Deutsche Biene*—Vol. 3, 1922.

*Deutscher Bienenfreunde*—Vols. 30 and 31, 1894-1895.

*Die Duetsche Bienenzuchte in Theorie und Praxis*—Vols. 1 to 23, 1893 to 1915; complete. Vols. 24 to 32, one or two numbers missing in each volume, 1916-1924.

- Deutsche Illustrierte Bienenzeitung*—Vols. 1 to 9, 1883 to 1891; 11-12, 1893-1894; 20, 1903; 27, 1910; 29 to 32, 1912-1915; 34 to 38, 1918 to 1921; 40-41, 1923 to 1924.
- Erlanger Jahrbuch für Bienenkunde*—Vols. 1-2, 1923-1924.
- Die Europäische Bienezucht, auf Amerikanischer Grundlage*—Vols. 1 and 2, 8 numbers only. 1906-1907. Complete.
- Illustrierte Monatsblätter*—Vols. 1 to 4, 1901-1904, 6 and 7, 1906-07.
- Die Imker-schule*—Vols. 8-9, 1898-1899.
- Leipziger Bienenzeitung*—Vols. 5-37, 1890 to 1922.
- Neue Bienenzeitung*—Vols. 1 to 23, 1902 to 1924, have been ordered.
- Thüringer Imkerbote*—Vols. 2-3, 1922-1923. A few scattered numbers.
- IRELAND  
*The Irish Bee Journal*—Vols. 2 to 6, 1902 to 1905; Vol. 8, 1908; Vol. 24, 1924.
- ITALY  
*Reports of "Atti del Congresso Apicoltori Italiana"*—No. 4, 1909; No. 5, 1911, and No. 6, 1920.  
*L'Apicoltura Italiana*—Vol. 16, 1920; Vols. 18 to 20, 1922-1924.
- JUGO-SLAVIA  
*Vajdasagi Meheszeti Lapok*—Vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 4. Comes regularly since January, 1925.  
*Srpski Pcelar*—Comes regularly since January, 1925.
- LATVIA  
*Latwijas Bifschkopis*—Vols. 4-5, 1923-1924.
- Luxemburg  
*Luxemburgische Bienen-Zeitung*—Comes regularly since January, 1925.
- NETHERLANDS  
*Mandschrift Voor Bijenteelt*—Vols. 1 to 27, 1898 to 1924, complete.
- NEW ZEALAND  
*New Zealand Fruit Grower*—Vols. 6 and 7, 1923-1924.
- NORWAY  
*Tidsskrift for Biskjotsel*—Vols. 38 to 40, 1922 to 1924.
- SCOTLAND  
*The Scottish Beekeeper*—Vol. 1, 1924. Began July 1, 1924.
- SOUTH AFRICA  
*South African Bee Journal*—Vols. 1 to 3, 1921 to 1923.
- SWEDEN  
*Bitidningen*—Vols. 19 to 22, 1920 to 1922.
- SWITZERLAND  
*L'Ape*—Vols (?), 1917 to 1924. Have been ordered.  
*Schweizerische Bienenzeitung*—Vols. 5, 1882; 7, 1884; 9 to 15, 1886 to 1892; 18, 1895; 21, 1898; 23, 1900; 25, 1902; 26, 1903; 28, 1905; 29, 1906; 31, 1908; 39, 1916, and 47, 1924. Now comes regularly.
- TUNIS  
*La Revue Apicole Tunisienne*—Now comes regularly since January 1, 1925.
- UNITED STATES  
*Agriculturist and Florists Guide* (Devoted to Bees and Flowers)—Des Moines, Iowa. Date of publication unknown. We have none of this journal.  
*The American Apiculturist*—We have Vols. 1 and 2 only, 1883-1884. There were at least 13 volumes printed.  
*The American Bee Journal*—1861 to date. We have complete, except Vol. 5, 1869-70.  
*The American Beekeeper*—Began in 1891 and ran to August,

1908. We have Vols. 11 to 18, 1901 to 1908.
- The Apiarist*—Vol. 1, Nos 1 to 6, 8-10 to 12. Nov., 1905, to Nov., 1906.
- Lewis Because*—1922 to date. Service Bulletin. We have complete file.
- The Bee Bulletin*—Anderson Co., S. C. B. K. Association. Vol. 1 began January, 1925. We have complete file.
- The Beehive*—Medina, Ohio. A. I. Root Co. Service bulletin began March, 1925.
- The Beekeepers Advance*—Mechanic Falls, Me. We have none of this journal.
- The Beekeepers Exchange*—J. H. Nellis, Con-a-johrie, N. Y. about 1882. We have none of this journal.
- The Beekeepers Guide*—A. G. Hill, Kendallville, Ind., 1886 to 1898? We have none of this journal.
- The Beekeepers Item*—Vols. 1-9, 1917 to date. We have this journal complete.
- The Beekeepers Journal and National Agriculturist*—H. A. King, 14 Murray St., N. Y. City, about 1880? We have none of this journal.
- The Beekeepers Review*—Vols. 1-38, 1888 to date. We need Vols. 7, 8, 9, 10, 1894-97.
- The Beekeepers Magazine*—H. A. King, N. Y. City. Vol. 1, 1872 to? We have none of this journal.
- Bees and Honey*—Vols. 1-6, 1920 to date. C. W. Hartman, Oakland, Cal., edited the first three volumes. Then G. W. York, now in Seattle, became editor. We have scattered numbers of this journal. Send any that you may have to spare.
- Bee Pep*—Iowa State B. K. Ass'n. Hamlin B. Miller. We have Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2, 1917, only.
- "*The Besto'*" *Bee*—Colo. Honey Prod. Ass'n. Denver, Colo. Vol. 1-3. We have only a few scattered numbers.
- The Booster*—Published by Geo. W. Williams, 1915-1917. Redkey, Ind. We have scattered numbers only.
- The Busy Bee*—E. T. Abbot, St. Joseph, Mo. Vols. 1-9? 1890 to 1898, at least. We have none of this journal.
- The Dixie Beekeeper*—Vols. 1-7, 1919 to date. We have complete file.
- The Far Western Beekeeper*—Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 4. March to July, 1907.
- Gleanings in Bee Culture*—Vols. 1-53, 1873 to date. We have complete file, except Vol. 3.
- The Kansas Beekeeper*—Began in 1881. We have none of this journal.
- The League Bulletin*—Vols. 1-5, 1921 to date. Complete file.
- The Lone Star Apiarist*—Floresville, Texas. We have Vol. 1, Nos. 1-5 only.
- Mid West Farm Beekeeper*—Belleville, Kansas. We have Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2, 1924.
- Modern Farmer and Busy Bee*—St. Joseph, Mo. Vols. 1-17? 1890 to 1906. We have a few scattered numbers.
- Pacific States Bee Journal*—P. F. Adelsbach, Tulare, California. Issued only in 1904? We have none of this journal.
- Poultry, Bee and Fruit Journal*—Davenport, Iowa. About 1902. We have none of this journal.
- The Progressive Beekeeper*—Higginsville, Mo. Vols. 1-14, 1891 to 1906. We have incomplete volumes from No. 11 to 14, 1901 to 1906.
- Queen Breeders Journal*—Marlboro,

- Mass. We have none of this journal.
- Rays of Light*—Devoted to bees and poultry. J. J. Martin & Co., North Manchester, Ind. 1885 to 1890? We have none of this journal.
- The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal*—H. C. Morehouse, Boulder, Colorado. Vols. 1 to 4, 1901 to 1904. We have Nos. 19, 1902, to 38, 1904. We need Nos. 1 to 18 and those beyond 39.
- The Rural Beekeeper*—W. H. Putnam, River Falls, Wis. Vols. 1-3? 1904-1906. We have Vols. 1 and 2, and 5 numbers in Vol. 3.
- The Southland Queen*—Beeville, Texas. Vols. 1-10, 1895-1904? We have a few scattered numbers.
- The Western Bee Journal*—Vols. 1 and 2, 1904 and 1905. P. F. Adelsbach, Kingsburg, Cal. We have a few scattered numbers.
- The Western Bee-Keeper*—J. Nysewander, Des Moines, Iowa. Vols. 1 to 6, 1888 to 1893? Four issues per year. We have a few scattered numbers.
- The Western Honey Bee*—Los Angeles, Cal. Vols. 1 to 13, 1913 to date. We have a nearly complete file but lack some numbers in the first six volumes.
- Wisconsin Beekeeping*—Wis. State Beekeepers Ass'n. Began in Wisconsin Horticulture in 1919. In 1924 the first number of the present Journal was published. Vol. 1-2, 1924 to date.
- NATIONAL AND STATE REPORTS
- Canada Department of Agriculture*.—A complete set of these reports are in the University Library.
- Connecticut State Entomologist*—A complete set of 24 numbers.
- Illinois State Beekeepers Association*—A complete set of annual reports from 1891 to 1922. Monthly Bulletin, 1 year, 1924.
- Indiana State Entomologist*—Annual reports, Nos. 1 to 5, 1908 to 1912.
- Iowa State Apiarist*—A complete set of reports, 1 to 12, 1912 to 1923.
- Maryland State Beekeepers Association*—Complete set of reports.
- Massachusetts State Inspector of Apiaries*—Bulletins 2 to 14, except No. 12.
- National Beekeepers Association*—We have a complete set of reports from 1860 to 1911, except for 1894 to 1897, and 1900.
- North Carolina N. C. B. K. Ass'n.*—We have Reports Nos. 1 to 5, 1917 to 1924.
- Ontario, Canada*—We have a complete set of the reports of this Association.
- Pennsylvania*—We have reports 9 to 13—all published in one volume, 1918.
- Washington*—We have annual report No. 1, 1921.
- Wisconsin*—We have annual reports of the State Apiarist, for 1904, 1905, 1906, 1910, and 1913.
- If you can help us fill in missing numbers, please send them in.
- BEE TOUR OF GRANT COUNTY  
AND MEETING WITH  
MR. N. E. FRANCE  
July 1 and 2
- The announcement in the May issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" to the effect that a bee tour from Janesville to Fond du Lac County is to be held July 1st, was incorrect, and should have read that on July 1st there is to be a beekeepers' tour of Grant County. This tour is to terminate at Platteville, where beekeepers will meet on the morning of the 2nd

at the Masonic Temple and in the afternoon at the Bennet Apiary of Mr. N. E. France.

The chief object of this tour is to observe the methods of manipulation of different beekeepers, and to become better acquainted with beekeeping conditions in Grant County. This meeting promises to be both interesting and instructive, and all beekeepers in Grant and neighboring counties are urged to attend.

**Classified Advertisements**

25c per line for 1st insertion, 15c per line for subsequent insertions. Not less than two lines.

**FOR SALE**—Eureka Queens, highly disease resisting, American bred, copper colored Italians, Untested July, one, \$2.00; six, \$11.00; twelve, \$20.00. Tested, \$15.00 each.—Eureka Apiaries, A. C. F. Bartz, Manager, Jim Falls, Wis.

**WILL BUY**—Wis. honey in 2½ and 5 lb. tins if quality and price are satisfactory. R. Butler, Horicon, Wis.

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<p><b>Good Three Band</b></p> <p><b>Queens that gather a profit.</b></p>	<p>Good Untested, One Grade.....75c ea.</p> <p>25 Untested .....70c ea.</p> <p>50 Untested .....65c ea.</p> <p>100 Untested .....60c ea.</p> <p>Tested, Good Quality.....1.50 ea.</p> <p>Extra Select Tested.....3.00 ea.</p>
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You must receive queens that give good service, or your money will be returned on request.

**D. W. Howell, Shellman, Ga.**

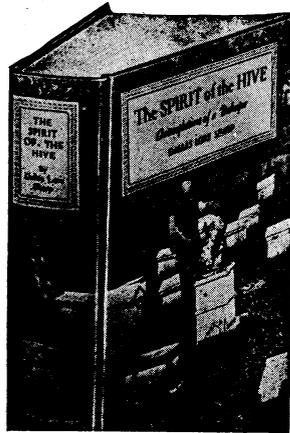
**Nordan's Three Banded Italian Queens**

—Three Banded Only—  
**One to Ten Thousand Queens at 75 Cents Each**

Now is the time to test out a Nordan's Queen. I am going to give every beekeeper a chance to test them out in his own apiary. Select untested queens, 75c each. Select tested queens, \$1.50 each. Breeders—the very best, \$3.00 each.

They are immune to bee paralysis, and are backed by my guarantee that every queen I send out will be immune to bee paralysis. If any bees from one of my queens shows the least sign of paralysis, I will replace the queen, and will also replace every mis-mated queen, if any.

**M. S. NORDAN,**  
 Mathews, Ala.



**THE SPIRIT OF THE HIVE**  
 By Dallas Lore Sharp

Here is a book that is both interesting and educational. You will enjoy reading it. Those who have read this book say that it is one of the most interesting books on bees that they have read.

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**Whatever  
Your  
Question**



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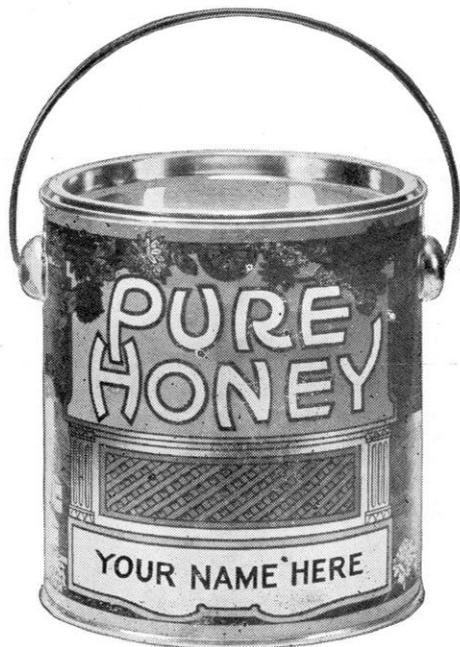
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AUGUSTA

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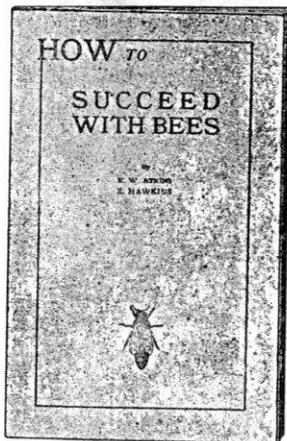
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"...reads very easily—a lot of good information packed in a small space. I shall not hesitate to recommend your book to the beekeepers."—H. F. Wilson, Secretary Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association, University of Wisconsin.

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 2

JULY, 1925

No. 7

## BULLETIN BOARD

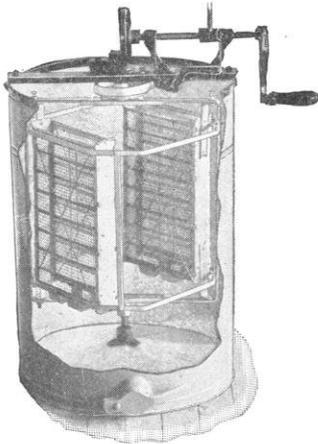
THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE HONEY CROP FOR WISCONSIN WILL BE SHORT. It will therefore pay our beekeepers to leave the honey on the hives until it is well ripened. The last year's honey crop has been completely sold. There is, therefore, no need of cutting prices or of throwing your honey on the market at once. The longer you hold your honey, the better price you will probably be able to get.

Be sure and arrange your plans so that you can join the bee tour from August 10th to 14th.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- The Miller Memorial Library.
- Adams Works on Bee Tour Plans.
- Membership Contest.
- Bigger Crops of Better Honey.
- Buzzes About Wisconsin.
- Apiary Morale.
- Health Notes.
- Beekeeping Experiment on the Delaware Coast.
- More About Candied Honey.
- Experimental Work for Beekeepers.
- How to Market Honey.

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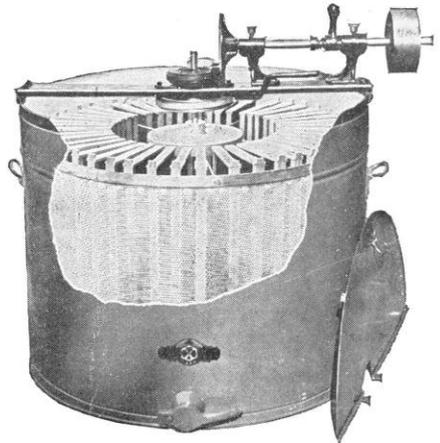
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The latest extractor  
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ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. II

JULY, 1925

No. 7

## THE MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Some of the members of the Association have suggested means for securing additional contributions to the Library, and a plan has been finally determined upon. This plan, as approved by our beekeepers through the small donation asked for, will provide ample funds for the securing of old bee journals and books.

Each beekeeper is being asked to donate each year one ten-pound pail of honey, or its equivalent. This plan has already been placed before a number of the local Associations, and several hundred pounds of honey have already been promised. Three of our beekeepers, Messrs. W. W. Taylor, Harmon Stevens and J. W. Christeson, each gave \$2.00 at the Fond du Lac meeting, in place of the pail of honey.

If you do not secure a crop, you will not, of course, be expected to make a donation. Blank cards for your signature have been printed, and can be secured from this office or at your local meetings.

## ADAMS WORKS ON BEE TOUR PLANS

C. D. Adams, Chief Apiary Inspector, spent the latter part of June going over the ground to be covered by the Wisconsin Bee tour, August 10th to 14th.

As announced in Wisconsin Beekeeping several months ago, the tour will begin in Rock county, where the first day will be spent going over some of the large apiaries, particularly those where Hutzelman's solution has been

used. The State Department is employing some special tanks for this purpose, which can be moved from place to place on a trailer. At noon a picnic luncheon will be served on the banks of the Rock River.

The following day a visit will be made to the G. B. Lewis Company's plant after going over several apiaries in the successful area clean-up district around Ft. Atkinson. After a short program at Watertown, one or two large apiaries will be visited in the afternoon, and the night will be spent at Milwaukee. One or more bottling plants will be visited in that city and the party will then proceed through Washington County to Fond du Lac, where all are invited to take dinner at an apiary near Oakfield. Andrew Stevens' well-known yards near Chilton will be visited and the tour will be concluded with a luncheon and general program in the Bishop yard near Sheboygan. Several outside speakers will be present, including Jas. I. Hambleton, apiculturist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and representatives of the A. I. Root Company, and Dadant and Sons.

The summer business meeting of the State Beekeepers Association will also be held during the tour. There will be informal discussions each noon hour and a general program on at least two evenings. A detailed program and a registration card will be mailed to the members of the State Association the latter part of July.

It is expected that the tour will be one of the most interesting events ever staged for Wisconsin beekeepers and all who can arrange to do so should take part for the entire trip.

## MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

JUNE 16, 1925

W. A. Ross, Rock County—*Still in the Lead!*

New Members—14.

E. M. Livingstone

George Jenewin

B. F. Lampher

Mrs. Elizabeth Ross

A. L. Roth

G. W. Allen

L. P. Dohs

Fred Sharmen

A. J. Fuller

W. O. Douglas

Jay Taylor

R. N. Halley

F. C. Mohns

Wayne Dockhorn

By Wm. Sass, Jr., Fond du Lac County—6.

Bessie Laing

G. I. Beirne

Fred Voight

J. W. Christianson

Harmon Stevens

Daniel Misterek

By C. D. Adams, Milwaukee County—6.

A. J. Niesen

R. Off

A. C. Brovald

C. E. Kreuger

E. J. Adams

Berner Broeder

By I. C. Painter, Marathon County—4.

Fred Hulce

Stanley Bugay

Frank Bauch

Joseph Garre

By L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan Co.—3.

C. Fergerson

Emil Laugkabel

Arthur Kappel

By George Jacobson, Outagamie County—2.

Rev. Lemieux

Peter Brill

By W. J. Barlow, Waupaca Co.—2.

Wm. H. Feathers

Geo. W. Bovee

By S. P. Elliott, Dunn County—3.

J. T. Jensen

Hugo Boerner

Birney Williams

By Frank E. Greeler, Clark Co.—2.

R. C. Schaele

Linus Prock

By F. E. Matzke, Green County—1.

Harry Cox

By B. J. Thompson, Pierce Co.—1.

Frank Hartung

By P. T. James, Richland Co.—1.

Henry Blackman

By M. Hanneman, Shawano Co.—1.

Adolph Jantz.

### BIGGER CROPS OF BETTER HONEY

V. G. MILUM

Strong colonies of bees produce the bigger crops of better honey. That fact is being demonstrated in every locality this season regardless of the type of honey flow. Now is the time to plan for next year's crop. The first step in this march to success is to see that every colony is supplied with a young vigorous Italian queen some time before August 15th. This young queen may be purchased from a reliable queen breeder or may be reared by some method in the apiary. A young queen will produce a strong colony of young vigorous bees, which will winter successfully and still be young and vigorous in the spring, provided they are given proper winter and spring protection and plenty of stores. This means that the successful beekeeper is the one who saves that first super of stores for winter feeding and spring development of brood rearing. In addition it saves a lot of work in extraction and marketing of this extra surplus, but especially it insures the colony against starvation in winter and during unfavorable spring weather. Our greed in this matter should not exceed our good judgment. Set aside that sec-

ond brood chamber of stores and return it to the colony later or else don't take it away at all. With the latter method, then isn't the temptation to extract a part of it.

And with harvesting time approaching, it is well to take inventory of one's labels and containers. The price list of containers, labels and other advertising material is given in the March issue. Send in your orders at once, so that you will have these supplies when needed.

Before you start extracting, just remember that nectar from the flowers contains from 60 to 80 per cent water, while honey contains less than 20 per cent water and about 75 per cent of sugar. This means that about 75 per cent of the water of the nectar must be removed by the bees. Frames should not be removed for extracting until they are well capped over or for a week or more after the close of the honey flow, depending on the locality and type of weather conditions. Unripe honey will granulate readily and fermentation will cause all kinds of trouble and inconvenience, besides giving an unmarketable product. The honey should be extracted while warm or else the extracting room should be kept above 70 degrees F.

