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January, 1926/December, 1926

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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 3

JANUARY, 1926

No. 1

THE BULLETIN BOARD

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES FOR 1926?

Make a resolution today to personally secure one or more NEW MEMBERS for the association in 1926.

Cooperate with the association by using Association pails, labels posters, cartons, etc.

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State Association convention proceedings.

A letter from the editor.

Miller Memorial Library additions.

NOT ONE COMPLAINT

has been sent in to us or any of our representatives in regard to *Three-ply Airco Foundation* sagging, warping, stretching or being gnawed along the horizontal wires by the bees. This is an enviable record when you consider it has been used for three years under all kinds of conditions and in all parts of the country.

Three-ply Airco Foundation has received the stamp of approval from the beekeepers and

Sales Have Doubled Each Year

since its introduction three years ago. Beekeepers have been loud in their praise. Just ask a user of *Three-ply*.

"During the past season we used 500 pounds of *Three-ply Airco* and found it entirely satisfactory."—J. W. Vanstone, Kemble, Ontario.

"After having used Root's Standard 10-frame hives with *Three-ply Airco Foundation*, am convinced *Three-ply Airco* is one of Root's greatest inventions."—J. O. Ebrite, Eaton, Ind.

"As this is the third season I have used *Three-ply* you may be assured I appreciate its value in securing efficient combs. I have tried it along with everything else offered, including Root's wood base, and I can recommend *Three-ply Airco Foundation* as being the most satisfactory for brood combs of anything else tried."—J. D. Caldwell, Rifle, Colorado.

"I find *Three-ply Airco Foundation* easily handled in the shop and entirely satisfactory in the hive. What more can one ask?"—Harry R. Bell, Bluff Point, N. Y.

"I want to congratulate the Root Company on *Three-ply* sagless brood foundation. I consider it the correct solution of the problem of sagging."—Leslie Burr, Willitts, Calif.

"THE STRENGTH IS IN THE COMB."



THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY

MEDINA, OHIO

(We buy beeswax.)

Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. III

JANUARY, 1926

No. 1

47TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Trustees' Room, Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 3 & 4, 1925

If you were not present at the Annual Convention held in Milwaukee, you missed the greatest beekeepers' convention that has ever been held in Wisconsin. There were nearly one hundred beekeepers present the first day and the total attendance was around 200. The meeting was a big success, due to the fact that quite a number of our largest beekeepers were present and took active part in the proceedings.

Mr. Jay Smith, of Vincennes, Ind., gave us two splendid talks on queen rearing, and Huber Root gave us some very fine pointers on the selling of honey.

Read the report of the convention carefully—you will find some important points.

The Annual meeting of the Board of Managers was called at 7:26 P. M. in the Trustees' Room, Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wednesday, December 2, by James Gwin, President, who appointed the following Committee on Credentials:

Fred L. Schultz and A. E. Jaeger.

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

1. North East Wisconsin Association, F. F. Stelling.
2. North Western Wisconsin Association, (Dunn County), S. P. Elliott.

3. Jefferson County Association, Arthur E. Jaeger.
4. Fond du Lac Association, Wm. Sass.
5. Fox River Valley Association, Geo. Jacobson.
6. Ozaukee County Association, Frank Eickstedt.
7. Waupaca County Association, W. J. Barlow.
8. Sheboygan County Association, L. T. Bishop.
9. Washington County Association, A. H. Seefeldt.

The Board of Managers then voted to have C. W. Aepler and Lewis Francisco represent Waukesha and Marathon Counties respectively, this made the total number of counties represented 11. Others present at this meeting were C. D. Adams, Dr. S. B. Fracker, the president, acting secretary and assistant secretary.

H. F. Wilson, Acting Secretary, then read the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Managers for 1924.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read and referred to the convention.

Mr. Gwin then appointed the following members of the Board of Managers to serve on the Executive Committee:

- L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan
Lewis Francisco, Mosinee
A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum

The President and Secretary are ex-officio members of this Committee.

The following recommendations were then passed and ordered referred to the convention:

1. We recommend the continued use of the Badger Brand Trademark during 1926.

2. We recommend that the Association continue the publication of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" in 1926.

3. We recommend that the bid of \$40 per issue for an 8 page issue and \$57 per issue for a 12 page issue, for the publication of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" in 1926, as submitted by the Antes Press, Evansville, Wis., be accepted. (This recommendation was amended to read that the Executive Committee decide upon the acceptance of bids for "Wisconsin Beekeeping" for 1926).

4. We recommend that the Association increase its donation to the Miller Memorial Apicultural Library from \$10 per year to \$25 per year.

5. We recommend that the Association cooperate with the University Beekeeping Department and State Departments in holding a summer chautauqua in 1926 in honor of the Dadant family.

6. We recommend that the Association send a delegate to the meeting of the American Honey Producers' League at Cincinnati, two nominees to be chosen by the Nominating Committee and it be left to the convention to choose one.

The meeting then adjourned, to be called at 8:00 Thursday morning, December, 3rd, in the Trustees' Room.

The meeting of the Board of Managers was called to order by Mr. Gwin at 8:30 Thursday morning, at which meeting Mr. E. S. Hildemann, delegate from Shawano County, was present. Mr. S. R. Phillips was elected to act as delegate to represent Sauk County and Mr. C. W. Giauque, of Stanley, Wis., was elected to act as delegate from Chippewa County.

The following recommendations were added to those passed the previous evening:

7. We recommend that the time and place for holding the 48th Annual Convention of the Association in 1926 be left to the Executive Committee.

8. We recommend that the Label and Lithograph Pail Committee be empowered to draw up a set of rules and regulations relative to the use of the Badger Brand Trademark.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 3RD.

The convention was called to order by the President, Mr. Gwin, at 9:30 A. M., and the following committees were appointed:

Committee on Resolutions—F. F. Settling, Dr. S. B. Fracker.

Auditing Committee—A. H. Seefeldt, W. J. Barlow.

Marketing Committee—S. P. Elliott, Geo. Jacobson, C. W. Giauque, Lewis Francisco, L. T. Bishop.

Mr. C. D. Adams, President of the Milwaukee County Beekeepers' Association, welcomed the visiting beekeepers in behalf of the Milwaukee Association, and gave a brief but interesting summary of the work which has been done by the Milwaukee County Association. Mr. Adams called attention to the fact that this Association was one of the oldest existing locals in the state, and said that, from its inception, its members had been striving to eradicate bee disease and improve marketing conditions.

The minutes of the previous convention were then read by the Secretary and approved by the convention. The report of the secretary was also read and approved.

Mr. Wm. Sass, Treasurer of the Association, then gave his report, which, with the Secretary's, was referred to the Auditing Committee.

In giving the report of the Label and Lithograph Committee, Mr. Adams, Chairman, stated that many grocers who have handled Badger Brand Honey have told him that they do not handle any honey except under the state association label, because they have confidence in Badger Brand honey. He also stated that numerous letters had been received from other

states regarding the label, and that he was asked to go to Iowa and Indiana to explain to these states the significance of the Badger Brand label. Mr. Adams also called attention to the granulated honey carton which was gotten out this year, and gave a report on the lithographed pails.

(In this connection, Mr. H. H. Reim, of Hustisford, recommended the use of a paste manufactured by the Gardner Barada Co., of Chicago, for pasting labels to jars and containers.

Mr. Geo. Jacobson, of Kaukauna, gave a recipe for a home-made paste which he has found to work very satisfactorily—4 tablespoonsful pure rye flour, 1 tablespoonful honey, mixed with cold water to make a paste; to this add one tablespoonful of dry glue, and mix with boiling water.)

Mr. C. W. Aeppler, Chairman of the Price Committee, was not present at this session, so the report of that Committee was postponed until later in the program.

Attendance—68.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The meeting was called to order at 1:50 P. M., at which time Mr. Gwin delivered his address to the convention, giving a general report of the affairs of the Association, and its prospects for the future, stressing the necessity of cooperation of the beekeepers. (This paper will be printed in an early issue of the magazine.)

In his talk, "Fundamentals of Successful Marketing in Wisconsin," Mr. E. Nordman, Commissioner of the Wisconsin State Department of Markets, pointed out to Wisconsin beekeepers that marketing is the big problem in production. Mr. Nordman stated that one trouble with American people today is that they lack tolerance of the other fellow's opinion, and that, through cooperation with each other, we can work out these marketing problems. He also said that

"When the citizens of this country learn to put as much time and thought into the distribution as they do into the production, we can get going. By enlarging production, we just keep on building up the surplus—what are we to do when we get the production enlarged so that it comes up and threatens the market? We can each of us build up our prosperity, and, we can make better markets for ourselves, and, we can enjoy these better markets and bigger income for a short time, but no group of producers can do that indefinitely. There is a general level of prices that applies to everything, and when we get just a little above the general level of prices, we attract competition and the natural law of supply and demand comes in to even that up. Laws control everything. We have laws of gravitation and economic laws, and the latter are just as inevitable as the law of gravitation. Isn't the wisdom of the individual or group of individuals that is ever going to work these things out. These laws were made by the Creator, and if we are going to be successful in our enterprises in a business way, we are going to have to know what these laws are and then try and apply them to our every-day affairs.

The law of supply and demand and other laws of economics are paramount; our troubles come from the fact that we do things that are contrary to these economic laws, and we must suffer the consequences. When we learn to apply these economic laws, business depressions will be done away with. Until then, we will continue to have them.

You, as an Association, should look out for the welfare of the average man. The man who is able to exert more enterprise on these things is entitled to get better returns than the other fellow and needs less help. We must work upon conditions for the average individual.

The average farmer can't pay his bills because he has too much expense and not enough income. How are we going to reduce that overhead and increase the income?

Protective tariff will not help the farmer in this country 5c. The majority of things produced in the United States have the market and the price fixed abroad. If the price of grains and meats is fixed abroad, nothing we can do will affect that condition. Cooperation is good for a great many things, but, as for elevating prices and keeping them higher, cooperation in the face of supply and demand is of no avail.

What are we going to do about it?

Along with working out the production and marketing of the things we produce, I believe that we can help ourselves successfully by making a study of the general situation and improving that general situation. We must have an income and put up buildings, buy tools and equipment, etc. But how many farms in this state will pay interest on the equipment and improvements, pay for labor and leave anything for the land? Is that not an indication that land values are generally too high?

I wish to close by saying that, along with scientific production and economic distribution, we are going to have to pay more attention in the future to such questions as the economic land and tax policies."

* * * * *

Mr. Jay Smith, of Vincennes, Ind., one of the foremost queen breeders in America, said in his talk "The Ins and Outs of Queenrearing," "It doesn't make any difference how much stores you feed and how you handle your bees, if you do not have good queens, you won't get anywhere. There are a number of different methods of rearing queens; I believe there is only one good way of rearing queens, and that is by the grafting

method. If you are starting in the queen business without experience, I would advise you to start when the bees are inclined to swarm and when they are rearing queens themselves under normal conditions.

Don't try to rear queens out of season unless you duplicate the honey flow by heavy feeding.

In queen rearing, the secret is to see that the bees have feeding conditions as nearly like normal as it is possible to provide.

Our method at the present time is to dip the cells and put them on bars."

Mr. Smith said that the average was 200 bars a day, and this winter he is going to try to turn out 4000 a week.

In grafting, Mr. Smith stressed the point that good eyes are a necessity. It is his rule now to take the larvae just as small as he can possibly see them. The main thing in getting the cells accepted and built is the condition of the colony. The bees have a certain stage where they can do their best work, and it is necessary to have cell building colonies in that same condition. If queens can be reared in the middle of the honey flow or near the end it is more convenient. If not, *start feeding several days in advance in order to get a good start.* Royal jelly is a *secretion* from the glands of the bees, and we must feed three to five days in advance to give them a start. Plan to have royal jelly of uniform age with the grafted larvae; *you can't get bees to use royal jelly of one age on larvae of another age.*"

It is a case of the survival of the fittest, according to Mr. Smith. If you have small nuclei, the bees pick on the queen and kill her.

In order to prevent all of this, keep your colonies as near ordinary conditions as possible.

Mr. Huber Root, from Medina, Ohio, then spoke on "Ways of De-

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State
Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Louis Alfonsus, Contributing Editor.

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OFFICERS

President James Gwin, Madison
Vice-Pres. . . Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer . . . Wm. Sass, Fond du Lac
Sec. Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary.

creasing Cost of Selling Honey." (This paper will be printed in an early issue.)

Mr. J. M. Barr, of West Allis, Wisconsin, told those present of his experience with Celotex in Winter Packing Cases, and Mr. Barr's paper will appear in full in a later issue of this magazine.

The meeting adjourned at 5:24 to meet again at 7:30 P. M.

Attendance at this session - 95

A banquet was held at the Grand Avenue Methodist Church at 6:00 P. M. Thursday, at which 48 beekeepers were present. After the banquet, the beekeepers adjourned to the Public Museum, for the evening session of the convention.

THURSDAY EVENING

About 7:45 P. M., the convention was called to order and Mr. Harry Lathrop, of Bridgeport, Wisconsin,

gave a very interesting account of his recent trip to the British Isles. Mr. Lathrop told of having visited the Rev. J. G. Digges, of Leitrim County, West Ireland, Mr. R. B. Manley, of Bladon, in Oxfordshire, Mr. C. B. Bartlett, of Sanford Mount, Charlbury, Miss Knowles, Ass't. Editor of "Bee Craft," Mr. C. P. Jarman, Editor of "Bee Craft," and many other beekeepers.

Attendance—40.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4TH

The convention was called to order at 9:15 A. M.

Mr. Geo. Jacobson, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, talked on "Roadside Selling of Honey." Mr. Jacobson told of his own experience in roadside selling of honey, and stressed the importance of having a quality product, and of cleanliness and courteous treatment.

Professor H. F. Wilson, of the University Beekeeping Department, told the beekeepers about the growth of the Miller Memorial Apicultural Library, and reported that it now contains 2640 volumes of books and journals. Professor Wilson thanked the beekeepers for their splendid support of the Library, and expressed a wish that they make good use of it.

Mrs. Griem, of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, then gave a brief account of a club luncheon held last May in Milwaukee, at which luncheon, honey furnished by the Milwaukee County Association, was served.

Miss Malitta D. Fischer, of the Honey Tea Room, Madison, Wis., gave an interesting account of the reaction of the public in her Tea Room. Here are some facts that should give food for thought:

"There are a good many very simple uses that can be spread from one end of the country from the other.

Why is the public so indifferent about Honey?"



FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF WISCONSIN STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
*(Because of a misunderstanding, a number of beekeepers were not present when
this picture was taken.)*

"Unless there is a sincere interest, just ordinary talk does not stimulate honey consumption. The Honey Tea Room, when we first started, advertised the health values, and it was almost a case of failure. We found that we must make our place as attractive as possible."

"The public, when it wants food, wants good food, service, etc. The public is indifferent towards honey."

"The reaction of the public toward honey is very unfavorable. The fact that honey contains vitamins does not appeal but to a very few."

"Another reason why people are not using honey today is because we have confined its use to honey as a spread."

"Honey is so intensely sweet that one cannot stand as much of it as of maple syrup."

"The best way to advertise honey is in the raw state."

"We must cash in on the work other people are doing, because we ourselves are not organized to have the money to spend on advertising as others are."

"Fruit is the big thing now, combine honey with fruit."

"A lack of variety of uses is what keeps down the use of honey."

Miss Fischer then told of the use of honey in waffles, salads, with fruit, such as grapefruit, in tea, malted milks, chili, honey sandwiches, honey ice cream cones, and honey candy.

Miss Fischer said that, because of the food value of the honey, people who could not eat ordinary candy, were in some cases, able to eat honey candy without any ill effects.

In relating "The Story of the Exhibit at the North Eastern Wisconsin Fair," Mr. Wm. F. Pagel, of Chilton, told of the exhibit as he found it in 1924, with \$48.00 offered in premiums, and then of the development so that in 1925 there were 280 feet of shelving space, equipped with electricity, etc.

In C. W. Aeppler's talk, "At What Price Should Honey Be Sold," Mr. Aeppler said: "We are here to consider the demand and not the distribution of honey." Mr. Aeppler blamed the war for the present condition of the honey market, and claimed that honey should be sold at a price commensurate, with a just profit. He pointed out that the dairy market is in practically the same condition as the honey market, with milk being bought by the dealer from the producer for 4c and sold for 10c per quart—with honey being wholesaled at 10c per pound and retailed at 35c. Mr. Aeppler said—"If we can't make a living with 500 or 600 colonies of bees, and make a good living, it is time to quit the bee business. We can't expect to make a living with 200 or 300 colonies, but, if this business is not somewhat similar to other industries, figuring on an investment of \$25,000 for equipment, it is no good."

(To be continued)

PUT YOUR SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL

Dear Brother Beekeeper:—

In turning over the Secretaryship of the Association to Miss Weidenkopf, I would like to suggest that every member of the Association send in his dues promptly in order to help the Secretary in her new work. The official correspondence of the Association has grown tremendously. Last year something like 1400 or 1500 letters, in addition to a good many circular letters were sent out, and this means considerable work. In addition, pail orders must be arranged for and the records kept in shape. Over \$7,500 was handled through the Secretary's office last year, which is as much as is handled by many small business firms.

The marketing situation in Wis-

consin has been very bad indeed this year, and it can only be improved through the cooperation of the members of the Association. One of the best things you can do for the Association is to secure more new members and encourage them to cooperate on Association prices. It is very important indeed that each member buy pails through the Association, and the greatest success can only come through each member using the Association labels, posters and stationery. When ordering labels, be sure and send in your packer number and other necessary information, as it will avoid delay and make it unnecessary for us to write you a second time. Also, please send your check to cover the order at the time of submitting your order, as this, too, will save time.

We would like also to have our members send in news notes and articles whenever they have anything of special interest. "Wisconsin Beekeeping" is the official paper of our Association, and the members should make more use of it.

H. F. WILSON

MILLER LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Skach, Josef—Der amerikanische Stock. Seine Beschreibung, Anfertigung, Aufstellung und Einwinterung. 12 pp. 1895.

Straub, Wilhelm—Das Rauben der Bienen. 41 pp. 1891.

Varembey, Par J.—Ruche Francaise Avec La Maniere De S'En Servir, ou Nouveau Procede Qui reunit les avantages de tous ceux publies jusqu'a ce jour sur l'education des Abeilles. 171 pp. 1810?

Vegetius Renatus — (Last Seven Pages on Bees).

Vogt, Carl—Untersuchungen uber Thierstaaten. 248 pp. 1851.

Weber, Jean (De La Varenne)—Manuel Pratique D'Apiculture. 90 pp. 1889.

Webster, W. B.—The Book of Beekeeping. A Practical and Complete Manual on the Proper Management of Bees. 103 pp. With illustrations.

Wolrich, Joh. R. in Salzburg—Die Lungauer Bienen-Race. 4 pp. 1868.

Zander, Prof. Dr. Enoch—Die Zukunft des deutschen Bienenzucht. 69 pp. 1918.

—Handbuch der Bienkunde in Einzelbarstellungen. II. Krankheiten und Schadlinge der erwachsenen Bienen. 60 pp. 1921.

Zimmermann, Von Josef—Honigsälschungen und Honigsälscher. 61 pp. 1907.

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

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We have bees in six counties.

For years we have been shipping thousands of pounds of bees all over U. S. A. and Canada.

We have shipped over \$10,000.00 worth of bees to Wisconsin alone in one season.

One of our customers secured 250 pounds average from six two pound packages of bees this past season, and started them on foundation.

Let us know what your requirements will be for Spring. Send for FREE circulars.

AULT BEE COMPANY

Box 98,

Weslaco, Texas

HUTZELMAN'S SOLUTION

FOR

AMERICAN FOULBROOD

For full information ask your dealer or write to

T. C. HUTZELMAN, M. D.
Glendale, Ohio

Italians-- Carnolians-- Goldens

WE HAVE BEES IN SIX
COUNTIES

For years we have been shipping thousands of pounds of bees all over U. S. A. and Canada.

We have shipped over \$10,000 worth of bees to Wisconsin alone in one season.

One of our customers secured 250 pounds **average** from six two pound packages of bees this past season, and started them on foundation.

Let us know what your requirements will be for Spring. Send for FREE circulars.

AULT BEE COMPANY
Box 98
WESLACO, TEXAS

YOU CAN GET IT HERE

DEPENDABLE

Grades
Quality
Service

That is what you can count on when placing your order with us for

"Finest" Sections made from the choicest of Wisconsin Basswood. No order too small or too large.

Let us have your inquiries.

August Lotz Co.
Boyd, Wisconsin

Dittmer's Foundation

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

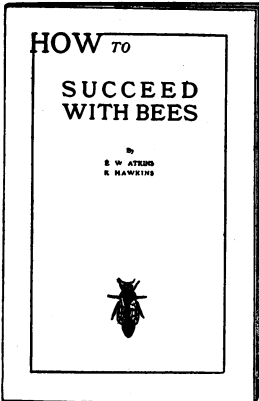
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HOW TO SUCCEED WITH BEES



READ THIS LETTER FROM A BIG TEXAS PRODUCER

"No bee book has come to my attention that contains so much practical information as "How to Succeed with Bees", either for the professional or novice. In it are many ideas that I have been using for years in my 25 apiaries and other ideas you have collected from other successful men that I think are practical for my use and of every other honey producer in this country. I think it the most valuable book in my library on beekeeping."

T. W. Burleson.

Dozens of leaders in beekeeping tell us this book ought to be in the hands of every beekeeper. Regardless of the cost of securing the information the book contains, it has been priced within the reach of everyone—59c postpaid.

The third edition is now coming from the press—all up to date with added late information not found in many other books on bees. Contains nine chapters—96 pages—9 pages of illustrations—63 separate pictures—200 specific everyday problems of beekeeping answered.

You take no chance in ordering. Send no money if you prefer. Pay the postman upon delivery and if after 5 days you do not think the book worth the money, return it in saleable condition and we'll refund your 59c. May be ordered through any dealer.

Send us your name to get our 1926 catalog.

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Wisconsin

LEWIS BEEWARE

WRITE FOR NAME OF NEAREST DEALER. WE HAVE
DEALERS IN NEARLY EVERY STATE IN THE U.S.A.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 3

FEBRUARY, 1926

No. 2

THE BULLETIN BOARD

The season of 1926, with its enormous crop, still continues to haunt us; but a new season, that of 1927, will soon be here. It is not likely that we will again have any such crop as was secured last year. Looking at the situation in a pessimistic way will not help us—let us prepare these for 1927 by developing better cooperation among ourselves and try to get back to the normal conditions as they existed previous to July, 1925.

Low prices have not helped to move honey, and no doubt as much honey could have been sold at a higher price, as has been sold at prices, in some cases, below cost of production.

THE DADANT MEMORIAL CHAUTAUQUA—AUGUST 17 TO 20.

THE STATE CONVENTION FOR 1926—WILL MEET AT MADISON DECEMBER 2 AND 3.

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W-H-Y

THREE-PLY AIRCO FOUNDATION

(Seven Sheets to the Pound)

ALL WORKER COMB

The brood extends clear to the top bar and for this reason the worker brood area is increased 25 percent. Besides this, the midrib is straight and, therefore, can also be used for extracting purposes, as it is easily uncapped.

NO GNAWING AROUND WIRES

Frames should always be wired horizontally with a **straight fine wire** to make the best combs, and when properly imbedded this forms no obstruction in the base of the cells and, therefore, no gnawing around the wires. Horizontal wires are a big-paying investment. Four horizontal wires threaded through the end bars rigidly support the combs under all conditions and give universal satisfaction. Tests show that 70 frames can be wired easily in an hour with our inexpensive wiring board and **Three ply AIRCO** Foundation can be put in the frame at the rate of 120 per hour, or faster than any other foundation.

COSTS LESS PER WORKER COMB

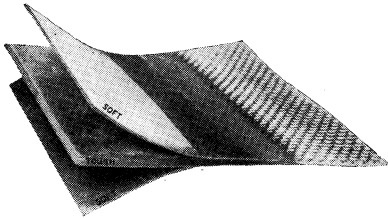
You get **seven sheets to the pound** and the extra number of sheets will pay for the wiring many times over.

NON-BREAKABLE IN THE EXTRACTOR, NON-WARPING, NON-SAGGING, NON-STRETCHING

"I got some fine combs with the Three ply AIRCO Foundation. I call them perfect. The frames are completely filled with worker cells from top to bottom. It is really a pleasure to show them to one who understands beekeeping and knows a good comb when they see it."

Fred W. Reineke, Defiance, Ohio.

"THE STRENGTH IS IN THE COMB"



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let on
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Foundation

Root
QUALITY
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OF CHICAGO
224 W. Huron St.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE A. I. ROOT CO.
OF ST. PAUL
290 E. 6th Street
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. III

FEBRUARY, 1926

No. 2

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE CONVENTION

Ladies and gentlemen: I come before you this afternoon in a far different frame of mind from that in which I did the past two years. That worry and strain to which I was subject has gone because our association has never before been in better shape than it is at present. Financially, we have a well working balance. Socially—or rather fraternally—we are getting to know one another as individuals as well as members of an active organization. Cooperatively, we are increasing our power of constructive adaptation and unified direction.

There are several problems, however, that need adjustment. New projects confront us. As an association, we dare not shift burdens to others. It is imperative that we work in unison. Allow me to bring to your notice the following conditions:

The Association

I want to call your attention to the fact that my pride is stimulated when noted Beemen from other states ask me this question, "Gwin, what are the attributes that make the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association so strong? Your association is at least a year ahead of the average association. Give us the causes and their corresponding effects."

My reply is this: We have the right kind of material with which to work constructively. There are no better beekeepers in the world than those of our association. I mean *real* men and women in the strongest sense of the word—folks whose latchstrings are always out, in manifestation of the fact that they are ever anxious to find new and better methods. Again, we

have three state departments that are ready to serve us; the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, the State Department of Agriculture, and the Division of Markets all working together for the good of the people of the state instead of for personal crowns of glory. I want to emphasize that these departments work cooperatively. Their time is spent not in looking for axes to grind, but in assisting one another. These departments form the backbone of all the Wisconsin Agricultural organizations. Should one of them fail to function properly, our whole industry of beekeeping would suffer.

The question of our membership is somewhat perplexing. This side of the association does not increase as it should. Every year there is a turn over that should not exist. We average from two to three hundred new members each year, but I am sorry to say, we lose nearly as many. The causes for this loss are numerous. In order of their importance they are: neglecting to pay dues, going out of the business, lack of interest, and inability to see returns. There is no plausible excuse for any of these causes. I hope our Board of Managers will give us, in the near future, a panacea for this unfortunate turn over.

Markets

This year Wisconsin is truly a "land of milk and honey." In some localities a bumper-crop was harvested, while in others, due to poor care and lack of good management, bees were in poor condition. As most of our product is sold locally and as our crop on the whole is well above normal, I believe that we are at the

point where we should begin to bid for outside trade. This policy would have a tendency to relieve price cutting which is the beekeepers' dagger. I want to bring this matter squarely before you. If we fail to care for this surplus production we must expect price cutting. Let me strongly recommend that this convention take action.

Honey Grading

I take great pleasure at this time in paying the beekeepers a tribute for the clean sanitary way they are putting honey on the market. At least one great stride has been made in this direction. We are indebted in great measure to the Division of Markets for reform of conditions. We have by no means reached the limit of what can be done along this line. Let us exert great care in the quality and cleanliness of our product so that the consumer may get his just dues in purity.

The Milwaukee County Association supplied ten pounds of extracted honey and the State Association supplied a case of comb honey for the annual banquet of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs held last May in Milwaukee. The food for this banquet was entirely Wisconsin produce. I call that real advertising. We must familiarize the housewives in the various cities with honey as a valuable part of the home diet. They must know what is good honey so they can secure it.

The Bee Tour

Those who could not be with the touring party last August missed a splendid opportunity for enjoyment as well as for actual professional benefit. There was something to be learned at every yard visited. Dr. Fracker, state bee inspector, and Mr. Adams, his assistant, showed great wisdom in planning the tour. We were conducted from the poorest to the best bee yards. Talks were given on the histories of the diseased yards as we

visited them. We saw bees in washing machines, in barrels, in dry goods boxes, and in the gables of a house. This slipshod method of bee culture is discontinued.

A few of the things we cannot forget: The yard near Janesville that should have been burned instead of treated; Jorth Skyhy Colonies, a sight good to look at; Rock County Association's lunch; Lawten's bee-escape boards; G. B. Lewis' Beeware plant; Aeppler's Carniolans; Denelt's Bottling works; Ahler's old bee yard with its history; our reception at Kewaskum; we were shown real honors here, they want us to come again; Washington County Association's lunch; Campbellsport stop; Oakfield Bierne six o'clock dinner, wasn't that a feed—we didn't get hungry until we arrived at a beauty spot of Wisconsin which is owned by none other than our good friend, L. T. Bishop.

I believe next summer's meeting will be held at Platteville in the form of a Chautauqua in honor of the Dadants. You should plan early to attend that meeting.

Prof. Wilson, C. D. Adams, and I were on a two-day tour through Grant county. I believe a few of these small tours over different parts of the state will be well worth the time and expense involved.

Our Secretary

The work of the secretary is steadily increasing in volume. We are now at the point where relief is almost imperative from July 1 to January 1. The secretary is carrying a tremendous amount of work and I believe that we will have to furnish relief during this period. Let me suggest that you empower the executive committee to take care of this situation. To help conditions it would be well for members to do their buying and selling through the organization.

Conclusions

Friends, it is now the end of my

third year as your president. I believe that it is time to pass on the honor of the chair to another. I want sincerely to thank you for the support you have given me throughout the past three years for without your confidence and good will I should not have been able to carry my office as president of the association with any degree of success. As your representative, I have come into contact with many people and situations that have made it possible for me to appreciate to their fullest extent cooperative interests of the organization. My reaction will continue to be the same as it has been. Your interests are my interests. I shall be only too glad of whatever opportunities come for me to be of assistance to my successor and his co-workers. Again let me thank you.

JAS. GWIN, PRES.

47TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 7)

"There has got to be something done to help the small producer, and those who must do it are those who are in the business in such a big way that they can help the little fellow in order to help themselves. If the little man can be taken up the ladder with the big man, then we can make a good living from this business. It may take ten years, but we can cash in on it eventually."

"We must *create a demand* instead of attempting to regulate distribution."

"EDUCATION is the way to solve the problem."

"The only way we will ever get the people of America to eat honey is through EDUCATION." Mr. Aeppler pointed out that milk, oranges, graham wafers, etc., are being preached in our public schools, but that honey is never mentioned, and that "the people who are teaching

foods and preparation of foods don't know anything about honey."

"We have got to get articles on the subject of honey as a food into every single paper and magazine."

Mr. Aeppler believes that the important thing is to teach the children the value of honey, and the ways it may be used, getting it into the text books, as milk and other foods are put into text books for children. "Educate the people who are writing these books and the teachers who are going to teach the boys and girls from these books."

The convention adjourned at 12:00 o'clock. Attendance at this session, 68.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

This session was called to order at 1:30 P. M.

Mr. Smith then talked on "The Relation of Good Queens to Success in Beekeeping." (Notes are not available for this paper, but we hope to be able to publish it in full.)

Dr. Fracker, of the State Apiary Inspection Department, told of the work being done by the State Department with the cooperation of the following counties, in which work has been carried on—Waukesha, Washington, Ozaukee, Clark, Rock, Waupaca and Marathon. A total of \$2,000 in appropriations was provided by these counties, the total state appropriation for this work being \$10,500. Dr. Fracker stated that the progress has been excellent, but that the work is not yet finished.

Dr. Fracker stated that whenever damage is done and there is definite evidence, prosecutions have been undertaken. "The Department will continue to prosecute persons who move bees without permits as fast as the circumstances justify, not desiring to fill up the justice's courts with beekeepers who unintentionally make mistakes, but where there is definite

moving of bees without permits, prosecutions will take place.

BUSINESS SESSION

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, Geo. Jacobson.

For Secretary—Miss Arlene Weidenkopf.

For Treasurer—Wm. Sass.

Mr. Gwin appointed S. P. Elliott and H. H. Reim as Tellers.

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.

On the vote for Vice-President, both candidates were found to be popular and the result was a tie. We don't know how it happened, but Mr. Jacobson picked up an extra vote or two on the second ballot and was declared elected. Mr. Jacobson swears he voted for Bishop, and Bishop swears he voted for Jacobson. Bishop refused to contest the election and moved that the election be made unanimous. The President wouldn't vote and the Secretary wouldn't vote, so it looks as if Bishop kind of put it over on Jacobson.

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

A motion was made and carried that the secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for James Gwin as delegate to the convention of the American Honey Producers' League, with Professor H. F. Wilson as alternate.

The Secretary then read the recommendations of the Board of Managers, and, after some discussion, the following were adopted by the convention:

1. That our members continue the

use of the Badger Brand Trademark during 1926.

2. That the Association continue the publication of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" in 1926.
3. That the Executive Committee decide regarding the acceptance of the bid for the publication of "Wisconsin Beekeeping" during 1926 at the rate of \$40 for an eight page issue and \$57 for a 12 page issue.
4. That the Association increase its donation to the Miller Memorial Apicultural Library from \$10 per year to \$25 per year.
5. That the Association cooperate with the University Beekeeping Department and State Departments in holding a summer chautauqua in 1926 in honor of the Dadant family.

The Committee on Resolutions, Dr. S. B. Fracker and Mr. F. F. Stelling, then submitted the following report:

Be it resolved that the Association favors the increased use of official grading in the sale of honey, both wholesale and retail, and believes that selling by grade is greatly preferable to selling by sample.

Be it resolved that the Association recommend that beekeepers make greater efforts to keep honey sales constant throughout the year, and disapproves overloading the market in the early Fall.

Be it resolved that the Association feels the need of direct financial assistance from the state, and instructs the Executive Committee to make plans for securing from the next Legislature, a reasonable appropriation to help meet Association expenses and to develop beekeeping organizations.

Be it resolved that the Association approves the policies of the American Honey Producers' League in fostering National Legislation to prevent the further spread of bee diseases, and that we instruct our delegate to the League convention, to work for harmony and

co-operation, in order that a unanimous agreement with beekeepers of other sections of the United States, on the details of such Legislation, may be reached.

Be it resolved that the Association recommends that when apiaries are increased in size, the purchase of combless packages be used in preference to unrestricted swarming or the purchase of entire colonies; but that the purchaser needs more protection as to the quality of the bees and the date of delivery, than he is now receiving. Efforts of the American Honey Producers' League to improve this condition, are cordially supported.

Be it resolved that the Association express its appreciation to John D. Jones, Jr., Commissioner of Agriculture, and to H. L. Russell, Dean of the College of Agriculture, for their continued support of the beekeeping industry, and ask them to continue actively pushing bee disease control campaigns and the apicultural extension work.

Be it resolved that this Association looks with favor on the plan of County co-operation with the state department of agriculture on American foulbrood control, and recommends that beekeepers in counties which have been receiving assistance from the state without county support, attempt to secure county appropriations to carry their share of their work. Be it further resolved that Dr. Fracker and Mr. Adams be given a vote of appreciation for the interest they have taken in this work and the splendid way in which it has been conducted.

Be it resolved that the State Fair Management be requested to enlarge the Bee and Honey building to provide, if possible: First, more exhibit space; second, glass exhibition cases; third, a booth for the state Association; fourth, a rest-room in the building.

Be it resolved, that the increased use of honey is a question of major im-

portance to the health and best nutrition of the public; that the work of the department of markets in improving the distribution is appreciated, but inasmuch as the public is uninformed of the value of honey as a food, the work of the department should be expanded to include the employment of an expert on the use and value of honey as a food for demonstration work in the schools and in colleges where domestic science is taught.

The Auditing Committee, Messrs. Seefeldt and Barlow, then reported that they had carefully gone over the books of the secretary and treasurer, and found them to be in satisfactory shape.

The Marketing Committee, composed of Messrs. Elliott, Jacobson, Giauque, Francisco, and Bishop, reported that there was not much that could be done without a larger appropriation, and recommended that a man be appointed to inspect honey houses for cleanliness, etc., and also to run on the plan outlined by Mr. Aepler.

The reports of the Auditing and Marketing Committees were approved and accepted by the convention, and the Marketing Committee was instructed to go ahead with their investigation and report to the officers of the Association when they have finished. The report of the Price Committee for 1925 was then given by Mr. C. W. Aepler. It was voted that the Price committees in the future make a report each month as to what they consider a fair and just price for wholesaling of honey, these reports to be published in "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

The Secretary then gave a report on the Membership Contest, in which contest Mr. W. A. Ross, of Janesville, led with 33 new members. It was then voted that the Association attempt a "Membership Week" preferably during the last of March or in April, at which time the beekeepers

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State
Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Louis Alfonsus, Contributing Editor.

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OFFICERS

President. . . . James Gwin, Madison
Vice-Pres. Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer. . . Wm. Sass, Fond du Lac
Sec. . . . Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

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

Please make remittance payable to
Secretary.

will be buying equipment, and will
be more interested in the Association.

The following committees were
then appointed:

Label and Lithograph Pail Com- mittee

C. D. Adams, Chairman
H. H. Reim, Hustisford
W. A. Ross, Janesville

Price Committee

S. P. Elliott, Menomonie
Ralph Irwin, Lancaster
L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan
A. H. Seefeldt, Kewaskum
W. A. Ross, Janesville

Legislative Committee

James Gwin, Madison,
Chairman
H. A. Shaefer, Osseo
I. C. Painter, Wausau
S. J. Riesterer, Janesville
Geo. Stowell, Barron
Claude Moll, Ashland

Educational Committee

(Which Committee is to put

honey, and ways of using
honey, before the public.)

C. W. Aeppler, Oconomowoc,
Chairman

Malitta D. Fischer, Madison

Mrs. Martha White, Pewaukee

H. F. Wilson, Madison

James Gwin, Madison

Dr. S. B. Fracker, Madison,
Advisor

A motion was made and carried to
continue State Honey Week, under
the same direction as that of last year.

Convention adjourned at 4:10
P. M.

MEMBERSHIP CONTEST FOR 1925

Mr. W. A. Ross, of Rock County,
won the membership contest for 1925.

It is remarkable to see what one per-
son can do when he really makes an
effort. There is no reason why, with
a little effort, each member of the As-
sociation should not be able to get one
or two additional members. If the
membership of those now in the Asso-
ciation were continued and a new
member secured by every member, the
Association membership could be
doubled in one year.

Mr. Ross holds the record for the
total number of members ever having
been secured by an individual member
in a single year. Mr. Ross says that
Brother Sass had ambitions, but that
he must have lost his enthusiasm after
he got started. We hope that Mr.
Ross will not be allowed to carry off
this honor next time, and that some
other member will come forward and
give him some competition.

By W. A. ROSS, *Rock County*

E. M. Livingstone

George Jenewin

B. F. Lanphear

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
 G. M. Morris
 Wm. Showers
 E. J. Barryman
 G. D. Miller
 Willes Scofield
 H. Abblet
 E. L. Badger
 James Slane
 Lewis Bauer
 F. R. Brottmilller
 T. C. Rogers
 Walter C. Harnack
 Harry V. Ohl
 H. Porter
 Jacob Heineger
 A. E. Popanz
 I. Switalski
 M. McLoughlin
 Wm. Wismerg
 By C. D. ADAMS, *Milwaukee County*
 A. J. Neisen
 R. Off
 A. C. Brobald
 C. E. Kreuger
 E. J. Adams
 Berner Broeder
 O. B. Dalton
 Chas. F. Haselen
 Chas. A. Crane
 C. Isenring
 Herbert Lange
 Anthony Mathes
 Bumgartner & Buschena
 By WM. SASS, JR., *Fond du Lac County*
 Bessie Laing
 G. I. Beirne
 Fred Voight
 J. W. Christianson
 Harmon Stevens
 Daniel Misterek
 August Kolterman
 By S. P. ELLIOTT, *Dunn County*
 J. T. Jensen
 Hugo Boerner
 Jacob Jacobson
 Oscar Anderson
 J. H. Dawes
 Birney Williams
 By I. C. PAINTER, *Marathon County*
 Fred Hulce
 Stanley Bugay
 Frank Bauch
 Joseph Garre
 By GEO. JACOBSON, *Outagamie County*
 Rev. Lemieux
 Peter Brill
 Anthony Linskens
 Paul Noak
 By L. T. BISHOP, *Sheboygan County*
 C. Fergerson
 Emil Laugkable
 Arthur Kappel
 By W. J. BARLOW, *Waupaca County*
 Wm. H. Feathers
 Geo. W. Bovee
 By FRANK E. GREELER, *Clark County*
 R. C. Schaele
 Linus Prock
 By W. H. MONTGOMERY, *La Crosse County*
 Loy Gavin
 John M. Grams
 By F. E. MATZKE, *Green County*
 Harry Cox
 By B. J. THOMPSON, *Pierce County*
 Frank Hartung
 By P. T. JAMES, *Richland County*
 Harry Blackman
 By M. HANNEMAN, *Shawano County*
 Adolph Jantz
 By EDW. BLUMER, *Green County*
 Fred Rolph
 By JOS. FLATH, *Sheboygan County*
 Herman G. Schultz
 By I. A. TRAVIS, *Walworth County*
 Louis F. Luedtke
 By JACOB HOTZ, *Trempealeau County*
 Otmer Arnold
 By EDW. HASSINGER, JR., *Outagamie County*
 Cornelius Meyer, Jr.
 By W. A. JOHNSON, *Grant County*
 Paul B. Smith

By JOS. KURTH, *Iowa County*

P. A. Halbenstein

By W. H. RUSCH, *Manitowoc County*

W. C. Otto

By CHARLIE PRITCHARD, *Wood County*

C. P. Des Bouillons

By A. C. ALLEN, *Portage County*

Earl Wilson

Prizes offered are:

Five Pounds of Honey Candies—

For the member getting the 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 members up to August 1, the amount of the prize not to exceed \$50. By G. B. Lewis Co.

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

PLAIN PAIS WILL COST LESS THIS SEASON

Because of new rates on pails, it will be possible for Association members to receive plain pails at a price below that paid last year. The price on 5 lb. pails will be \$6.40 per hundred, and the 10 lb. size will cost \$9.50 per hundred.

THE MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

In looking through the foreign bee journals, it is very interesting to notice the many translations of works by American writers. We have recently run across the following note, which will be of interest to Wisconsin beekeepers, because it has to deal with Mr. Adam Grim.

A literal translation of a note taken from page 10 of a German magazine, "Die Biene," Volume 6, 1869—

"Public Declaration

Mr. Adam Grim in Jefferson, Wisconsin, U. S. A., has had in the translation into the English language of my book, "Anleitung zum Italisiren oder Buchtung der Italienischen Biene in Kasten und Korben." Mutual agreements have been arrived at and approval is hereby given. A public notice is thereby given, and the right to make the translation of the aforementioned first edition has been transferred.

Signed, Geo. Dathe"

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

The purpose of our little magazine is to keep a historical record of beekeeping in Wisconsin and to keep the members of the Association informed concerning matters deemed important to the welfare of the Association. News items from every locality are worthwhile, send them in. If you have ideas that may help the members, let us have them.

If you have any suggestions for the improvement of the magazine, we will also appreciate those, but please remember that we are not trying to run a national bee paper, and, least of all, are we trying to compete with the bee journals. If you have something of value that is of national interest, send it to one of the bee journals, for, with the exception of a few friends in other states and our exchanges, we have no subscription list out of the state. Our first number appeared in the "Wisconsin Horticulturist" in March, 1919, our official records being printed in that magazine up to January 1, 1924, when we began the present publication. Because it seems necessary to have an editor for everything that is published, we

have used that title. The editor has accepted the task only because it had to be done and no one else seemed willing to accept the responsibility. The magazine has been financially successful from the beginning, and should be in the future.

We have tried to get each issue mailed out on the first of the month. Occasionally when time permitted, we have tried to organize and edit the reading matter. When finances permitted, we have included illustrations. We have received two criticisms and no suggestions; constructive criticism brings improvement. If we let down, write and tell us—it will help us if we know you are interested.

How many of our members take a bee journal regularly? Since unofficial records show that approximately only 30,000 out of several hundred thousand beekeepers take any kind of a bee journal, we expect that quite a few of our members do not. I wish that we could say that every member of the Association took at least one. Every bee journal printed in America will return a hundred percent on the investment. Send in your subscriptions to Miss Weidenkopf.