As well-ripened honey is the first prerequisite of a quality product, the second step is clean, well-strained honey, and lastly it should be packaged and displayed in a neat attractive container. The latter condition we have met with our Badger Brand containers and labels, but the second step is the duty of the individual beekeeper. Immediately after extracting, the honey should be strained through a coarse wire strainer to remove the larger particles of wax. The smaller particles of wax can be removed by straining through several thicknesses of cheese cloth, or by allowing the honey to stand in tanks where these small particles will rise to the surface

and can be skimmed off. A successful type of strainer, used by many beekeepers, consists of a round cylinder of galvanized screen surrounded by a bag made up of three thicknesses of fine meshed cheese cloth, this double strainer being set into the center of the receiving tank. As the honey rises in the tank, the particles of wax rise to the surface, while the honey passes through the strainer below them. The honey should be drained out from the bottom of the tank, which should always be kept well filled to secure the best straining results.

One other procedure is necessary to secure a quality product. Before placing the honey in containers it should be heated to prevent granulation. It is preferable to use some kind of a double boiler in which the heat does not come in direct contact with the honey. The temperature of the honey should never exceed 160 degrees F, because high temperatures cause honey to darken and also tend to drive off the essential oils from the flowers, to which the particular flavor of honey is due. Heat the honey slowly to about 150 degrees F, then strain through cheese cloth to remove the foam, and place in containers which should be tightly sealed while still warm. This heating helps to reduce the tendency to granulate and kills off the yeast germs which cause fermentation. Then properly grade and label this quality product. Quality honey prepared for the market in this way should bring a quality price without competition from the price-cutters.

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#### BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN V. G. MILUM

The Dr. C. C. Miller Memorial Library issue crowded us out last month, but some of our cooperative buzzers didn't get downhearted. However, when it comes to cooperation

## WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State  
Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Entered as second class matter, January 11, 1924, at the postoffice at Madison, Wisconsin, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Address all communications to the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

### OFFICERS

President.....James Gwin, Gotham  
Vice-Pres....L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan  
Treas. ...Wm. Sass, Jr., Fond du Lac  
Act. Sec'y.....H. F. Wilson, Madison  
Ass't. Sec'y.....Arlene Weidenkopf,  
Madison

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

Make remittance payable to Secretary.

some of your secretaries just don't send us a report. That is why we never print anything about your county.

J. G. Franz of Darlington, Lafayette County, says, "Bees built up rapidly during April, those that had *plenty of stores* are now *strong in bees* with one super stored to date and no swarming. Basswood buds killed by frost on May 25th. Favorable weather and rain will give us a fair crop." (Some one send us a recipe for good weather.) "For 40 years, I have used rotten elm wood for smoker fuel. This and my pipe which seldom gets cold gives entire satisfaction."

"Bees with *plenty of stores* are in *good condition*," says A. H. Seefeldt, Washington County. "Some report losses from starvation." This is the same old story; will we ever profit by its moral? And in his last report, "Bees in good condition, some swarm-

ing; plenty of clover, but not of favorable weather. Beekeepers happy. Our Association had over 600 pounds of wax worked into foundation for its members this spring."

Charley Pritchard reporting for Wood County says, "New members falling in line; little of 1924 honey crop remaining in hives; complaints about bees not building up as in normal years, honey flow starting slowly."

"Bees generally in good condition; clover abundant but yielding little on account of cold and wind and lack of rain," is the report of F. E. Matzke, of Green County.

Ivan Whiting, reporting for Sheboygan County, says, "Colonies average about medium strength, many weak colonies." (Was it due to lack of stores?) "Strong colonies have filled one super from dandelion flow which is just ending. White clover more abundant than alsike, but both have small early blossoms which are yielding little nectar, because of heat and lack of moisture.

W. T. Sherman of Elkhorn, Walworth County, says, "Bees in good condition, a good rain on June 12th may help the clover crop. Some who wintered outside suffered heavy losses. Price cutting in this vicinity is deplorable, some extracted being sold at 12 cents at retail."

"Plenty of rain since June 1st, with bees in good condition, gives prospects of a good honey crop," says Ralph Irwin of Grant County. Conrad Kreuse reports that the Baraboo Valley had good meetings on May 5th and June 12th. "Bees good last fall are in No. 1 shape now; honey moving at a lively clip in stores."

These reports are nearly all from the southern quarter of the state. How about a buzz or two from the "far north"?

Extracting time again brings up the question of pastes that will stick labels to tin. If you have a formula or

recipe for a paste that you are proud of, send it to "Buzzes About Wisconsin," and we'll give you the other fellow's idea next time. You do not need to be a "Buzzer" to enter this contest; give us your idea.

### APIARY MORALE

By MORLEY PETTIT

*Georgetown, Ontario, Canada*

(Continued from p. 54, May issue)

There has been a great deal of boasting on the part of beekeepers about how many colonies one man could manage alone. It is true that efficiency in this line should be cultivated to the fullest extent. At the same time I feel that a season spent in apiary work is just that many months measured off my life. If I have spent those months toiling harder and longer hours than my strength warrants, they have been wasted; but if I can profitably employ help and equipment so as to make the work pleasant, how much better it is! One the other hand, I think it pays to employ help enough so I can attend to details for which many producers say they have not time. I endeavor to strike the happy medium between management which is too intensive and that which extends so far as to become unprofitable.

Besides having the best of equipment and plenty of it, we study constantly for the best and simplest of methods. These also are standardized as far as possible and are based on sound principles of bee-behavior, so far as they have been determined. Not only is each colony given individual attention, but varying conditions of each location are noted on the different trips. For this purpose we have a set of records which, though exceedingly simple, enable me to plan intelligently for the next trip. The individual hive records pertain almost entirely to the queen. Perhaps detailed colony records as to

strength, brood and stores are valuable for experimental purposes, but I do not feel that I have time for them. At each visit we do what seems best for the colony. If the colony does not do well I blame the queen and treat her accordingly. So I keep pretty close watch on the queens. For this purpose I have the hives all numbered and after each visit carry home with me the numbers of the colonies which have had or need various things done to their queen condition. Coupling this record with the queen-rearing records shows me what further should or can be done to these colonies next trip.

The record of visits to each apiary is kept on a plain 3x5 inch card, which bears a letter representing the name of the yard in question, such as N for the North yard, R for the Riverside yard and so on. At first the names were local names, such as Speyside for the four-corners near which the yard was located, but when a yard is moved bodily, it usually retains its name, and now the S yard is miles from Speyside, yet the boys find it convenient to still call it by that name. The yard cards are filed in the desk according to the dates on which the next visits are to be made. Each visit to the N yard, for instance, is recorded on the N yard card, with a few words showing what was done and the nature of conditions found: e. g., "May 11, finish clipping, supering"; "May 26, unpack and super, all have 1 and many 2 supers." When the record shows a yard well supered and no swarming impulse, and if the weather is backward, the next visit may be delayed, provided nothing else there requires attention.

To avoid extra trips we must be sure to take all supplies that may be needed on the regular trip. While at the yard I jot down on a piece of memorandum paper, besides the queen records already mentioned, items

of importance to remember when preparing for the next trip, such as the nature of work just completed, special notes on condition of bees and supers, and supplies needed next day which are being left stored or must be brought. I find this absolutely necessary, and yet sometimes have to drive myself to it, as it is usually a scramble to get through in good time, and it is all so plain then that there seems no danger of forgetting. But tomorrow it will be different yards and next day more still, until the memory of details becomes scrambled. There is a particular pocket where these memoranda go, and this pocket is emptied into a certain wire basket on the desk, and this basket is overhauled almost every evening to write up the records and notes for future trips. Records go on the yard cards concerned as already indicated. Notes of supplies stored or needed and of temporary queen-conditions are pinned to the yard card with a wire clip.

As the day approaches for the next visit to any one yard, these notes are carefully gone over during the evening hour in the office, and a "List," as I call it, made out ready to hand to the man who is to take the trip. If he is a senior man he is given full particulars of the work to be done and advised to supplement the list very explicit. For example, "List with any equipment he thinks may be needed, then he is responsible. If a junior man goes with me I take the responsibility and make the list for K, Mon., June 28. Light Ford, water rad., oil motor, tires, 55 & 60, 24 supers combs, 20 excluders, 10 cloths, smokers, veils, lunches, saw, hammer, nails, hive-tools, drinking water." When he has completed the load he is to hand the list to me, or carry it with him and give it to me at the first opportunity. It is used for recording the yard notes so that when it goes back to the office

to be posted up for next trip all details are there on the one piece of paper.

When re-queening is going on, the week to week record of colonies is kept in detail and the man going out to a yard is given on the same sheet as his load-list a statement by colony numbers of what colonies are "K. Q." (queens killed last trip), "R. Q." (queens introduced), "Y. B." (young brood introduced as test) and so on. There is also a place prepared on the sheet for him to fill in colony numbers and other details for his report on conditions as he left them. When a colony is O. K. and requires no further attention no report on it is required. The point I wish to make is that instead of keeping a record of all colonies, whether it is going to do us any good or not, I try to keep a record of certain conditions in which I am interested and the numbers, that is the names of the colonies falling under these conditions. The records are marked permanently on the hives by a shorthand system which I have been developing and takes very little time. The small letter "q" always means that the colony is queen-right, "noq" indicates that the absence of the queen has been discovered unexpectedly and is used in place of such terms as "q-out" or "kq", which show what become of her; "keg" was used by Dr. Miller when he destroyed queen-cells having eggs only, but I use "neg" to show that there are no eggs in the hive at all. And so one might go on through the list, bearing in mind that it is only exceptional or special cases which require a mark at all. The ordinary run of colonies are examined, given necessary treatment and passed.

One of the best things about beekeeping is the frequent changes of occupation. This may be opposed to factory efficiency where speed is acquired by long repetition of certain simple motions, but it tends to the

rounding out of the man or woman engaged in the work to have a complete change every little while. We open up the season with shop work in April. Packages are received about the end of this month, and May is for queen clipping and general building up operations. Colonies are unpacked about the first of June and supering and swarm control and queen-rearing start the latter part of the month. July is our main honey month and August is for extracting it. These are also re-queening months. In September we remove and extract the last of the fall supers and start to pack and feed. October is for feeding and November for finishing up.

I find more advantages in the central-plant system from year to year. Specializing is essential to the highest success. Very few men succeed in practicing law and medicine at the same time. I would not know how to manage without a fairly well equipped office. Others may be able to keep in mind a picture of conditions at all their yards, and carry their plans in their heads, but where so much has to be crowded into a few months it is risky. Then we have a variety of locations and always changeable seasons. With plans well charted and work well up, we are ready for emergencies. Otherwise one is liable to see what should have been done after it is too late.

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### HEALTH NOTES

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#### FROM THE APIARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

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The latest county to cooperate in bee inspection work is Clark. The county board at its recent meeting in Neillsville voted \$300 to start clean-up work there. Last month we listed three counties in which such proposals were pending and asked which would

be the first to succeed. The Clark county beekeepers got busy and answered the question within a week after the paragraph was published.

As usual, the state will expend in the county double the amount of the county funds. Marathon beekeepers now have only a one-year start on their progressive neighbors to the west.

Four years ago Fond du Lac county was in the same position Clark is taking now. We are all proud of the progress there. Here is the report sent to the Fond du Lac county board last fall. It is worth reading:

"The bee disease clean-up campaign in Fond du Lac county has been remarkably successful. Through the united efforts of the state department of agriculture and the beekeepers of the county, with the aid of state and county appropriations, American foulbrood has been so far cleaned up that the local inspector will be able to look after such outbreaks as may occur in the future, without calling on the county board for assistance.

"In all, about 586 beekeepers have been found in Fond du Lac county. It took two years, 1921 and 1922, to get over the county the first time. Of these, 108 apiaries were diseased when first examined, that is 18.4 per cent. As 27 bee yards cleaned up in 1921, the first year of inspection, 81 remained infected in 1922. This number was reduced to 42 in 1923 and to 11 in 1924. As all the infected colonies in nine of these eleven apiaries were destroyed this past summer and those in the other two treated, still further reduction may be expected next year.

"The number of diseased colonies or 'swarms' found on first inspection was 431. This number was reduced to 319 in 1922, to 141 in 1923, and to 34 in 1924. In the three years, therefore, from June, 1921, to June, 1924, American foulbrood was reduced to one-tenth of the former amount.

"These results are due largely to two factors; first, the hearty cooperation of the Fond du Lac county board and of the beekeepers themselves; second, the unusual efficiency of Mr. A. J. Schultz, of Ripon, who has been in charge of the work since it was started, and of Mr. Wm. Sass, Jr., who has assisted him the past two years. While a further county appropriation is apparently not needed, we hope that the apiary inspectors will continue to receive the same hearty cooperation while the last traces of bee disease are being searched out and destroyed."

In April, forty-five apiaries containing 1335 colonies, were inspected in eighteen counties. Of these, four apiaries containing 34 colonies, were found infected, but only one of these was in an area clean-up county.

#### BEEKEEPING EXPERIMENT ON THE DELAWARE COAST

On May 9th, Mr. Jas. I. Hambleton, Apiculturist, Bureau of Entomol-

ogy, Washington, D. C., began an experiment on the coast of Delaware to ascertain the effect of various weather factors upon the flight activities of the honey bee. In the region chosen for carrying on this work there are no nectar bearing plants. Consequently the use of an artificial honey flow, which may be regulated at the wishes of the experimenter, is made possible. By maintaining a constant, uniform supply of sugar syrup in a series of feeders, variations in flight activities will be due to causes other than availability of this source of food. An effort will be made to clear up other obscure matters concerning the behavior of bees which should prove of considerable benefit to the beekeeping industry. The following temporary helpers are assisting in this work: Miss Elsie Smith, Washington, D. C.; Miss Dorothy Black, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Dorothy P. Cooper, Ocean View, Delaware; and Mr. W. Alderson Lynch, Ocean View, Delaware.



This is a picture of the historical set of honey dishes painted by Dr. Miller and Miss Emma Wilson. They are now in the Miller Memorial Library.

## MORE ABOUT CANDIED HONEY

LEWIS FRANCISCO, *Mosinee*

After my experience the past season with the one pound butter carton and parchment paper bag as a candied honey container, I am convinced that the trade will adapt itself readily to the use of candied honey when put up in this convenient way, and no doubt will soon demand it in that form.

Many overlook the efficiency of the pure food law and still believe that honey showing the slightest sign of granulation is impure, but the public in general is fast becoming educated as to the nature of honey, and when it thoroughly understands that candied honey must be absolutely pure and of the best quality, it will sell without any hesitation. I wish to emphasize the fact that it is the candied, and not the granulated condition of honey, that proves its purity and high quality, and that granulated honey (liquid honey containing various quantities of small grains of candied honey) proves nothing in that respect. A surprising amount of granulated, as well as over-heated honey continues to be on the market with no good effect. The granulated honey generally being marketed by bee-keepers and over-heated honey by bottlers.

A number of bee-keepers are interested in the way I am putting up candied honey, and I will take this opportunity to describe the method I am using at the present time.

Preparing the sacks for the cartons previous to filling with honey is the most difficult task of the whole process, and to accomplish this I have found the following equipment necessary and very easily made. Cut a block of wood two and seven-sixteenths inches square by four and eleven-sixteenths inches long. Taper one end a very little and smoothen the corners enough to prevent the

block from cutting the sack. Bore a three-fourths inch hole one inch deep in each corner of the upper end (the end not tapered) for a thumb and finger hold in removing the block. Also bore a one-fourth inch hole lengthwise through the center of the block for an air passage. Now cut a board twelve inches square. Place a large spool near the center and fasten securely, this making a work table to be used upon the lap.

To open the sacks place your thumbs in the folds and press up on the bottom with your first finger. Place the small end of the block in the sack, turn upside down on the spool and slide the sack down firmly on the block, fold over the seam side of the sack first, then the right, left, and back. Press this end of the sack and block on the board, remove block, place sack in cartons, always the same way, and the cartons in the box, then you will have no difficulty in folding again as before, after being filled with honey.

To fill, use a spring platform scale. Leave the sack in carton while filling with twenty-four ounces of honey, but no more, as it will flow over the top after being placed in the case. Allow one ounce for the container. After closing the sack and carton as before, close and store away to candy. Then it is ready for market without any liquifying, labeling, or washing of bottles. I use cases containing fifty packages.

Heretofore no practical container or method of putting up candied honey has been discovered and the marketing of extracted honey in its most natural and palatable condition has been greatly delayed. No one should doubt the fact that candied honey will soon become a common article of commerce, or hesitate a moment in getting his portion to the market.

## EXPERIMENTAL WORK FOR BEEKEEPERS

From the Bee Culture Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.

Beekeepers frequently request from the Office of Bee-Culture Investigations information which can be given correctly only by carrying out an experiment with the bees to determine the answer. In many cases the beekeeper himself could readily perform the experiment, thus securing the answer to his problem in much less time than would be required for the correspondence necessary to secure information. It is with this thought in mind that the following notes are written.

Requests are received from time to time asking whether a low grade of "stock molasses" or "final molasses" will be safe to feed bees. Reply usually is made that any such molasses that the bees will take can be fed safely to be used for brood rearing at such times as the bees are flying freely. So much waste is present in such molasses that it should not be fed at a time when the bees cannot fly to avoid the excessive accumulation of feces. Frequently such molasses will not be taken at all by the bees, perhaps on account of containing poisonous or other deleterious substances.

Recently a sample of molasses was sent in with the request that it be examined in order to determine whether it would be good to feed to bees. The quickest and best test seemed to be to try it on the bees themselves.

Accordingly, four cages consisting of a frame of wood covered on each side with screen wire cloth were prepared. Seventy-five bees were placed in each cage, all being taken from the same colony so that uniform results might be secured. Four small vials were prepared with the feed to be

tested, a square of cheese cloth being stretched over the mouth of each vial and held in place by a rubber band, one of these vials then being inverted and placed on the screen wire of each cage. One cage was given a vial of diluted molasses of the kind to be tested. A check cage was given a vial containing water only. Another check was given a vial of granulated sugar solution. A third check was given diluted honey.

Seventy-five bees were placed in each cage about 10 a. m. Bees began at once feeding in the honey and the sugar check cages, also took a little of the water, but only a few bees took any of the molasses solution for some time. Those that did taste it backed away at once, wiping their tongues with their legs and manifesting considerable distress, and nervousness. By 12 o'clock the effect of the molasses was noticeable in a general inactivity of the bees, some few being dead, others crawling feebly about, with none of the bees being able to fly. Before 2 p. m. all but a few of the bees were dead. One bee in this cage survived until next morning. Probably this bee had considerable honey with it when put into the cage and therefore took no molasses at the beginning of the test.

At 2 p. m. of the same day the vial of molasses was transferred to the check cage which had only water. In this cage at this time one bee was almost dead, probably having been injured while caging. Within ten minutes most of the bees, being hungry, having had no food since 10 a. m., had taken some of the molasses and were showing signs of being poisoned. In half an hour all were unable to fly and many were dead. Only a few remained alive at 4:30 p. m. The next morning, three bees were still alive but soon died.

At 12 noon on the second day, the food was taken away from the check cage having sugar syrup. They re-

mained without food until 2 p. m., when the vial of molasses was given to them. No bees were dead in this cage at this time. The bees had become hungry and began greedily to feed on the molasses. At once, the bees taking the syrup manifested distress and ran excitedly about the cage. Within ten minutes they were dying and many were partially paralyzed. First the wings, then the hinder legs and later the front legs became useless.

At 4 p. m. 35 of these bees were dead and of the remaining 40, none were able to fly more than a few inches. Next morning, all the bees except five were dead and these few soon succumbed. The molasses solution consumed by the the bees in the three cages was less than one-fifth the quantity of sugar syrup or of honey consumed by one lot of bees, indicating the highly poisonous character of some element in the molasses.

At this time, after being in the cage three days, only two bees were dead in the check cage having diluted honey as their food supply.

Such a test as the above, for instance, can be made easily by any beekeeper. If he then communicates the results to the bee journals, he will reach a large audience who would never receive the information if it were sent out from the laboratory to the individual who requested the information. The cooperation of all beekeepers in such work as suggested above will be of considerable benefit to the industry.

## HOW TO MARKET HONEY

By E. W. ATKINS

A honey market becomes easily glutted and prices drop precipitately with a good crop, primarily because honey selling as a whole is on an amateur basis.

The problem of marketing honey today as many who have studied the subject see it, is primarily to get honey

in a position so that it is more available to the average housewife at prices that the public can be made to believe are comparable with other articles of diet now readily available at moderate prices. It is claimed that the surest and safest way to build up a market for honey is to have it handled through the legitimate channels of trade by men and organizations whose worth and standing is known and, therefore, whose products are accepted by the community because of tacit endorsement.

First, to create a better market for honey we must increase the sales of honey. I am not a native of Wisconsin, but I must admit that Wisconsin has gone farther as a state than most states in the Union in putting honey on the map with the endorsement of the regular channels of trade. According to Dr. S. B. Fracker, of Madison, the primary thing in putting honey on the map is to supply and enforce standards by which honey can be graded and which will accurately describe it.

Every person who is seriously interested in the future of honey sales ought to read that statement several times.

Ezra Warner, President of Sprague, Warner & Company, Chicago, one of the greatest organizations of wholesale grocers in the world, in speaking to the writer about the marketing of honey said: "The primary thing in the sale of any food product is the absolute protection of the customer by the maintenance of quality."

In other words, the first requirement that you Wisconsin beekeepers have set up in marketing your honey is thoroughly endorsed by one of the biggest merchandisers of food products in the world. This is particularly interesting because in Wisconsin we market more than 5,000,000 pounds of honey in a year. Mr. Edward Nordman, State Commissioner of Markets, says of the plan now being success-

fully operated in Wisconsin, "Instead of honey being shipped out of Wisconsin by the carload as formerly, it is now shipped out only in small quantities. The beekeeper takes more care, labels his honey properly, and has increased his trade."

The second standard set up by your association for successful honey marketing is "An attractive container and a label or trademark upon which the public can rely for quality goods."

This follows as the night follows the day in any successful merchandising campaign. None of us walk into the grocery store nowadays and ask for a cake of soap, but usually ask for some specific kind of soap which we have come to know by its label or trademark, such as "Palmolive", "Pears", or "American Family."

Dr. Fracker continues: "The first step toward establishing a standard of quality has already been taken in a grading system and the state grades are printed on the labels. Beekeepers that use the grades can, therefore, guarantee, the quality of honey sold under this label, for the grading of honeys under these labels is absolutely enforced by the State Department of Markets."

Naturally the third part of the Wisconsin program stipulated "Advertising and publicity which will remind prospective purchasers of the delightful flavor of honey every day."

In 1924 the firm with which I am connected attempted to find out the status of honey marketing in this country by offering cash prizes for the best ideas put forth by anyone on honey marketing. The campaign brought out quite effectively that there is in this country at the present time no big, constructive program for the sale of honey and that the nearest one to it is the Wisconsin association. This lacks perhaps only the dignity of a statewide advertising campaign to put the plan on a plane in Wisconsin with Aunt Jemima's pancake flour,

Log Cabin syrups, or any of the other well-known and widely advertised food products.

(Continued in August issue)

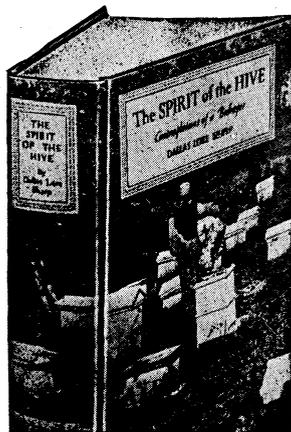
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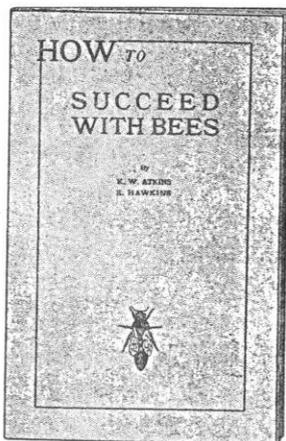
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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 2

AUGUST, 1925

No. 8

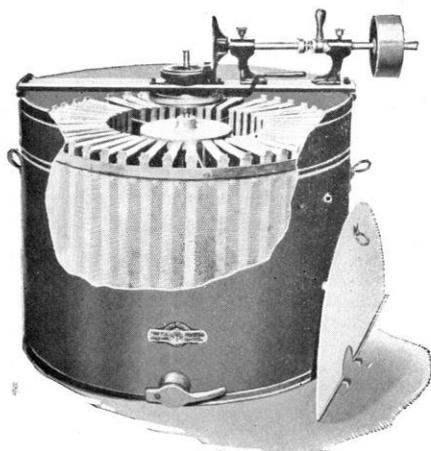
## BULLETIN BOARD

In a few localities Wisconsin's Honey Crop is slightly above normal, but there are more where the crop will be below normal. Our honey crop will run about the normal average for the state so do not be in too much of a hurry to sell.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Bee Tour Program.  
Prices Recommended by the Association.  
Cartons for Candied Honey.  
Buzzes About Wisconsin.  
From the Old World.  
The Dr. Chas. C. Miller Memorial Library.  
Honey as a Restorative.  
How to Market Honey.

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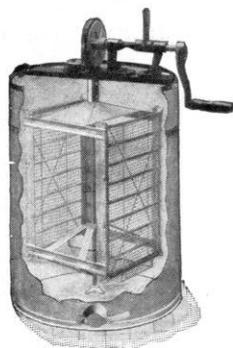
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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. II

AUGUST, 1925

No. 8

## BEE TOUR PROGRAM

### INFORMATION

All beekeepers and others interested are invited to attend either for the entire trip or such a part of it as is convenient.

The purpose is to visit apiaries in the area clean-up districts and to look over the methods of the bee disease control campaign. While the tour will center around the eradication of American foulbrood, other beekeeping subjects will be discussed by the speakers and other features will be included.

Hotel reservations will be made by C. D. Adam, chief apiary inspector, Capitol Annex, Madison, Wisconsin, if desired, or those on the tour may write direct to the hotels at which they wish to stop. Those desiring to camp along the route may do so. The camp ground at Fort Atkinson is on the bank of Rock river; those at Milwaukee are (a) at the State Fair Park, West Allis and (b) at Grant Park, South Milwaukee, on Highway 17; and the one at Fond du Lac is north of the city on the shore of Lake Winnebago. There is also a camp ground at Janesville which may be occupied before the tour begins, and at the close of the tour, Friday night, it will be convenient to return to the camp ground of Thursday, at Fond du Lac, if desired.

Wisconsin beekeepers should bring their own cars so far as possible. Those who cannot conveniently do so and visitors from outside the state should notify Mr. Adams by August 5, in order that accommodations in one of the cars can be arranged.

It is recommended that those joining the party for any particular day

meet promptly at 8:30 in the morning at the place specified for that day. Others may join at the lunch hour, but it may be difficult to locate the party for those who wish to join it between 8:30 and noon.

### COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Program:—S. B. Fracker, Capitol Annex, Madison, Wisconsin.

Route:—C. D. Adams, Capitol Annex, Madison, Wisconsin.

Publicity:—H. F. Wilson, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Local arrangements:—Walter A. Ross, Rock county; W. R. Abbott, Jefferson county; C. W. Aeppler, Waukesha county; A. H. Seefeldt, Washington county; Wm. Sass, Jr., Fond du Lac county; Jos. A. Flath, Sheboygan County.

### MONDAY, AUGUST 10

While the tour does not begin until Tuesday, the apiary inspection office at the Capitol Annex, Madison, and the beekeeping department at the University will be open to visitors throughout Monday.

The visitors to the Capitol Annex will be shown the methods of keeping records and handling apiary permits and also the large wall tack map which is used to show the progress of the work in the various counties as it is being carried on.

At the University everyone is welcome to visit the experimental apiary and also to look at the equipment for taking continuous temperature records throughout the summer and winter.

### TUESDAY, AUGUST 11

8:30 A. M.—Meet at Court House, Janesville, Wisconsin. Leave for

apiary of C. W. Stone and J. E. Randall, where the state equipment for disinfecting combs will be demonstrated.

12:00 M.—Meet for lunch in the J. L. Robinson apiary, three miles northwest of Janesville, near schoolhouse on Highway 13. Coffee and sandwiches will be supplied at cost by the Rock County Beekeepers' Association. Or those on tour may bring their own.

1:00 P. M.—Popular program. "Area Clean-up Campaign and what this Tour will Show", Dr. S. B. Fracker, Madison, Wisconsin. Address, Prof. R. H. Kelty, East Lansing, Mich. "Disinfecting Foulbrood Combs", Dr. A. P. Sturtevant, Washington, D. C.

2:15 P. M.—Continue tour of apiaries in county.

6:00 P. M.—Arrive at Hotel Lawton, Ft. Atkinson, for dinner.

7:30 P. M.—Special musical program by the famous Ft. Atkinson Farm Freak Orchestra and beekeeping movies at Methodist church under the auspices of the Ft. Atkinson Chamber of Commerce. "What the Dadant Company has found out about Honey Marketing Methods during the last three years", G. H. Gale, Hamilton, Illinois. Address—George A. Demuth, Medina, Ohio. Spend the night at Lawton or Blackhawk hotel or at tourist camp.

#### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12

8:30 A. M.—Meet at Lawton Hotel, Ft. Atkinson.

8:45 A. M.—Visit apiary of R. T. Lawton, 1½ miles north of Koshkonong station, on Highway 26.

9:30 A. M.—Visit two apiaries at Ft. Atkinson which were formerly infected, but since the

area clean-up campaign has been in operation have cleaned up completely and now remain free of disease.

10:15 A. M.—Leave for the G. B. Lewis Company plant at Watertown.

11:00 A. M.—Go through the Beware plant with guides supplied by the Lewis Company.

12:00 M.—Lunch on the grounds of the Lewis Company. Sandwiches and ice cream will be supplied at cost.

1:00 P. M.—Popular program. Address—John D. Jones, Jr., Commissioner of Agriculture. What the Supply Dealers are doing to Help Make American Beekeepers Prosperous", K. Hawkins, Watertown, Wisconsin. "Temperatures in the Bee Hive", V. G. Milum, Madison, Wisconsin.

2:00 P. M.—Leave for the apiary of W. E. Reim at Hustisford, where a talk will be made by the owner.

3:00 P. M.—Leave for the home apiary of C. W. Aeppler, one fourth mile south of West end of condensary at Oconomowoc, on County Trunk M. Mr. Aeppler will guide the party to his outyard 3 miles north and east of Stonebank, leaving Oconomowoc on County Trunk P. "Profits and Losses in Migratory Beekeeping" will be discussed by the owner.

4:30 P. M.—Leave for Milwaukee where those on the tour may enjoy themselves among the "bright lights" in any way desired. If time permits a visit will be made to the apiaries of the county agricultural school on the way to Milwaukee. Milwaukee has numerous hotels, and for those who prefer to camp, Grant Park at South

Milwaukee, or State Fair Park at West Allis.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13

- 8:30 A. M.—Meet at Diehnelt Bottling Plant where "W. D." brand honey and various other products are bottled. To reach this plant follow Highway 55, west on Grand Avenue, north on 16th Street, and Northwest on Fond du Lac Avenue, north Fond du Lac Road one half mile beyond the end of the car line. Look for bee tour signs. The party will be guided through this interesting plant by Walter Diehnelt.
- 9:30 A. M.—Leave (Highway 55) for the apiary of Philip Rudolph at Menomonie Falls where an unusually efficient honey house and complete disinfection plant will be inspected.
- 10:30 A. M.—Leave via Highway 55 for a tour of several Washington county apiaries.
- 12:00 M.—Lunch at Kewaskum, at which the Washington County Beekeepers' Association will provide a lunch at cost.
- 1:00 P. M.—Short program with talks by George A. Demuth, Medina, Ohio; A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum; Prof. F. E. Millen, Guelph, Ontario; and Prof. H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wisconsin.
- 3:00 P. M.—Tour of Fond du Lac and Dodge county apiaries.
- 6:00 P. M.—Meet at bee yard of J. H. Beirne, in the village of Oakfield where we will have the evening meal with Mr. Beirne as host.
- 7:00 P. M.—Annual summer business meeting of the State Beekeepers' Association, also popular talks by J. H. Beirne, Oakfield; James Gwin, Madison; and C. D. Adams, Madison.

9:00 P. M.—Leave for Fond du Lac. Spend the night at Erving or Retlaw hotel or the tourist park by Lake Winnebago.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14

- 8:30 A. M.—Meet at court house at Fond du Lac.
- 8:45 A. M.—Leave on County Trunk T, for apiary of Fred D. Leonard, thence on Highway 55 for that of Henry Rather, north of Malone. Follow signs.
- 10:30 A. M.—Leave Henry Rather's apiary for a tour of Sheboygan county beeyards.
- 12:00 M.—Lunch at apiary of L. T. Bishop on Highway 23, between Kohler and Sheboygan. Lunch will be furnished by the Sheboygan Association at cost.
- 1:00 P. M.—Popular program. Talks by L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan; Dr. A. P. Sturtevant, Washington, D. C.; and E. W. Atkins, Watertown.
- 2:15 P. M.—Leave for Stockbridge via Sheboygan Falls and Chilton, on Highways 23, 42, 32, 57, 31, (or F.) and 55.
- 3:30 P. M.—Meet at apiary of Andrew Stevens, near Stockbridge. Mr. Stevens will discuss (a) His method for providing for annual requeening of all his yards; and (b) Honey bottling in the home. A demonstration of his method of bottling honey will be given.
- 5:00 P. M.—The tour will close.

PRICES RECOMMENDED BY  
THE STATE ASSOCIATION  
PRICE COMMITTEE

The State Association Price Committee met in the Economic Entomology Building on Friday, June 10th, and the following prices are recommended for state Association members this season:—

## WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State  
Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Louis Alfonsus, Contributing Editor.

Entered as second class matter, January 11, 1924, at the postoffice at Madison, Wisconsin, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

### OFFICERS

President.....James Gwin, Gotham  
Vice-Pres....L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan  
Treas....Wm. Sass, Jr., Fond du Lac  
Act. Sec'y.....H. F. Wilson, Madison  
Ass't. Sec'y.....Arlene Weidenkopf,  
Madison

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

Make remittance payable to Secretary.

### EXTRACTED HONEY

Retail—Direct to the Consumers:—

Lithographed pails, 5 lbs. \$1.15;  
10 lbs. \$2.15.

Plain pails, 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs.  
\$2.10.

Sixty pound cans, \$10.00.

Glass containers, ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb.  
35c; 3 lbs. 85c.

To the Grocers:—

Allow your grocer a discount on the regular price to the consumer, according to the following prices:

Lithographed pails, 5 lbs. 92c 10  
lbs. \$1.72.

Plain pails, 5 lbs. 88c; 10 lbs.  
\$1.68; 60 lbs. \$8.00.

Glass containers, ½ lb. (per case  
of 24) \$3.84; 1 lb. (per case  
of 24) \$6.72; 3 lbs. (per case  
of 12) \$8.16.

It is understood that the grocer will take at least 6 or more pails of one

size or a case (24 of the ½ lb. size and 1 lb. size and 12 of the 3 lb. size.)

Wholesale:—

500 pounds or more, No. 1 white,  
13 ½c a pound.

1000 pounds or more, No. 1 white,  
12 ½c a pound.

f. o. b. shipping point.

We recommend that beekeepers adhere as closely as possible to these prices.

### COMB HONEY

To Consumers:

Fancy, per case, \$7.00; per section,  
35c.

No. 1, per case, \$6.50; per section  
32c.

No. 2, per case, \$5.00; per section  
25c.

To Storekeepers:

Fancy, per case, \$6.50.

No. 1, per case, \$6.00.

No. 2, per case, \$4.00.

To Wholesalers:

Fancy, per section, \$6.00.

No. 1, per section, \$5.50.

No. 2, per section, \$3.50.

GRANULATED HONEY (In Cartons)

To Consumer, per package 40c.

To Storekeeper, per package 32c.

### CARTONS FOR CANDIED HONEY

The State Association has made arrangements for honey cartons, and 25,000 of these have been ordered for distribution among our beekeepers. There will be some delay before these can be secured. But they should be available by the time this issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" appears. They will cost the beekeeper about two cents each, which will include fillers and the individual printing of the beekeepers name and address on a blank sheet to go on the end of the carton.

The carton to be used this year is not as nice as we would like it, but the plates for making the design which is desired will cost the Association considerable money, and we do not wish to make this expenditure until the carton is beyond the experimental stage. The cartons for this year will therefore be simply printed in two colors, without the "Badger Brand" trademark, and we would like to have as many beekeepers as possible take 250 of these which is the least number that may be sold and to try them out to see how quickly their honey granulates, and whether or not there is a difference in granulation for different sections of the state, both as to fineness and rapidity.

The Beekeeping Department of the University requests that every beekeeper who uses this package deliver a package to us for making comparative tests. *We do not believe that it will be safe to ship these packages through the mail, unless placed in a tin container*, but these packages can be delivered to us at the office or to representatives of the department when we are attending bee meetings. It is our desire to make a thorough test of the honeys from different sections of the state as to fineness of granulation and comparative tests and other physical properties for the preparation of directions in putting up the granulated honey.

Read Mr. Francisco's article in the July issue of "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

#### BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

"Bees with proper care are in good condition," is the report of I. C. Painter of Marathon County. "Most of raspberry has been frozen, but outlook promising with white and alsike clover and alfalfa in full bloom. Nuclei received from south by May 1-10 have built up well. Later deliveries were too late to build up for main flow which started May 20th."

Ralph A Irwin, of Grant County says, "Bees have built up slowly but are crowded and swarming now. With plenty of rain since June 1st, honey plants are doing fine."

John G. Franz of Darlington always gives us an idea. He says, "Three swarms at 100 in the shade was enough to keep me away from Beekeepers' Tour at Platteville on July 2nd. Condition of plants was never better, with white clover good for all of July, and prospects for a fall flow. Basswood a failure. No honey on market at present." He also enclosed a clipping of a newspaper ad of "Van"—The Candy Man of Darlington. The ad reads. "Watch how the *Honey-Cream Candy* is made, right before your eyes. In a clean sanitary kitchen. Made from *pure Wisconsin honey*, cane sugar, cream and butter." We hope for his continued success.

"Most colonies in good condition, with plenty of nectar carried in during month of June, contrary to expectations of beekeepers. Old honey all sold and calls for more." Thus report Walter Erksted, of Cedarburg, Ozaukee County.

H. J. Rahmlow, of Price County, says, Beekeeping is becoming more or a specialist proposition; the farmers with few colonies are dropping out but the bigger beekeepers are making good. Bees are only fair due to cold May and lack of stores. Clover crop is short; everything depends on the weather from now on. No local honey for sale, with the stores shipping in for their needs.

Mr. George Jacobson of Kaukauna write, "Am sending in a new member; am stacking them high in my yard—what would have happened had my bees been at full strength at the right time? Many orders for honey, including one of four gallons to be shipped to Devonshire, England. They say, 'that of honey from many states, South America and Servia, none compare with your good Wisconsin product.'"

The new secretary of the Milwaukee County Association, Mr. Fred L. Schultz reports, "We are having a fine honey flow, the abundant rain giving good prospects for a continued flow from sweet clover. With 70 supers on my 15 colonies I need to extract to give them room. Our picnic at Mr. Burrow's place was enjoyed by all, Mr. Gwin giving a fine talk on cooperation."

### FROM THE OLD WORLD

By LOUIS ALFONSUS,  
Milwaukee, Wis.\*

Professor Enoch Zander, of Erlangen, Bavaria, Germany, is undoubtedly one of the most prominent beekeeping investigators in the world. Over a period of more than 20 years he has made a series of important discoveries and he has worked out the anatomy of the honey bee more thoroughly than has been done by any other investigator. This work is given in his book, "Der Bau der Biene" a work of the finest merit which should be early translated into English. It is a unique work and gives testimony of the ability of Professor Zander.

It should also be noted here that we have to thank Professor Zander for the discovery of the cause of the Nosema disease, *Nosema apis*. We are also indebted to students and assistants of Dr. Zander who have made important discoveries in disclosing many mysteries of the bee colony, previously unknown.

Lately, new facts have been made known by Dr. Becker in Erlangen, which are especially interesting to queen breeders, a result that came about only after long years of laborious work. It is known that the worker larva which the queen breeder transfers from a worker cell to an artificial cell transforms into queens when a plentiful quantity of royal jelly is given them, and that the same

is converse when one transfers a queen larva into a worker cell. This larva, then, receives the food which was intended for a worker larva and the latter then again becomes a worker bee.

Up until recently it has been assumed that the change of a bee larva from one stage to another was accomplished gradually. Now, after the completion of the research work before spoken of, the results will create extraordinary surprise among beekeepers, and particularly those engaged in queen rearing.

Dr. Zander and his colleague, Dr. Becker, have, after unending, laborious work, established the fact that the change of the worker larva into a queen is not gradual, but occurs suddenly when the larva is from 3½ to 4 days old, and this change takes place within 12 hours. The investigation of this subject so important to queen breeders has taken a period of twelve years.

Originally it was believed that by the mutual transferring of worker larvae of different ages into queen cells and inversely, connecting links between these two kinds of bees could be established.

Dr. Zander for example, made such transfers every twelve hours using larva from a half day old to those as old as four days. However the results were always the same, although the queens were somewhat smaller. After many efforts Dr. Becker succeeded in discovering the reason for this striking phenomena. Larvae issuing from the same series of eggs and of a uniform age, are so different in size and maturity that the difference expressed in terms of time amounts to one and one-half days or more, that is to say one-half to four days old, on the other hand a larva four days old may have the development of one, two and one-half days old. One must therefore choose larvae not only from the time of development but also upon maturity.

After Dr. Becker had learned this, the breeding of variation series of queens and worker bees was comparatively easy.

The examination of numerous intermediate stages, the same of mature pupae studied on microscopic slides, the same after emergence and satisfactory mating was a laborious task. No less than 30,000 sections were made, measured and recorded. From them a clear picture of the internal anatomy of the queen was secured.

One who is skilled to some degree in microscopic work can judge what a huge task was here performed. Particularly, Dr. Becker, worked on the differences between the organs of the queen and worker bees. In the queen for instance the so called pair of upper-jaw or mandibular glands the importance or meaning of which is still not fully known are unusually large. They spread out under the headwall and before the brain as two large sacks. In the worker bee they remain small. On the other hand the worker bee possesses large oesophageal glands, which in pairs flow into the back wall of the oesophagus, and probably supply the royal jelly (futtersaft).

It is already known that Professor Zander earlier showed that the part named by Schoenfeld as the pylorus (Magenmund) is not correctly named, for the bee is by no means able to transfer any materials from the intestines through the honey bladder back into the aesophagus as Schoenfeld supposed. That which Schoenfeld has designated as the pylorus has the function of a valve opening in the suction pump of draw wells. It is therefore with all the greater probability that the royal jelly will be produced in the head glands of the bee and pass through the so called aesophageal glands to the mouth of the bee. These aesophageal glands are missing in the queen.

However, it is very different with the ovaries, the size of which are in direct proportion to the number of

egg tubes comprising the ovaries and the germ bladder. Dr. Becker studied the development of these organs in the separate intermediate stages for those used in the twelve hour intervals.

The reasons given are:—

1. Queens and workers are in fact only forms of similar embryos, with border valves having an area of variation between which all curves run uninterrupted from one side to the other.

2. The changes follow not however as one would perhaps expect, but happens sharply and without intervening stages, during the early part of the 12 hour period, between the 3½ and 4th day larval stage. Nucli larger than one had hitherto assumed. As if nature wished to preserve for the bees the possibility of the development into a queen as long as possible.

3. According to the investigations of Dr. Becker the breeding of a perfect queen from larvae up to the third larval stage is theoretically possible.

4. The sudden development of the queen organism into that of a worker bee coincides with the appearance of the first pollen in the intestines of the worker larva. As soon as the first pollen grains appear in the intestine of the worker larva, that larva can no longer develop into a queen.

5. Since the queen and worker bees emanate from the same source, carefully bred late queens are fully equivalent to swarm queens.

6. The average weight of queens after emergence for:

One day old larva . . . . .	207.9 mg.
Two day old larva . . . . .	206. mg.
Two and one-half day old larva . . . . .	192.4 mg.
Three day to three and one half day old larva . . . . .	170. mg.