L'Abeille—Canada—(Printed in French) \$1.00
 American Bee Journal 1.00
 Beekeepers' Item75
 The Beekeepers' Review75
 The Dixie Beekeeper75
 Gleanings in Bee Culture85
 York's Bees & Honey75
 The Western Honey Bee 1.00

HAVE YOU RENEWED YOUR MEMBERSHIP FOR 1926?

The success of the beekeeping industry in Wisconsin is dependent upon the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, and the beekeepers as individuals. Should you have only one colony, an investment of \$1.00 per year is a very

small one to protect your interests and to help the development of beekeeping.

Without the individual dollars of Wisconsin beekeepers, it would be impossible to have an Association, and, without the Association, there would be no way of keeping up grades of honey and having laws for the control of bee diseases.

Fifty cents of your dues goes to the publication of "Wisconsin Beekeeping," the official paper of the Association. The printing cost of this magazine amounts to practically \$1.00 per member. Yet you are paying only 50c for your subscription. If you fail to receive your paper any month, you will know that your subscription has expired. However, in the last issue sent to you, you will always find a slip stating that your subscription expires with this issue. If you do not wish your membership in the Association, we would appreciate your making a note on the enclosed slip, and returning it to us. **WILL YOU NOT HELP INCREASE THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION, BY SECURING ONE OR MORE NEW MEMBERS THIS YEAR?**

COOPERATIVE BEEKEEPING IN ROCK COUNTY

By W. A. ROSS, JANESVILLE

For many years beekeeping in Rock County was at a standstill, so far as high production and proper marketing of honey was concerned. Very few of the beekeepers knew how to operate, in a successful way, to secure a fair crop, and about three-fourths of the crop was usually sold as ungraded. They were well satisfied to receive 8 to 10 cents per pound, and probably would be still doing this if it had not been for the County Organization. The containers used were anything that would hold honey and the beekeeper was the salesman or peddler; the consumer being the price commit-

tee. As a result the beekeeper would take whatever price was offered him and had to be satisfied even though he sold his honey at a loss. For these reasons, beekeeping in Rock county was considered more or less as a pass-time rather than as a business up until the time when a few of the larger beekeepers decided that there must be some way of making beekeeping more of a success.

Cooperation between beekeepers really began on the second day of February, 1922. A beekeepers meeting was called at the County Court House at Janesville to discuss a plan of improving the situation in that County. There were about 20 beekeepers present and Professor Wilson and L. P. Whitehead, of the University, and Mr. Glassco, County Agent, were there. At the meeting the first effort in cooperative beekeeping was started, we found that it was necessary to organize an Association so that we could meet and talk things over, and at the same time make plans, whereby everyone in the County could be included in the better system of producing and marketing honey. A regular set of officers, consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer were elected. 16 beekeepers joined the local Association at 50c and 10 of the 16 joined the State Association so that the local Association could be affiliated to the State Association. This was a most opportune time for our getting together, for if ever we needed help it was at this time and the results received have been many times greater than the effort put forth. We found that the first step in cooperative beekeeping was to bring about conditions whereby the outside beekeepers can be interested in belonging to the Association. It was decided that education was one of the best points to start with and so it was decided that regular meetings would be held on the first Saturday afternoon of each calendar month for the year. Plans were made

for putting on demonstrations at each one of these meetings, which were to include grading and cleaning comb honey sections, operating colonies of bees for better production, and the treating of colonies for American Foulbrood. As a result of the work done for about one year the production of honey had increased 50% per colony among members of the Association, and the membership increased very fast. Each meeting was held in the apiary of the member of the Association so that he would get the benefit of the work in his own apiary. Now we had learned how to produce a fair crop of honey and we were able to clean and pack it in good shape for the market, but the hard part of the work is yet to come, and we felt that it was necessary to concentrate on the marketing end of the game.

As the old saying goes "Drive the nail aright boys, hit it square on the head and strike with all your might boys, strike the iron while it is red." One thing at a time and that thing done well is a very good rule for cooperative beekeeping. So then the marketing and price of honey were talked over and it was voted by members of the Association that we would pack our honey in good, standard containers so that it would be attractive to the consumers and that the beekeepers would be the price committee in place of the consumer.

We wished a standard, fair price for both the beekeepers and the consumer. At that time it was agreed that we do not peddle or sell honey for less than the Association price and that none would be sold below the retail prices of the grocer. The price agreed upon at that time for extracted honey was 20 cents per pound, in 5 lb. pails, and the amount of less than 5 lbs., 25 cents per lb. Comb honey was to be sold according to the grade—Fancy, 35 cents, No. 1—30 cents, No. 2, 25 cents, and ungraded honey 20 cents. We figured that the prices be set

according to grade, then beekeepers would be encouraged to grade their honey in order to get the better price for the better honey. Cooperative beekeeping was sure needed, because the old rut had worn deep and rough and it was hard to pull out of, because of the many small bekeepers who produced only from 75 to 100 pounds of honey, which they insisted on selling for anything they could get for it. However, a great improvement was made along these lines and by means of watching the honey market and reporting poor honey, improper labels and improperly cleaned, good results soon began to appear. Members of the Association called on the grocery men, told them of the grading laws and the efforts that the beekeepers were trying to make for better honey.

The grocer soon learned that the beekeepers association was working for their situation as well as their own, and now most of them are willing to cooperate with the Association and prefer to buy honey from the Association members. A few of them have even refused to buy a beekeeper's honey unless he is a member of the Rock County Association. This is one point where cooperative beekeeping struck the price cutters and won the battle.

The Association voted that all members of the Association would use standard containers, these would be the State Association pails and now all containers are bought through the Association, and with few exceptions, we have little trouble in getting the standard price for honey. In 1923 the American Foulbrood situation became so bad that over 50% of the apiaries were diseased and the losses were, each year, really greater than the increase. A meeting was called and 20 beekeepers volunteered to call on the members of the County Board and ask them for their support in appropriating funds for a merry clean-up campaign. \$250.00 was asked for and

every member of the Board voted for it without question. At the present time American Foulbrood is practically under control in Rock County.

Another important factor of our cooperative beekeeping has been the buying of supplies in pool lots. About the first week in January, a meeting is called and the Association members present their orders for supplies. By pooling the order in January you get a 25% discount on your supplies for the season. In 1924, the members bought through the Rock County Association, over \$1500 worth of supplies and saved over \$375.00. In 1925 we bought over \$3000.00 worth of bee supplies through the Associations, with a saving to the members of over \$750.00. One member saved over \$81.00 on one order. Does cooperative beekeeping pay? In my opinion it does! In Rock County it has made better beekeepers, brought about better production, better market conditions, fair prices, and has resulted in bringing American Foulbrood under control.

POPULAR USES OF HONEY

Supply and demand plays such an important part in the marketing of honey that we should make every attempt to increase the demand. The demand for nearly every product has, to a very large extent, been developed through the advertising by the producers themselves. Hardly a single food product that we have today is absolutely necessary for the welfare of mankind. The most of the foods which we commonly use have become so established in the diet of the American people that we think we cannot get along without them. If there is ever to be a large demand for honey, the beekeepers must create this demand. It is highly important that we develop popular recipes for the use of honey.

At the present time, most of our

recipes are not entirely satisfactory. We have learned through the chemists that many of the important elements in some of our food products are lost through cooking. Miss Fischer, through her investigations, has shown that the best recipes are those in which honey is not cooked, and that the intense sweetness of honey can be reduced by mixing with other ingredients. Cooked foods, with sugar as a sweetening agent, do not compare in texture with most of the foods in which honey can be used as a substitute.

It seems quite desirable that our beekeepers throughout the entire country should endeavor to develop new uses of honey, particularly in connection with the sweetening of food products. We are asking that our beekeepers send in all the tested recipes that they can, particularly those in which honey is used without cooking. If you will be kind enough to send in material of this kind, we will publish it under this column.

We have already published in "WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING," a number of recipes, and we have some new ones. We believe that it will not hurt to publish the old ones again, and we expect to include a number of these in future issues.

Mr. Harold Pardee, of Eagle, Wisconsin, reports that he has for a number of years been sending honey in pails to a relative in Peking, China. He says that it has always come through in excellent shape. This is quite a record for distance shipping.

Classified Advertisements

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

FOR SALE—A small place, 195 colonies of bees, with complete equipment. Lewis Francisco, Dancy, Wisconsin.

**NO DISEASE
EVER KNOWN IN MY
COUNTY**

Ship under State Inspection

Nuclei a specialty and satisfaction guaranteed.

2 lb. or 2 frames with
Italian Queen.....\$4.00
3 lb. or 3 frames with
Italian Queen.....\$5.00

**Can ship any time after the
first of April**

J. D. SHIELDS
Route 2
Natchez - - - Mississippi

USE
Hutzelman's Solution

The best disinfectant for
American Foulbrood
Now is the best time to Disinfect
combs for Spring use.
For full information ask your
dealer or write to

DR. J. C. HUTZELMAN
Glendale, - - - Ohio
Patented, October 14, 1924



Every ounce of this re-processed Water
FORMALIN SOLUTION
measures up to a given standard of strength and purity.

For sterilizing combs infected with **AMERICAN FOULBROOD** it is the Cheapest Dependable Disinfectant.

The D. & B. CHEMICAL CO.
800 E. 37th St. Portland, Oregon

Italians-- Carnolians -- Goldens

**WE HAVE BEES IN SIX
COUNTIES**

For years we have been shipping thousands of pounds of bees all over U. S. A. and Canada.

We have shipped over \$10,000 worth of bees to Wisconsin alone in one season.

One of our customers secured 250 pounds **average** from six two pound packages of bees this past season, and started them on foundation.

Let us know what your requirements will be for Spring. Send for **FREE** circulars.

AULT BEE COMPANY

Box 98

WESLACO, TEXAS

YOU CAN GET IT HERE

DEPENDABLE

Grades
Quality
Service

That is what you can count on when placing your order with us for

"Finest" Sections made from the choicest of Wisconsin Basswood. No order too small or too large.

Let us have your inquiries.

August Lotz Co.

Boyd, Wisconsin

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.

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GUS. DITTMER CO.

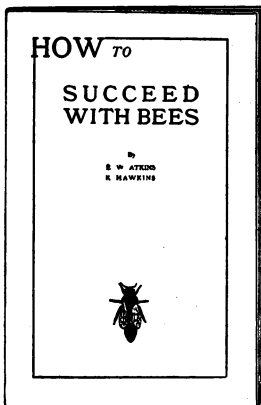
AUGUSTA

-

-

WISCONSIN

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH BEES



READ THIS LETTER FROM A BIG TEXAS PRODUCER

"No bee book has come to my attention that contains so much practical information as "How to Succeed with Bees", either for the professional or novice. In it are many ideas that I have been using for years in my 25 apiaries and other ideas you have collected from other successful men that I think are practical for my use and of every other honey producer in this country. I think it the most valuable book in my library on beekeeping."

T. W. Burleson.

Dozens of leaders in beekeeping tell us this book ought to be in the hands of every beekeeper. Regardless of the cost of securing the information the book contains, it has been priced within the reach of everyone—59c postpaid.

The third edition is now coming from the press—all up to date with added late information not found in many other books on bees. Contains nine chapters—96 pages—9 pages of illustrations—63 separate pictures—200 specific everyday problems of beekeeping answered.

You take no chance in ordering. Send no money if you prefer. Pay the postman upon delivery and if after 5 days you do not think the book worth the money, return it in saleable condition and we'll refund your 59c. May be ordered through any dealer.

Send us your name to get our 1926 catalog.

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY

Watertown

Wisconsin

LEWIS BEEWARE

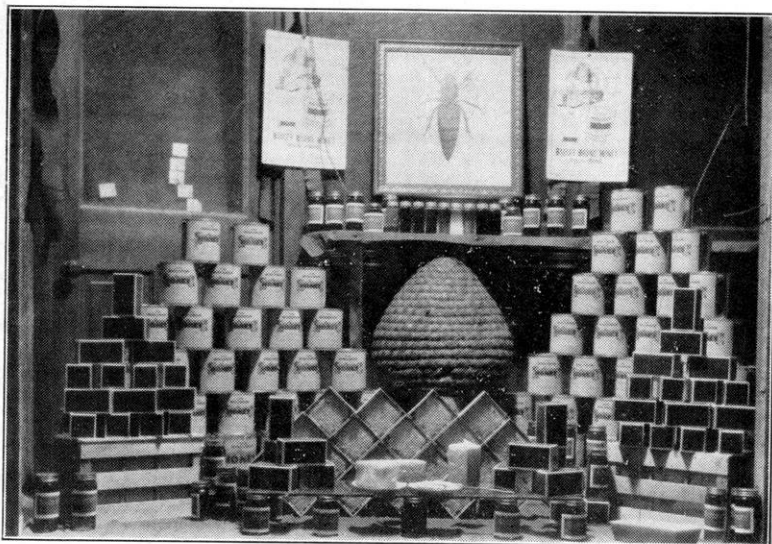
WRITE FOR NAME OF NEAREST DEALER. WE HAVE
DEALERS IN NEARLY EVERY STATE IN THE U.S.A.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. 3

MARCH, 1926

No. 3



A HONEY WEEK EXHIBIT OF 1925

By

H. H. REIM, of Hustisford

This type of advertising is not only profitable for the individual, but for the entire beekeeping industry.

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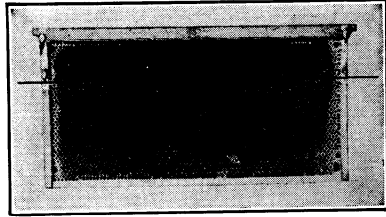
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IT DOES

Your combs do it. There is where the honey is and the money is—or is not. Which shall it be this year? If you care, consider these undeniable things always done by—

THREE-PLY AIRCO FOUNDA- TION



Combs built from Three-ply foundation are straight and the maximum number of cells are available for worker brood.

- It Does** prevent all sagging and warping of the combs.
- It Does** insure you against gnawing about the wire.
- It Does** give worker cells clear to the top-bar and more worker cells than any other comb.
- It Does** stand up better in the extractor than any other foundation.
- It Does** prevent the combs melting down even in the hottest weather anywhere.
- It Does** have Airco-processed wax—the purest, toughest and most pliable of all beeswax.
- It Does** have just enough and only enough vegetable wax in a middle ply to give the anti-sag strength.
- It Does** have the strength-giving middle ply between two pure beeswax plies just as the bees want it.
- It Does** have the strength thruout the whole comb evenly distributed, and so never a “wavy” comb.
- It Does** double its sales every year and has done so from the first, till now its sales equal those of single-ply medium and light brood combined.

.....
A. I. ROOT CO. OF CHICAGO
224 W. Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois

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

Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. III

MARCH, 1926

No. 3

Through the Excluder

THE DADANT MEMORIAL CHAUTAQUA

August 17-20, 1926

Plans for the Dadant Memorial Chautauqua are going ahead rapidly. Through the kindness of Mr. N. E. France, arrangements have been made at Platteville for the use of a free camping ground, and a meeting place during the period of August 17 to 20. Mr. France reports that there will be a sufficient number of family cottages to rent at a low rate with or without bedding, and a large dining hall is available, at which local people will furnish meals at almost actual cost. Meetings can be held either at Mr. France's Apiary or at the Masonic Hall. Mr. France writes that this will make an ideal place for our meeting, and we are expecting a large attendance from adjoining states.

This will be the largest meeting of the year, and we are planning at this time to invite in the beekeeping instructors and apiary inspectors so that we can have the advantage of the very best talent along these lines.

MR. HAMBLETON VISITS WISCONSIN

During the week of Feb. 8 to 13th, Mr. J. I. Hambleton, in charge of the U. S. Bee Culture Division at Washington, spent several days in Madison renewing acquaintances with old friends and visiting the Beekeeping Department.

Mr. Hambleton has just recently published a bulletin under the title of

"The Effect of Weather upon the Change in Weight of the Colony of Bees During the Honey Flow." This bulletin contains much data of interest to the practical beekeeper, and can be secured by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. Ask for Department Bulletin No. 1339. Mr. Hambleton has promised to be with us again in August during the Chautauqua.

Mr. W. J. Nolan, of the Beekeeping Department, has also recently published a bulletin under the title of "The Broodrearing Cycle of the Honey Bee." Write for Department Bulletin No. 1349.

Also write for Department Circular on the color grading of honey, by Mr. E. L. Sechrist. This circular, No. 364, explains the new honey grader, one of which we have in the Department at Madison. We would be glad to grade honey samples for our beekeepers whenever sent in.

GOOD BUSINESS METHODS MOVE HONEY AT FAIR PRICES

Dear Mr. Wilson:—

Your letter of January 22 was received today. I believe these meetings, as business meetings, will help a great deal toward keeping honey prices up.

Honey is moving good now. How long this will continue I do not know. I am getting more stores and I have repeat orders quite often of late. I am getting the price, and I am sure that I am selling more than those who are cutting prices. Some stores won't handle any other honey

than mine. They say that the trade calls for my honey, and won't take any other.

Mr. Gwin asked me to make a report on the marketing troubles. I find one serious trouble is that some beekeepers put up poor honey that is unripe and dirty. These beekeepers sell the honey to peddlers for little or nothing, and they sell it from house to house at different prices. They do not seem to care what they do as long as they get the money. The people who buy this poor honey will pay a good price for it, find the honey poor and don't want to buy any more.

A Beekeeper.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE INSPECTION OFFICE

An examination for new apiary inspectors is to be given the last of March and applications are still being received. There are vacancies in two classes of positions (a) local deputy inspectors, and (b) area clean-up inspectors.

Local deputies are permanently appointed to look after occasional inspections in their own vicinity at the request of the Madison office. Most of them are employed from one to ten days a year and they receive five dollars a day and expenses for the time they are working. They are also expected to keep track of the sales and movement of bees and bee supplies in their vicinity.

Area clean-up inspectors put in full time during the summer and make a complete examination of all the apiaries in their territory. Most of the work is in cooperation with the counties. They receive from \$90 to \$125 per month and expenses, de-

pending on their experience and the responsibility given them.

There is a special need for additional local inspectors in the northern and central counties and it is hoped that beekeepers who have had some experience cleaning up American foul-brood in those sections will take the examination.

For application blanks write either the Civil Service Commission or the Apiary Inspector of the state department of Agriculture at the state capitol, Madison.

The state disinfection outfit is now in use in Ozaukee county and many hundred combs in that area have been treated with Hutzelman's solution.

The amount of disinfecting solution used in extensive treating is of interest. In Rock county 2900 combs were treated last winter. The capacity of the tank is 100 at a time. It took 65 gallons of liquid to cover the 100 combs and it was necessary to add 4 gallons of fresh solution to each new batch of combs to bring the volume up to the required amount. The Rock county beekeepers used 150 gallons of solution for the 2900 combs and had enough left at the end to cover 50 combs.

Analysis of the remaining solution a few weeks ago, showed that the work had weakened the liquid somewhat and that it was necessary to add one part of commercial (37%) formalin to every twelve gallons of solution still on hand. This addition brought the disinfectant up to the original strength. Dr. Sturtevant recommends analysis of the solution after treating every two or three thousand combs.

The cost of the work in Rock county averaged six and one-third cents per comb for the material after

crediting the value of the solution still on hand.

County appropriations for cooperation in bee disease control in 1926 have been made by the Washington, Ozaukee, Rock, Marathon, Dodge, Clark, Waukesha, and Wood county boards, and the matter is still pending in Waupaca and Outagamie counties. The amounts for the year vary from \$100 for a county which is nearly completed, to \$500 in Waukesha where they know there is a real job ahead. The total from the counties, if Waupaca makes the same appropriation as last year, will be at least \$2450.00. The state employs twice as much in each county as the county board expends.

S. B. FRACKER.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

Buz — — z — — z — — z

According to the calendar, spring will be here before many changes of the moon and then the outdoors will take on new life. Accordingly, this column has come to life after a long period of rest and will attempt to let you know what beekeepers in other sections of Wisconsin are doing, providing the reporters send in their reports before the tenth of the month.

This past season, nature not only smiled on us but laughed out loud, and, as a result, some sections of the state had an exceedingly large crop of honey. The keeping of bees should be an occupation as pleasant as it is profitable, but to some keepers of bees, this large crop of surplus honey meant a cutting of prices, with the selling price of honey often way below the cost of production and as a result the marketing situation became deplorable in these sections. Under conditions such as these, we really wonder how profitable beekeeping is. Probably a great deal of the pleasure in beekeep-

ing is lost, but still, where would we find such an exhibition of the wonders of nature as in a colony of bees? Baron von Ehrenfels, who called beekeeping the 'Poetry of Agriculture' could not have expressed more beautifully the charm which beekeeping possesses.

Evidently many beekeepers still have a lot of honey on hand, but somehow we will have to clear the deck, for our bees will be at work before long, producing the 1926 crop. It seemed rather good to hear about the way they are getting rid of their honey down in Janesville, for Ross writes that marketing of honey has been very good up to the last four weeks. Charlie Stone down there has sold better than four tons all at the Association Retail price. O. B. Hjorth (who tells customers that his honey is better than any one else's) has sold more than five tons at better than twenty cents a pound, while S. J. Reisterer sold all of his surplus in one lump, at 12c a pound and the buyers furnished the containers, and C. J. Hasgard of Orfordville shipped about three tons to Chicago, but has not received the returns at this writing.

John G. Franz, of Darlington, writes that 80% of the crop has been sold. Some beekeepers are keeping about ten per cent of the honey over for feed for next season, as a bumper crop is sometimes followed by a failure. He states "There is no price cutting in La Fayette County this year. If beekeepers would observe priority right in selling honey, the same as with bee locations, and stay in their own County, such practices will soon disappear."

W. J. Barlow, of Waupaca, writes — "We beekeepers are feeling more optimistic since the state has taken a hand in foulbrood eradication." Inspection was carried out there last year and the county board voted money to continue the work this com-

ing season. He also adds—"More interest than usual was shown in beekeeping, the past season."

Here is some more from Ross—"The Rock County Beekeepers' Association secured a \$200.00 appropriation from the county board for 1926 inspection work." This makes the third appropriation and the third year of inspection. This year will put the American foulbrood situation in Rock County pretty well under control.

Up in Bishop's neck of the woods, "those that keep bees must be cutting prices right and left" according to the latest Sheboygan Market quotations. Extracted honey is selling for 10c, comb honey is 8c and 12c and wax is bringing 22c to 26c. What are we going to do about it?