Up to the second day of the life of the larva one can also easily develop the queens from worker larva. The American breeders with their artificial queen rearing are therefore on the right track. Well bred queens reared

in artificial cells are according to the investigations of Dr. Zander equal to the queens reared in swarm cells. Therefore we must thank Dr. Becker and Dr. Zander for an important contribution to our knowledge of the life of the bee.

\*Mr. Alfonsus was formerly editor of the Austrian Bee Journal, "Bienen-Vater", published in Vienna. The translation of this article was arranged for by the editor and the author is not responsible for any misinterpretations.

### THE DR. C. C. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY:

#### *How You Can Secure the Loan of Books from It.*

In the June issue of Wisconsin Beekeeping contained a complete list of all the books and journals in the Agricultural Library at that time. We believe that this is the largest collection of bee literature in America aside from that contained in the Department of Agriculture Library, and the Library of Congress at Washington. Since the time of this list we have received a number of additional volumes which will be listed in the September issue of *Wisconsin Beekeeping*. Many of the publications in the library are very rare and the committee has ruled that they may not be loaned, but we will be able to make abstracts, where practical, from any publication. More recent publications and those of which we have duplicate copies will be loaned to beekeepers on request through your local library upon a deposit of a sufficient amount to cover postage. This applies also to beekeepers outside of Wisconsin. This library is international in its endowment and was established for international use.

#### THE METHOD OF SECURING BOOKS

Deposit with your nearest library fifty cents and ask them to send for the book you desire. The book will be sent to your library and you will be allowed to keep it for two weeks,

a renewal for an additional two weeks may be made if there are no other requests for the book during that time. At the time when the book is returned by your library ask them to return postage to the amount required in mailing the book.

Address the Dr. Chas. C. Miller Memorial Agricultural Library, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

### HONEY AS A RESTORATIVE

G. N. W. Thomas ("Lancet," II, 1924, 1,363) calls attention to the great value of honey as a restorative in health and sickness. When muscular energy is required, and particularly after emotional stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system, there is found to be an increase of sugar in the blood. The various sugars found in the body may be classified among the mono- or the poly-saccharides: glycogen belongs to the latter group, and is apparently a storage product in muscles as well as in the liver. The energising effect of sugar on muscular effort has been proved by Schumberg's experiments with the ergograph. Nectar, which bees collect from various flowers, contains a special sugar which undergoes some change to honey. The question is whether honey does not contain some special vitamins, and if boiling destroys certain vitamins, then, presuming honey contains vitamins there is an advantage in honey over commercial sugar. In severe cases of malnutrition with heart weakness he has found honey to have a marked effect in reviving the heart's action, and keeping the patient alive, and in a recent case of pneumonia the patient consumed 2 pounds of honey during the illness; there was an early crisis with no subsequent rise of temperature and an exceptionally good pulse. Instead of depending on milk and beef extracts, as is done in so many cases of fever when the stores of sugar in

the body are being rapidly used up, he suggests that honey should be given for general physical repair, and above all, for heart failure, and for reasons similar to those set out above, grapes constitute a valuable adjuvant. *Copied from the June issue of Pharmacal Advance.*

## HOW TO MARKET HONEY

By E. W. ATKINS

(Continued from page 100 of the July issue)

Mr. E. A. Meineke of Chicago very aptly says, "We can not get very far if we sell a man a jar of honey and he does not use it, for so long as he has that first jar of honey he will not be in the market for more." Perhaps it is fair to say, as does John Auckland of Iowa, that "Honey production has not been conducted on a commercial scale long enough to become established as a staple food." Note particularly the use of the word commercial in Mr. Auckland's statement.

The peddling of honey would not be such a drawback to the business if it furnished honey regularly and supplied a dependable product. The trouble is that it spoils the larger sale of honey through the regular channels, for when the peddler's supply is gone, people wait in vain for his return and too frequently do not buy any more in the meantime.

Undoubtedly, as Mr. Auckland claims, "Honey packages usually make a sad appearance in comparison with those of most of the packaged foods." Also, unfortunately, the extracting rooms and packing rooms of too many beekeepers would be sad places to take a prospective customer for an observation of the extraction of honey, as compared to the immaculately clean cow barns of such wonderful plants as the Carnation Milk Company. No one willingly eats dirty food and while a customer may be inveigled into purchasing a package of food that he afterwards finds out is dirty, it will prejudice him, and most of his friends

and relatives, from that time henceforth, against the purchase of the same kind of a product, no matter how cleanly it may be the next time nor how well endorsed it comes.

"Any beekeeper can raise the status of beekeeping in the eyes of the public by improving the appearance of his honey house," according to Miss Anna Kliner of Illinois.

Mr. A. G. Murry of Virginia says, "The proper management of an advertising campaign should include first, an adequate supply of clean, well graded honey"

It is not necessary to dispose of inferior grades of honey to those who intend to use it as a raw food. The use of the dark and inferior grades of honey in the baking and candy industries where it has to be thoroughly sterilized by heat is commonly known.

The use of inferior grades of honey as an anti-grease mixture in the radiators of automobiles affords an outlet for that kind of honey that undoubtedly at present exceeds production. It is reported that a beekeeper in Iowa recently purchased a carload for that purpose. Perhaps the principal reason why such honey finds its way to the regular markets is because too many beekeepers have not honestly learned the grading of honey and convinced themselves that inferior grades are worth less money. To too many, honey is honey.

On the other hand, the use of good honey for other than food always seems a shame. Honey may make good cosmetics, cough syrups, and corn salve, but it is primarily a good, wholesome food, and the future of honey sales does not lie in attempting to substitute it for something for which it is not really a substitute.

One of the most widely heralded and so-called authorities on foods has for some years maintained in a New York newspaper that blended honey was an unfair product, should be prohibited by law, and that the innocent purchaser was "skinned" when he

purchased blended honey. There is no reason to doubt that this man was sincere, but there is every reason to doubt his good, common sense. Anyone acquainted with honey knows that some localities always produce light colored honey, and others darker honey. Anyone knows that if a dark honey is sold to your grocer this year and a white honey the next year, that the housewife, upon buying the second time, will question the purity of the product that does not look like the product she bought before and was satisfied with. This is easily overcome in the bottling of honey by blending the various colors and grades. Blended honey on all the shelves of every grocery store will be approximately the same body, color and flavor, year after year. The food value of the blended package is just as great as the unblended package, and is worth in every way just as much money as the straight product. As a matter of fact, the average commercial bottler's plant is so clean that the blended product is frequently far superior to most of the unblended products sold by many producers of honey.

In times of a dearth of honey in the region producing light colored honey, or in the region producing dark colored honey, it is an easy matter to provide a supply if it can be shipped in and by being blended have the same appearance on the grocer's shelves in that territory as it had the year before. Since this can be done and does not in any way affect the purity or food value of honey, and since it is one of the most commonly accepted principles of merchandising that a continuous identical supply of each food-stuff is necessary for its continued sales, this apparently offers an entirely legitimate and successful method of operation.

Perhaps there is more discussion today among beekeepers about the prices at which honey should sell than any

other question. In most localities honey does not bring what it is worth, primarily because the average beekeeper peddler first hasn't the backbone to charge what it is worth; second, the average beekeeper, peddler or not, unfortunately thinks that when things are sold direct to the consumer that it is perfectly proper to cut the life out of the prices charged by the regular channels of trade.

It is perfectly reasonable, then, to expect that the fifth premise adopted by the Wisconsin Association, according to Dr. Fracker, should have been "A fair price, not too high in comparison with sugars and preserves, but one which means *some profit to the retailer and wholesaler as well as to the producer.*"

Any beekeeper who takes the time to realize that, if he recognizes that his endorsement of a food product among strangers has no standing as compared to the label on a package of some nationally known grocery house of first credit rating.

Therefore, it is not unexpected this fifth premise adopted by the Wisconsin Association urging sales through the legitimate channels of trade, should have the endorsement of that dean of wholesale grocers, Mr. Ezra Warner of Chicago.

He says the second feature paramount for the marketing of honey successfully is "Selling through channels of distribution for more protection to the consumer."

This is a point that should be very carefully thought over by every beekeeper today. Ninety-nine per cent of the food products entering the American home come from the local grocer. Why then, should the beekeeping fraternity, as an unknown quantity, attempt to set itself up as a substitute for the channels that supply 99 per cent of the food products to the American home?

There are about 233,000 retail grocers in the United States who

handle more than 12½ billion dollars worth of food products per year. Most of these food products are bought from a wholesale grocery house of good standing, like Sprague, Warner & Company, for instance. The grocer knows that he must have an endorsement better than his own to sell food products in his own locality. Therefore, he purchases from the wholesale house whose labels are nationally advertised and backed up by an absolute protection to the customer of maintenance of quality. Therefore, a grocer finds it easy to sell such trade-marked products and also impossible to sell such hit or miss products as the average jar or pail of honey, crudely put up, perhaps even dirty, not to say unendorsed by anyone of standing.

The grocer is entitled to a legitimate profit and in the case of honey is probably entitled to more profit than he makes on nationally advertised brands of food. This is because the market for these has been created for him, while he must stop in his rush and hurry to devote more expense and time in attempting to sell honey than nationally advertised products in his store. It is a well known fact, proven by dozens of careful investigations, that women buy more food products than men where these products are offered through the legitimate channels of trade.

There seem to be a light ahead and American beekeepers can safely assume that as a general rule they are on the right track, for the following reasons:

1. There has never been a time when more effort and publicity was being given to educating producers and buyers of honey as to what honest grades are.

2. Certainly at no time in the history of honey marketing have more rapid strides been taken towards the use of more attractive containers and labels and cleanliness of the product.

3. While the national, or even regional, merchandising of honey has not appeared, and may not for many years, most of the efforts used by beekeepers and called advertising and publicity are doing much to remind purchasers of the use of honey. Perhaps nothing more deplorable occurs in this case than the widespread advertising that American foul-brood secures, for while we beekeepers know it has nothing to do with the cleanliness or food value of honey, it certainly is not appetizing to the buying public.

4. Perhaps the least progress is being made right now to afford a *continuous supply of honey* to the channels through which it is being sold. The writer realizes the danger of prophecy, but is willing to hazard a guess that nothing is deterring the national use of honey more in these present times than the lack of an adequate, similar, and constant supply of honey in the markets where it occasionally appears.

5. The prices at which honey sells are in most cases perfectly fair and legitimate where it is sold through the regular channels of trade, such as grocery stores. Unfair prices are found on dining cars and in restaurants, as in most such cases these are unreasonably high. Unfortunately, as we previously said, most beekeepers are peddlers, and as most peddlers sell their product for less than a good product is worth through the legitimate channels of trade, we believe that in most cases where honey is sold direct to the consumer, it is sold at too low a price. However, it would be unreasonable not to admit here at this time that a great deal of progress is also being made in this line.

Through his friendship for the writer, Mr. Carroll Dean Murphy, an advertising man, has recently had a great deal of contact with the beekeeping industry. He says that present attempts to market a widely produced

product like honey, over the production of which the marketers have no control, is folly. The California co-operators are frequently quoted by some people in talking to beekeepers, who are always careful to omit that these co-operative associations in some cases control absolutely more than 90 per cent of the total production of their product in the United States. They are therefore in a position to obtain a fair price for their products. The bottler or large seller of honey who is knifed in the back by the beekeeper is, unfortunately, not in such a position of control, and his frequent disgust at the sales tactics of many American beekeepers is not unexpected.

On the other hand, Mr. Murphy believes that it is perhaps not impossible, but undesirable, to attempt the great task of trying to market honey nationally at one full swoop. This entails national advertising, which requires thousands of dollars, and necessitates the enforcement of grading, which is now next to impossible in the case of honey, for there is no way to force the producer to ship his honey to the bottler or any reliable source where the proper grading and blending could take place. Without this no sensible individual or association can attempt to advertise nationally a product over which they have no control as to its cleanliness, purity, and grading, not to mention the container and its appearance.

Again, this advertising authority suggests the co-operation of two or more successful producers' associations in reasonable proximity to each other to pool their crop, sell it through one manager under one label, and through the legitimate channels of trade. He believes that honey so marketed could be sold at a price to include the cost of any reasonable advertising campaign, provided the pooling of this association was marketed in a restricted area at first, such

as from one large nearby city. Inasmuch as this has been used in the marketing of other food products whose whole situation is similar to the marketing situation of honey, and inasmuch as these other attempts have usually been most successful, it is reasonable to assume that this advice is sound.

Mr. Murphy further suggests that after one group of producers has succeeded in their locality, they try a second locality, maintaining their distribution and advertising in the first locality, or that they co-operate with a second association of producers in another region, to dispose of their excess crop. He believes the country could be divided into about fifteen or twenty such regions, and in the course of a reasonable time, say twenty years, that the national advertising of honey could then be attempted and paid for out of the product as it was sold, that the product would have a guarantee it required, and its distribution through the legitimate channels of trade. This would avoid glutted markets in one locality and scanted or neglected markets in another.

Therefore, in closing, while I realize that only one plan of national marketing has been suggested in this paper, and that it is untried, I hope that the facts that have been presented here will at least make you realize the enormous possibilities of honey production in this country, running into the millions of pounds. The sadly neglected market awaits the sensible attentions of those individuals, whether producers of honey or not, who will at least be conservative and not attempt to market their product in a way that immediately stamps every legitimate channel of trade as an enemy of honey.

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FOR SALE—Eureka Queens, highly disease resisting, American bred, copper colored Italians, Untested July, one, \$2.00; six, \$11.00; twelve, \$20.00. Tested, \$15.00 each.—Eureka Apiaries, A. C. F. Bartz, Manager, Jim Falls, Wis.

Whatever  
Your  
Question



Be it the pronunciation of **vita-min** or **marquisette** or **soviet**, the spelling of a puzzling word—the meaning of **overhead**, **novocaine**, etc., this “**Supreme Authority**”

**Webster's New  
International Dictionary**

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**G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY**  
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

**HONEY CONTAINERS**

5-lb. Friction top pails, per case of 12	-----	\$1.10
10-lb. Friction top pails, per case of 6	-----	.90
5-lb. Friction top pails, per carton of 50	-----	3.50
10-lb. Friction top pails, per carton of 50	-----	5.00
60-lb. Square cans, per case of 2 cans	-----	1.25
60-lb. Square cans, in bulk, each	-----	.40
16-oz. Round glass jars, per case of 24	-----	1.25
6½-oz. Tin top tumblers, per case of 48	-----	1.60

**All above prices are F. O. B.  
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Write for our prices on comb honey shipping cases.

**August Lotz Co.**

Boyd, Wisconsin

**Dittmer's Foundation**

is made of Pure Wax, without the use of acids or adulterants of any kind.

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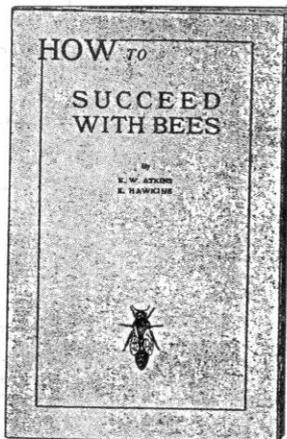
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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 2

SEPTEMBER, 1925

No. 9

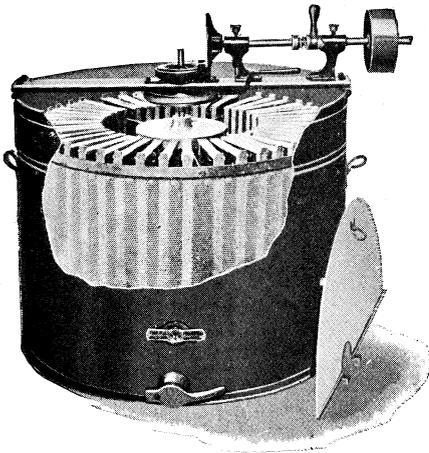
## BULLETIN BOARD

The Wisconsin Bee Tour was a big success and more of you should plan to be there next time. A full account will be printed in the next issue of *Wisconsin Beekeeping*.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Feeding Bees for Winter.  
From the Old World.  
Additions to the Miller Library.

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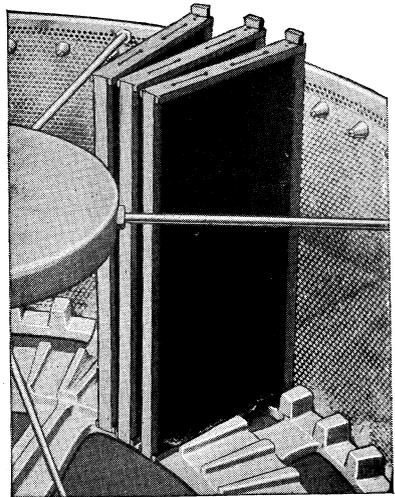
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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. II

SEPTEMBER, 1925

No. 9

## FEEDING BEES FOR WINTER

H. F. WILSON

If we expect to get a crop of honey next year we must prepare our bees in the fall, so that they can pass the winter with a minimum loss of energy. In order to do this we must provide the bees with ample supply of good stores and provide proper winter protection. When suitable honey stores are not available then we must provide sugar stores. There is little experimental data available to show the comparative food values of honey and sugar stores when used for feeding bees during the period of winter confinement. Although beekeepers have for many years used sugar syrup as winter stores in place of poor honey, they have generally assumed that good honey makes better stores than sugar syrup, but that sugar syrup was a good substitute when honey was lacking.

It is a well known fact that pure sugar stores are better than so-called poor honey stores and as we do not know in advance what may constitute poor honey stores, we may well follow the practice of feeding each colony fifteen to twenty pounds of sugar syrup in the fall as an insurance of good stores. Experiments carried on at this station during the past three years show that sugar syrup is an adequate food for both winter and spring feeding and that honey is not necessary for brood rearing in the spring.

It is an easy matter to mix sugar and water and feed it to the bees because the labor of storing and ripening is all done by the bees. However, there is a right and wrong time to feed and the feed should be properly prepared. If neither one of these facts are considered, the results may be just

as unsatisfactory as with poor honey stores.

The preparation and feeding of sugar stores needs more careful consideration by a majority of beekeepers. If sugar syrup is fed early in the fall shortly after brood rearing has ceased, the bees can ripen the syrup regardless of how it is made, but when fed so late that the bees can only partially ripen it, the honey may become hardened in the combs or may ferment.

Bees do not winter well on fermented stores and frequently develop severe dysentery on sugar stores which have not been properly prepared and ripened.

*Do not wait until late fall to feed for if the temperature is below about 40 degrees F., the bees may not properly ripen sugar syrup.*

## HOW MUCH TO FEED

In attempting to judge the amount of stores necessary to winter over a colony of bees the beekeeper should know the approximate weight of each hive and the bees in it. A standard ten frame hive with ten empty combs and an excelsior cover will weigh about twenty-nine pounds. A metal roof cover will add about three pounds more. The weight of the average colony without stores will then be near thirty-two to thirty-five pounds. In addition, the beekeeper should allow one or two pounds for pollen so that if the weight of a colony is found to be about forty pounds, there are probably not more than five to seven pounds of stores in the hive. Observations show that a colony may under the best of conditions winter in the cellar from November 20 to April 1 on less than five pounds of stores. However, other colonies under the

same conditions may require from ten to twenty pounds of stores. No colony should be allowed to go into the cellar, with less than twenty pounds of stores. If wintered out of doors they should have from twenty-five to thirty pounds. A ten frame colony to be wintered in the cellar should weigh not less than fifty-five pounds, and sixty-five pounds if wintered outdoors. When feeding sugar syrup the beekeeper should keep in mind that the original amount given is more or less reduced during the feeding process. Feeding tests made in November, 1920 and October, 1921, table 1, showed

that in the process of feeding sugar syrup, there was an immediate loss of weight of the stores given. The bees appeared to finish the process of ripening within a week after feeding and the results are calculated on that basis. It was found that the loss in weight of the original amount given was in some cases as much as fifty per cent, where less than ten pounds were given, the bees used most of it during the storing process. In these tests, amounts varying from ten to forty pounds were fed to separate colonies as shown in the following table.

Col. No.	W- S-Strength of Syrup	Total amt. of Syrup	Wt. before feeding	Wt after feeding	Loss in feeding	Wt. of bees when re- moved from cellar 3-16-22	Reduction in Wt. dur- ing winter
* 1	1-2	40	36	64 ½	11 ½	49 ¼	15 ¼
* 5	1-1	38 ¼	37 ½	65 ½	10 ¾	42	23 ½
* 7	1-1	25	36	49 ½	11 ½	41 ½	8
* 9	1-2	35 ¾	36 ½	64	8 ¼	?	
16	1-1	9 ½	48	54 ½	3	41	13 ½
20	1-1	25 ¼	39	53 ½	10 ¾	40	13 ½
21	1-1	20	40	50 ½	10 ½	32	18
23	1-3	25	36 ¼	56 ¼	5	48	8
*25	1-1	40 ¼	34	50 ½	16 ½	43	7 ½
26	1-2	15 ¼	43 ½	54	4 ¾	46 ¾	7 ¼
27	1-3	10	47 ½	53	4 ½	46	7
*30	1-3	29	33 ¼	55	7 ¼	45 ¼	9 ¾
*32	1-2	30	35	58	7	48 ½	9 ½
*40	1-1	39	35	58 ¾	15 ¼	36 ¾	12

\*Colonies from which all stores were removed.

W-Water by weight.

These colonies were fed during the period of October 10 to 22, each colony being weighed before feeding and seven days after all the syrup was taken down. S-Sugar by weight.

These colonies were put in the cellar on November 20, 1921. and taken out March 16, 1922.

Looking at the table we see that the syrup was made in three different strengths containing one, two, and three parts by weight of sugar to one of water. Colonies 5, 7, 16, 20, 21, 25, and 40 were given a syrup made of equal parts of water and sugar.

Colonies 1, 9, 26, and 32 were given a syrup made of two parts sugar to one part of water. Colonies 23, 27, and 30 were given a syrup made of three parts of sugar to one of water. Comparing the amount of apparent reduction for each solution we find

that approximately 38% of the original one to one solution was lost. In the one to two, and one to three, solutions approximately 25% reduction takes place although in the case of colony number 27 the reduction was nearly fifty per cent. But in this particular case the high per cent of reduction was probably due to the fact that the original amount was only ten pounds.