If Nature continues to allow our bees to collect a large surplus of nectar, we must work out some form of substantial marketing. So Bishop says, "Market Conditions are Bum." Many beekeepers seem to think because we had a big crop here that the earth was swimming in honey and have cut prices without reason, and have sold at any old price offered. Puck says, "What fools we mortals be" sure is true—Think of it, Wisconsin Honey, the best on earth, when properly handled, selling for such prices as stated in the market quotations. He adds, "I do think that some of the price-cutters should have their heads examined. Many of the producers of the best grade of honey are holding for better prices. They don't have to worry for it will keep. Some beekeepers report their bees very restless in the cellar. Until the last week, bees wintered out of doors have seemed in fine condition, but for the past week they are inclined to be restless, many flying out, but the weather has not been warm enough for a good flight. I have examined a few colonies and find brood rearing has started, which seems a little early for best results, I think."

Dr. Blumer in Green County reports that bees are wintering well in cellars. He states that locally, honey is moving good. Many of the beekeepers are practically sold out. Some few are holding on to their honey, hoping to secure a better market.

This is about all for a starter, but, will give you something better next month "so Bishop says."

PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE OF BEE MEETINGS FOR 1926

In an attempt to see if we cannot get a better attendance at the county meetings for 1926, a preliminary schedule has been arranged, and many of these dates have already been accepted by the local officers in charge. Unless the University Beekeeping Department is notified to the contrary, meetings will be held according to the arranged schedule. If there are any other counties in which our beekeepers would like to have meetings held, please write to the Secretary of the Association, and she will arrange to have them included in the schedule.

Mar. 6	Rock
Mar. 6	Waukesha.
Mar. 10	Outagamie.
Mar. 11	Brown.
Mar. 12	Manitowoc.
Mar. 17	Ozaukee.
Mar. 19	Washington.
April 20	Dodge.
April 21	Jefferson.
April 22	Rock.
May 12	Clark.
May 13	Taylor.
May 14	Rusk.
May 15	Barron.
May 20	Pierce.
May 21	Dunn.
May 22	Chippewa.
May 26	Grant.
May 27	Richland.
May 29	Sauk.
June 22	Waukesha.

- July 20 Picnic at Monroe, Green County.
- Aug. 4 Waupaca.
- Aug. 5 Wood.
- Aug. 6 Marathon.
- Aug. 7 Shawano.
- Aug. 17 to 20 Chautauqua to be held at Platteville, Wis.
- Aug. 25 Pierce.
- Aug. 26 Dunn.
- Aug. 27 Chippewa.
- Oct. 19 Clark.
- Oct. 21 Rusk.
- Oct. 20 Barron.
- Oct. 22 Taylor.
- Nov. 9 Wood.
- Nov. 10 Marathon.
- Nov. 11 Shawano.
- Nov. 12 Waupaca.
- Nov. 16 Fond du Lac.
- Nov. 17 Outagamie.
- Nov. 18 Brown.
- Nov. 19 Manitowoc.
- Dec. 2 and 3 Convention to be held in Madison.
- Dec. 7 Milwaukee.
- Dec. 8 Ozaukee.
- Dec. 9 Sheboygan.
- Dec. 10 Washington.
- Dec. 15 Grant.
- Dec. 16 Richland.
- Dec. 18 Sauk.

POPULAR USES OF HONEY

ARLENE WEIDENKOPF

(No doubt every member of the Association knows of at least one good, simple recipe for the use of honey. Do not fail to send these in to us, and they will be published under this column, with an aim toward increasing honey consumption.)

The best way to increase the consumption of honey, is to establish honey as part of the regular daily diet. Honey has been used as a "spread" for many years, for bread, waffles, pancakes, etc., but only a very small percentage of the housewives today are aware of the uses of honey as a substitute for sugar in every-day

menus. Raw honey can be used in many satisfactory ways to sweeten salad dressings, fruits, salads, beverages, etc.

The honey producers themselves as a rule know that honey is much more healthful than sugar, but the average housewife is practically ignorant as to the health value of honey and its use in cookery. Honey should be, if it is not, an essential in the kitchen of every beekeeper—if the beekeepers, knowing the advantages of honey in their food, do not use it—how can they expect the uninformed housewife to use it? It is up to the beekeepers to start the movement to increase the consumption.

Listed below are some simple uses for honey that should be known and used regularly in every home.

HONEY RECIPES

1. HONEY MAYONNAISE DRESSING—

- 1 egg
- 1 teaspoonful salt
- 2 tablespoonsful honey
- 1 teaspoonful mustard pepper
- 6 teaspoonsful vinegar
- 6 teaspoonsful lemon juice
- 1 ½ cupful salad oil
- paprika
- few grains cayenne

Into a conical shaped bowl break an egg and add the salt, honey, mustard, dash paprika, the cayenne and 1 teaspoonful vinegar. Beat thoroughly with a good egg beater and add the oil, 1 tablespoonful at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition until ½ cupful is added and the dressing is thick. The oil can then be added in larger quantities at a time. When one cupful has been added, dilute with the rest of the vinegar and the lemon juice adding this alternately with the rest of the oil. Use altogether 1 ½ cupsful of oil, beat vigorously all the time during the making. When finished

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State
Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Louis Alfonsus, Contributing Editor.

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Vice-Pres..Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
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Sec....Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary.

the dressing should be smooth and very thick.—Malitta D. Fischer.

2. HONEY FRUIT SALAD—Cut up orange, pear, pineapple, and banana, as one does ordinarily for salad. Put on plate garnished with lettuce and then pour honey over. Honey blends so wonderfully well with fruit juices without making fruit mush, as is the case when fruit is stirred with sugar for ordinary fruit salad.—Malitta D. Fischer.

3. HONEY BANANA & NUT SALAD—Take a medium sized banana and peel, lay on salad plate properly garnished with lettuce. Take a grapefruit knife and dig a small groove down the center of banana. Scrape out enough banana to form a channel about 1-16 of an inch deep. Fill this cavity with honey and in the honey drop little pieces of walnuts. Drop a little HONEY MAYONNAISE across the banana in the center and decorate with a piece of cherry. The honey gives the banana salad a very

distinctive and satisfying flavor.—Malitta D. Fischer.

4. HONEY APRICOT SALAD—Lay three or four apricot halves on properly garnished salad plate, cavity side up. Fill these cavities with HONEY. Place a rosebud of whipped cream in the center of these filled cavities and then a tiny piece of red cherry on the whipped cream. This gives you a most attractive salad and most appetizing. The apricots are rather tart, the honey blends nicely and with the whipped cream is a most royal salad. You cannot realize how inviting this salad is with the red on the white and the white on the apricot color.—Malitta D. Fischer.

5. HONEY TEA CAKES — Take ordinary cup cakes, whether made out of white cake mixture, spice cake mixture, or fudge cake mixture. Cut off the tops, with an orange or grapefruit spoon scrape out a bit of the cake, fill the cavity with a piece of comb honey, put on the top of cake, frost and serve. One cannot at first detect just what the juicy flavor is inside the cake, but the effect is indeed enjoyable.—Malitta D. Fischer.

6. HONEY MUFFINS — Take one and one-half cups corn flakes, two cups of graham flour, one and one-half cups white flour, and one-fourth cup of HONEY. To this add one tablespoonful of shortening, 3 teaspoonsful baking powder, 1 egg, and 2 cups of milk. This batter should not be made quite as stiff as cake batter. This recipe will make 32 medium sized muffins.—Malitta D. Fischer.

7. HONEY CHERRY PUDDING—1 tablespoonful Crisco, 1 egg, 1 cup HONEY, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cherries (sour), $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk, 2 teaspoonsful baking powder, 2 cups flour. Blend Crisco or shortening and honey together. Beat egg thoroughly and add to blended honey and shortening; then milk, then $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cherries (drained), then flour in which baking powder has been sifted. Bake in flat cake

tin. This cake should be about an inch high. Serve hot with the following honey cherry sauce.—Malitta D. Fischer.

8. HONEY CHERRY SAUCE — 1 cup cherry juice, 3 tablespoonsful flour, 2 cups boiling water, 1-3 cup cherries, 2 tablespoonsful butter and 1 cup HONEY. Mix butter and flour. Pour over this two cups boiling water. Blend thoroughly. Add cherry juice and cherries, stirring continuously while over flame. When completely mixed remove from fire, add the honey and serve over the honey cherry cake (given above).—Malitta D. Fisher.

9. HONEY NUT BROWNIES — 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey, 2 ounces chocolate, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour (sifted with $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful baking powder). 1 cup chopped nuts. Butter and chocolate should be melted together, then add honey, then flour and baking powder, then nuts. Bake 45 minutes in a slow oven. For immediate use it is better to use $\frac{1}{2}$ sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ HONEY. Cut in strips about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide and 2 inches long. To pack away in a jar, use all honey instead of part sugar, and do not serve until after two weeks. Roll strips in powdered sugar before serving.—Malitta D. Fischer.

10. HONEY DATE STRIPS—3 eggs well beaten, 1 cup HONEY, 1 1-3 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, 1 cup chopped nuts, 1 pound chopped dates. Mix honey and well beaten eggs. Add baking powder and flour sifted together, then chopped dates and nuts. Bake in long, flat tin; mixture should not be more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high. When baked will be about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high. Cut in strips $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and 3 inches long. Pack away in crock; roll in powdered sugar before serving.—Malitta D. Fischer.

11. CREAM CHEESE FILLING—

Half a cake of cream cheese, two tablespoonsful of honey, and nuts. This makes an excellent filling for sandwiches.—Malitta D. Fischer.

12. HONEY NUT WAFERS—Stir powdered sugar, honey, a little butter and nuts into a firm mixture. Spread on saratoga wafers. These should be toasted slightly before serving.—Malitta D. Fischer.

13. FROSTING—Mix honey, juice of lemon, and powdered sugar with a small amount of butter for cake filling.—Malitta D. Fischer.

14. HONEY SUNDAE — Pouring slightly heated honey over ice cream makes a delicious sundae. Also, honey added to marshmallow poured over ice cream is an excellent combination.

When deserts are capped with whipped cream, it will be found that pouring a little HONEY over the cream is better than mixing the HONEY with the whipped cream.—Malitta D. Fischer.

15. POP CORN BALLS—Boil one pint of honey till it will form a "hard crack" in cold water. Stir in freshly popped corn and when cool enough to handle, form into balls or cones or other fancy shapes.

16. RICE PUDDING—Soak one-half cup of well washed rice over night. In the morning mix the rice with one-third cup of honey, a half teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonsful of butter, a pint of milk and cook for at least an hour in a double boiler. Carefully fold in a well beaten egg and pour into baking dish and dust top with cinnamon and bake in moderate oven for half an hour. Serve with fruit preserves or raisin sauce.

17. RAISIN SAUCE—Boil a half cup of chopped raisins and a half cup of honey and 3 tablespoonsful of water together and cool to serve with the rice pudding.

REPORT OF 1925 CONVENTION

(Continued from page 14.)

Report of the Use of the Badger Brand Trade Mark

Labels Sold	Number	Estimated lbs. Honey
1 lb Size	54,000	54,000
5 lb Size	38,750	193,750
10 lb Size	16,250	162,500

109,000 410,250

Comb honey Labels, 1,250 for sections, 40 for shipping comb honey.

Lithographed Badger Brand Pails

	Number	Estimated lbs. Honey
5 lb Size	5,000	25,000
10 lb Size	1,050	10,500

6,050 35,500

Total letterheads sold to members..... 3,950

Total Envelopes—small 800; large 6,050..... Total..... 6,850

Plain Pails	Number	Estimated Lbs. Honey
-------------	--------	----------------------

5 lb Size	13,425	67,125
-----------------	--------	--------

10 lb Size	8,006	80,060
------------------	-------	--------

60 lb Cans	2,002	120,120
------------------	-------	---------

267,305

Advertising in Wisconsin Beekeeping

Total cost of 12 issues \$762.50

Total cost of cuts 48.94

\$811.44

Amount received in Advertising 439.52

Net cost of 12 issues \$371.92

Net cost per issue \$ 30.99

Extracted Honey Cartons

8,500 cartons—Total number sold—

On hand at Democrat Printing Co., 16,500 cartons (paid for).

On hand at Dept. of Entomology, 16,500 paper sacks (paid for).

Other Supplies Sold

Total honey booklets sold 1,265

Total movie slides 2

Total posters 227

Miscellaneous Commissions

Total commission on honey sold \$ 50.86

Total glass jar commission for year 64.40

Secretary's Financial Report

Month	Rec'pts. for Mo.	Am'ts. to Treas.	Total direct expenditures of Sec'y. for Mo.
December, 1924	\$266.30	\$114.66	\$151.64
January, 1925	223.98	98.52	125.46
February	453.36	150.88	302.48
March	468.96	260.28	208.68
April	304.75	124.85	179.90
May	769.23	181.10	588.13
June	429.91	108.00	321.91
July	1,883.51	445.53	1,437.98
August	1,100.92	284.96	815.96
September	787.46	405.41	362.05
October	513.73	204.03	309.70
November	288.49	125.58	112.08

Expenses of Miss Kuester, at State Fair, pd. direct..		20.00
Back accounts for 1925 to be included in 1926 receipts		50.83
	<u>\$ 2,503.80</u>	<u>\$ 4,986.80</u>
Totals	\$7,490.60	\$7,490.60

Treasurer's Report for 1925

	Credit	Debit
Balance on hand Dec. 5, 1924.....	\$344.67	
Dec. 26 Photo art House 3 slides & postage		
Dec. 26 By Dem. Ptg. Co. 1000 Programs...\$12.00		\$ 2.80
150 tags 4.00		
Postage .16		
	<u>\$16.16</u>	16.16
Dec. 26 By L. T. Bishop, in payment of 717 members @ 50c each for Wisconsin Beekeeping \$149.00 and \$8.76 for postage and cuts		157.76
Dec. 26 By H. F. Wilson, Petty Cash acct...		18.06
Dec. 26 M. D. Fisher, for Dec. & Jan.		50.00
Dec. 26 By Arlene Weidenkopf		10.00
Jan. 24 By Dem. Ptg. Co., Postage and im- printing 750 labels		2.82
Jan. 24 Dix Prtg. Co., for 1000 circulars....		4.73
Jan. 24 December receipts from Miss Fischer	114.66	
Jan. 31 By James Gwin, expenses for 2 trips to Madison and \$10.00 trip to Chicago as del. to Honey Pro- ducers League 16.50		26.50
Jan. 31 Traveling expenses of Morley Pettit.		59.37
Jan. 31 By Wm. Sass, Jr., for trip to Madison and expenses\$ 8.75		
Postage stamps50		9.25
Feb. 21 The Antes Press 9 cuts of Wis. Bee Keep...\$ 4.50 1000 Jan. issue 40.00 1000 Feb. issue57.00		101.50
Feb. 22 Jan. Receipts from Miss Fischer..	98.52	
Feb. 22 Telephone and Telegraph.....	\$ 2.70	
Sample jars	2.47	5.17
Feb. 28 By Dem. Ptg. Co.		18.75
Mar. 11 Feb. Receipts from Miss Weidenkopf	150.88	
Mar. 14 By H. F. Wilson, Petty Cash acct...		48.20
By M. D. Fisher		35.00
By Arlene Weidenkopf		10.00
Apr. 11 By Dem. Ptg. Co. Letterheads and Envelopes		5.50
Apr. 11 H. F. Wilson to Miller Memorial		10.00
Apr. 11 By Arlene Weidenkopf, for March..		15.00
Apr. 11 By Antes Press for 2 Halftones \$ 6.50 1000 March Issue 12 P. P. 57.00 1000 April Issue 57.00		120.00

Apr. 6	Mar. receipts from Miss Weidenkopf	260.28	
Apr. 18	By Brock Engraving Co. 1 halftone and postage		3.17
Apr. 18	Dem. Prtg. Co. Imprinting labels and letterheads ..		13.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 743.24
May 2	By Arlene Weidenkopf		15.00
May 2	By Edith Mickelson		5.00
May 15	Antes Press, 1000 May Issue		57.00
May 2	April Receipts from Miss Weidenkopf	124.85	
June 25	By Arlene Weidenkopf		15.00
June 25	To Edith Mickelson		5.00
June 9	Photoart House, cuts		5.75
June 25	Brock Engraving Co.		13.16
June 25	Photoart House		5.75
June 23	May Receipts from Miss Weidenkopf	181.10	
July 1	To Photoart House	5.75	
July 7	June Receipts from Miss Weidenkopf	108.00	
July 7	By Arlene Weidenkopf		15.00
July 7	By Edith Mickelson		5.00
July 7	Dem. Prtg. Co., imprint. labels....		12.00
July 17	H. F. Wilson, Petty Cash Account..		35.13
July 18	Dem. Prtg. Co., imprint labels.....		3.75
July 18	Antes Press, 2000 June Issue		186.50
July 30	C. W. Aeppler, trip to Madison....		4.67
Aug. 6	Wm. Sass, Jr., Postage stamps....		1.00
Aug. 28	July Receipts from Miss Weidenkopf	445.53	
Aug. 31	Brown Paper Goods Co.		71.25
Aug. 31	Edith Mickelson		10.00
Aug. 31	Arlene Weidenkopf		30.00
Sept. 9	Dem. Ptg. Co.		273.15
Sept. 25	H. F. Wilson, Petty Cash Acct....		60.26
Sept. 28	Dem. Ptg. Co.		44.00
Sept. 30	Aug. Receipts from Miss Weidenkopf	284.96	
Sept. 30	Antes Press		117.25
Oct. 3	James Gwin, expense account		25.00
Oct. 17	A. Weidenkopf		15.00
Oct. 17	E. Mickelson		5.00
Oct. 17	H. F. Wilson, Postage stamps		25.00
Oct. 17	Menasha Prtg. Co., cartons		156.06
Oct. 17	Sept. Receipts from Miss Weidenkopf	405.41	
Oct. 17	Antes Press, Sept. Issue		57.00
Oct. 17	Theo. Gentz, refund on pails.....		8.50
Oct. 17	H. F. Wilson, Ass'n expenses		24.95
Nov. 4	Photoart House		1.80
Nov. 4	Dem. Prtg. Co.		454.50
Nov. 4	Brock Eng. Co.		6.68
Nov. 4	A Weidenkopf		15.00
Nov. 4	E. Mickelson		5.00
Nov. 4	Oct. Receipts from Miss Weidenkopf	204.03	
Dec. 3	Nov. Receipts from Miss Weidenkopf	125.58	
			<hr/>
		\$2854.22	\$2533.35
	Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1925..	\$ 320.87	
	Total Credits		\$2854.22
	Subtract balance on hand first of year, 1924-25, and credit from Photoart		350.42
			<hr/>
	Net amount sent Treasurer by Secretary.....		\$2503.80

Package Bees

No drones shipped, no disease, full weight and fed while in transit on the best of sugar syrup.

Not as cheap as advertised by some, but when service and quality are considered, with a guarantee that is a guarantee, then write

T. W. BURLESON
Waxahachie, Texas

Classified Advertisements

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

FOR SALE—A small place, 195 colonies of bees, with complete equipment. Lewis Francisco, Dancy, Wisconsin.

THREE-BAND ITALIAN BEES and QUEENS—Now booking orders for 1926. Satisfied customers everywhere; ask your inspector, extension agent or provincial apiarist, they can tell you what our bees are and what our reputation is. We have a well established business and guarantee satisfaction. In Canada ask your experiment station about us. Write for circular and price list.

J. M. Cutts & Son,
R. No. 1, Montgomery, Ala.

CORRECTION

The apiary inspection office asks us to make a correction in the proceedings of the annual convention as printed on page 12 and 13 of the February number.

The committee on resolutions should have been listed as F. F. Stelling and S. B. Fracker, as Mr. Stelling was the chairman.

That portion of the seventh resolution which referred to Dr. Fracker and Mr. Adams personally, was offered and passed as an amendment from the floor, and was not a part of the committee report.

NOTICE

To Beekeepers Who Winter Bees in Cellars

Do not wait until May to replace your loss with packages from the south. You can not have a positive delivery date late in spring.

We now have room for 700 packages for delivery April 15th to May 10th. If you want packages that will build to strong colonies for your honey flow, we advise you to send in your order this month.

Our motto is promptness or your money BACK. Light three-banded bees and queens. All packages are shipped on a standard frame honey for feed in transit. Note our prices in lots of 10 or more packages.

- 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
- 5-lb package on 2 frames with selected untested queen, the best buy for the money, \$6.50 each.

We furnish Government health certificate with each shipment.

15% books your order, balance at shipping time.

Central Louisiana Apiaries

Oscar Mayeux, Prop.
Hamburg, Louisiana

NUCLEI FOR SALE

Consisting of three frames of capped brood with three pounds live bees and queens.

- In lots of 100 ----- \$4.25 each
- In lots of 50 ----- 4.50 each
- In lots of 25 ----- 4.75 each
- In lots of less than 25-- 5.00 each

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

20% books the order.

SOUTHERN APIARIES

Box 134 Savannah, Ga.
Will not accept orders for bees in pound packages

WANTED—Wis. No. 1 L. A. Honey. Mail sample and quote lowest cash price. Quantity. H. Reim, Hustisford, Wis.

LET 1926 BE YOUR BEST HONEY CROP

BY

stocking you hives with our Italian working bees.

Prices

Queens, untested, 1 to 10, at \$1.10 each; 11 to 25, at \$1.00 each; 25 to 50, at 90c each; 51 to 100 at 80c each; above 100, 75c each.

Pkg. Bees

2 lb. pkg. with untested queen, \$3.50 each; 25 or more, \$3.00 each. 3 lb. pkg. with untested queen, \$4.50 each, 25 or more, \$4.00 each.

Nuclei

Two and three frame nuclei \$4.50 and \$5.50 each; 25 or more, 50c less.

All shipments F.O.B. Macon, Miss. Terms 10 per cent to book, balance just prior to shipping.

We are located on the main railroad lines, enabling us to ship orders right on the dot.

Our interest does not end as soon as we get your money. Tack our address on your honey house wall and any time we can be of service, drop us a line.

GEO. A. HUMMER & SON
Prairie Point, Miss.

NO DISEASE

EVER KNOWN IN MY COUNTY

Ship under State Inspection

Nuclei a specialty and satisfaction guaranteed.

2 lb. or 2 frames with Italian Queen.....\$4.00
3 lb. or 3 frames with Italian Queen.....\$5.00

Can ship any time after the first of April

J. D. SHIELDS
Route 2

Natchez - - - Mississippi

Beekeepers Lose Money!!