Whether or not there is also further reduction in the one to one solutions, we cannot say but the table shows that with two exceptions the losses after the feeding period and during the winter were much greater in the one to one solutions than in the others. The approximate total reduction from the time of feeding averaged twenty-four pounds for the one to two, and fourteen pounds for the one to three solutions.

Another experiment was made to see what effect pure sugar stores would have on brood rearing in the spring. In October, 1921, all the honey stores were removed from eight colonies of bees and from twenty-five to forty pounds of sugar syrup fed to each one. All of these colonies took the sugar syrup down, ripened and capped most of it. Every colony wintered in excellent condition, and started rearing brood in the spring about the time pollen became available in the field. Average crops were later stored by every colony. Incidentally four of the colonies in the last experiment were diseased. As all of the colonies were placed on full drawn empty combs before feeding the sugar syrup the diseased colonies were manipulated a little differently from the rest. After being run onto new combs two of the diseased colonies were starved for twenty-four hours and the others forty-eight hours before any sugar syrup was given them. Three of these infected colonies of which two were starved for forty-eight hours developed

disease again in the spring. This experiment indicates that it is not safe to try to cure American foulbrood by transferring bees from infected combs in the fall to full drawn combs and feeding them sugar syrup.

#### HOW TO PREPARE SUGAR SYRUP FOR FEEDING

In preparing sugar syrup for fall feeding, it is desirable to get as great a concentration as possible to save the bees the labor of evaporating the excess moisture. With this in view, the beekeeper starts out in some way to mix sugar and water, either cold or hot, and sometimes boiled. Sometimes the resulting mixture is a good thick syrup which continues that way indefinitely, at other times it is a rather thin solution of water and sugar which really is not a syrup at all.

A series of tests have been made at this station mixing sugar and water in different proportions, both hot and cold. These tests show some very interesting results. A number of these are included with the observations made on them.

##### *I. Cold Solution.*

- a. Sugar one pound, water one pound.
- b. Sugar two pounds, water one pound.

The sugar and water were thoroughly stirred together and allowed to stand two days. Each mixture was stirred several times during that time. At the end of two days, the sugar in test *a* was completely in solution. In test *b*, a part of the sugar had not been dissolved and remained on the bottom of the container.

##### *II.*

- a. Sugar one pound, water one pound.
- b. Sugar two pounds, water one pound.
- c. Sugar three pounds, water one pound.

In these three solutions the sugar

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was weighed out in pails, the water heated to the boiling point and then poured on the sugar. After stirring thoroughly, they were allowed to stand for two days.

In test *a*, the sugar was completely dissolved.

In test *b*, a part of the sugar remained undissolved.

In test *c*, most of the sugar did not go into solution.

### III. Hot Solution.

a. Sugar two pounds, water one pound.

b. Sugar three pounds, water one pound.

In these solutions, the sugar and water were thoroughly mixed and then placed on the fire. Just before the boiling point was reached, they were removed from the fire and allowed to stand for two days.

In test *a*, the sugar was completely

dissolved and remained in solution for several months.

In test *b*, four different lots were made up. No two of them behaved exactly alike. In one, the solution remained in a liquid state with a little sugar at the bottom of the container. In another a thick crust about one-half inch thick formed on top of the solution. In another, a part of the sugar remained on the bottom, a crust formed on top, and in the fourth, a hard solid mass was formed.

### IV. Hot Solution.

a. Sugar two pounds, water one pound.

b. Sugar three pounds, water one pound.

In these tests, the sugar and water were thoroughly mixed, placed on the fire and heated to 100 degrees C. boiling. They were then removed from the fire and allowed to stand for four months.

In test *a*, no sugar crystals were formed after one month's time.

In test *b*, the sugar remained in solution for some time but sugar crystals began to form after six days.

### V. Hot Solution.

a. Sugar two pounds, water one pound.

b. Sugar three pounds, water one pound.

In these tests, the sugar and water were mixed, placed on the fire, allowed to come to a boil and then allowed to boil five minutes.

In test *a*, the solution formed a thick clear syrup which did not show any signs of crystalization after several months' time.

In test *b*, a very thick syrup was formed which after two months' time began to show crystalization at the bottom of the container and a crust was formed at the top.

Duplicates of all of these tests were made, tartaric acid being added to the second set of tests to get comparative results.

In every case where *tartaric acid* was used, there was a very noticeable difference, as crystalization did not begin to appear in any of the tests until after several months.

In the hives where syrup plus tartaric acid was used, no crystalization whatever showed in the spring while a little was found in the hives where the stores were made with one pound of water to three pounds of sugar, without tartaric acid.

These tests indicated that sugar syrup made with two pounds of sugar and one pound of water (with tartaric acid), heated to 212 degrees F. is the most satisfactory combination, all things considered. A solution of one to one sugar and water gave too much moisture to be evaporated, while one part of water and three parts of sugar, even with tartaric acid, may give trouble.

A mixture of sugar and water allowed to boil five minutes after reaching the boiling point with tartaric acid added at the rate of one tablespoon to five gallons of syrup, will stand without crystalization for at least six months.

For all practical purposes, a syrup made as follows will make good winter stores if fed in time for the bees to ripen:

Mix two parts of sugar by weight with one part of water and heat to the boiling point. As soon as the mixture is boiling, add one tablespoonful of *tartaric acid* to each five gallons and remove from the fire.

#### WHEN TO FEED IN THE FALL

Beekeepers should use just as much care in feeding winter stores as in any other manipulation. It is important that the stores be of the proper kind and there are definite times when the feeding should be done.

In Wisconsin sugar stores should normally not be fed to bees after November 1st. Although in mild open

seasons, feeding can be done as late as November 15th.

We do not consider feeding bees in the early fall to keep up brood rearing as a part of feeding for winter. Fall feeding to stimulate brood rearing should be done in September. Winter stores should be fed the latter part of October after brood rearing has ceased, and all the feeding should be done in a few days time.

It is, of course, possible to feed a colony of bees its winter supply of stores in September, but there is danger that the bees may use it all in brood rearing and be short again in November.

The feeding should be done during a warm spell of weather, if possible where the outside temperatures are above 40 degrees F. If below 40 degrees F., the bees may not be able to properly ripen the syrup which is likely to ferment, and dysentery is almost sure to follow. In fact an average colony of bees will not attempt to take the syrup down if the temperature is as low as 40 degrees F., outside the hive.

#### FEEDERS TO USE

In selecting feeders one should always consider the construction of the hive and the arrangement of the brood-nest. Regardless of the shape, or size of a feeder, for late fall or early spring feeding, it should be so constructed that it can be placed in direct contact with the cluster. The bees should be



The ten pound pail is a simple but effective feeder. The round opening in the center of the cover is covered with fine wire screen soldered around the edges.

able to take the feed without breaking the cluster when the outside temperatures are low. For feeding from the bottom, slatted types similar to the Alexander feeder are best and they may be made large enough to include the entire bottom of the hive. For top feeding nothing excels the ordinary ten pound pail inverted on top of the frames; under normal circumstances the beekeeper may use several layers of newspapers to cover the frames, with a round hole in the center slightly smaller than the cover of the ten pound pail. With this plan the bees are well covered and can easily reach the feeder.

A better plan, however, is to use a bee escape board or some kind of a board covering the top of the hive with two round holes to accommodate two feeders. One of these boards should be used on each hive in the spring, one opening to be used for feeding water\* and the other sugar syrup. If a colony has plenty of stores and sugar stores are not needed, only the feeder containing water need be used.

\*From observations made on feeding water to bees in the spring, we have found that as soon as brood rearing starts, bees will take water from feeders in the hives in large quantities and a single colony will take down as much as six gallons in two months time. This in addition to water being brought in from the field.

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#### FROM THE OLD WORLD

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Many beekeeping papers and beekeeping Associations in Germany and Austria work with great zeal for the propagation of forest and shade trees, which are valuable in producing honey. In American papers one reads continually much of the decreased timber supply. Many forests are cut down and the replanting of them is

not taken care of as is necessary. In the European countries all the highways are planted with trees. Either fruit trees are planted, consisting of apple, pear or cherry or else such trees as produce good honey, especially different species of Basswood and locust. The locust, the correct name for which is *Robinia Pseudoacacia*, is a plant which I can confirm will give surprising success in Wisconsin. And if planted in large quantities would yield honey abundantly in early June. It is easy to propagate these trees from seed and I will be glad to procure for Wisconsin Beekeepers many thousands of seeds from Austria to distribute for planting this fall. The young trees can be cultivated in the spring and will in a years time, grow a foot or more. After a few years they will bloom and they leave almost water white honey, which has a nectar of their own. It is also worth while to import seeds of the summer basswood. This tree blooms two weeks before the American Basswood and can also be propagated from seeds.

Would it not be fine for the beekeepers, if the high-ways ran through avenues, adorned by plantings of these splendid trees? What a wonderful picture it would make to pass along the American highway if they were planted to the left and right with these beautiful trees.

The picture would be much nicer than the ugly sign-boards now used, and which only causes auto tourists to give their attention to them, in place of attending to their cars. There are still many places for the planting of trees in America. The political economy of this is of the highest importance. Wood becomes from year to year scarcer and higher priced. Here is an opportunity for the beekeepers working cooperatively not only to improve their own interests but also that of the entire community. If Wisconsin Beekeepers are sufficiently interested

in cooperation, I will, because of my interest, arrange for instructions in setting out plantings of honey trees, and will also arrange to provide a large number of seeds this fall.

If there be any who are interested, please write to the Secretary of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association. We can, through this kind of work do much to improve conditions for the bees in years when Nature does not provide an abundant supply of honey.

LOUIS ALFONSUS.

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\**L'Apicoltore Moderno*, a complete set ordered.

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\*Is now being received regularly.

MUSEUM RECEIVES VALUABLE  
GIFT

Mr. N. E. France, Dean of Wisconsin Beekeepers has presented the library

with an old, home made, foundation press. The frame of the press is of wood and the press itself is made of plaster paris, or some similar material. Mr. France states that this is one of the first foundation presses used in Wisconsin. We hope that other beekeepers in the state will help us in building up this Beekeeping Museum. If you have any old apparatus, pictures, or anything else which you think would be of interest to us, please let us know.

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### HOW TO MAKE AN EASY DOLLAR

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Mr. Cranefield, Editor of *Wisconsin Horticulture*, is in need of three copies of the *Wisconsin Beekeeping* supplement for April, 1923, and he will give a dollar each for the first three sent in to his office. If you have this supplement, and want to make a dollar, do not hesitate to send yours in, for there are not likely to be more than three altogether.

We need one copy of December, 1923, for the State Association file. Hunt around and see if you cannot find your copy and sent it in to us at once.

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### MR. ALOIS ALFONSUS MAKES CONTRIBUTION TO MILLER LIBRARY

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A donation of 41 photos of well-known European Beekeepers has recently been made to the Miller Library, by Mr. Alfonsus, of Milwaukee.

Mr. Alfonsus is very much interested in helping build up the library, especially since he hopes sometime in the near future to establish himself in the beekeeping industry in Wisconsin.

### THE PACKAGE BUSINESS IN THE SOUTHLAND

By E. R. ROOT

It was my father, if I am not mistaken, who first proved to the beekeeping world that bees can be actually shaken off from the brood-frames into a large wire cage and shipped by express to some distant point, where they could be let loose on combs or frames of foundation. Of course, the bees during transit were supplied with some kind of food, and this food was of the nature of the old Good candy made by mixing honey and powdered sugar into a stiff dough. The original cages used by my father in 1882 were much the same as those now being used so successfully all over the Southland, and, to a less extent, in the North; but the losses were so great that he went back to shipping bees on combs. We later, however, perfected our candy, enlarged our cages, and sent pound packages, and sometimes 10 and 20 packages in a crate with entire success. For a number of years we were the only ones who attempted to send out bees in pound-package lots; but the business has now developed to such an extent that thousands of packages, one, two, or three pounds to the package, are sent from all over the Southland to the northern States and into Canada.

(Continued in the October Issue)

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60-lb. Square cans, per case of 2 cans-----	1.25
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16-oz. Round glass jars, per case of 24-----	1.25
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This book is different from all others. It does not go into the technical side of beekeeping. Every word is the latest practical "how" of beekeeping and honey gathering.

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We want every beekeeper in America to have this book—and we have priced it so that no beekeeper can afford to do without it. We have charged off the cost of gathering these ideas, methods and photographs throughout the world, and have priced the book to cover only the cost of printing.

Remember that you may examine this book for ten days and if in any way it is not what you expected, you may return it and have your money refunded without question. An increase of two or three pounds in your honey crop will pay the entire cost—59c—yet you save days of work, guard against mistakes in your beekeeping, increase your honey production and reputation as a successful beekeeper. Use the coupon for convenience.

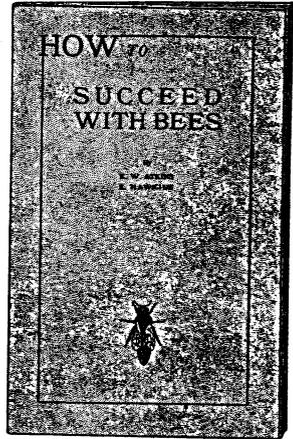
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"Not only good reading, but gives the reader a correct perspective of the annual work in the apiary."—Charles N. Greene, Chief Apiary Adviser, Department of Agriculture.

"...reads very easily—a lot of good information packed in a small space. I shall not hesitate to recommend your book to the beekeepers."—H. F. Wilson, Secretary Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association, University of Wisconsin.

"...told in a way the ordinary person can understand—and the things told are those which will increase the chances of any beekeeper succeeding with bees. It is a dandy."—J. H. Merrill, Professor of Apiculture, Kansas State Agricultural College.

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 2

OCTOBER, 1925

No. 10

## THE BULLETIN BOARD

Dear Professor Wilson:

One of our beekeepers reports that buyers are attempting to hold the market at 10 cents f. o. b. point of delivery. This is a ridiculously low price, and let us hope that none of our beekeepers have accepted any of these offers. If they will only develop the habit of holding their honey until late in the fall, they will have no difficulty in getting from 11 to 12 cents f. o. b. their shipping point. The difficulty is that too many of our beekeepers think they must sell their honey as soon as it is taken from the hives, and are willing to sell it cheap in order to get rid of it.

This is the most destructive element in breaking down beekeeping, and can only result in damage to the beekeepers themselves.

Sincerely,

## STATE CONVENTION DATES

December 2-3-4, at Milwaukee

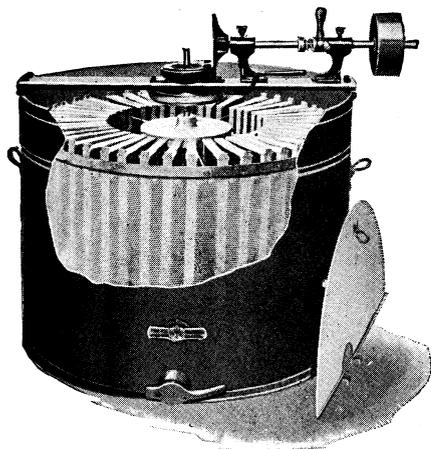
## NATIONAL AND STATE HONEY WEEK

November 16 to 21

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

National and State Honey Week—November 16 to 21
Wisconsin Beemen Hold Tour
Chautauqua in 1926 to Honor Dadants
Miller Memorial Library
Letter from U. S. Dept. of Beekeeping
Package Bees in the Southland
Uninformed Producers Selling to an Ignorant Public

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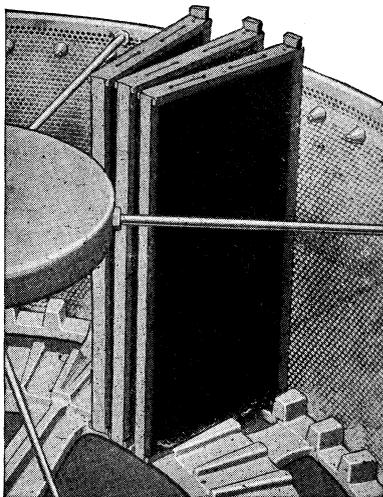
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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. II

OCTOBER, 1925

No. 10

## STATE AND NATIONAL HONEY WEEK

November 16 to 21.

At the last meeting of the American Honey Producers' League, National Honey Week was set for the week before Thanksgiving, which is November 16 to 21. This will also be our State Honey Week and our beekeepers should begin plans now to put on a store advertising campaign at that time.

Send in for honey stories for your local newspapers, and the Secretary's office will be glad to furnish you with mimeographed copies of the following material: Directions for Demonstrations to be held in stores, etc. (These directions include several honey recipes.) Directions and suggestions for Grocery Exhibits. If your order is sent in early enough, we can have handbills printed for you, giving your name and address, and advertising honey week. Use your Association Trademark; we can furnish it to you on: Stationery, Labels, Posters, Movie Slides, and Handbills.

## WISCONSIN BEEMEN HOLD FIRST BEEKEEPERS' TOUR; 150 ATTEND LAST DAY

By MRS. HOLT

*Secretary of the Tour*

The first Wisconsin beekeepers' tour was held last week and covered parts of six counties in southeastern Wisconsin. On Monday, August 10, the apiary inspection office of the state department of agriculture at the capitol, and the entomology depart-

ment of the university were open to visitors. The large wall maps and the records in the apiary inspection office were of special interest, and the experimental apiary and the equipment for taking continuous temperature records at the university. Dr. A. P. Sturtevant of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology; Prof. F. Eric Millen, Guelph, Ontario; G. H. Cale, Hamilton, Illinois; H. H. Root, Medina, Ohio; M. C. Berry and J. M. Cutts of Montgomery, Alabama, were members of the party from outside the state.

### STARTED AT JANESVILLE

The tour proper started from the court house at Janesville at 8:30 Tuesday morning and visited first the apiary of Chas. W. Stone, on Walker street, where Mr. Stone gave a short history of the disease and clean-up of his apiary. This was followed by a trip to the home yard of J. E. Randall, where the state disinfecting equipment was demonstrated; and the home and apiary of J. L. Robinson, three miles northwest of the city, where 800 infected combs were treated by the state disinfecting outfit last year and only one case of American foul-brood showed up in the apiary this season. A cost lunch was served on the Robinson lawn by the Rock County Beekeepers' association, after which Dr. S. B. Fracker, state entomologist, introduced the speakers of the day and Mr. E. E. Ehr Gott, the "trouble man," who drove the service car and acted as general marshal and information bureau on the tour.

The first talk was by Dr. Fracker on "Area Clean-up Campaigns and What This Tour Will Show," in which he cited the progress made in

the clean-up work in Rock county during the last two years and the cooperative spirit among the beekeepers there. Mr. W. A. Ross, the Rock county inspector, gave a short history of the clean-up work in the county, the work of the local association in cooperative buying and selling and their plans for the future.

Mr. M. C. Berry, of Alabama, greeted the party on behalf of the Alabama beekeepers and stressed the fact that it was the desire of the southern bee breeders to give the buyers in the north a fair deal. In conclusion Mr. Berry said: "Sixty per cent of my business is Canadian. I wonder why I have not sold as many packages in the United States. Let us get together and see if we can't solve this problem. We need you; I think you need us. We can do great things together."

#### VISITS HJORTH OUTYARD

This program was followed by a visit to the Hjorth outyard, a large and modern apiary in which the bees are wintered out of doors in large packing cases. The next stop was at Mr. F. J. Oakley's "washing machine" apiary, in which there are eighteen colonies, all in immovable frames, consisting of boxes, barrels, two old washing machines and two colonies under the siding of the house. The yards of S. J. Riesterer, Janesville; and Fred Sherman, Milton Junction, who had 300 American foul-brood infested combs in 1924 treated by the state disinfecting equipment so effectively that only four infections in his apiary of 170 colonies were discovered by the inspector this season, were visited on the way to Ft. Atkinson.

After supper at the Lawton hotel, there was a meeting at the Methodist church, consisting of music furnished by the local entertainment committee; a talk by G. H. Cale, of Illinois, entitled, "What the Dadant Company Has Found Out About Honey Market-

ing Methods During the Last Three Years"; one by H. H. Root, of Ohio, in which he advised putting onto the markets of the country packages of comb and candied honey in order to counteract the prejudice of consumers to extracted honey and the popular fallacy regarding "manufactured" honey. A beekeeping movie furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "How Bees Live and Work" concluded the evening program.

Mr. R. T. Lawton, proprietor of the Lawton hotel at Ft. Atkinson, is also one of Jefferson county's leading bee men, producing both extracted and comb honey in one yard. The method used was described by Mr. Lawton during a visit to his yard Wednesday morning.

#### SEE COMMERCIAL APIARY

At the home yard of Merlin Moore, in Ft. Atkinson, the owner told of his success in completely eradicating American foul-brood in a large commercial apiary; and Mr. Henry Rumery, who has been able to secure one hundred per cent outdoor wintering of his bees, was host at his home yard.

A sight-seeing trip through the G. B. Lewis company's plant at Watertown under the guidance of "Beware" officials, and lunch on the ground of the company, preceded the program at the city hall. Hon. John D. Jones, Jr., the commissioner of agriculture, and the first speaker, was the guest of honor and his address on the inspection work of the department in general and of the apiary inspection work in particular, was warmly received.

Dr. A. P. Sturtevant talked on "Gross Diagnosis of American Foul-brood in the Field," which was illustrated and made very interesting with charts.

Mr. J. M. Coyner, county agent of Jefferson county, mentioned the value of the apiary inspection work, the as-

sistance rendered the beekeepers and others in his county by the state department of agriculture, stressed the fact that the farmers needed the bees for purposes of pollinization and the beekeepers needed the farmers to provide bee pasture.

The first stop Wednesday afternoon was made at the W. E. Reim apiary at Hustisford, where Mr. Reim had prepared a number of clever posters and window cards to illustrate his talk on honey advertising.

#### INSPECTS LARGEST YARD

C. W. Aeppler, whose yard near Stonebank is the largest in the state consisting of over 500 colonies, showed the party the Austrian bees which he is introducing. The queens are imported through the U. S. Department of Agriculture from South Austria and Mr. Aeppler now has a number of colonies of these grey bees. He prefers them to the Italians because they are more gentle and not addicted to swarming. These bees come from the lowlands of South Austria and, because they are not crowded in small hives in their native section, as are the Carniolans from the mountainous regions of that country, the swarming instinct has been bred out.

The apiary of the Milwaukee county agricultural school at Wauwatosa was the last stop for the day before going into Milwaukee.

Thursday morning the beekeepers, with their ranks swelled by a large delegation from Ozaukee, Washington and Fond du Lac counties, met at the Diehnelt bottling plant on Fond du Lac avenue and were treated to olives and conducted through this interesting factory by the owner, Mr. Diehnelt, where "W. D." brand honey, olives, vinegar, horseradish and pickles were being bottled.

At the Phillip Rudolph apiary in Menomonee Falls there was a discussion of various types of labels and methods of application and Mr. Ru-

dolph also explained his method of disinfecting foulbrood combs. The honey house at this apiary is an unusually efficient one and was one of the features of the trip.

#### TAKE LUNCH AT KEWASKUM

The old Ahlers yard at West Bend, one of the historic apiaries of the region, was explained by Mr. A. H. Seefeldt, the apiary inspector of Washington and Ozaukee counties. The noon lunch, furnished by the local county association, was served at the apiary of Mr. Seefeldt, and Mr. Rosenheimer, the president of the village of Kewaskum, welcomed the beekeepers, expressing his pleasure at being with them and announcing that the village was theirs. The streets through which the tour passed were decorated with flags in greeting. This was an unusual and unexpected courtesy and Mr. Seefeldt, who was in charge of local arrangements in these counties, was repeatedly complimented. The arrangements were carefully planned and successfully carried through and in spite of showers, Thursday was considered the most successful day of the tour.

After lunch, Professor F. Eric Milten, of Guelph, Ontario, spoke on honey marketing in general and on the methods employed by the Ontario Cooperative Honey Producers, Ltd., in particular; Professor Bruce Lineburg gave a talk on some of his experiences in Washington, D. C., and in Illinois; A. L. Kildow, chief apiary inspector of Illinois, spoke for a few minutes on the inspection work in that state.

Refreshments were again served at the home of John Paas, and the apiary, where the owner has made most of his own equipment according to original ideas, proved very interesting. One item of special interest was a winter cover made of wall board with wooden rim to prevent the wall board

## WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Louis Alfonsus, Contributing Editor.

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### OFFICERS

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

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peeling off when it became adhered to the hive body.

### HOLD SUMMER MEETING

Rev. Hartmann, at Campbellsport, is experimenting with a number of different types of hives and a few moments were spent in examining them on the way to Oakfield, where the summer meeting of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, James Gwin, the president, presiding, was held in the evening at the home of J. H. Bierne. After a bountiful supper served on Mr. Bierne's lawn, at which the Fond du Lac County Beekeepers' Association and Mr. Bierne acted as hosts, Mr. Adams gave a short talk on the marketing work and Professor H. F. Wilson explained the new containers for sale by the association for candied honey.

Visits Friday morning were made to the apiaries of Fred Leonard; Fond du Lac; Henry Rather, Malone; Levi

Baldwin, Plymouth; and L. T. Bishop, between Kohler and Sheboygan Falls, where lunch was furnished by the Sheboygan county association.

The speakers of the day were J. M. Cutts, of Alabama; C. D. Adams, chief apiary inspector; E. W. Atkins, of the G. B. Lewis company; and V. G. Milum of the University of Wisconsin. A stop at the apiary of Andrew Stevens, at Stockbridge, where supper was served, concluded the tour. Mr. Stevens explained his method of providing for annual requeening of his yards and bottling honey at his home, after which the evening meal was served on the lawn.

Local arrangements in the different counties were in charge of the following men, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Flath, are county apiary inspectors employed in their respective counties by the State Department of Agriculture: Walter A. Ross, Rock; Wm. R. Abbott, Jefferson; C. W. Aeppler, Waukesha; A. H. Seefeldt, Washington; Wm. Sass, Fond du Lac; and J. A. Flath, Sheboygan.

### SEVENTY-ONE REGISTER

The registration the first day was 71 and of this number 41 continued with the party the entire trip. The number grew each day and Thursday showed a registration of 112, while Friday's attendance was over 150.

Dr. Fracker acted as toastmaster each noon and his ready wit added to the enjoyment of those present. The party broke up at 7 o'clock Friday evening with many expressions of delight and pleasure in having made the trip and the benefit derived therefrom, and pronounced the entire tour a great success.

### NOTES FROM OTHER LANDS

We have at hand a letter from Mr. W. S. Pender, of West Maitland, New South Wales, who reports that the crop has been a good one, except in

coastal districts. He reports that one colony yielded 1200 pounds. This is even better than the sweet clover productions of North Dakota and Canada.

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### NEW YORK MAN WANTS STRAW SKEPS

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We have a request from a New York beekeeper for straw skeps, and if any of our members have one or more which they would like to sell, they should write in to the office. Please let us know how much you are asking for them.

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### HONEY AN IMPORTANT WISCONSIN CROP

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By S. B. FRACKER

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Occasionally the remark is made that honey production is a small industry. A comparison with other crops of the state is therefore occasionally worth while. The facts in this paper are taken from the last Biennial Crop and Live Stock Review of the State Department of Agriculture.

The records show that the honey crop of 1923 was valued at \$1,262,000 at the farm. There are only a few crops with which it does not compare favorably. Of course, milk, hogs, potatoes, eggs, and beef are out of reach, but let us look at some of the others.

Everybody knows that Wisconsin ranks first in canning peas, growing two-thirds of all those produced in the entire country. And yet the honey crop of 1923 was worth one-fourth as much as all the canning peas.

Tobacco is recognized as one of the leading cash resources of the state and the cooperative pool for handling it is good for big headlines at any time. And yet the value of the crop is little

more than four times the honey crop and there are less than half as many producers.

Wisconsin's honey is worth more than the entire production of winter wheat, or spring wheat, or buckwheat, and is worth about half as much as all the clover seed. If we credit the bees with half the value of the clover seed, for which they are largely responsible, we double their importance to the state.

Wisconsin's cabbage growers are an important factor in the national kraut market, and our onion producers were threatened with suit a few years ago for supposedly conering all the onions in the country. Yet our cabbage crop in 1924 was worth less than our honey crop and commercial onions only one-sixth as much.

If we compare with other sweets, fruits, and delicacies, we find honey worth eight times as much as all the sorghum, and four times as much as our boasted maple syrup. While apples were worth double the value of the product of the hive, cherries brought to the state less than one-third the return which came from honey.

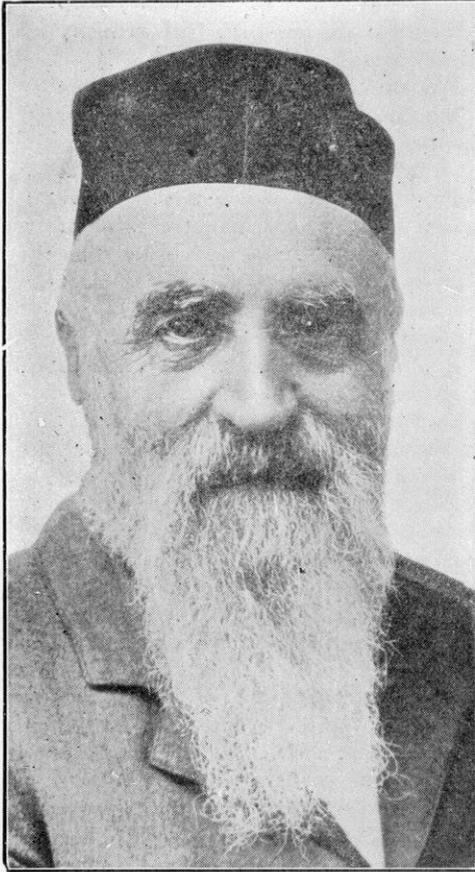
Here's a suggestion. Don't let anyone tell you honey production is a minor industry when its value to the state is greater than peas, beans, canning corn, cucumbers, sugar beets, hemp, onions, cherries, cabbage, timothy seed, flax seed, spring or winter wheat, cranberries, or maple syrup.

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### THE CHAUTAUQUA IN 1926 TO HONOR THE DADANT FAMILY

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It is to be regretted that usually honors to great men come after they have passed into the Great Beyond, but gradually people are extending these honors to the living rather than the dead, and the Beekeeping Department of the University of Wis-

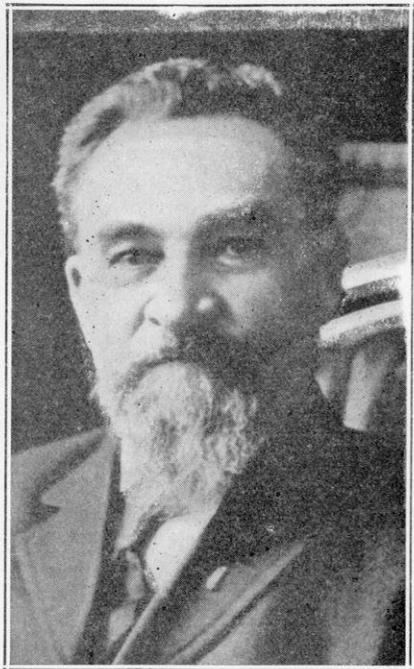


*Mr. Chas. Dadant, in Whose Honor  
the Next Beekeepers' Chautauqua  
Will Be Held*

consin and the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, in cooperation with adjoining states is planning a chautauqua in 1926 in memory of Mr. Chas. Dadant, and in honor of Mr. C. P. Dadant. Mr. Chas. Dadant did much for beekeeping in America, and particularly in the Mississippi Valley. This work has been carried to a greater fullness by Mr. C. P. Dadant. It is hoped that the state officials in the beekeeping work of Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota will cooperate in making this meeting one of the largest ever held in America. The

dates have already been arranged for August 17 to 20, 1926, and these will be held to, unless it is found necessary to make a change.

The place of the meeting has not been definitely set, but Platteville, the home of Mr. N. E. France, seems to be the most desirable, because of the facilities offered and its proximity to adjoining states. Beekeepers in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois should plan to include this meeting in their vacation trip next year, and immediately following the meeting those who so desire may continue their journey to the home of the Dadant family, at Hamilton, Illinois, where they will have an opportunity to see the plant where the Dadant Foundation is made. The great dam across the Mississippi River is at this



*Mr. C. P. Dadant, Who Will Be the  
Guest of Honor at Our Next Bee-  
keepers, Chautauqua, Aug. 17 to  
20, 1926*

point and affords a wonderfully interesting sight.

We had hoped to be able to present at this time a biography of the Dandant family, but sufficient material was not available, and this will be presented in a later issue.

#### MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Additions to the Library are coming in very rapidly, and we have many friends to thank in various parts of the world. Wisconsin beekeepers are giving splendid support through financial aid, and friends in Europe are aiding us greatly in securing old books and bee journals.

Dr. Vandegaar of Belgium has given us considerable help in securing Belgian bee journals, and we have recently received word from him that M. Lambrecht, of Berthram (Lez Louvain), has forwarded to us two nearly completed sets of Belgian bee journals. In Switzerland, M. Schumacher, Daillens, has become interested in building up the Library, and has spent considerable time in aiding us to secure old volumes of Swiss bee journals.

We are particularly indebted to Rev. P. Prieur, Poitiers, France, who has, through his generosity, made it possible to acquire a great portion of his Library at very little expense.

All of these men are helping us because of their reverence for Dr. Miller, and their Good Will toward the United States for the assistance given to the European countries during the World War period.

An interesting accession to the Library and museum has just been received from Mr. J. Skovbo, Hermiston, Oregon, who has presented a specimen of Nehalem Wax, taken from the beach at Nehalem, Oregon. Mr. Skovbo has also written us that he will present the Library with a number of volumes of bee journals.

#### ADDITIONAL BOOKS RECEIVED FOR THE MEMORIAL LIBRARY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1925

*Muck, O.*—53. Jahres Bericht des Osterreichischen Reichsvereines fur Bienenzucht. (Zentralverein fur Bienenzucht in Osterreich). 16 pp. Vereinsjahr 1920.

*Alfonsus, Alois*—Die wirtschaftliche Ausnuetzung des Bahngelandes fur Zwecke des Futterbaues, der Bienenzucht, Obst und Gemuesekultur. 25 pp. 1914.

—Scholle-Bucheren. 106 tes Bandchen Merkblätter fur den einfachen Landwirt Bienenzucht. 56 pp. 1922.

*Armbruster, Ludwig*—Wuensche der deutschen Bienenzucht. Sonderabdruck aus der Verhandlungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft, 1919. pp. 145 to 156.

*Dr. Paul Freiherrn Beck von Manna-getta*—Anleitung zur Bienenzucht fuer kleine Landwirte. 44 pp. 4. Auflage, Preis 1 Krone. 36 fig. 1917.

*Borchert, Alfred*—Die Formaldehyddesinfektion in der Bienenwirtschaft in der Form des Autanverfahrens, sowie experimentelle Untersuchungen uber die Tiefenwirkung des mit Wasserdampf gesaettigten Formaldehydgases.

—P. Clausen Entwicklungsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen uber den Erreger der als Kalkbrut bezeichneten Krankheit der Bienen.

—Ueber Das Vorkommen Von Bakterien aus der Paratyphusgruppe Im Darmkanal der gesunden Honigbiene.

*Dernov, M. A.*—Instructions for good arrangement of an Apiary. Ministry of Agriculture. Department of Agriculture. Petrograd. 1917.

—Main Operations in Beekeeping. 6th ed. 159 pp., in Russian. 1923.

*Edwardes, Ticknor*—The Lore of the Honey-Bee. 6th ed. 195 pp. 1913.

- Fest, C. F. W.*—Ein merkwuerdiger fall wahrer Jungfernzeugung. Persoenlich beobachtet von einem fran-zoesischen Grossimker. In Kom-mission bei C. F. W. Fest in Leip-zig. 15 pp. 1878.
- Freudenstein, H.*—Lehrbuch der Bi- enenzucht. Ed. 5. Herausgeber der Neuen Bienen-Zeitung, in Marbach bei Marburg (Bez. Caf- fel). 335 pp. 1919.
- Frisch, Karl V.*—Der Farbensinn und Formensinn der Biene. Mit 12 Ab- bildungen im Text und 5 Tafeln. 188 p. 1914. Sonderabdruck.
- Heckelmann, A.*—Bericht uber die Verhaeltnisse und die Tatigkeit bes Mittelfrankischen Kreisbienen- zuechter-Verbandes (Eingetragener Verein) im Jahre 1920. 23 pp.
- Huber, Francis*—New Observations on the Natural History of Bees. 2nd Ed. 314 pp. 1808.
- Kozlovsky, K.*—Brief outline of Mod- ern Beekeeping. Publication of Bessarabian state Zamstro, Kishi- nen. 40 pp. 56 Ills.
- Kramer, Dr. A.*—R. Goeldi-Braun- Altstatten. Kalender des Schweiz- er Imkers. 1925.
- Kuestenmacher, Dr. Mar*—Der Aufbau des Bienenkoerpers und dessen Funktionen. 1921.
- Lehzen, Georg Heinrich*—Neu bear- beitet von Eduard Knoke. Die Hauptstuecke aus der Betriebsweise der Lueneburger Bienenzucht. 206 pp. 1922.
- Ludwig, Pfarrer A., Jena und Ad. Rudolph, Burla*—Einfache Weisel- zucht fuer Jedermann. 34 pp. nd. —Um Bienenstand Ein Wegweiser zum einfachen und lohnenden Be- triebe der edlen Imkerei. 136 pp. 1920.
- Massac, Par M. de*—Memoire Sur La Maniere De Gouverner Les Abeilles Dans les nouvelles Ruches de Bois. 70 pp. 1766.
- Mehring, J.*—Das neue Einwesen- System als Grundlage zur Bienen- zucht. Auf Selbstersahrungen ge- grundet von J. Mehring. 68 pp. 1901.
- Newman, Thomas G.*—The Honey Bee. Bee-Culture; or Successful Management of the Apiary. 79 pages. 55 fig. 1878.
- Paddock, F. B.*—Report of the State Apiarist. State of Iowa, 1924. Also Report of the Convention of the Iowa Beekeepers' Association in Des Moines, Dec. 12-13, 1924. 92 pp. 1924.
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- I. Popovici-Cerchez* — Manual De Apicultura Moderna Petru Usul Scoalelor De Agricultura, Horticultu- ra, Viticultura, Industrie Casnica Si Scolii Normale. 75 pages. 1924.
- Pritzl, Joseph*—Die Rechtsverhalt- nisse der Bienen oder Immen nach dem Buergerlichen Gesetzbuch von J. Pritzl. 53 pp. 1903.
- Rusden, Moses*—A Further Discovery of Bees. Treating of the Nature, Government, Generation and Pres- ervation. 143 pp. 1639 or 1679.
- Samuelson, James*—The Honey-Bee; Its Natural History, Habits, Anat- omy, and Microscopical Beauties. With tinted Illustrations. 166 pp. 1860.
- Sauppe, Pfarrer*—Der Bienenvater. Anleitung zur Bienenzucht. Ge- kroente Breisschrift von Pfarrer Sauppe. Mit 50 Abbildungen. 16 ed. 96 pp. 1918.
- Schneider, Gustavo*—Ueber eine Ur- wald-Biene (*Apis dorsata*) F. Son- derabdruck aus der Zeitschrift fur

- wissenschaftliche Insektenbiologie frueher: Allgemeine Zeitschrift fur Entomologie. pp. 447-453. 1908.
- Stamatelache, D. I.*—Albinele Un Izvor De Bogatie. No. 12. Albinele (I) Bibiloteca Agricola Populara. Date?
- Biblioteca Stuparului Roman Buletinul Apicultorilor. Vol. I. Anul 1922. Invataturi pentru Cresterea Albinelor Cu Numeroase Illustrationi. 99 pages. 1923.
- Taylor, Henry*—The Bee Keepers' Manual. By Henry Taylor. Revised by Alfred Watts. Seventh Edition. 372 pp. nd.
- Vogel, F. W.*—Die Honigbiene und die Vermehrung der Bienenvoelker. 409 pp. 135 fig. 1880.
- Warder, Joseph*—The True Amazons: Or, the Monarchy of Bees. Being a New Discovery and Improvement of Those Wonderful Creatures. Ninth Ed. 164 pp. 1765.
- White, G. F.*—Die Ursache der Europaeischen Faulbrut und ein Bericht ueber die Sackbrut. Von Dr. med. et phil. G. F. White, Expert in Bacteriology. Circular No. 157. 19 pp. 1912.
- Wolff, Dr. O. J. B.*—Das Riechorgan der Biene.
- Zander, Prof. Dr. Enoch*—Bericht ueber die Taetigkeit der K. Anstalt fuer Bienenzucht in Erlangen im Jahre 1916.
- Zeitgenmaesse Bienenzucht. Nr. 5. Heft I Bienenwohnung und Bienenpflege. Dritte, verbesserte Auflage. Mit 34 Textabbildungen. 48 pp. 1921.
- Handbuch der Bienenkunde in Einzeldarstellungen. II. Krankheiten und Schaedlinge der erwachsenen Bienen. 2. Auflage. 60 pp. 1921.
- Obstbau und Bienenzucht. Eine Werbeschrift zur forderung eines verstandnis vollen Zusammenarbeitens von Obst- und Bienen-zucht. Mit 22 Abbildungen. 48 pp. 1922.
- Handbuch der Bienenkunde in Einzeldarstellungen. Der Bau der Biene III. 2. Auflage. 232 pp.
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- Belgium*—
- \*L'Abeille et Sa Culture. Vols. 8 to 20, 1900 to 1912; 31 to 34, 1922, Complete.
- \*L'apiculture Rationelle. Vol. 1, 1913; 5 to 9, 1921 to 1925, Complete.
- Le Progress Apicole. Vols. 10 to 22, 1899 to 1912, Complete.
- Czecho-Slovakia*—
- \*Der Landwirt.
- \*Cesky Vcelar.
- \*Vcela Morvanska.
- France*—
- L'Abeille de l'Aisne. Vols. 9 to 23, 1900 to 1914. Complete.
- Le Miel. Vols. 3 to 17, 1900 to 1914. Complete except No. 4 for 1912.
- Germany*—
- \*Die Biene. Vols. 1 to 6, 1863 to 1868.
- \*Die Bienenpflege. Vols. 1 to 12, 1879 to 1890.
- \*Die Biene und ihre Zucht.
- \*Imkerbote.
- \*Ostdeutsche Bienenzeitung.
- \*Schleswig - Holsteinsche Bienenzeitung.
- \*Thueringer Imkerbote.
- Hungary*—
- \*Alfoldi Meheszet.
- \*Meheset.
- \*Illustrierte Monatsblaetter, Vols. 1 to 9, 1901 to 1909. Complete.
- Luxemburg, G. D.*—
- Luxemburgische Bienen-Zeitung. Vols. 16 to 29, 1901 to 1914; 36-37, 1921, 1922, Complete.
- Netherlands*—
- \*St. Ambrosius Maanblad. Vols. 1-3, Dec., 1922, to date, Complete.

*Roumania*—

\**Prietenul Apicultorului*. Vols. 1 to 5, 1921 to date, a few numbers missing.

*Spain*—

\**La Colmena*.

*Switzerland*—

\**Bulletin de la Societe Romande d'Apiculture*. Vols. 1 to 22, 1904 to date. Complete.

*Bulletin d'Apiculture pour la Suisse Romande*. Vols. 1 to 8, 1879 to 1886. Beginning with Vol. 9, changed to "*La Revue Internationale d'Apiculture*."

*La Revue Internationale d'Apiculture*. Vols. 1 to 25, 1879 to 1903. Discontinued in 1904 and a new *Journal* started under the title, *Bulletin de la Societe Romande d'Apiculture*.

\*Is now being received regularly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY  
Washington, D. C.

*Bee Culture* August 18, 1925.

Prof. H. F. Wilson,

Editor, Wisconsin Beekeeping,  
1532 University Avenue,  
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dear Professor Wilson:

The Bee-Culture Laboratory wishes to announce that in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the work on standard color grades for extracted honey has been completed.