By not having proper colony strength at the right time. Avoid this loss by giving each colony a two pound package of bees during April or May.

IT WILL PAY IN HONEY THAT'S WHAT YOU KEEP BEES FOR.

HONEY IS MONEY

Now is the time to place your order if you want bees in time to save losses in honey.

No disease—Safe Arrival GUARANTEED

Prices F.O.B. our shipping point, in combless Packages.

1 to 24 2-lb. pkgs of young bees \$4.00 each
25 to 49 2-lb. pkgs. of young bees \$3.80 each
50 to 99 2-lb. pkgs. of young bees \$3.70 each
100 or over 2-lb. pkgs. of young bees \$3.60 each

If Italian Queen reared in our own Queen Yard is wanted, add \$1.00 to each package. Same ratio of discount applies on Queen orders as on packages.

Less .02% cash with order.

.10% books your order for the date you want them shipped, balance before shipping date.

Sincerely yours,

J. V. ORMOND & SONS
Elba, Arkansas

USE

Hutzelman's Solution

The best disinfectant for American Foulbrood
Now is the best time to Disinfect combs for Spring use.
For full information ask your dealer or write to

DR. J. C. HUTZELMAN
Glendale, - - - Ohio
Patented, October 14, 1924



Every ounce of this re-processed Water
FORMALIN SOLUTION
measures up to a given standard of strength and purity.

For sterilizing combs infected with **AMERICAN FOULBROOD** it is the Cheapest Dependable Disinfectant.

The D. & B. CHEMICAL CO.
800 E. 37th St. Portland, Oregon

**INCREASE YOUR PROFITS
BY BUYING**

**BEE SUPPLIES AT
RIGHT PRICES**

We have special prices for buyers of large quantities and will save you money on your supplies.

We make a specialty of manufacturing hives, bodies, supers, frames, sections and shipping cases.

Our motto is: "SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or Money Refunded."

It will pay you to let us quote you on your requirements before placing your orders.

Write for our 1926 catalog.

A. H. RUSCH & SON CO.
Reedsville, Wis.

YOU CAN GET IT HERE

DEPENDABLE

Grades
Quality
Service

That is what you can count on when placing your order with us for

"Finest" Sections made from the choicest of Wisconsin Basswood. No order too small or too large.

Let us have your inquiries.

August Lotz Co.
Boyd, Wisconsin

Dittmer's Foundation

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

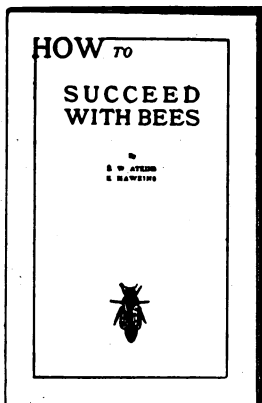
We make a specialty of working your Wax for Cash. Write us for samples and prices.

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.

GUS. DITTMER CO.
AUGUSTA - - WISCONSIN

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH BEES



READ THIS LETTER FROM A BIG TEXAS PRODUCER

"No bee book has come to my attention that contains so much practical information as "How to Succeed with Bees", either for the professional or novice. In it are many ideas that I have been using for years in my 25 apiaries and other ideas you have collected from other successful men that I think are practical for my use and of every other honey producer in this country. I think it the most valuable book in my library on beekeeping."

T. W. Burleson.

Dozens of leaders in beekeeping tell us this book ought to be in the hands of every beekeeper. Regardless of the cost of securing the information the book contains, it has been priced within the reach of everyone—59c postpaid.

The third edition is now coming from the press—all up to date with added late information not found in many other books on bees. Contains nine chapters—96 pages—9 pages of illustrations—63 separate pictures—200 specific everyday problems of beekeeping answered.

You take no chance in ordering. Send no money if you prefer. Pay the postman upon delivery and if after 5 days you do not think the book worth the money, return it in saleable condition and we'll refund your 59c. May be ordered through any dealer.

Send us your name to get our 1926 catalog.

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY

Watertown

Wisconsin

LEWIS BEEWARE

WRITE FOR NAME OF NEAREST DEALER. WE HAVE
DEALERS IN NEARLY EVERY STATE IN THE U.S.A.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. III

APRIL, 1926

No. 4



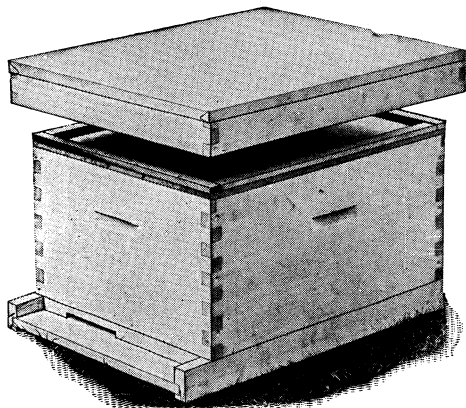
A February snow storm. Three days later hardly any of this snow was left and the bees had a free flight February 28.

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- News Notes from the Apiary Inspection Office.
- Marketing Committee Report.
- Placing Wisconsin Honey Where the Cheese Federation Has Placed Wisconsin Cheese.

48 Years Old and Good Today

("I have some hives that came from Root's 48 years ago. They are good yet, and am using them now."—C. E. Brydle.)



QUALITY THAT LASTS

No better hives can be made—Buy Root Hives for economy

"I have kept bees, it will be 50 years the 27th of next June. Have always used Root's goods. I have some hives that came from Root's 48 years ago. They are good yet and am using them now. I have been getting my supplies of the Theilmann Seed Co., Erie, Pa. My first bees came from Root's when he had a little shop out back of his house and a few bees out in the yard and a grapevine by each one of them."—C. E. Brydle, McKean, Pa.

"Every hive in the yard is a ten-frame Largsroth hive of Root make. The Excelsior covers shown have been in constant use for 19 years as have most of the hives and Danzenbaker bottoms, some of which are of old style made with the $\frac{3}{8}$ bottoms. All have been kept well painted during that time."—D. L. Woodward, Clarksville, N. Y.

A. I. ROOT CO. OF CHICAGO
224 W. Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois

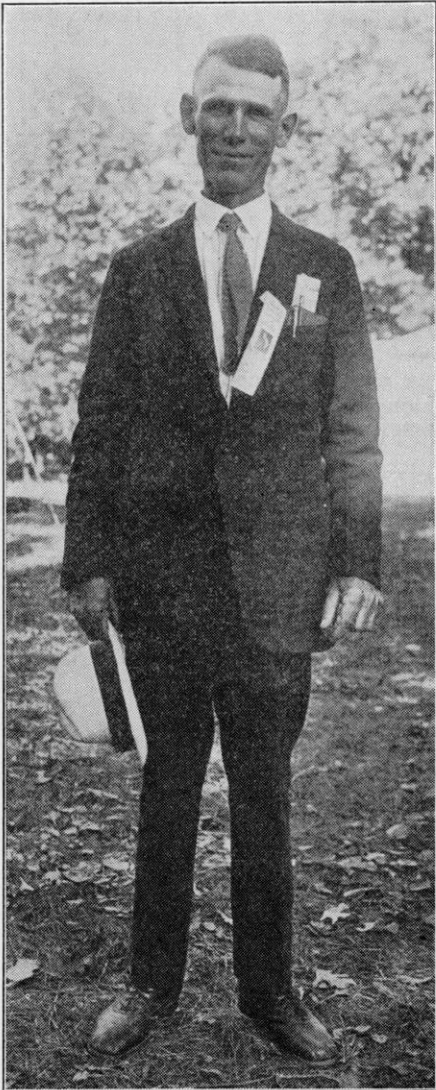
A. I. ROOT CO. OF ST. PAUL
290 E. Sixth Street
St. Paul, Minnesota

Wisconsin Beekeeping

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JAMES GWIN, OUR PRESIDENT

According to the unofficial records, our worthy President was born at

Neptune, Richland County, December 16, 1878. He attended the rural school at Neptune for a few years, and later the Sextonville High School, where he finished the three-year course in two years, graduating in 1898. He then taught school for two years and entered the Platteville Normal School in 1900. Beginning in 1901 he taught school again for 12 years in the grade schools of Richland and Sauk Counties. On August 25, 1903, he was married to Ula Martin, daughter of James W. Martin, Gotham, Wis.

Even as a small boy, Brother Gwin is said to have been interested in bees, and early became acquainted with the argument which they are able to inject friend as well as foe. It is said that he would sit in front of the hive and watch the bees by the hour. Having been properly enthused by 1915, he purchased a number of colonies, and has been slowly increasing the size of his apiary since that time. In 1919 he helped organize the Richland County Beekeepers' Association, and was elected Secretary. In 1922 he was elected President of the State Beekeepers' Association, which office he still holds.

No better service can ever be given by any President than that rendered by Mr. Gwin. At present Mr. Gwin is living in Madison, where he moved at the beginning of the present school year in order that his two sons might secure a University education.

WAYS OF DECREASING COSTS OF SELLING HONEY

By H. H. ROOT

Hoover has given us a splendid rule to follow: "Sell produce as near the point of production as possible." Does it make any difference, so long as the buyer pays the freight? I don't know of any greater fallacy than that. The buyer does not pay the freight; neither does he pass the freight on to the consumer. The *seller* pays the freight.

Last summer I attended a state meeting in northern Michigan and the gentleman who took me from that meeting to Gaylard, Michigan, where I was to take my train that evening, told me that he had several tons of honey to sell and asked if I would not buy it. I told him I thought it would be more profitable for him to sell his honey close by. Day before yesterday I heard from him, telling me that he had disposed of all his honey in his own state for several cents a pound more than I could have paid him. There are plenty of places in the United States where honey is shipped at an expense of 2, 3, and 3½c per pound for carrier charges. It is a very short road to eliminating cost of selling if we bear Hoover's splendid rule in mind and remember that selling locally decreases the cost of selling. I could spend an hour giving you illustrations of people who have sold their honey to very good advantage close by. J. A. Green, Colorado, in a small town, has sold almost his entire crop right there in that town. He didn't start out and sell the crop in one morning. Of course not—it took years, and that is what I want to talk about here for just a few minutes.

Mr. Nordman has said here, that, no cooperative society in existence can successfully fix a price above a fair average market price. In substance that is what he said, and that is abso-

lutely true. The prevailing average price can be raised, not at once, but over a period of time. It is folly for any one of us to think that he can sell his own individual honey for away above the market price except on reputation, and get away with it year after year.

In Iowa, I made the statement that the average beekeeper will talk your arm off on bees but on honey he is silent. I don't hear any one talking about the food value of honey. We are apt to talk about bees, forgetting honey. I wonder if any two or three men in Wisconsin are doing the amount of good in preaching the gospel of honey that Miss Fischer is doing in her wonderful work. I wonder if we men are doing what we might do along that line—we ought to do it.

May the Association live long and prosper. It seems to me that the Association may function beautifully along this line, not only in cooperative selling, but in cooperative publicity. The final aim of all associations should be to have affiliated county associations that can work with a common purpose in telling the ignorant and indifferent public about our product. It seems to me that there is not an association in the United States, regardless of how small, that should not have a publicity committee of perhaps one person who can see to it that frequent articles are written and sent to local papers. These articles ought to be accompanied occasionally with some true advertising, paid for either by the Association or its members. In the Nebraska Association there is one fertile brained man who has had hundreds of honey articles accepted. Newspapers are anxious to get them. I am sure that the "American Bee Journal" and "Gleanings" will render assistance along these lines and will furnish data from which articles can be written.

Today we are able to talk over the radio on honey. R. B. Wilson, New

York, has given several talks on honey over the radio and says it is not at all difficult to arrange for them. It requires only some one who knows his subject, who is interesting and who has a voice that will carry, to put it across.

There should be talks at schools, high schools and grade schools. I may have told some of you in the summer that I have talked in every high school in Cleveland, Akron, and Barbartown. Honey should be discussed at Kiwanis, Lions, Exchange, and other luncheon clubs. I have talked at nearly 50 clubs on honey, never once mentioning my honey. These clubs are very anxious for speakers to talk on food products. It is very much worth while. There are many who are eager for that information.

Here is something new. Banks, especially during Thrift Week, are anxious for something new. You can put a glass hive of bees in a bank window with a printed card telling about bees as bankers. Banks are glad for these exhibits and most of them will pay \$10 for having the colony of bees in the window during Thrift Week.

The deplorable fact is not so much that people are not eating enough honey and that the average consumption of cane sugar is 115 to 118 pounds per capita per year and only a little over two pounds of honey. The deplorable fact is that people are indifferent. They never think of it—they don't know it is there. It is not a part of their vocabulary or a part of their diet. We have the whole future ahead of us along that line.

Here is something else that I think can be done at a comparatively little expense. I brought along with me from Medina a little exhibit that has been loaned to us by the Field Museum. The Field Museum, through the N. W. Harris Extension School, has made eight splendid exhibits like

this one, from material that we furnished from Medina; 500,000 school-children in Cook County are going to write papers on these eight exhibits. We can't start too young telling children about honey. It starts a little interest in honey, as has already been proven. The same can be done elsewhere, and I would like to see it done here in Milwaukee. It would be a splendid thing for the Wisconsin market.

This idea of passing honey on to big meetings: There are plenty of chances to do this. When you hear of a big meeting which 200 or 300 attend, tell them you would like to furnish the honey. Let the Association chip in on that. A lot of people that have never yet thought of honey will then surely think of it.

We, as beekeepers, have not done our part. And when I say beekeepers, I want to claim the honor of being a beekeeper. We have 22 bee yards that we are running on a commercial scale. I would much rather be considered a beekeeper than be classed with any other group in the whole wide world.

THROUGH THE EXCLUDER

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among beekeepers regarding the term "ungraded honey," and its application in our grading system. The following abstract taken from a letter from one of our beekeepers expresses very well this feeling:

"H. F. Wilson, Madison, Wis. Dear Friend: I wish to enter a protest against stamping comb honey "Ungraded"; it is a ruination of the comb honey market. Comb honey will never get back in its place where it rightfully belongs until this is stopped. Take, for instance, the farm beekeeper who has a few sections of honey to sell. In old, dirty sections, half cleaned, with old bulging combs and about two-thirds of

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.

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, Madison
Vice-Pres. . . Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer . . Wm. Sass, Fond du Lac
Sec. Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary.

the combs capped over, he will write on it, "ungraded," and take it to the stores, selling it for what he can get for it. The law allows him to mark it "Ungraded." That Ungraded law ought to be repealed on comb honey. Stamp it for what is No. 1 fancy or No. 2, and what will not grade that should be strained."

Our members will no doubt be interested to know that resolutions have been passed by several of our local Associations, requesting the Department of Markets to have this law changed, so that the term "ungraded" will be eliminated. The suggestion has been made that the words "cull honey" be used in its place if it is not possible to establish some kind of a grade for all honey.

This question should be taken up by all of our local Associations through the summer, and then opinions submitted at the State Convention in December. No doubt but if there is a general opinion against the term "un-

graded," the State Association will present the matter to the Division of Markets and the next session of the Legislature.

HONEY MARKETING

In spite of the bad slump, a number of our beekeepers seem to have been successful in moving their honey, and we submit abstracts from several letters in this connection.

"I have just read your article in "Gleanings" on the Wisconsin honey markets, with much interest. I was not aware of the panic, or, at any rate, have not felt it much. My own crop was about one-third over normal, and I have disposed of all excepting the dark honey which has not been offered for sale. I have bought several thousand pounds and expect to buy some more. My prices have been rather above other years, and for honey bought I have paid just a little less than I did last year. About the only effect I have noticed of the over supply of honey was that there was more than the usual amount of comb honey offered and this has a tendency to hold back the sale of extracted while the comb is on the market. If I had my way, there would be no comb honey produced at all, for it is the main cause of glutted markets. The extracted can be held, but the comb must be disposed of while it is in condition, and is apt to be offered at a sacrifice in order to move it, more so than extracted honey. Last fall one of the large groceries in Madison was retailing No. 1 comb at 20c a pound, while I was getting 28c wholesale at my local stores for what I had. This same store in Madison was selling my extracted honey in ½-pound jars at 20c a jar. I'd hate to produce comb honey at that price."—G. M. RANUM, Mt. Horeb, Wis.

"Although we had a large crop of honey, my partner, Howard Hicks, a

young fellow with considerable ambition, has been doing wonders in selling honey this year. He has made a farm to farm canvass and has sold a ten-pound pail, or a 60-pound can to nearly every farmer he called on. In a four to seven-hour day he has been averaging from \$7.00 to \$9.00 profit on 25% commission. Also, on an average not more than 1 to 2 farmers have turned him down on sales each day. He has not been charging cut prices."—H. J. RAHMLOW, Phillips, Wis.

"Last year I sold all my honey for \$1.25 for 5-pound pails and this year I sold 60-pound pails at \$1.20, and I sold about 90 at \$1.15 and now my price is \$1.00 and it is going slowly. The grocery stores in Marinette retail it for 80 and 85c."—JOS. L. ARCHAMBAULT, Peshtigo, Wis.

BEEKEEPERS OPTIMISTIC

Recent beekeeping meetings have been well attended, and there is a feeling of optimism among the beekeepers, in spite of the past season. The members of the local Associations seem determined to do something to improve the price cutting, which has been so serious the past fall and winter.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

Buzz—z—z—z—z—z—z—z—z—z

In the last issue something was said in this column about spring coming, but the way March was ushered in, it looked as if winter was here to stay. There was one real good day for the bees to fly in February and that was on the last. Those few hours of flight weather did a lot of good, at least here in the University Apiary. The snow was almost gone and large patches of ground showed. The bees seemed to fly right back into the hive again; not many seemed to get lost

or chilled. Previous to this flight, the bees were rather restless and the temperature in the thermocouple hives was way above normal for this time of year, but after the flight, they settled down again to lower temperatures. The flight was certainly a good thing for the bees, for they were suffering from dysentery quite badly.

"Judge" Barr, of Honey Creek Apiaries, at West Allis, reports that a careful survey reveals all members of the Milwaukee County Local, with one infamous exception, held to the Association prices this past season—He adds, "We are poor in attendance at Conventions, but 100% in business sense. A feature of our meetings this winter has been the absence of old members, with a large portion of new members present"—He continues—"Bees are restless in cellars, but this is not surprising when one considers the ups and downs of the thermometer this past month. Those bees wintered out of doors had two flights in February and where good stores are left, the bees ought to pull through in fine shape."

George Stowell, reporting for Barron County says the bees up there seem to be in good condition as is also the marketing situation. The local is planning on having a tour and meeting around May 24th.

Here is something interesting from Louis Francisco and probably this is the reason why the marketing situation seems to be in such straits in some localities. He says, "Marketing conditions are only fair; the absence of colds and influenza epidemics in this locality has really hindered the sale of honey to some extent." "The condition of the bees in Marathon County is only fair to good. Some are reporting signs of dysentery." Lewis seems to think we are going to have a poor year, for listen to this, "Aside from a considerable thawing and freezing last fall, the honey plants should be in good condition.

In this locality it is usually true that a poor honey season follows a good one and for that reason a large crop is not looked for next season, regardless of the condition of the bees and nectar secreting plants."

Marketing conditions continue to be poor in Sheboygan County, probably due to the lack of colds, for Ivan Whiting reports that the best grades of honey are only bringing 11 to 14c retail. Considerable honey still remains unsold—"Cheer up, now you will be able to supply your customers the year around."

Mr. N. E. France, of Grant County, reports that President W. A. Johnson, of Lancaster, is quite sick. He continues, "Bees wintered in the cellar as well as those outside with protection seem to be in good condition. Producers still have part of the 1925 honey on hand, for the demand is slow. A few beekeepers are getting 1926 supplies ready for use. Too many wait until far too late before ordering and then pay more. Remember the summer meeting of beekeepers at Platteville, August 17 to 20."

Here are some more from the "Judge"—"When the Boston Store in Milwaukee sells the product of an Association member at the price of 85c in October, and 95c now for a 5-lb. pail, conditions are unhealthy for honey men. The demand is better right now than at any time since November. The cheap honey is nearly all used up." He reports that Fred Schultz, their Secretary, has resigned and is going to live in the State of Washington.

Our friend Ross, who needs no introduction, says — "The Rock County Association is getting a 25% and 30% discount on bee supplies this year, but the beekeeper must pay his dues to get it. This is one reason why the Rock County Association keeps growing. The bees packed outside had a good flight on February

28, and went back in the hive at night feeling like new, and without much loss. Reports are coming in that bees are light in stores and are getting restless in the cellars." He adds—"There are one or two price cutters in Rock County, but we are going to put their heads on a cake of ice if they continue, so as to get the fever down. Several report that they have not sold their honey yet." I always thought there were real beekeepers in Rock County, but glance at this — When asked how much honey he got this past season, a man replied—"I don't know, as I haven't extracted it yet"—It ought to be well ripened by now.

George Jacobson, of Kaukauna, sent in a fine letter on his observations of bee behavior in February. He reports that the bees were uneasy the first part of the month and on February 17 and 28 some flew but those that went too far from the hive became chilled and fell in the snow. "Bees show that they are in need of a good cleansing flight and unless the weather changes so the bees can take a good flight soon, I am afraid we will lose lots of our bees." On March first and second, they had a severe storm which blocked the roads and prevented the trains from running.

Claude Moll, of Ashland, writes, "There are three feet of snow here on the level and the thermometer hovers around zero (March 10). The bees have had no flight whatever since November 16th. I expect there will be the usual heavy winter loss among the smaller beekeepers who do not bother to see that their bees have the proper stores. The bees in the cellars are wintering well." He continues, "There has been quite a lot of price cutting this winter, but there is usually a good market here for honey in the spring, and those who have waited, will have no trouble in

getting a fair price for their honey."

Quite a few report that the condition of the nectar plants was excellent in the fall, and if the ice does not kill them, all is well—Mr. Barr says, "I have seen fields covered with ice in late March and 'the prophets' weeping and that year we had a honey flood."

This is all for this time. I will have some more good news for next month—Keep smiling until then," as Ross says.