A type of grader has been perfected which quickly and accurately determines the color grade of any sample of honey. The active principle of this grader consists of a wedge shaped vessel for containing the sample of honey to be graded; this, in turn, being compared with an inversely placed wedge of amber glass. The two wedges are viewed simultaneous-

ly through a slit which permits light to pass through from the rear. When the color of the honey and that of the glass wedge match, the color grade of the honey is indicated on an appropriate scale calibrated with the standard commercial grades of extracted honey. These graders will be recommended as standard for the United States by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Although the cost of the grader is high, it will give the beekeeping industry a reliable and permanent instrument for grading the color of honey. It will also serve as a standard for calibrating cheaper and more temporary graders. A grader of this type is sold by the Haubon Company, 288 Market St., Newark, New Jersey, for \$40.00.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics will probably have these graders in their offices in the principal honey producing localities, available for the use of beekeepers in those regions.

The Bee-Culture Laboratory will be glad, on request, to determine the color grade of any sample of honey. A 4-oz. sample of clean, well strained honey in proper mailing tube will be sufficient for examination. No charge will be made for this service.

It is hoped that this information will reach you in time for your September number. Further information will be available in time for the next issue of your journal.

Very truly yours,

J. I. HAMBLETON,

*Apiculturist*.

PLEASE PAY YOUR DUES  
PROMPTLY WHEN NOTICES  
ARE RECEIVED THAT YOU  
ARE DELINQUENT

There are now 750 members in the State Beekeepers' Association. Add all of those who have not yet paid their dues for 1925—and we would

have 1000 members. This is the case each year. Please help build up the Association by keeping up your membership, and remind your neighboring beekeepers to be sure and pay up their dues.

We will soon be entering into the year of 1926. It has been the ambition of your officers for a number of years to build the membership up to 1000. Let us make a supreme effort in 1926 to see that this is accomplished.

### PACKAGE BEES IN THE SOUTHLAND

(Continued from p. 24 of the  
September issue)

Some of our northern beekeepers are beginning to wonder if it would not be cheaper for them to extract all the honey from their colonies and let the old bees die off after the honey flow is not worth saving, and then in the spring buy three-pound packages to let loose upon the combs, and thus save all honey and the expense of packing. I said that *some* beekeepers are beginning to raise the question whether they could not buy the bees cheaper in the spring than to try to winter them in the Northland. Some isolated cases are beginning to show that *some* may find it cheaper to buy the bees; but let me say to you now, as emphatically as I can, that the average beekeeper who would extract all his honey, and let his bees all die, depending on the package bees that he can get from the Southland, would be making a very serious mistake. In the first place, he can not be sure of getting an adequate supply of bees in time. Those of us who know most about the business know that some southern breeders have often failed to deliver bees early enough, so that, after arrival, they would breed up in time to the proper strength for harvest. For many years at least, and probably

for all time, the beekeepers of the North would do well to winter their bees, giving them an abundant supply of stores, and packing them in the most approved form. Then if they lose any bees they can recoup their losses by sending south for a fresh supply; or if they desire to make increase—that is, to have more bees to gather the crop than they have, they can then buy bees in lots of from 100 to 500 packages. They then will be able to prove to their own satisfaction whether the package bees are actually cheaper and more profitable than those wintered over.

The States in the Southland, where the bee business has been developed to the highest point, would be the following in the order of their shipments: Alabama, in the vicinity of Montgomery; Georgia, in the vicinity of Savannah and Atlanta; Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arizona. While Alabama leads off, Georgia will, in the near future, surpass it, because that State is by all odds the best for the production of honey in carlots and the sale of bees in carlots at the present time. If I were going to any State in the Union south of Mason's and Dixon's line, to keep bees, I would select the south and southeastern parts of Georgia, where honey is secured by the carload, and where the package business could be carried on in connection. In Georgia the bees will come to a honey-gathering strength a month or more before the main flow. If two or three pounds of bees are taken from each colony of good strength, they will soon have enough more bees, so that, when the main flow does come, they will be ready. The three pounds taken out of a colony a month before the main honey flow is so much gain to the beekeeper. Alabama, at the present time, is shipping more bees than Georgia; but the quantity and quality of the honey, on the average, is by no means equal to that in Georgia.

## MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

W. A. Ross, Rock County, leads with

## 27 NEW MEMBERS:

1. E. M. Livingstone
2. George Jenewin
3. B. F. Lamphear
4. Mrs. Elizabeth Ross
5. A. L. Roth
6. G. W. Allen
7. L. P. Dohs
8. Fred Sharmen
9. A. J. Fuller
10. W. O. Douglas
11. Jay Taylor
12. R. N. Halley
13. F. C. Mohns
14. Wayne Dockhorn
15. G. M. Morris
16. Wm. Showers
17. E. J. Barryman
18. G. D. Miller
19. Willes Scofield
20. H. Abblet
21. E. L. Badger
22. James Slane
23. Lewis Bauer
24. F. R. Brottmiller
25. T. C. Rogers
26. Walter C. Harnack
27. Harry V. Ohl

C. D. Adams, Milwaukee County, is second with 10 NEW MEMBERS:

1. A. J. Niesen
2. R. Off
3. A. C. Brovald
4. C. E. Kreuger
5. E. J. Adams
6. Berner Broeder
7. O. B. Dalton
8. Chas. F. Haselen
9. Chas. A. Crane
10. C. Isenring

By Wm. Sass, Jr., Fond du Lac Co.

## —6 NEW MEMBERS

1. Bessie Laing
2. G. I. Beirne
3. Fred Voight
4. J. W. Christianson
5. Harmon Stevens
6. Daniel Misterek

By S. P. Elliott, Dunn County—6

## NEW MEMBERS:

1. J. T. Jensen
2. Hugo Boerner
3. Jacob Jacobson
4. Oscar Anderson
5. J. H. Dawes
6. Birney Williams

By I. C. Painter, Marathon Co.—4:

1. Fred Hulce
2. Stanley Bugay
3. Frank Bauch
4. Joseph Garre

By L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan Co.—3:

1. C. Fergerson
2. Emil Laugkabel
3. Arthur Kappel

By George Jacobson, Outagamie Co.  
—3:

1. Rev. Lemieux
2. Peter Brill
3. Anthony Linskens

By W. J. Barlow, Waupaca Co.—2:

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Write for our prices on comb honey shipping cases.

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# How to Succeed with Bees

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**I**N this new book the successful methods known only to the few leading beekeepers are simply and clearly told. Into its 96 large-type, clearly printed pages is crowded all the up-to-the-minute information on profitable beekeeping.

This book is different from all others. It does not go into the technical side of beekeeping. Every word is the latest practical "how" of beekeeping and honey gathering.

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We want every beekeeper in America to have this book—and we have priced it so that no beekeeper can afford to do without it. We have charged off the cost of gathering these ideas, methods and photographs throughout the world, and have priced the book to cover only the cost of printing.

Remember that you may examine this book for ten days and if in any way it is not what you expected, you may return it and have your money refunded without question. An increase of two or three pounds in your honey crop will pay the entire cost—59c—yet you save days of work, guard against mistakes in your beekeeping, increase your honey production and reputation as a successful beekeeper. Use the coupon for convenience.

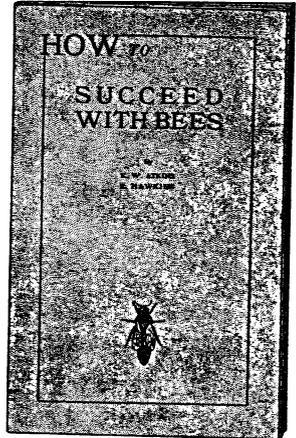
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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 2

NOVEMBER, 1925

No. 11

## THE BULLETIN BOARD

State Honey Week—November 15 to 21

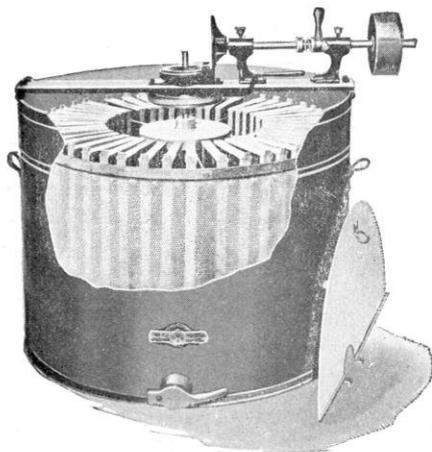


Annual State Convention—December 3 and 4  
Milwaukee  
Public Museum, Trustees' Room

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- North East Wisconsin Fair Exhibit.
- Attractive Advertising.
- The Annual Convention.
- Second National Honey Week.
- Uninformed Producers Selling to an Ignorant Public.
- News Notes from the Inspection Office.
- How Long Does a Bee Live After Losing Its Sting?
- The Miller Memorial Library.

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than any other*

**--The--  
Simplicity**

Holds 45 frames

## What it will do--

Extract either shallow, standard, Jumbo or special frames without any changing of reel.

Will extract both sides of the combs without reversing.

Will extract clean more combs per hour than the fastest extractor previously known.

Requires less help.

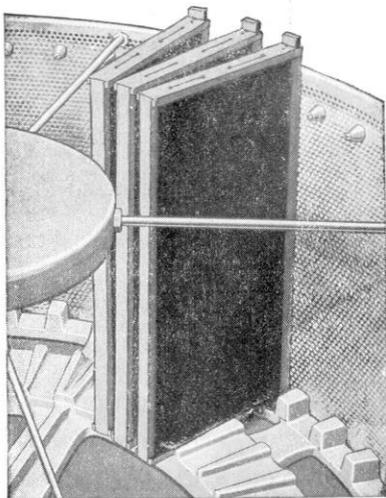
Dries the cappings perfectly.

Friction drive—no gears to break.

Will partially strain the honey.

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Costs considerably less.



Sectional view of reel showing position of combs.

**F. O. B. \$160.00 Medina**

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ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. II

NOVEMBER, 1925

No. 11



*Exhibit at the North East Wisconsin Fair, De Pere, Wis.  
August 31 to September 5*

Next to the State Fair, this is the best honey exhibit that the Editor has seen in Wisconsin, and much credit should be given to those who helped to make the exhibit successful.

PHONE 253

**H. V. WILSON**  
PRODUCER OF  
CHOICE HONEY

1212 FAIRVIEW AVE.

SOUTH MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## ATTRACTIVE ADVERTISING

Large displays are not always necessary for the best advertising and we are printing on the cover page of this issue in exact size, the back of a business card sent to us by Mr. H. V. Wilson. The other face of the card contains Mr. Wilson's name and address, as shown above. If any of our beekeepers wish to have similar cards made, I am sure Mr. Wilson will be glad to tell you about it.

## THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

MILWAUKEE, DEC. 3 AND 4, 1925

The general practice of alternating between Milwaukee and Madison as meeting points for the State Convention is meeting with favor with the members of the Association. Wisconsin is a large state, and since the meetings are always held in the southern part of the state, naturally the beekeepers from the north find it more difficult to attend. As all the main railroad lines lead directly into Milwaukee, it is more convenient for many to come to Milwaukee. This having been a good crop year, the attendance should be larger than usual.

We had hoped to be able to have the completed program ready for this issue, but, as we have not yet heard from a number of our proposed speakers, we will have to send out the program later in the month.

Some noted speaker from outside the state will be asked to deliver several talks, and friend Harry Lathrop will be present to tell us of his visit to beekeepers in Great Britain.

The Board of Managers will meet at seven P. M. (place to be announced later), Wednesday, December 2nd, to outline the business to come before the meeting. The regular sessions of the convention will start at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

The success of the Association depends upon the interest and support of the beekeepers. If you have not had a vacation this summer, this will be the time to take it. The Milwaukee Association of Commerce has assured us that they will do their best to insure you all a good time.

## SECOND NATIONAL HONEY WEEK

November 15-21, 1925

## ALSO STATE HONEY WEEK

First National Honey Week, November 16-22, 1924, was a decided success—but not as successful as this year's can be. Last year, Honey Week was more or less of an experiment, but, now, that you have succeeded in determining the best means of advertising your product in your locality—stress it! REPEAT and REPEAT your ADVERTISING. Be sure and keep HONEY before the public. In doing this, you will create a demand for it; then get right out and hustle around—put your product directly into the hands of the consumer and supply that demand before the desire to buy is gone.

1. *Create a demand for HONEY.* How? By REPEATED ADVERTISING.

We can help you advertise. We've a series of eight honey articles for newspapers— we've posters— movie slides, stationery, labels, honey cartons, lithographed pails, suggestions for grocery exhibits, directions for conducting demonstrations, a number of honey recipes, and we can furnish you with handbills. (Send in your order for these early, because we have to have each lot made up separately.) These things are all here in our office—all you have to do is write in for them. In addition to these suggestions, every modern and wide-awake beekeeper in the state has some little advertising idea of his own

—one that fits the conditions in his own particular community. Now is the time to brush up that little idea, and get it into working shape.

## 2. *Supply the demand.* How?

By DIRECT SELLING.

Call an early meeting, and be sure that all the beekeepers in your county attend. You need every person's support, and try and show what cooperative and uniform advertising and marketing can do for the honey-selling industry in general.

Then arrange between yourselves to adhere strictly to Association recommended prices during Honey Week (it's no more than fair to give them a trial, is it?)—assign each beekeeper to a certain section of the county. Then reserve a day—or half a day—fill the car with jars and five and ten pound pails of honey, and canvass the section assigned to you.

Be sure, before approaching the first housewife, that:

- a. Your honey is clean and properly graded.
- b. The containers are of standard size, neat in appearance, and free from stains or flaws in manufacturing.
- c. The labels are neat and clean and put on so that the edges are parallel with the lines of the containers. The printing should be high class, and the reading material should be such that it will make an appeal to prospective customers.

- d. Your sales talk is convincing—There are innumerable reasons why no housewife should ever be without a pail of honey in her kitchen. Perhaps she doesn't know the advantage of honey. Below we are listing some honey facts which you may be able to use in your honey sales talk.

Also, solicit the aid of your wives, mothers or sisters, and put on a honey

food sale in one of your most prominent stores in town during Honey Week. Such foods as pies, cakes, cookies, candies, tea cakes, and even bread can be made, substituting honey for sugar, and this plan should be a direct means of proving to the public how well honey can be used in cooking and baking. Write in to the office for a set of recipes, and also request some extra ones to give to people who buy.

We know that the public in general is practically uneducated with regard to the uses of honey, and that's our assignment during Honey Week—~~8682 Beekeeping~~ ~~Gateway~~ ~~First~~ sell the public the facts about honey, and the honey idea—and then sell it the product itself. If we can only succeed in doing this—you'll agree that there is no good reason why we can't succeed—it won't be long before every week will be HONEY WEEK.

If arrangements can be made, one or more radio talks will be given through the University broadcasting station. We will do all that we can to ADVERTISE—so let's get the genuine work-together spirit, and everybody cooperate in making the second NATIONAL HONEY WEEK one big success!

### COOPERATION REPEATED ADVERTISING DIRECT SELLING

DON'T FORGET THE DATES!  
NOVEMBER 15 TO 21, 1925

*Arlene Weidenkopf*, Assistant Secretary  
*Talking Points*—

1. The energy value of honey is 1485 calories per pound, a calorie being the unit of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade. This exceeds the caloric contents of every other food but dates, being far ahead of meat, eggs, bread, milk, or vegetables. Its value for furnishing energy without going through a prolonged digestive process has given it

### WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Louis Alfonsus, Contributing Editor.

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Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

#### OFFICERS

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

Make remittance payable to Secretary.

a place in army rations. Immense quantities of honey were used by the armies in the great war of Europe because at the time honey was actually cheaper than sugar and because it is naturally more delicious and convenient as a spread for bread than raw sugar.

Basing food value upon the amount of energy in calories to be derived from a food, and taking the average prices into consideration, honey is a more economical food than pears, oranges, figs, bananas, strawberries, and grapes, other foods in the same class of energy-producers. Of foods in other classes, honey is more economical as an energy-producer than celery, tomatoes, canned corn, and all the meats, with the possible exception of pork chops.—A B C and X Y Z of Bee Culture, Page 416.

2. Honey contains a small amount of mineral matter, including

magnesia, lime, iron and phosphoric acid.

3. Since the principal ingredient of honey is sugar, it is obvious that it should be classed with the fuel foods which supply the body with the energy it needs for the various tasks it performs rather than those whose function is to build and repair the body—that is, the "tissue formers", as they are sometimes called.

4. It is worth remembering that an ordinary tablespoonful of honey weighs a trifle over an ounce and will furnish the body 100 calories. The same amount of energy would be supplied by five-sixths of an ounce of sugar, by 1 1/4 ounces of molasses, or by a little less than an ounce of preserves (such as orange marmalade).

5. Because the chemical change effected by the bee in the sugars of the nectar is the same as that effected by digestive ferments, and the principal sugars may therefore be considered to have undergone the first step of digestion, honey is often said to contain predigested sugar and to be more wholesome than cane sugar.

6. It is generally believed that the energy from sugar is liberated for the use of the body more quickly than from such other fuel foods as starch and fat. Hence it is said to delay the oncoming of fatigue during great muscular exertion. For this reason some form of sweet is included in almost all army rations and is often used by persons undergoing severe physical exertion, such as mountaineers and athletes.

7. Foods prepared with honey are not only better than those prepared with sugar, cheap molasses or syrups, but they will keep better. Baked foods, especially such as cakes, cookies and breads, retain their freshness much longer if honey is used. This is due largely to the fact that honey absorbs moisture, while sugar, on the contrary, quickly loses a high per cent of its moisture.

UNINFORMED PRODUCERS  
SELLING TO AN IGNOR-  
ANT PUBLIC

*N. A. Root.*

So long as the per capita consumption of cane sugar in the United States is 115 pounds a year, while honey is only one and one-half pounds per year, there is a great need of overcoming popular misconceptions concerning honey—misconceptions that are based on ignorance, suspicion and superstition.

When one orders maple syrup at a hotel or restaurant, he can never be sure of getting maple syrup. He may be served cane syrup, invert syrup, mapleine, or countless other imitations. For a restaurant or hotel to make a substitution for honey, is almost unheard of. I have never yet asked for honey and received anything but pure honey; moreover, in the last ten years, only one instance of adulterated honey in the whole United States has come to my attention. Honey is universally pure.

In spite of these conditions, the average housewife sincerely believes that honey is commonly adulterated. She is afraid to buy it for fear of receiving an artificial product. She buys some, and not using it all, finds that it "goes to sugar." Hearing of a local beekeeper who buys sugar by the ton, she draws her own conclusions and becomes firmly convinced that it is unsafe to buy honey. My brother, E. R. Root, during the last two summer Chautauqua seasons, has lectured to thousands of women who do not use honey because they believe it to be adulterated. They are sincere in their belief, but ignorant in regard to the real food value of honey. They take it as a matter of course that comb honey is made by machinery, and while they all say they like it, they rarely buy it because they fear they are getting a machine made product.

To a large extent, the honey producers themselves, being the ones most

interested, are largely to blame for this deplorable state of affairs. Because liquefied honey sells with less resistance, beekeepers have sold more and more honey in the liquid form, and less and less in the granulated form, thereby fostering the belief that when honey granulates, it is "going back to sugar." Just across the line in Canada, honey is almost universally sold in granulated form and it is a fact that being accustomed to honey in that form, the Canadian housewife never once thinks of adulteration. She has a confidence in the product which the average American woman has not. We would do well to imitate the splendid example set before us by Canadian honey producers.

Comb honey helps to sell extracted honey. If beekeepers continue to produce more and more extracted honey and less comb honey, the honey market in the United States will be dealt a severe blow. Many people know comb honey only. They do not understand about extracted honey, and they buy no honey at all if comb honey is not offered. If both are offered, it is easy to teach the buyer that extracted honey is merely the liquid honey, separated from the wax combs. Thousands of grocers bear testimony to the fact that they can sell more extracted honey if they have comb honey on display, and at the same time, the more comb honey sold, the less universal the belief becomes that it is an artificially manufactured product.

Probably nine doctors out of ten, simply because they have had no opportunity to know the difference, consider honey in exactly the same class with cane sugar, cane syrup, maple syrup, etc. Honey is composed of almost equal parts of dextrose and levulose, and yet doctors do not know this. They do not realize that honey, while the most delicious sweet known, is also the most healthful sweet, because it is in a form to be almost in-

stantly absorbed, without change, by the human system. Doctors are not apt to believe statements made by laymen, but they will take notice when presented statements made by specialists in their line. It is a waste of powder and shot to attempt to convince doctors of the food value of honey unless experts in their line are quoted. Honey taken in moderate quantities can never directly or indirectly cause that dread disease known as diabetis. Persons suffering with this disease may take small quantities of honey in safety, and yet, doctors as a rule do not know this. Diabetis is killing an appalling number of people every year. It is a result of high living—luxuries, including the great consumption of cane sugar; in fact, there is a significant relation between the consumption of cane sugar per capita and the number of deaths per hundred thousand of our inhabitants, from diabetis.

If we were to place an arbitrary cost per pound for fighting disease, of say one-half cent, it is not inconsistent to claim a cost of perhaps four times as much (two cents a pound) as an estimate of what it costs to sell honey to the ignorant and unwilling buyer. The public must be educated. With an uneducated public, it is impossible to secure higher prices for honey. Several years ago, the A. I. Root Company, hoping to influence the price of white clover honey, paid one-half cent a pound above the prevailing market price for honey in carlots. The effect of this was entirely lost. It caused the barest ripple which was neither seen nor felt over the country generally. Even if it were practical for all the larger packers to get together and agree to pay more for honey (a manifestly impossible procedure) the market price of honey generally would not be changed materially. There are two reasons—first, the ignorance and suspicion of the buying public; second—the ignorance of many of the honey producers

(not more than one in fifteen or twenty of which in Wisconsin belong to state or local associations). These producers ignorantly offer their honey to grocers and oftentimes to consumers direct at prices actually below the prevailing carload prices. These prices are available to anyone in the government market reports published monthly in the bee journals.

The trouble with the honey business can be laid chiefly to ignorance for which the honey producer himself is very considerably to blame; ignorance on the part of the buying public and on the part of the uninformed producer, which combine to prevent honey from enjoying the high esteem that it really should have; ignorance that prevents the beekeeper from receiving the higher price for his product, which he rightfully should expect.