BEE MEETING SCHEDULE, 1926

- April 3—Rock County, Janesville, Courthouse. (Meetings held in Rock County at Janesville, the first Saturday of every month.)
- 20—Dodge County.
- May 12—Clark County.
- 13—Taylor County.
- 14—Rusk County, Ladysmith, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 10:00 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
- 15—Barron County.
- 20—Pierce County.
- 21—Dunn County.
- 22—Chippewa County.
- 26—Grant County.
- 27—Richland County.
- 29—Sauk County.
- June 22—Waukesha County.
- July 20—Green County, Picnic, Dr. E. Blumer, Monticello.
- Aug. 2—Waupaca County.
- 5—Wood County.
- 6—Marathon County.
- 7—Shawano County, Mr. Chas. Koonz's home, Red Springs.
- 17-20—Chautauqua to be held at Platteville, Wis.
- 25—Pierce County.
- 26—Dunn County.
- 27—Chippewa County.
- Oct. 19—Clark County.
- 20—Barron County.

- 21—Rusk County.
- 22—Taylor County.
- Nov. 9—Wood County.
- 10—Marathon County.
- 11—Shawano County, Courthouse at Shawano.
- 12—Waupaca County.
- 16—Fond du Lac County.
- 17—Outagamie County.
- 18—Brown County.
- 19—Manitowoc County.
- Dec. 2-3—Convention to be held in Madison.
- 8—Ozaukee County.
- 9—Sheboygan County.
- 10—Washington County.
- 11—Milwaukee, afternoon and evening.
- 15—Grant County.
- 16—Richland County.
- 18—Sauk County.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE
APIARY INSPECTION
OFFICE

The examination for local inspectors has been postponed from the last of March until April 17 and there is still time to get applications in to the Civil Service Commission at the state capitol. It is expected that twenty or more will take the examination.

Heretofore permits for the moving of bees to former outyards have been issued in the spring without special inspections. This year as many such apiaries will be examined in advance of moving, as possible, especially where there has been disease in the past, so that any incipient infections may be headed off in advance. Beekeepers who maintain outyards are requested to get in their applications immediately so that the necessary arrangements for inspection can be made. Address Chief Apiary Inspector, Capitol Annex, Madison, Wisconsin.

Both Outagamie and Waupaca county made the excepted appropriations for cooperation in bee disease control at recent meetings of the county boards. There will be ten counties cooperating with the state this year, the county appropriations for the purpose totaling \$2,750.00. This is much more than ever before.

Two uninspected colonies of bees from outside the state were apparently stolen at Chippewa Falls early in March, two jumps ahead of an inspector coming to destroy them. There is a clue or two to follow up and if beekeepers in that vicinity can furnish information on suspicious movements of bees, it will be appreciated.

The United States Senate recently amended the Agricultural Appropriation bill as passed by the House, by adding an item of \$10,000.00 for the establishment of an experimental apiary in the Rocky Mountain Region. If this finally passes both houses we understand that some investigations on disease transmission, impossible in populated areas, will be undertaken in desert outyards. Controlled breeding with drones from a single selected hive will also be possible in a way which could never be undertaken before.

EXCHANGE LIST OF BEE JOURNALS

L'Abeille, Canada, (Printed in French)	\$1.00
American Bee Journal	1.00
Beekeepers' Item75
The Beekeepers' Review75
The Dixie Beekeeper75
Gleanings in Bee Culture85
York's Bees & Honey75
The Western Honey Bee	1.00
Bienenvater (Printed in German)75

We have just received word from

"Bienenvater," one of the finest beekeeping journals printed in the German language, that subscriptions for this journal can be secured for our members at 75c a year if the subscriptions are entered through "Wisconsin Beekeeping."

It will be possible for our members who read German to keep in touch with recent events in the old world, and we hope that some of you will see fit to subscribe for this journal.

Mr. W. D. Bible, of Ironton, Wisconsin, writes in that he has about 40 swarms of bees that he wishes to dispose of, as he is no longer able to take care of them. Mr. Bible has recently suffered a very serious loss in the death of his wife, and his time is now required to look after two grandchildren.

MARKETING COMMITTEE REPORT

The Marketing Committee finds that a number of Association members are not following the Association prices. This condition, of course, makes it very difficult for the Association to defend its members and now, that a good part of last year's honey crop has been disposed of, the Committee hopes that the beekeepers will try and work back to normal prices. If possible, a higher price range should be reached before the beginning of next season, or else it will be impossible to improve prices after the crop is off, and we will be compelled to sell again at prices below the cost of production.

State Association prices for honey as recommended by the Committee, were as follows:

PRICES RECOMMENDED BY THE STATE ASSOCIATION PRICE COMMITTEE

The State Association Price Committee met in the Economic Entomolo-

gy Building on Friday, June 10th, and the following prices were recommended for State Association members this season:

Extracted Honey

Retail—Direct to the Consumer.

Lithographed pails, 5-lb., \$1.15; 10 lb., \$2.15. Glass Containers, ½-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 35c; 3-lb. 85c.

Plain pails, 5-lb., \$1.10; 10-lb. \$2.10.

Sixty-pound cans, \$10.00.

To the Grocer:

Allow your grocer a discount on the regular price to the consumer, according to the following prices:

Lithographed pails, 5-lb., 92c; 10-lb., \$1.72. Glass Containers, ½-lb., Per case (24), \$3.84; 1-lb., Per case \$6.72; 3-lb., Per case (12), \$8.16.

Plain Pails, 5-lb., 88c; 10-lb., \$1.68; 60-lb., \$8.00.

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 the Consumer:

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 Storekeeper:

Fancy, per case \$6.50. No. 1, per case, \$6.00. No. 2, per case, \$4.00.

To Wholesaler:

Fancy, per case, \$6.00. No. 1, per case, \$5.50. No. 2, per case, \$3.50.

Granulated Honey (In Cartons)

To the Consumer:

Per package, 40c.

To Storekeeper:

Per package, 32c.

These prices should be held to at all times.

S. P. ELLIOTT, *Chairman,*
MARKETING COMMITTEE.

PLACING WISCONSIN HONEY WHERE THE CHEESE FED- ERATION HAS PLACED WISCONSIN CHEESE

GEO. JACOBSON

Mr. President, Sister and Brother Beekeepers:

I esteem it a privilege and an unusual pleasure to be permitted to address you on an occasion of this kind. If that titanic task of feeding a nation implies anything at all, it implies a grave responsibility. The supplying of food to the human race, food that causes all body cells to function as nature intended they should, is a more serious matter and a more sacred task than any other line of human endeavor. The basic factor in all education, civilization and progress is health. Nothing plays so important a part, in the health of a nation as the quality of the food it consumes. It should be the purpose and aim of the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association to produce a food in high grade honey, Number one, and only Number One "that, like Caesar's wife," would be above suspicion. Honey from the bee is one of nature's foods. It is neither demineralized nor denatured and the term *synthetic honey* will never find a resting place in Wisconsin. At the present time the question of relative food values and a balanced diet is attracting the attention of the American people as never before in history.

The chemist, scientist, dietician and food experts are unanimous in their condemnation of granulated white sugar, white flour, polished rice, many of our breakfast cereals and

other foods. Has there ever been a voice raised in opposition to pure honey as a natural energy producing food? It is sad and a lamentable fact that the public have not been educated as to the true value of honey as a food product. I see in this meeting today the dawn of a new era; its organization and then constructive legislation.

The human individual is weak, selfish, and when not guided by a code of statutes is prone to be careless. I favor first, in so far as is possible, a complete organization of the Wisconsin beekeepers. Next I would urgently request this meeting to select a committee to draft a bill to be presented at the next session of the Legislature granting the State absolute authority to supervise the manner in which honey is put on the market and sold to the public.

Sanitation and cleanliness, that's the WATCH WORD. Wisconsin will not be a haven for men that do not strictly observe all rules of sanitation in preparing food for its people. I cannot too emphatically condemn the practice of extracting honey before it is properly mature. "Quality Product," should be our goal, rather than quantity. Commercialized greed will eventually destroy our industry and the fair name of Wisconsin, unless we organize and protect ourselves and the public with proper laws.

The great progressive State of Wisconsin has nothing to apologize for to the rest of the nation or the world for its onward march of progress, its fearless and unselfish interest in the welfare of the masses. When the time comes it can be relied upon to protect and elevate the honey industry as it has all other branches of agriculture. The advanced and enviable position occupied by Wisconsin cheese and dairy products in every market in the world is a glowing tribute to the character of its citizenship. God

speed the Day when Wisconsin honey will rightfully take its place along with another food without a rival, "Wisconsin Cheese." There is a great lesson to be learned in studying the activities of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation. A small body of Wisconsin's sturdy progressive farmers knowing no such terms as fail or falter launched the great movement to improve the quality of Wisconsin Cheese. Gentlemen, they have blazed a trail, the path is well beaten, it has widened out. Their's is a campaign of education. Quality products is their motto. They strive to educate not only the producer but also the consumer. Not one man in five thousand knows the real food value of a pound of cheese. They know full well the value of different grades of coal that are consumed in the old furnace, but they know nothing about the relative value of foods taken into the human body to sustain and perpetuate life. We, as food producers, have a plain duty to perform. Will we surrender our right and our duty to individual selfishness or greed and let the quantity idea prevail or will we strive for quality until Wisconsin's honey takes its proper place in the markets of the world.

Sister and Brother Beekeepers, we can place Wisconsin honey where the Federation has placed Wisconsin cheese—if we get together and push.

HONEY RECIPES

5. HONEY SPONGE CAKE — $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey, 4 eggs, 1 cup sifted flour. Mix the sugar and honey and boil until the syrup over the yolks of the eggs which have been beaten until light. Beat this mixture until cold; then add the flour, and cut and fold the beaten whites of the eggs into the mixture. Bake for 40 or 50 minutes in a pan lined with buttered paper, in a slow oven. This

cake can be made with a cupful of unheated honey in place of the honey and sugar syrup, but the quality is not quite so good.

6. HONEY COOKIES — 2-3 cup honey, 2-3 cup sugar, 2 1/2 cups flour, 1/2 teaspoonful soda, 1 1/2 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful cloves, 1 teaspoonful allspice, 2 ounces finely chopped candied orange peel, 1/4-lb. walnut meats finely chopped. Sift together the flour, spices, and soda, and add the other ingredients. Knead thoroughly, roll out thin, and cut with a biscuit cutter. These cookies are very hard.

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Now is the best time to Disinfect combs for Spring use.
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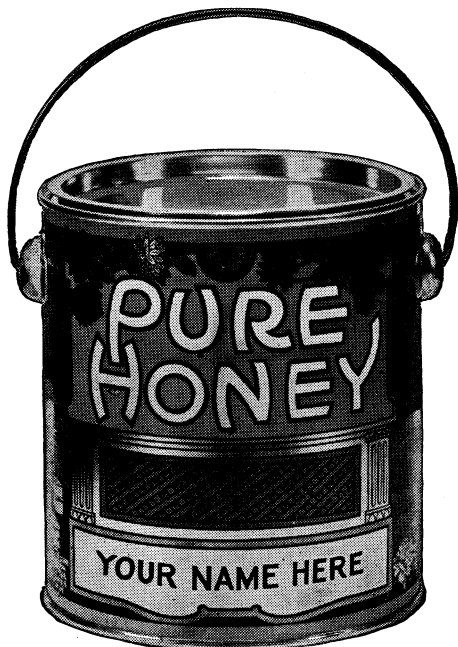
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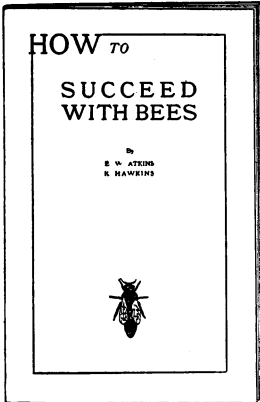
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T. W. Burleson.

Dozens of leaders in beekeeping tell us this book ought to be in the hands of every beekeeper. Regardless of the cost of securing the information the book contains, it has been priced within the reach of everyone—59c postpaid.

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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. III

MAY, 1926

No. 5

THE BULLETIN BOARD

THE DADANT CHAUTAUQUA IN MEMORIUM

August 17 to 20

Platteville, Wisconsin
Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin
Cooperating

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Wisconsin Beekeeping

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MAY, 1926

No. 5



GUS DITTMER

According to our best information, Mr. Dittmer was born on January 3, 1853. His interest in bees started when he was about 35 years of age, at

which time he was in the boot and shoe business at Augusta. A customer owed him \$5.00, and proposed to pay the account with a hive of bees. He accepted the bees, and that was his beginning as a beekeeper.

Being located in a store, he began to accommodate customers by furnishing them with supplies, and in a short time was furnishing supplies for the whole country around Augusta. From this he made his start in the supply business, later taking up foundation making and giving up the shoe business.

Mr. Dittmer served long and well in his Association offices, and has been the important factor in making the honey exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair one of the finest in the United States.

That he is held in high esteem in his community is well shown by a little unofficial news that has leaked through to the Editor. On January 10 he was presented with the first Past Masters Jewel ever given to a member of his lodge, the occasion being the 50th anniversary of his being a Master Mason. This is something of which he may be justly proud, and we, as beekeepers, should be just as proud for him.

Mr. Dittmer was 40 years old before he attended the State Convention at Madison. At that time he was elected Secretary, as the old Secretary had resigned. Mr. Dittmer served as Secretary for 20 consecutive years and then held the office of President for two years. He was appointed Superintendent of the bee and honey Department of the Wisconsin State Fair and is now serving his eighth year in that office.

We wish him continued health, and many more years as Superintendent of the bee and honey exhibit.

BEEKEEPERS I MET IN THE BRITISH ISLES

HARRY LATHROP
Bridgeport, Wis.

The first beekeeper I visited was Rev. J. G. Digges, of Lough Rynn, in Leitrim County, West Ireland.

Mr. Digges is the editor of the Irish Bee Journal, a live little magazine, and is pastor of the parish church on a large estate. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Digges is in a most beautiful and romantic place, on the edge of a great forest of oak and beech, and overlooking Lough Rynn, a clear beautiful lake.

Any one invited into the home of Mr. Digges is in luck, for they are most hospitable; having three meals and three lunches a day. The locality has been good bee territory in the past, but the adverse seasons of recent years together with the ravages of the Isle of Wight disease have left very few bees. Mr. Digges had none. He is a very busy man, handling about twenty letters a day, and requiring a secretary, so that he was compelled to give up active work in the apiary. He knows how to tell others what to do, a fact attested by his book on beekeeping.

Mr. Digges is a Dublin man and a graduate of Trinity College. He could shine as a beekeeper or as an editor, but I think the place where he really shines with the brightest luster is in his work as pastor of his flock. I spent several days at his home and while there had occasion to take long walks and had a chance to observe the great beauty of the Irish forests, the beds of wild flowers, the mosses, ferns, and vines that adorn every yard of uncleared land. Their honey sources are dandelions, linden trees, the clovers, and other minor sources.

The next beekeeper I visited was Mr. R. B. Manley of Bladon in Ox-

fordshire. I had corresponded with him for over a year previous to my visit, and they were expecting me. It is nice to have someone waiting for you in a foreign land so far from home. Mr. Manley is a young man and a live wire. He had charge of 400 acres of farm land on the great Marlborough estate. He has sheep, cattle, and poultry as well as about 60 colonies of bees. He was desirous of letting go of the farming and taking up beekeeping as his main business. When I learned that his locality was good for that country, and that he knows it thoroughly, I advised him to stay where he is rather than to emigrate to America, especially in view of the fact that he can secure double our prices for the honey he produces.

Mr. Manley is up-to-the-minute in his work and has adopted American methods. He believes in large brood chambers, good stock, and strong colonies. He is a prolific writer in the Bee Journals of the British Isles. Having through an accident received an injury to his hearing, he writes more than he would if it were not so difficult for him to carry on a conversation. When I was at his place, in the middle of June, his bees were getting honey fast from big fields of sanfoin. Vetches and crimson clover were also out in bloom, but Mr. Manley told me that the bees would not work on any other plant when sanfoin was yielding. The flavor of this honey is exquisite, somewhat like a blend of white clover and basswood.

Mr. Manley was using a good many modified Dadant hives and liked them. He thinks that English beekeeping has lost very heavily from the use of the small British hive. At the same time, by tiering up those small hives, some good records in honey production have been made. Mr. Manley likes American-bred Italian queens, and his bees were well marked, mostly gentle and good workers.

Before I sailed he had written me that he wanted me to come to his place before I went to London, as he wished to show me the town himself. I was therefore very fortunate in having such a guide on my first visit to London; which we made by starting from his place early one morning in his English Morris car, a light, but well built machine. On our way down the Thames, we passed many pretty places and visited Windsor Castle. We did not see the inside of it, as it was said that "the family" was at home and at such times visitors are not shown the interiors. Windsor Castle is large and imposing. After showing me around London a while, Friend Manley left me and returned home.

My next visit was to the home and apiaries of Mr. C. B. Bartlett of Sanford Mount, Charlbury, about eight miles from Manley's place. Mr. Manley took me over and introduced me after my return from London. I was taken, bodily, into this home, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, two hustling grown sons, a grown daughter, a couple of young men boarders, and the servants. This was an easy place to get into but hard to get out of. Hospitality is the word, and each day was just too soon or just too late for me to leave, because tomorrow there was a special trip planned for my benefit. I went out with Mr. Bartlett to visit out yards, and again with one of the boys. On one such occasion I was shown the foundations of an old Roman Villa, possibly about eighteen hundred years old.

Another day I was taken to the old village of Burford in Oxford, a village that probably has changed very little since the days of Oliver Cromwell. At Burford I saw a very old church, grand enough to be a cathedral, and so old some of the graves in the church yard date back to 1609, and others still older could not be read at all.

So far as beekeeping is concerned, Mr. Bartlett is a law unto himself. So unlike the up-to-date Mr. Manley, he will have bees in every conceivable kind and size of hive: from straw skeps, nail kegs, soap boxes, and cheese hoops to the latest M. D. from Watertown, Wisconsin. In his climate and location he can have swarms hived in any of the above, give them a stand, protect the top from wet, and secure surplus. He says he does not recommend his system entirely, but he has usually made up for some of the defects by keeping a large number of colonies, up to 1000, before the unfavorable conditions of late years, and he has made a business of it and supported his family.

A swarm hived in a cheese box may make surplus in a super of sections, or fill the small extracting combs of a super such as is used in the British hive.

One thing I learned by his methods: if you place a square super on a cheese box or on a straw skep, with the top removed one third down at the joint, as he makes them, there will be holes at the top from which the bees can fly. This abundant ventilation at the top does no harm, so says Mr. Bartlett. I wonder if we have not lost something at times by not providing upper entrances and ventilation? It seems to work all right over there, and England is a cooler country in summer than Wisconsin. One thing surprised me: bees would work when it was quite cool.

Mr. Bartlett knows how to use modern hives and methods, but he gets good return many times at very little expense. For instance: if a country boy should catch a stray swarm and bring it to Mr. Bartlett in a nail keg, receiving therefor sometimes as little as twenty-five cents for a small swarm, he might get the first season 50 to 70 pounds of honey from this stock, and the second year a swarm and surplus, or he might trans-

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fer them. In any event the transaction showed a profit. Mr. Bartlett is in a good honey district and scatters his bees out in many small apiaries of a dozen to twenty hives, using autos for fieldwork. At each of these out yards he keeps a number of empty hives, usually with some dry comb in them. These are to catch swarms, either from the same or a neighboring yard. He thinks that seventy per cent of swarms hive themselves; a saving of work is a saving of money, and the sum total of results seems to be good.

One thing I carefully noted: all his bees are placed in well sheltered locations; I do not think he would practice his methods in exposed positions. He does not pack for winter, and seems not to care how old and rickety a hive may be, granted that it has a good roof or cover to keep out water.

The Bartletts were also farming 60 or 80 acres, and had some farm help, but they never seemed to hurry. They

had some nice hay down and I was so afraid it would get rained on that I went out and pitched two loads from the cart on to the rick which two farm hands were building. Alas for mortal worries; it never rained for a whole month and the rick I helped build subsequently got on fire and burned up! The Bartletts write that they are looking for me back. Lord, how I would like to go!

From Bartletts I went to London, after a short call on Mr. and Mrs. Manley. From London I went down through Surry to call on Miss Knowles, Assistant Editor of *Bee Craft*, near Godalming, a few miles from Guildford. I found her at the home of her parents, a most palatial country house, so surrounded by fine trees and hedges that one could hardly find his way in. By the way; the English seem to love seclusion; a trait, I think, that grows out of the dangerous times of old when every man's house was his castle and protection was the thing desired. Miss Knowles was just about to start on a trip by auto, so she could talk with me only a few minutes and she said that her bees were not in good condition.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH CELO- TEX IN WINTER PACKING CASES

By J. M. BARR
West Allis, Wisconsin.

As I wrote in a recent article to *Gleanings*, no serious attempt to solve the winter protection has been made since Bartlett devised his case twenty years ago. Here and there individual beekeepers have added improvements fitted to their particular locality and notion, but no uniform attempt has been ventured upon to devise a standard case than can be used in all parts of our Frigid Zone, with equal success. There can be no question but that such a case can be devised, that

will give success in every locality without any modification whatsoever. It is needless for me to remind you of the frightful winter loss, caused for the most part by ignorance of what constitutes Protection. For years I lost more bees in winter than I would care to tell you of. What puzzled me was that some came out stronger in spring than they were in fall, and all had equal stores and young queens. It slowly came to me what the trouble was, and each year our winter loss is lessened, until last year we wintered 100%, our winter loss coming in May. And I look forward to the day when we will winter every normal colony, having them stronger in April than they were the September previous, and I am no optimist. It is all a question of Standardization Uniformity of protection, stores and queens. We had our attention drawn to the merits of Celotex and after investigation, we bought enough to make 35 cases, holding two colonies each. They wintered perfectly. What are the merits of Celotex? Remember I hold no brief for the Celotex Company and neither sought nor received special rates. I used the stuff because it seemed the best available, and would experiment tomorrow with any meritorious material. A questionnaire I sent out, brought uniform replies, that ideal wintering had three essentials, speed in assembling and taking apart, absence of loose packing, and perfect insulation. The first two I find are realized by using Celotex, the third I am not so sure about; but you say, you have just told us that you wintered perfectly? Yes, but I cannot give all the credit to the Celotex. Every hive had a shallow super full of early gathered honey, in addition to what they had in the Brood Chamber and everybody knows that means half of the problem.

We bought eight colonies last spring that had been outdoors without any protection whatsoever, and

they were extremely lively, but no honey had been taken from them the summer before.