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#### NEWS NOTES FROM THE INSPECTION OFFICE

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(For Wisconsin Beekeeping for  
November)

By S. B. FRACKER

Reports are now being prepared for the county boards of cooperating counties. In some localities American foulbrood is proving very persistent while in others the results are excellent.

One of the best reports for the year is that of Washington county. At the time of writing, the report is not quite complete, but the figures now indicate almost a fifty per cent reduction in disease over last year. In 1923, 96 apiaries were found infected; in 1924, 64 apiaries, and in 1925, 36 apiaries. These thirty-six are, as usual, the larger commercial beekeepers and plans are being made for treatment with Hutzelman's solution and the state disinfecting outfit during the fall and winter under the direction of A. H. Seefeldt.

Another notable achievement has been accomplished in the eastern

thirty townships of Marathon county, which area alone is nearly twice as large as many other counties in the state. American foulbrood was scattered in all directions through it by a man who moved bees from place to place three or four times. Fortunately (both for him and the state) he has moved out of Wisconsin. It looks as if the cleanup work had been so successful there that no infection would be found anywhere in this area next season. Only five apiaries were found with American foulbrood this year, although only one year's work had been carried on. If the disease proves to have been wiped out it will be the largest area from which American foulbrood has been thus far eradicated in Wisconsin.

The western tier of townships borders on Clark county and has had a heavy infection for over a generation. Progress here will be slower, but Neil B. McMurry, who has been doing the inspecting this year, following his work with O. B. Dalton last season, has done such a good job that we look for a great improvement in 1926.

After all the other inspectors had finished their work for the summer, E. E. Ehrhott was given the rechecking that had not been completed. During September and October he worked in over a dozen counties. One of the most encouraging features of his inspection was that at Muscoda in the northeastern corner of Grant county, where there had been heavy infection in previous years, Mr. Ehrhott went over that vicinity carefully but was unable to find a single case of disease.

Ivan Whiting has been working nearly night and day in Waupaca county in an attempt to inspect all the apiaries in the county in two months. This is the first year of the campaign in that area and the county board is supplying one-third of the

expenses. He nearly accomplished the feat, getting over it all except just a small area southwest of the city of Waupaca. The county is filled with immovable frame hives and has a heavy sprinkling of disease, but Mr. Whiting secured excellent cooperation on the part of nearly all the beekeepers and an immense improvement in the situation is expected next year.

#### HOW LONG DOES A BEE LIVE AFTER LOSING ITS STING?

This is a question which is often asked, and the answer is always more or less indefinite. In order to determine this, we have had a number of students in the beekeeping department run the following tests. Several hundred individual bees have been used according to the following procedure:

Test No. 1. Normal bees with honey for food.

Test No. 2. Normal bees without honey.

Test No. 3. Bees with their stingers removed and with a supply of honey.

Test No. 4. Bees with the stingers removed, without a supply of honey.

Test No. 5. Bees under all of these conditions in cages in the light.

Test No. 6. Bees in cages in total darkness.

The results of these tests show that normal bees with honey, and in cages exposed to the light may live from one to ten days, and that when the cages are kept in darkness, the bees may live for a period of three weeks or more.

Normal bees without honey may die over night, and do not live longer than two or three days, both in light and darkness.

In test No. 3, bees with their stingers removed and with honey lived as long as 68 hours when kept in the dark. There seems to be no definite time limit. Bees in this test died practically every hour up to 28 hours and in one case, one bee lived

for 68 hours. Apparently the time limit is to some extent determined by the seriousness of the injury to the individual bee at the time of stinging. The question may arise as to whether or not the bee which lived 68 hours really lost its sting, but this test was carried out by two students working together, and both state that in every case the sting was left in the wound and scraped from the finger, so that there seems to be no chance for the normal bee to have been included in the test.

In test No. 4, bees with their stingers removed and without honey lived as long as 9 hours and 30 minutes, although the average was only five hours and twenty minutes.

In tests No. 5 and No. 6, it was determined that bees in cages in daylight move about a great deal and die much sooner than bees in total darkness. Even injured bees in total darkness move about very little.

*Conclusion:* A bee may live as long as 68 hours after it has lost its stinger in stinging a person, and may live for an average period of ten to fifteen hours. The indications are, however, that most bees, after losing their sting, die within an average of four to eight hours.

### THE MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

New additions continue to come into the Library, and just recently we have received from Mrs. Miller the two university diplomas of Dr. Miller and a clock in the shape of a bronze bee hive, which Mrs. Miller informs us stood on the mantle in Dr. Miller's library for a number of years.

New additions in the form of books and pamphlets have been received as follows:

*Alamanni*—La Coltivazione Di Luigi Alamanni, Ele Api Di Giovanni Rucellai Gentiluomini Fiorentini. Colle Annotazioni Di Ruberto Titi Sopra Le Api, Con Gli Epi-

grammi Toscani Dell'Alamanni. 261 pp. 1746.

*Arnould, C.*—Le Rucher. 354 pp. 1912.

*Beau, Par L'Abbe M.-Z.*—Memoire et Dissertations Sur L'Apiculture. 254 pp. 1873.

*Beringer, Joh. Georg*—Lebensbild uber Dr. Karl Barth. 34 pp. 1907.

*Berthold, Dr. R.*—Prastischer Ratgeber. Sechste Auflage. 218 pp. 1919.

*Beville, Par P. C. G.*—Traite De L'Education Des Abeilles et De Leur Conservation. 76 pp. 1804.

*Blangy, Par M. Ducarne De*—Traite De L'Education Economique Des Abeilles, Ou se trouve aussi leur Histoire Naturelle. Avec figures. Part 1, 358 pp. Part 2, 209 pp. 1771.

—Traite de l'Education Economique Des Abeilles. 188 pp. 1802.

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Of Wisconsin Beekeeping, published monthly at Madison, Wisconsin, for October 1, 1925.

State of Wisconsin, County of Dane, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. F. Wilson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Wisconsin Beekeeping, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Assoc., Madison, Wisconsin.

Editor, H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wisconsin.

Business Manager, H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wisconsin.

2. That the owner is: The Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

H. F. WILSON.  
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1925.

(SEAL) MONICA KERSTEN.  
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(My commission expires Sept. 1, 1929.)  
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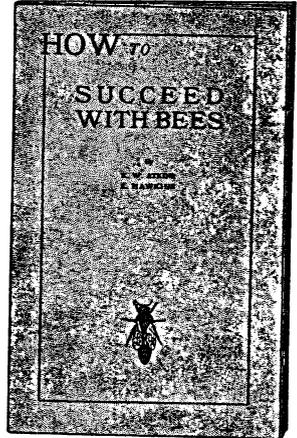
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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 2

DECEMBER, 1925

No. 12



The "Bee Tour" at L. T. Bishop's yard.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- The State Convention.
- Jay Smith at the Convention.
- The Standard Grader.
- Radio Short Course from Minnesota.
- Reports on Wintering.
- A Wisconsin Pioneer in Beekeeping.
- State Honey Week Reports.
- League meets in February.
- The Miller Memorial Library.

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# Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. II

DECEMBER, 1925

No. 12

## THE STATE CONVENTION

Every member of the State Beekeepers' Association should come to the State meeting. There are many problems of interest to our beekeepers, and if you, as individuals, are dissatisfied with the present grading standards or the law relating to apiary inspection, here is the place to voice your opinions, so that satisfactory changes can be made.

Look over the program which follows and make notes on the particular topics which interest you. Then come prepared to take part in the discussion.

## 47TH ANNUAL CONVENTION WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

December 3 and 4, 1925

Trustees' Room, Public Museum,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

### PROGRAM

Board of Managers' Meeting, Wednesday, 7:00 P. M., December 2,  
Trustees' Room, Public Museum.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3

### Morning

9:00 a. m.—Social Meeting. Registration. Paying dues.

9:30 a. m.—Address of Welcome—C. D. Adams, Pres., Milwaukee County Bee Association.

Reading of Minutes of last convention.

Secretary's Report.

(Will include report on Badger Brand stationery, labels, posters, pails, honey booklets, honey cartons, advertising in "Wisconsin Beekeeping".)

Treasurer's Report.

Report of Standing Committees.  
Label and Lithograph Container.

Committee—C. D. Adams, Chairman.

Uniform Price Committee—C. W. Aeppler, Chairman.

Report of Board of Managers.

Appointment of Committees.

### Afternoon

1:30 p. m.—President's Address—James Gwin, Madison, Wis.

2:00 p. m.—Fundamentals of Successful Marketing in Wisconsin—Mr. E. Nordman, Commissioner, State Department of Markets.

2:45 p. m.—The Ins and Outs of Queenrearing—Mr. Jay Smith, Vincennes, Indiana.

4:00 p. m.—Cooperative Beekeeping in Rock County—W. A. Ross, Janesville, Wis.

4:30 p. m.—My Experience with Celotex in Winter Packing Cases—J. M. Barr, West Allis, Wis.

6:00 p. m.—Banquet—Grand Ave. Methodist Church.

### Evening Session

7:30 p. m.—Beekeepers I Met in the British Isles—Harry Lathrop, Bridgeport, Wis.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4

### Morning

9:00 a. m.—Social Meeting.

9:15 a. m.—The Story of the Exhibit at the North Eastern Wisconsin Fair—Wm. F. Pagel, Chilton, Wis.

9:30 a. m.—Roadside Selling of Honey—Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna, Wis.

9:45 a. m.—At What Price Should Honey be Sold?—C. W. Aeppler, Oconomowoc, Wis.

- 10:15 a. m.—The Reaction of the Public to the Advertising of Honey in Food—Malitta D. Fischer, Manager of the Honey Tea Room, Madison, Wis.
- 11:00 a. m.—Proposed Improvements for the Bee and Honey Exhibit at the State Fair—Gus Dittmer, Augusta, Wis.
- 11:30 a. m.—Report on the Dr. C. C. Miller Memorial Beekeeping Library—H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wis.

*Afternoon*

- 1:30 p. m.—County Cooperation in Bee Disease Control—Dr. S. B. Fracker, Madison.
- 2:00 p. m.—The Relation of Good Queens to Success in Beekeeping—Jay Smith.
- 3:15 p. m.—Business Session.  
 Recommendations of Board of Managers.  
 Report on Committees.  
 Old and New Business.  
 Election of Officers.  
 Appointment of Standing Committees.

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MR. JAY SMITH WILL SPEAK  
AT CONVENTION

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Mr. Jay Smith, one of America's most prominent queen rearers, will speak at the Convention on Thursday and Friday. Your editor has heard Mr. Smith speak on many occasions and Wisconsin beekeepers will find it very much worth while to be present during these sessions. Mr. Smith has a fund of original information which will be worth while to every beekeeper.

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THE STANDARD HONEY  
GRADER

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The University Beekeeping Department has received one of the standard



**L. T. BISHOP**  
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Mr. Bishop has the finest apiary site  
in Wisconsin.

---

graders, and we will be glad to grade samples of honey for our beekeepers whenever samples are sent in.

With this new grader it will be very easy to determine in which of the Wisconsin grades any sample of honey belongs. As this is the standard set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, we should have no difficulty now in establishing the color grade of honey throughout the entire United States.



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Mr. Bishop has located his apiary in a forest garden, where he enjoys solitude only a quarter of a mile from the main highway and only a few miles from Sheboygan.

#### MINNESOTA TO GIVE BEEKEEPING COURSES BY RADIO

Professor Francis Jager, of the Beekeeping Department of the University of Minnesota, has announced that he will give a series of lectures on bees over the radio station WCCO, Minneapolis, during January. Enrollment cards giving all details will be sent to applicants on request. If any of our beekeepers, particularly in the northwest part of the state, are interested in listening in on these talks, please write to the Extension Division, University Farm, Saint Paul, and an enrollment card will be sent free of charge.

All that is necessary for our beekeepers to do is to fill out the card and return it to the Extension Division and they will send a program of the talks to be given.

#### REPORTS ON WINTERING

The University Beekeeping Department would appreciate very much receiving reports this winter and in the spring from our beekeepers as to how the bees are wintering. Honey dew was very abundant during the entire summer and there seems considerable probability that winter losses will be very bad except in cases where sugar has been given to the bees.

We would appreciate very much comparative reports from beekeepers who have fed their bees sugar and from those who have not. Will not each member of the Association please send us a card once a month during the months of December, January, February, and March telling us how the bees are getting along, and then report again as soon as the bees have been examined in the spring? Please inform us also as to the number of colonies and the

## WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State  
Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Louis Alfonsus, Contributing Editor.

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Address all communications to the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, 1532 University Ave., Madison, Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on application to Editor.

### OFFICERS

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Make remittance payable to Secretary.

amount of bees taken out of the cellar, also the number of colonies lost. Indicate definitely whether or not the loss was due to dysentery or some other cause.

The University Beekeeping Department is working on the causes of winter losses, and an attempt is being made to find a means for preventing these. Each individual beekeeper can help a great deal by sending in the records requested.

### A WISCONSIN PIONEER IN BEEKEEPING

By C. D. ADAMS

In the spring of 1925, August Diehnelt, of North Milwaukee, sold the remnant of an apiary started 54 years ago. This bee yard was situated just outside the city of Milwaukee on the Fond du Lac road, and, for over a half century, was probably the best

known and most often visited bee yard in Wisconsin.

The site is now marked by the magnificent bottling factory of Walter Diehnelt. Ind., son of August Diehnelt. From a small beginning a large industry has been developed, giving employment during part of the year to as many as 30 people, and bottling between four and five cars of honey and 50 to 60 cars of olives, besides large amounts of almost everything else in the food line that is put up in bottles.

In 1871 Mr. Kiehnelt, then 14 years old, got the bee fever and induced his father to buy a colony of bees in a box hive. These were transferred to a movable frame hive, and immediately became Mr. Diehnelt's chief interest. The next year a man who had kept bees in the old country joined them and they drove to the home of Adam Grimm at Jefferson, where they bought 20 colonies. An extractor was constructed this year and their enthusiasm ran high, but, during the winter of the third year, they lost all. The German beekeeper had stayed with them only one season, but during that time he had constructed some straw and wood hives in which the standard Langstroth frames could be used. I have used one of these same hives in my own yard this year and would continue to use it, but for the fact that my supers do not fit it. About this time the father and son read of the queen excluder. They constructed some of wood, but these were unsuccessful.

A new lot of bees were bought in box hives and requeened with some of Mr. Grimm's Italian queens which he had brought back with him from Italy. From then on for 50 years most of the queens for their own use and some of the neighbors' were raised in their own yard.

A foundation mill was bought about 1875 and used for a few years. This mill, almost like new, was re-

cently donated to the University Apiary Museum.

When they put their bees in winter quarters in the fall of 1880, they had 264 colonies in two yards. But, by spring, dysentery had caused the death of all but two—one in each yard. But, with a determination not to give up, another trip was made to Jefferson and 20 more colonies bought. By using some of the honey and combs from the dead colonies, the yard was increased to 51 colonies by fall, and 2,000 pounds of honey extracted.

From this, on until recent years, the yard was kept up to between 120 and 200 colonies. About 1910 American foulbrood cut the yard from 210 to 120 colonies in one season. After this, disease was kept in check, but not eradicated, until the area clean up in recent years.

When I came to Wisconsin several years ago, I just naturally began to hunt up the beekeepers in Milwaukee County. The first I visited was Jacob Luy, who is still the most active of the pioneers in this county. The next was Mr. Diehnelt. Soon after this, I began visiting J. E. Brown, the third of a trio of my best teachers. Mr. Brown was forced, by advancing age, to dispose of his bees about three years ago. For about 50 years he kept one of the best apiaries I have ever known.

But Mr. Diehnelt was the nearest to my home, and I visited him more often than the rest, and learned to know him best. As a boy I had grown up in a bee yard and soon after coming to Wisconsin to teach in the Milwaukee School of Agriculture, was asked to teach a class in beekeeping. I never visited this yard without taking away with me some bit of bee lore which I found useful in the classroom and in my later work.

Some beekeepers have hinted that Mr. Diehnelt's methods and appliances were not up-to-date. Possibly there is just a little ground for this state-

ment. But I am not sure that any modern beekeeper with the most up-to-date methods could duplicate his honey production in a locality that has so many disadvantages. We are now boasting of our 200 pound colonies, but the first year I visited him, 1913, he had 120 colonies in the spring, and that fall after all were well supplied with winter stores, the surplus averaged 237 pounds per colony and the yard had been increased to 175 colonies. This was his record production and I am still looking for a better one.

In addition to securing good crops, his yard was never allowed to be cluttered up and was always nicely mowed. It was always in shape for a picnic and we often took advantage of this. At one time 125 of us spent the day there, and if anyone was stung, we did not know it—yet we ate our lunch and had our meeting within a few feet of 185 colonies.

When Mr. Diehnelt's yard was first inspected in 1919, we found one diseased colony at the end of the first day's work. The next morning I noticed a twinkle in his eye when he asked me if we had not made a mistake about that colony. I started to show him, but it was gone. With his peculiar and delightful chuckle, he took me to where he had sulphured it. The remaining one we found was disposed of in the same way, and it is needless to say that the yard was soon free from disease. A few years later a leaky car of honey on a side-track not far away started the trouble again, but it was also soon cleaned up.

About the close of the War, rheumatism began to cause Mr. Diehnelt to think of cutting down his work. His son and he had years before started to sell bottled honey, and soon they added horse radish and mustard. The business grew until Walter found little time to help with the bees, and so in 1919, 100 colonies were sold. Still others were sold until last spring, when Mr. Diehnelt, being no longer able to

lift supers on or off, reluctantly sold the last dozen colonies.

Now that he is deprived of that enjoyment that only an old beekeeper knows, it is hoped that his many friends will continue to drop in on him to talk bees, as often as possible. They will find him still busy in his shop where thousands of hives and appliances were made. His mind is as active and keen as ever and it is a poor beekeeper indeed who will not go away richer than when he came.

### STATE HONEY WEEK REPORTS

In order to know whether or not it is worth while to continue the idea of State Honey Week, the Secretary's office would appreciate very much having individual reports sent in. The material later will be assembled and printed in "Wisconsin Beekeeping." The following outline should be followed in making out such a report:—

1. In how many stores did you place your honey?  
Did you arrange special displays? (Please give details.)  
What size containers did you use?  
What margin of profit did you allow your grocer?  
Did you furnish the grocer with posters, or honey booklets?
2. Did you advertise?  
Give type of advertising used—newspapers, farm journals, movie slides or bill boards. (Send in clippings.)
3. Did you give any talks at public meetings? How many? Give subjects, attendance, etc.
4. Did you arrange for any special demonstrations? Describe.
5. How many pounds of honey did you sell during honey week?  
In stores?  
Direct to the consumer?
6. How many pounds of honey did you sell the week following?

7. How many pounds of honey did you sell two weeks after Honey Week?
8. Did you succeed in getting your local newspapers to run educational articles? How many? Send in clippings.
9. Did you make any effort to get the school children interested?
10. Do you think a State Honey Week is worth while and are you in favor of having another one held in 1926? What time is best for such a week?
11. Did your local health officers co-operate?

### BEEKEEPERS' SHORTCOURSE

To be given at the University from Jan. 5 to Feb. 7th.

Farmer beekeepers will find it very much worthwhile to attend the University Shortcourse scheduled at the above dates. Topics other than beekeeping may be taken at the same time. The following additional subjects may be secured:—

Lectures in soils, utility, farm book-keeping, farm correspondence, poultry, farm dairying, gas engines, stock judging, parliamentary practice, farm mechanics, sheep and beef judging and management, farm tractors, potatoes, marketing poultry products, pure feed production, cow testing association, farm advertising, live stock pedigrees, or black smith and carpentry. This is an exceptionally good course for farm boys.

The regular short course for farm boys begins on November 17 and runs to March 14. This period is divided into three terms. The first term runs from Nov. 17 to 20, and the second term runs from January 5 to Feb. 7, and the third term from Feb. 9 to March 14. In this course it is possible for farm boys to get practically all of the fundamentals of farming and farm management and many graduates of this course are now holding respon-

sible positions in various parts of the United States. We will appreciate your letting us know whether or not you plan to attend this course, so that we may be able to arrange for the courses which you desire to take.

If you wish more detailed information, please write for a short-course catalogue.

### THE AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS LEAGUE WILL MEET IN FEBRUARY

A letter from Mr. R. G. Richmond, Secretary-Treasurer, of the American Honey Producers' League states that the annual meeting of the American Honey Producers League will be held February 2nd and 3rd in Cincinnati.

The League is a very important organization in the beekeeping industry of America, and we hope that a number of Wisconsin Beekeepers will be able to attend this meeting, and voice their sentiments in the various problems to be presented.

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- Calloud, Charles*—Memoire sur les Miels de la Savoie. 52 pp. 1861.
- Courant, Par M. Noel*—Traite Sur Le Gouvernement Des Abeilles. 115 pp. 1785.
- Cowan, Thos. Wm.*—Die Honigbiene ihre Naturgeschichte Anatomie und Physiologie. Translated by C. J. H. Gravenhorst. 189 pp. 1902.
- Dahnke, Bernhard*—Umgang mit den Bienen. 169 pp. 1918.
- Dathe, G.*—G. Dathe's Lehrbuch der Bienenzucht. Ein vorzugsweise die praktische Richtung verfolgender Leitfaden, als Bereinsswerk für die Hessischen Bienenzüchter. Vierte Auflage. 78 figs. 392 pp. 1884.
- Dzierzon*—Theorie und Praxis des Neuen Bienenfreundes oder Neue Art der Bienenzucht. 208 pp. 5 tables. Second edition 1849, bound with neue verbesserte Bienenzucht des Pfarrers Dzierzon by Rentmeister Bruckisch. 1 to 93 plus 94 to 304 pp. Ed. 5, 1856. 1848.
- Nachtrag zur Theorie und Praxis des Neuen Bienenfreundes oder einer Neuen Art der Bienenzucht, mit dem günstigsten Erfolge angewendet und dargestellt. 92 pp. 1852.
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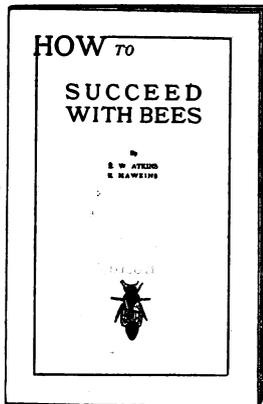
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