One-half inch of Celotex is equal in insulating value to six inches of shavings, and with the stores I have mentioned, there is no reason why it should not be a success. Some are saying to me; why change? We have been using leaves or shavings for forty years with fair success, what advantage would be gained by making the change (here give time and labor costs). First, speed in assembling, Second, speed in taking apart (here give time precious in spring), Third, absence of loose packing (here speak of being independant of leaves, and ability to pack at any time). Now as to cost of Celotex, everyone must figure out their own. In this territory it costs 6 cents per foot and if properly protected on edges by wood strips and painted on the weather side will last indefinitely. The first cost is truly the last. We have improved on our cases I think. We have made another with frames of 1 and 2 inch lumber and Celotex, with space for shavings, this cuts the cost in half, for we used double thickness before, and its weak point is the return to loose packing. But that is only temporary. If interested beemen will only help to develop the idea, it will not be long before we have the ideal case, that is not only efficient but cheap. I look forward to the day when we will buy from the supply houses, our winter cases, as we now buy our hives, and pay less than it costs us to make them. We like the two colony case, it is easier handled, though costing more. We decided on that size because we like to have our hives in pairs, and it lessens the labor of moving. It is possible that a case holding ten or a dozen hives would be all right only it would be an expensive business to build a cover that long. This effort of ours will be a rank failure unless you return home prepared to do some

hard thinking on the subject. Make plans and spend some money on the idea, to hasten the day when wintering will cause us less concern and when we can pack in summer, and not in freezing weather. This year we packed 70 colonies in one day, two working, figure out how much we saved in labor costs.

THE CHAUTAUQUA

The plans for the Dadant Memorial Meeting are gradually developing and Wisconsin beekeepers should have a splendid opportunity to touch elbows with beekeepers from adjoining states. Arrangements at Platteville have practically been completed, and the schedule is being so arranged as to plan one day for Wisconsin beekeepers, a second day for Illinois beekeepers, a third day for Minnesota beekeepers, and a fourth day for beekeepers from Iowa.

Speakers from each state will be on the program and an automobile tour from each of these states is expected on these particular days. We hope that during this meeting we will have an opportunity to compare notes on the problems common to all and a number of new ideas valuable to all the visiting beekeepers should be brought out.

Do not forget to include this meeting in your summer plans, and be sure to be there on the opening day!

BEEKEEPERS' FIELD MEETING IN OHIO

The Ohio State Beekeepers' Association is arranging a big field meet to be held at Medina, Ohio, on the grounds of the A. I. Root Co., September 21 to 23. We hope that arrangements can be made for a Wisconsin calvacade to meet at some place just out of Chicago in time to complete the journey

to Medina on the evening of the 20th or the morning of the 21st.

All those who are planning to go from Wisconsin should notify Miss Weidenkopf, so that arrangements can be made for Wisconsin beekeepers to make the journey together.

On the afternoon of the first day, a service will be held in memory of Mr. A. I. Root, founder of the company which bears his name. The afternoon of the second day will be devoted to a service to honor the memory of "Father" Langstroth, the man on whose work and invention all modern beekeeping rests. Morning and evening programs of high order are planned and prominent speakers from all parts of the United States and Canada will appear. The entire program will be one which no beekeeper can afford to miss. Adequate provisions for the entertainment of all who attend are being made by the Medina Kiwanis Club, in cooperation with the A. I. Root Co.

These meetings promise to be the greatest ever held in the history of American beekeeping, and it is none too early to begin planning to attend. It is expected that at least 2,000 will be present and a number of beekeepers from distant states have already said that they will be there. It is the best possible time to visit the plant and apiaries of the Root Company, since everything will be open for inspection. The complete program is being arranged by the Secretary of the Ohio Beekeepers' Association, Miss Florence Naile, Columbus, Ohio, who will see that announcements are duly made of all events.

Camping facilities will be provided for those who travel with their own equipment. Demonstrations and exhibitions are being planned, and full details and plans will be announced in the various bee journals.

BUZZES

By G. E. MARVIN

The day finally arrived when we could remove the bees from the cellar and that was April 8th. That evening we put them on their stands in the yard. The next day being warm and quiet, the bees had a good flight. We put seventeen into the cellar in the fall and took seventeen live ones out, although some were very light. Apparently the bees packed outdoors came through the winter in fine shape, but as yet only 5 have been looked into and weighed to find out the amount of stores used, which range from 23 to 35 pounds per colony.

Conrad Kruse, of Loganville, reporting for Baraboo Valley Associations says, "From the reports of members, the winter losses have been anywhere up to 90% due to dysentery, the average being near 25% and both cellared and packed bees were badly affected. One member who observed the well known preventative measures for honey dew trouble came through with no loss and the bees in fine condition." As to the prospects for this season, he adds, "Prospects are for a season of much clover as it wintered over about 100%. A bumper crop is in sight. Do we want it? Much honey remains unsold, tho retailing is brisk at \$1.50 per ten pound pail of white, clover honey. The above price would have dispensed our entire huge crop had it been established in July." He continues, "Mr. Charles Rau, of North Freedom, is seriously ill, though improving slowly. Many beekeepers offer their bees for sale which is a good Omen for the fellow who sticks through thick and thin."

John Kneser, of Hales Corners, reports that about one-half of the bees in Milwaukee County are packed outdoors. He says, "Some bees were removed from the cellars on March 23 to 25th. The season so far has been

cold and rainy, interspersed with snow storms. A little dwindling is noticed. Honey prices at Department stores in Milwaukee have been buzzing all winter. Right now they are selling 5 pound pails for \$1.05 and \$1.10, but at an earlier period they sold the same for 85c. There is very little demand for comb honey, however."

F. F. Stelling, reporting for the North Eastern Wisconsin Beekeepers Association says, "We have had good winter weather. The grain and clover has been well protected by snow and the prospects for this season are good for another bumper crop. No large sales have been reported and market conditions are very slow. The bees wintered in the cellars with plenty of stores, came out all right, for it was a steady cold winter."

L. T. Bishop, of Sheboygan, says, "The season is very late with lots of snow. The drifts were from 2 to 10 feet deep and plenty of them. Buds have not even begun to swell in this neck of the woods, but still we have hopes. It has been too cold to investigate as to the condition of the bees, but many colonies are reported to be in a weak condition. Bees have consumed an unusually large amount of honey this winter and many colonies will have to be fed to keep them from starving. Some beekeepers are already reporting losses from this cause." As to the market conditions he adds, "The local market is very sick and has had another relapse, the condition is serious, the pulse way below normal and owing to the poor judgment and stubbornness of the patient it will take a long time to regain health. Possibly a change of doctors and medicine would bring about a better condition. The beekeepers have not yet dug out the deep snow and at the present price of their product, they cannot buy flying machines or radio apparatus so but little is heard from them. A few have telephoned in and

want to sell their bees and entire outfits. They offer to throw in what is left of their last years' honey crop. This doesn't sound nice, but nevertheless they are the facts."

Miss Mathilde Candler, of Cassville says, "The condition of the bees is not good. Dysentery was very bad. The bees had a good flight today (April 8). No pollen is coming in as yet. Clover is looking fine. If the weather turns warm, the colonies should build up fast." As to the market conditions she says, "The honey is all sold, except what is in the hands of commission men. The price picked up some and the demand is better. I have had calls for comb honey at better prices than earlier in the season."

Wm. Michaelsen, of Arkansaw, reports, "Unfavorable weather with the mercury 8 degrees above zero and six inches of snow fell yesterday morning (April 6). Large apiaries came through the winter in good condition but the small ones report heavy losses. Some small beekeepers have lost nearly all of their bees. The market condition is somewhat better than last year but there is much price cutting. About 50% of the extracted honey is still in the hands of the producer. The prices range from a dollar to two dollars for a 10 pound pail. Some beekeepers are retailing "Badger Brand Honey" for \$1.50 per 10 pound pail. Comb honey is 23c to 25c retail and around 20c wholesale. Some beekeepers are discouraged and are offering their bees for sale. Some that have had heavy losses are trying to buy bees."

George Jacobson, of Kaukauna, reports, "This is the last day of March and we are having the worst blizzard of the season, with the wind blowing hard and the snow drifting high. On March 23, which was the only day in March that the bees could fly, they appeared in good condition. Honey is not moving very good now, one reason is that the roads have been blocked

with snow more or less of the time since February." He continues, "The business meeting we had in March was a success, for more joined the local and the state Associations and that is what we need."

Here at the University we wintered a colony out-of-doors in a single walled hive with two thicknesses of absorbing material for an inner cover under the metal roof cover. The bees used 35 pounds of stores and enough bees are left to cover five frames. It appears that a colony will withstand the cold if they go into the winter period with plenty of young bees and enough of the right kind of stores. If this is an insurance against winter losses, why not take it up and prevent the loss now going on?

NEWS NOTES FROM THE INSPECTION OFFICE

By S. B. FRACKER

The state equipment, including tanks and extractor for the use of Hutzelman's solution, is now in Ozaukee county. After Mr. Henry Vey, of Grafton, finished the work in his apiary the equipment was moved to the yard of Frank Eickstedt, and not only Mr. Eickstedt's combs are being treated but also those of many other apiaries in the vicinity. This plan of a central treating station is working out very well and it is believed that the conditions in Ozaukee county will be greatly improved next summer as a result.

The office received only one request for special weather information this spring. Mr. J. I. McGinnity, of Edgerton, was the "live wire" who realized the value of these reports. Arrangements were made with the U. S. Weather Bureau forecasting office at Chicago for a special forecast, which was sent by wire. The information requested was a notification regarding

the first day after the snow had melted that a temperature of 50 degrees might be expected to last for several hours the following day and the sun remain shining practically all day.

The only charge to the beekeeper was the cost of the telegram from Chicago. The office is ready to make arrangements with the Weather Bureau for such a service for as many beekeepers as desire, both spring and fall. While Wisconsin introduced the idea of special weather reports, they have been in much greater demand by the New York beekeepers than they have by those of Wisconsin. Telegraphic weather reports relative to the time of the removal of bees from cellars are being sent out from Ithaca, New York, to county agents, association secretaries, and are being broadcasted by five radio stations in New York State.

One case of the moving of bees without permit was discovered early in April. As the apiary which had been moved was infected with American foulbrood in 1925, it was believed more important to require that it be moved back to its original location rather than that the owner be prosecuted. Both the seller and the purchaser were so notified.

Ninety permits for the moving of bees were issued by the office this year up to April 15. Of these, 27 were referred to inspectors as there was some possibility of distributing disease. The weather, up to the time of writing, has not permitted any field inspection.

Increasing interest in county inspection is manifest and we understand that the beekeepers of both Sheboygan and Taylor counties are likely to ask for complete surveys of their counties with one-third of the cost being paid by the county for 1927. Beekeepers in other areas who wish to have clean-up campaigns started should begin to organize for interesting the county

board members in the industry as soon as possible. The meetings at which such appropriations are made occur in November.

The Cole bill, authorizing the use of corn sugar for "preserving and sweetening" food products without showing its presence on the label, thoroughly stirred up the beekeepers of the country and has resulted in a heavy correspondence on the part of this office and the Department of Markets. In a general way it may be said that all the officials and political influence of Iowa is being directed in favor of this bill, while that of Wisconsin is opposed. The Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commissioner has written the Secretary of Agriculture and the various Wisconsin senators and congressmen describing the Cole bill as "legalized fraud" and objecting to it very strenuously. The Commissioners of the departments of agriculture and of markets, respectively, have also written the senators and congressmen but have directed their objections to the effect on the honey industry.

Congressman Cole has introduced an amendment to his original bill providing that food products may not be "adulterated" with corn sugar although they may be "preserved or sweetened" with it. The bill now provides that food products shall not be deemed to be misbranded "because of having been preserved or sweetened, but not adulterated as defined in Section 7 of the Food and Drugs Act, with an article known as corn sugar or with an article commonly known as fruit sugar or levulose, or both."

While this amendment helps, it is still unsatisfactory to honey producers and dealers. Beekeepers should continue to present their objections against the bill because it would still legalize the use of corn sugar in honey to prevent its spoiling or souring when it has been extracted too soon.

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"Clothes make the man" is a common enough saying—And labels certainly add to or detract from the appearance of the honey which you sell! No matter how excellent the honey inside the pail, nor how carefully packed—if unattractively labeled, we all know that it will not sell as readily nor at as good a price as it otherwise would.

As a member of the Association, you are entitled to the use of the *Badger Brand Trademark*, so why not take advantage of this opportunity in labeling your honey?

The Badger Brand labels, as the

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON- GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Wisconsin Beekeeping, published monthly at Madison, Wisconsin, for April 1, 1926.

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' Association, 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 8th day of April, 1926.

Monica Kersten,

Notary Public.

My commission expires Sept. 1, 1929.
Form 3526.-Ed. 1924.

majority of our members know, are available in three sizes, the 1-pound size, $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ", the 5-pound size, $5 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ " and the 10-pound size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ". The label itself is yellow, with the words "BADGER BRAND HONEY" in red letters over a back ground of black and green. There is space left for the name of the beekeeper, the name of his apiary, and his address. Also, information as to the grade, color and weight is included, with the beekeeper's packer number. Sample label in the one pound size is enclosed.

As the printers cannot afford to set up type for each little individual order, we have agreed to send our orders in twice a month. Occasionally, however, in the case of rush orders, where the delay in sending in the order is unavoidable, we will request that the order be made up immediately, in order to accommodate the beekeeper. Can you not take inventory of your stock of labels on hand at the present time, and, if your supply is low, send your order in far enough ahead so that your work will not be held up until you receive them? We will do our very best to send these orders in to the printer promptly and mail them out to the beekeepers as soon as the labels have been imprinted and returned to our office.

Besides the labels for glass and tin containers, we have labels for 4×5 " and $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ " comb honey sections. These labels bear the Badger Brand trademark and space has been reserved for the imprinting of color of honey, the member's packer number, name, and name of apiary and address.

We also have shipping labels for comb honey, which 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 of labels are as follows:

Comb honey sections, lots of 250, \$1.75; lots of 500, \$2.50; lots of 1000, \$4.00.

1-pound size, lots of 250, \$1.75; lots of 500, \$2.50; lots of 1000, \$4.00.

5-pound size, lots of 250, \$2.00; lots of 500, \$3.00; lots of 1000 \$5.00.

10-pound size, lots of 250, \$2.25; lots of 500, \$3.50; lots of 1000 \$6.00.

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in case ----- .75 doz.
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in crate ----- 2.15 doz.

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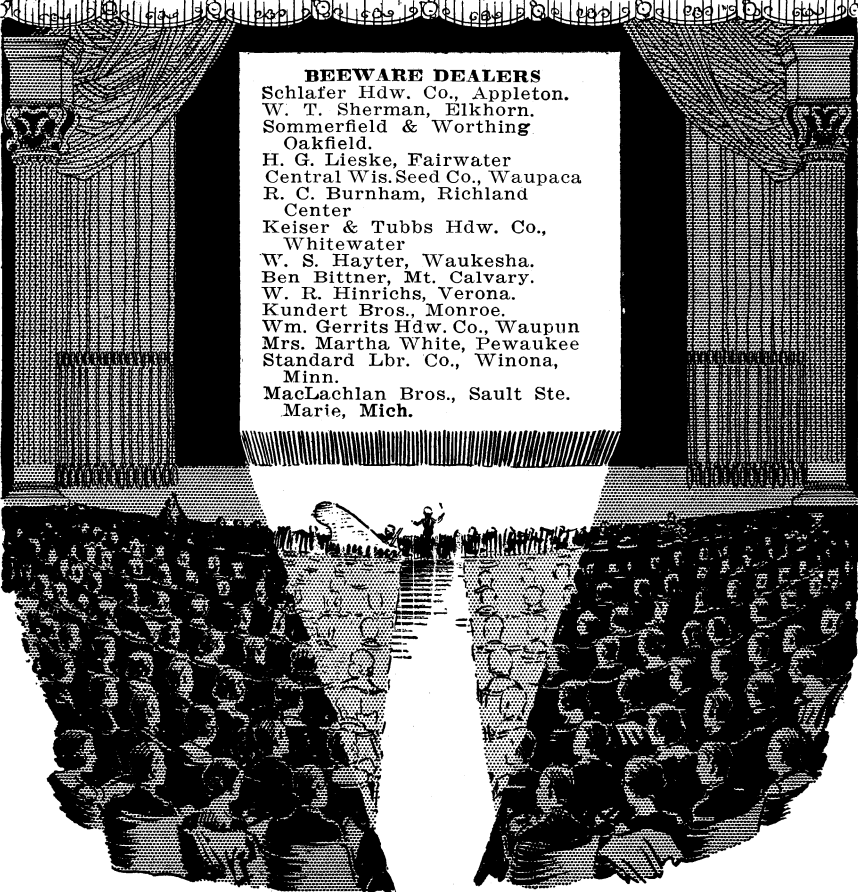
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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. III

JUNE, 1926

No. 6

THE BULLETIN BOARD

THE DADANT CHAUTAUQUA

August 17-20

Platteville, Wisconsin

Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin
Cooperating

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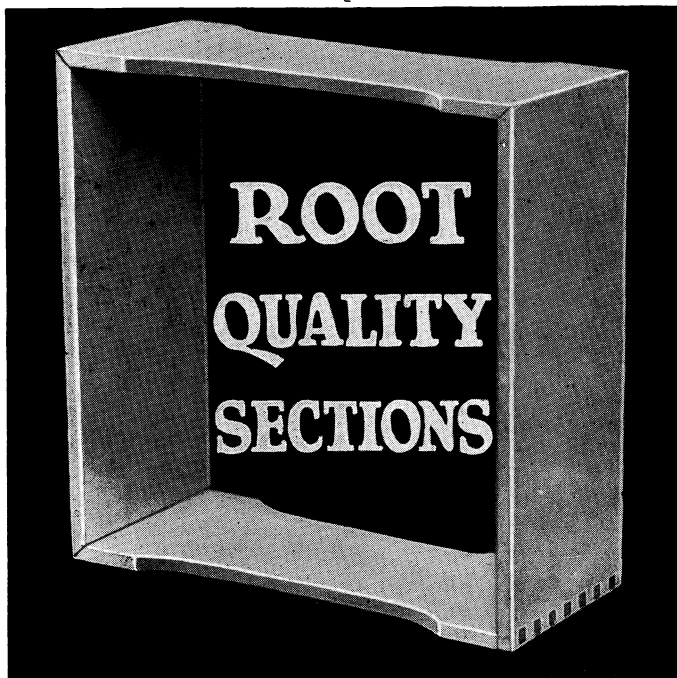
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Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. III

JUNE, 1926

No. 6



MR. C. P. DADANT

It would hardly be necessary to give a title to this photograph since Mr. Dadant is so well-known among beekeepers through the world that we doubt if even our recent beekeepers would fail to recognize his picture.

This was taken at the time of the Doctor Chas. C. Miller Memorial Chautauqua in 1922. Mr. Dadant has devoted his entire life to the beekeeping industry and it would be impossible to set forth in the space available his many accomplishments.

The Dadant Family

Many beekeepers have devoted their lives and efforts to the beekeeping industry, and some of these have perhaps appeared more outstanding than others because of their numerous writings in the bee journals, but it would be folly to attempt to choose any individual as having accomplished the greatest amount of good for American beekeeping. Also, one would hardly dare to attempt a comparison of the work and accomplishment of these men, who, through years and years of toil, have collectively brought forth the equipment, tools and practice of modern beekeeping. We may safely say, however, that none of these are more outstanding than Mr. Chas. Dadant and his son, C. P. Dadant.

Mr. Chas. Dadant, because of his knowledge of the French language, and the European conditions also, was well fitted to prepare articles for a number of European journals. His influence on European beekeeping seems to have been exceedingly great, and as a result the Dadant hive was early accepted and widely used in the old world. It has also been fortunate that Mr. C. P. Dadant had the vigor and ability to continue the work started

by his Father. One can hardly open any of the older French bee journals, without finding the name of Mr. Chas. Dadant or his son.

In the June, 1907, issue of the American Bee Journal, there is an account of the Dadant family and their immigration to America. There are probably no beekeepers alive today who can in the least degree understand the difficulties and hardships, through which this family passed in establishing themselves in America, and the building up of the organization which has later been so efficiently improved and enlarged by Mr. C. P. Dadant and his boys at Hamilton.

Mr. Chas. Dadant was born at Vaux-Sous-Aubigny, a village on the confines of Champagne and Burgundy, May 22, 1817. It is interesting to note, that, like Dr. Miller, he was educated to become a physician, but his tastes were for Nature and the outdoors and circumstances having brought him in contact with beekeeping, the latter part of his life was given over entirely to beekeeping.

It was fortunate indeed that Father Langstroth was able to turn over the revision of his book to Dr. Chas. Dadant, and that he, in turn, was able to turn over the care of the later revisions to Mr. C. P. Dadant. We hope that still later revisions may be as successfully passed on to one of the grandsons of the present generation, and possibly to a great-grand son in the next generation.

BEEKEEPERS' CONFERENCE AND
FIELD MEET IN HONOR OF
THE DADANT FAMILY

Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wis-
consin, Cooperating, Platteville
Wisconsin, August 17 to 20,
1926, at the Home of
Mr. N. E. France.

The program for this meeting is practically completed and will be given

in the July issue of WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING. This will be the most important meeting of the year in the middle west and is particularly designed for the friends of Mr. C. P. Dadant to meet with him as an appreciation of what he has done for American beekeeping. One good friend of his writes as follows: "I love all the Dadants, and I know they have done more for beekeeping than any other family on earth and they, too, have achieved a great success." What higher tribute could be paid anyone? We most sincerely desire that all of the beekeepers in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota take the opportunity to present to Mr. C. P. Dadant their sincere appreciation of the work of his father and himself, in the interests of American beekeeping.

The program should be of interest from the beginning to the end. It will be extremely unique in that Mr. and Mrs. Dadant, children and grandchildren, will all be present if circumstances do not prevent. You will also have an opportunity to meet Mr. and Mrs. N. E. France, and we hope their boys and grand-children. Mr. Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture, and W. E. Anderson, State Apiary Inspector, of Louisiana will appear on the program, as will also Mr. T. W. Burleson, of Waxahachie, Texas. Mr. Burleson is one of the largest shippers of package bees in the south, and knows this business from a to z. He is a splendid fellow, and I know that you will enjoy him.

Our old friends who you will be glad to see will be Mr. Hambleton, of Washington; Mr. Demuth, of Ohio; Mr. G. H. Cale, of Illinois, and Mr. Kenneth Hawkins, of Watertown. Mr. Huber Root will come if he can possibly get away. Professor Jager, from Minnesota; Professor Paddock, Iowa; Professor Munro, of North Dakota and Professor Milum of Illinois, will be on the program, and will

lend their assistance in making the co-operative meeting a big success.

There will be four big days for Wisconsin beekeepers, **T u e s d a y**, August 17th, Wisconsin Day, with Mr. N. E. France as Chairman; **W e d n e s d a y**, August 18th, with Professor Jager as Chairman; **T h u r s d a y**, August 19th, Illinois Day, and we hope that Dr. A. C. Baxter, President of the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association will be able to act as Chairman, for that day. **F r i d a y**, August 20th, will be Iowa Day, and Professor Paddock will act as Chairman.

Mr. France, who is a member of the Arrangements Committee, has completed the details at Platteville, and we are to assemble at the free camp grounds where a large tabernacle 60x90 feet, with a good speakers' stage, is available. Dining room and cottages are close by. I can tell by the tone of Mr. France's letter that he is going to have as good a time as any of the visitors.

Mend the leaks in the camp tent, get the camp kit together, see that Henry is well oiled and shod and has plenty in the feed bag so that there will be no hitch in your reaching Platteville for the beginning of the festivities.

POPULAR USES OF HONEY

In response to our request in the March issue of this magazine, we have received a number of recipes and ways of using honey from members of the Association. However, we are sure that there are a number of other beekeepers who can tell us of ways of using honey in cooking. Please do not fail to send these in to us.

Mr. G. M. Ranum, of Mt. Horeb, writes us as follows: "One of the best ways I know to use honey is as a sweetening for breakfast foods. A little thick, rich honey, poured over a dish of corn flakes or grape nuts with

some cream added, and eaten along with bread and butter, makes a delicious feed."

"Another good way to use honey is to pour some over a helping of peanut butter, stir the two together and use as a spread for bread and butter. The honey takes away the clinginess of the peanut butter, and the combination is excellent."

Mr. Daniel Misterek, of Curtis, sends in the following **HONEY COOKIE RECIPE**, which he says Mrs. Misterek uses often and finds very satisfactory:

1 cup honey; 1 teaspoonful cinnamon; 1 cup butter; 1 cup sugar; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. chopped almonds; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful cardamom; 1 level teaspoonful soda dissolved in 2 tablespoonsful of hot water; flour enough to roll (a little more than in ordinary cookies).

Let the dough stand over night. Roll out rather thin, cut in oblongs or squares and bake in hot oven. These cookies are improved with age.

—MRS. DANIEL MISTEREK.

Professor Wilson recommends the following: Add to cold cheese sauce enough honey to cut the taste of the cheese, and spread on fried mush. The combination of this sauce with the fried mush is very delicious.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

Buzz—z—z—z—z—z—z—z—z—z

Buzz column is somewhat contradictory this month, but it appears that in some sections of the state, the bees wintered very well indeed, but in other sections they wintered poorly. In the latter cases, the bees die out from dysentery or lack of stores. We know how to prevent bees from dying out from these two causes; so why don't we prevent them? It's an old story—we know how to keep the cows out of the corn by putting up a strong fence between the pasture and

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Louis Alfonsus, Contributing Editor.

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the field of corn, but sometimes we just fix up the old fence and hope, yes, trust, that it will hold. If some of that honey that the beekeepers were having such a hard time to dispose of last fall and winter was back in the combs, probably some might have had better luck in wintering. Five months is a long time for the bees to be confined and they certainly can consume a lot of honey in that time.

Now to change the subject. Isn't it a nice feeling, tho, to get out and work with your bees on some of these nice mornings and afternoons? Those that withstood the rigors of winter certainly are bringing in pollen and nectar and the hives are bristling with activity. Be sure to give the bees a second super, for it won't be long now until the queen will be complaining from lack of room and swarming will be upon you.

From the report of Mr. M. C. Moore, of Fort Atkinson, bees in Jefferson County came through the win-

ter in excellent condition, owing to the good quality of stores from the 1925 crop. He continued, "Winter losses on bees in cellars and those properly packed outside, amounted to nothing around here. Prospects seem good for another big crop, as the clover appears to have come through the winter in good condition. The spring is somewhat backward, but warm weather has come with a bound, bringing dandelion and fruit bloom at almost the same time."

Here is a very interesting item from one of our county agents, H. J. Rahmlow, at Phillips. "This has been one of the longest winters we have ever had in the north in the memory of its oldest inhabitants, as far as bees being in the cellar is concerned. The bees were put into the cellar in November and taken out on April 17th. The most interesting part of this is that although being confined for five months or over, not a single colony was lost. Only five or six colonies showed any signs of dysentery. Those that had dysentery were not especially uneasy, and are coming through in good shape.

Furthermore, no sugar was fed last fall, but honey was saved from the main honey flow and the hives jammed as full as possible with this. When we say "jammed" full, we mean it. The hives in some cases were so heavy that the men found carrying them into the cellar a real job. Carrying them out was a much easier job, as a lot of honey was consumed and we are convinced that the important thing here is to give them plenty of feed."

Here is a wintering report from Mr. G. M. Ranum, of Mt. Horeb.—"Cellar wintered—1 colony dead out of 80 when carried outside. Outdoor wintering—1 colony dead out of 34. By April 10th, the weather was favorable for close examination. At that time he stated, "As a rule colonies

that were strong and heavy last fall are in good condition now. Some of those recorded last fall as good have dwindled to a small cluster, while others that had shown restlessness and indications of dysentery during the winter are not as bad as expected."

Right here a point comes up. By stating the actual number of colonies that dies out during the winter will not show the success one has had in wintering. The percent of the working force present in the spring as compared with those that went into the winter period would state our successes much plainer. One of our graduate students here, Mr. Whitcomb, from New Hampshire, did some work on this subject the past winter. He started with three colonies wintered out-of-doors; by careful manipulations he found the live weight of bees in the fall to be $4\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and $4\frac{3}{4}$ pounds respectively. The three came through the winter all right and are splendid colonies now, but on weighing the remaining bees this spring, he found them to weigh in the order named above, $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, 2 pounds and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, so the colonies came through 58%, 45% and 56% making an average winter loss of 47% for the three colonies.

Mr. E. M. Johnson, of Blue Mounds, states that he lost 20 colonies out of about 100; 7 starved, 5 were queenless and 8 died of dysentery. He states that most of the colonies were fed sugar syrup, but the weather got so cold last fall before the bees had time to properly ripen it that they died before the ones that didn't have any syrup.

Mr. Max E. Vircks, of Dorchester, states, "My bees were never in as good a shape as this spring. Lost one colony out of 13, but cannot account for it, for it had about 30 pounds of honey left in the hive. I fed two gallons of sugar syrup, 2 to 1, to each colony last

fall. I claim the good condition of the bees is the syrup feeding."

Mrs. J. C. Hatch, of Rockbridge, reports, "Owing to the bad conditions last fall and the long confinement in the cellar, bees are coming out in a rather bad shape in this section." Mr. G. A. Hasseler states that he lost three colonies out of 36. He continues "In the average, the colonies seem strong. They all have plenty of stores yet, excepting a few, but I have all kinds of honey to feed them, so they won't have to starve. I hope that beekeepers come to a better understanding in regard to prices they are to charge for their product, for the market was bad last fall. Some were just giving their honey away."

Mr. George Jacobson, of Kaukauna, reports, "Three colonies died out between March 23 and April 8, with plenty of honey in the hive. I had 5 drone laying queens and 15 queenless, but very strong in bees. I united them with the other hives and all of the 64 colonies are very strong." He states that honey has been moving good this spring. He sent us some clippings on "Talking Honey" that he had in the local paper during the last eight months. It pays to advertise locally, for he says, "More stores and meat markets are calling for my honey, for they say the trade demands it. If honey keeps moving the way it has for the past few days. I will be sold out before I know it, and am getting the right price." Quality goods with local advertising does the business—.

Mr. J. M. Barr reports the market conditions as "Dead." He goes on to say, "The bees that were well protected with sufficient stores are in good shape, but with less brood than at the same date last year. This is not surprising, for maples bloomed 14 days later than last year and dandelions, a week later. One yard win-

tered 95%; they were in celotex cases and had a super abundance of stores, young queens and much painstaking care was given them last fall." Listen to this: "There was a heavy loss in another yard, due to lack of stores." They say one has to see the bad side in order to appreciate the good. I believe it is true in this case.

Mr. John Paas, of Campbellsport, reports the condition of bees, fair, as too many old bees went into winter quarters, caused by poor fall breeding. The 1925 crop of honey is practically all cleaned up, except for some which a couple of beekeepers are holding. One beekeeper there is trying to dispose of 40 colonies, and some are sending for nuclei.

Market conditions in in Jefferson County are about average according to M. C. Moore, but there is a considerable amount of the 1925 crop of honey still unsold. Five-pound pails range in price from 75c to \$1.10.

They must have adverse weather conditions a r o u n d Honey Creek Apiaries, for in one day there was a range from bleak winter to July temperature. "Clover is in 1st class condition and in spite of the cool weather, it flourishes. Expect early blooming, sorry to say, for bees will not be ready for it," adds Mr. Barr.

Mr. Andrew Stevens, of Stockbridge, reports the condition of his bees as poor. He continues, "Too much honey granulated and the bees jumped into the cellar bottom looking for a drink. They used up an unusually large amount of stores. Fifty starved after using up 30 pounds of stores. The winter losses amounted to 15%; the weather has been quite changeable—everything from summer heat to zero, but in spite of everything, the bees are building up fast. Honey has been moving well. Other beekeepers around here report big winter losses also."

MISS FISCHER'S HONEY RECIPE BOOK

I am sure that all of our beekeepers will be interested in knowing that Miss Fischer has just finished preparing the finest collection of recipes for the use of honey that has ever been issued. This little book contains over 200 recipes in which honey plays an important part. Best of all, these recipes are not difficult and can be prepared without trouble by those who have had no previous acquaintance with honey in cooking.

The price of this book will be \$1.00, but the Association has made arrangements for 200 copies at 75c each. Send your order in to the Secretary.

BUY YOUR PAILS AND LABELS THROUGH THE STATE ASSOCIATION

Buy your pails and labels through the State Association. State Association prices on pails are, for the kind of tin used in them, lower than any beekeeper can get for individual orders. Every member of the Association should take advantage of this opportunity, not only for the profit to themselves, but in order to help the Association secure the small profit of 5% for taking the orders.

Through the summer period this small commission to the Association amounts to a sufficient sum to help pay the overhead expenses and permits us to do work which we otherwise would not be able to do.

It will pay each local Association to send orders in together, for, if 1000 pails are ordered we can give better prices than for individual orders.

To be sure you will have the pails when they are needed, send in your order early.

Prices on pails are as follows:

Prices—(Lithographed Pails)

Prices include stamping name and

address on the pail. Orders cannot be taken for less than 100 pails.

5-pound size \$11.50 per 100. 10-pound size \$16.00 per 100.

In placing your order, be sure to give *name* and *address* as you wish it to appear on pails. *Also give packer number.*

Prices—(60-pound Pails)

\$1.05 per case—two cans to the case.

When 50 or more cases are ordered—\$1.03 per case.

Prices—(Plain Pails)

5-pound size, 50 at \$3.40; 100 at \$6.40.

10-pound size, 50 at \$5.00. 100 at \$9.50.

BEEKEEPERS I MET IN THE BRITISH ISLES

By HARRY LATHROP
Bridgeport, Wis.

From there I went down through Kent to Dover and Folkstone, from which port I sailed for France. I was only in France a week and did not meet any beekeepers, but I did see much beautiful farming and vineyard country, also some small apiaries.

On returning to England I went to Orpington, about fourteen miles south of London, to see Mr. C. P. Jarman, Editor of *Bee Craft*, a neat little journal of the Kent and Surry beekeepers.

Mr. Jarman is connected with a business firm in London. He keeps no bees, as since the war his health is so shattered that he must husband his strength. The awful experiences of the bombing which occurred nightly for years, left him with shattered nerves. He and Mrs. Jarman live in a beautiful and modern cottage named "St. Cross," one of a row of such houses. They have a lovely garden at the back that is just like an out door parlor.

Here I was made entirely at home

for two days. They told me that during the raids of the German airplanes the shrapnel from the English anti-aircraft guns broke the tiles on the roof and cut the apples from trees in the garden. They dared not have a light, or step outside.

Orpington has the large poultry yards of H. H. Cook, where the noted Buff and White Orpingtons were originated. The farm had 70 acres, 7000 mature birds, 250,000 chicks hatched for the season up to July, and employed 37 people. All the big things are not in America.

From Orpington I went to Canterbury, Bedford, and Cambridge. At Cambridge I visited Queen's College, where my ancestor, John Lathrop, was a student about 1609. A few miles out of Cambridge is the great establishment of Chivers and Sons. Fifty years ago a small beginning was made. In a small barn which is still standing, a farmer tried to save a surplus of fruit by making marmalade, jellies, etc. This found ready sale. The business grew, acreage was added, factories were built, until at present they have 7000 acres of land, acres occupied with factories and offices, hundreds of acres in apples, pears, cherries, plums, and small fruits, which are gathered and shipped or made into delicious products at the plant. They also have extensive poultry yards and engage in farming and stock raising; but that which was of greatest interest to me was the fact that they keep and operate 500 colonies of bees that are in first class condition. They are primarily intended to aid in the fertilization of the bearing orchards, but they do not object to the big yields of honey which are secured in favorable seasons, under the skillful management of their apiarist, Mr. F. W. Peck.

The main office is about four miles from Cambridge. I went out in a taxi, and after presenting my creden-

tials, I was requested to wait until they could get hold of Mr. Peck. As soon as possible he came with an auto and took me to one of their larger yards, containing, I believe, as many as a hundred colonies, all in the regular British hive. This hive is square and has frames shallower than the Langstroth. By tiering up they get good results, but I can not help but believe they could do better, at least save labor, by using American equipment. The hives in this yard were all painted white and each hive stood by a small cherry tree. There was a neat building at one side of the yard for shop purposes, and a light narrow gauge railway furnished with a push car to transfer colonies or supplies from the yard out to the main road a short distance away. Chivers and Sons do not do things by halves, and the money to prosecute these industries was made right there out of the business. What a lesson to young men in America, where opportunities are as much greater as our country is wider. The fact is, that even in old England, you can't keep a real man down.

The apiaries of Chivers and Sons have made some astonishing records in the past. One year the average in one yard was 183 pounds per hive. Two hives of Dutch bees gave the extraordinary yield of 854 pounds or 427 pounds average. I presume these figures refer to a mixed production of comb and extracted, and when it is considered that honey prices in England, for English honey, are double American prices, it will be seen that there is money in beekeeping in England if locations are selected in good territory. In many districts such records could not be made.

I regret that I could not have remained longer with Mr. Peck and made a closer study of their methods. I really was trying to do a prodigious amount of work in a short time, and could give only a small part of my

time to the study of British Beekeeping.

For my next visit I must take you away north to Gretna Green on the border of Scotland. This is where the young English couples eloping, were married, often the ceremony was performed in the old blacksmith shop with hands joined over the anvil. Both are objects of great interest to visitors both from England and America. Here at Gretna dwells my good friend, Mr. J. M. Ellis, shop keeper and beekeeper. Mr. Ellis has a neat grocery store; sells groceries, fruits, meats, and honey of his own production. His small apiary of less than twenty hives is kept in the back yard behind his store. He uses large hives, mostly American pattern, and is a thorough beekeeper, but he says he is not doing it for profit. It is his hobby and serves to give him healthful outdoor exercise. He has a beautiful wife, and three of the prettiest little girls I ever saw, each one with head covered with ringlets. Mr. Ellis and his wife are Highlanders. When they were speaking to each other rapidly, I could understand only about half they said. Talk about brogue: Barr is not in it.

I was at Gretna in the middle of July, in the heart of the white clover bloom, which is Mr. Ellis' principle honey source. I never saw larger, or more thrifty white clover bloom than I saw at Gretna. Gretna is near Carlisle, a very interesting old border town with its red stone cathedral and old castle; the inner part of which is of Roman origin with walls fifteen feet thick.

My next visit to a beekeeper was at Renfrew, some miles out of Glasgow, among the friends of our beloved and most highly respected Judge Barr. His letters of introduction made me at home in more than one family. The beekeeper was Mr. James Blair, grocer; a man well up in years, in fact I think he was my Senior. He has no bees, but a short conversation will

convince you that he knows beekeeping and the nature of the bee. After meeting Mr. Blair and talking with him five minutes, I felt that I knew him and that we were like old friends.

After leaving Renfrew I went to Edinburgh and from there into the Highlands. I saw an occasional apiary, small ones, as I travelled through this country, but I did not speak to another beekeeper. I was deeply interested in the romantic regions among the Highlands celebrated in the writings of Sir Walter Scott.

In the Highlands I saw an abundance of Scotch heather, the source of the famed heather honey. It was just coming into bloom in those regions, but I did not get a taste of heather honey. Only lack of time prevented me from seeing more of beekeeping and the beekeepers of the British Isles.

HONEY HOUSE INSPECTION

By C. D. ADAMS

In recent years several comments have been made by honey consumers as to the neatness and cleanliness of honey houses. But sometimes the comments were far from complimentary. During the recent convention at Milwaukee the matter was brought up. The result was that the matter was taken up with the Dairy and Food Commission and it was found that this department has full authority to inspect any or all places where food products are prepared for sale.

While it is impractical to attempt to inspect all honey houses we found the Commission quite anxious to start this line of work this year. Assistant Commissioner Harry Kleuter said he would appreciate suggestions from beekeepers as to where inspections should be made but added that he would want the location of same extra well kept honey houses as well as the other kind as he would want a guide to go by. He understands that a honey house is

hardly comparable to a creamery, or cheese factory but feels that some beekeepers must be unnecessarily careless if reports are true.

When writing to any of the men in charge of bee work at Madison about other things it might be well to mention the names of some beekeepers who are known to be either unusually neat or unusually careless in their handling of honey. You need not even mention in which class they fall if you do not care to. Such names will be added to the list to be inspected if possible.

But in the meantime how about all of us making some improvements in our own factory. After we have it about as near perfect as can be under the circumstances it might be a good plan to call in some real honest outspoken friend and ask him to tell us just what is wrong with it. It takes an outsider to see the weak points in our work. Just try it.

DR. C. C. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

We are very sorry indeed that our plans in connection with this memorial number have not been completed. We had hoped to publish in this issue a complete list of all American bee journals, some 70 in number, with the names of the editors and the dates and places of publication, and also the location of available numbers and volumes. We have not been able to accomplish this task and we must be content with hoping that the work can be completed for the June, 1927, issue.

This is the month of Dr. Miller's birthday, and we hope that every beekeeper who reads our magazine will take the time to stop and rest for a time, just to think of a few of the things that he can do to aid in improving the beekeeping industry.

The Library now contains approximately 3,500 volumes of bee journals,

books and pamphlets. Should contributions continue to come in for the next few years as they have up to this time, this Library should be comparable to most of those in the old world, and we hope equal to others in America.

Donations continue to arrive and the library is building up rapidly. Among the recent contributions is a nearly complete file of all the Flemish bee journals sent to us by Dominie Lambrecht and L. Vandegaer of Louvain, Belgium.

Three nearly complete files of Japanese bee journals came in during February and we are now receiving five Japanese Journals regularly.

Because of the help and substantial contributions which a number of men have given to the library special memorials in the way of shelves of books have been set aside in honor of them.

These men are:

A. C. Miller of Rhode Island,
Eugene Secor of Iowa,
Geo. W. Jones, Wisconsin,
Chas. Dadant, Illinois,
C. P. Dadant, Illinois,
A. I. Root, Ohio,
E. R. Root, Ohio,
Prof. Francis Jaeger, Minnesota,
P. Prieur of France,
M. Schumacher of Switzerland,
Dominie Lambrecht of Belgium,
T. W. Cowan of England,
Emilo Schenck of Brazil,
Alois Alfonsus of Austria (now in Wisconsin).

Whenever original pictures of these men can be secured they will be framed and placed with a proper citation in connection with the designated shelf of books.

Mr. Gwin has began to start a shelf of books for other noted beekeepers in the Wisconsin State Beekeepers section of the library and has secured starting donations for the following men:

Adam Grimm, Wisconsin,
N. E. France, Wisconsin,
L. L. Langstroth, Pennsylvania and Ohio,
W. Z. Hutchinson, Michigan,

In this connection we have also decided to arrange a shelf for G. M. Doolittle of New York as we have acquired quite a number of volumes of journals once owned by him.

Several Wisconsin friends of Dr. Phillips have gotten together and started a memorial for him in the library because of the splendid help furnished us during the period he was in charge of apicultural work at Washington. Some twenty-five or thirty dollars in honey and cash have already been turned in on this memorial and several additional subscriptions are promised.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

- Alberti, A.*—Die Bienenzucht im Blatterstock. 1906.
Alfonsus, Alois—Der Imker-Bote aus Oesterreich Kalender fur das Jahr. 112 pp. 1917.
—Handbuch der Koniginnenzucht. 68 pp. 1925.
—und *Wilhelm Graebener*—Die Bienenzucht ein lohnender Nebenerwerb, fuer Kriegsbeschadigte. 184 pp. 1917.
Amans, Dr. Paul—Exposition D'Ixelles (18-19-20 Octobre 1924) Concours 156. 1925.
Antrophilus, Isidorus—Blumen Kuchen,—Baum und Kunstgartner. Sammt einem Anhang von der Bienenzucht. 392 pp. 1779.
Apistikus, Anton—Haus und Hof. Die Bienenzucht Anweisung zur Behandlung eines Bienenvolkes nach moderner Betriebsweise. Mit 26 Abbildungen. 86 pp. 1915.
Arnould, C.—Ruche Horizontale—Ruche Verticale Rucher Couvert Leur Construction Economique. 52 pp. n. d.

Babo, C. V.—Besprache uber land-wirthschaftliche Begebenstaende aus Spaziergaengen eines Lehrers mit seinen Schuesern. Dritte Auflage. 128 pp. 1878.

Babo, L. von—Landwirthschaftliche Besprechungen. Zweite Auflage. 98 pp. 1872.

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Now is the best time to Disinfect combs for Spring use.
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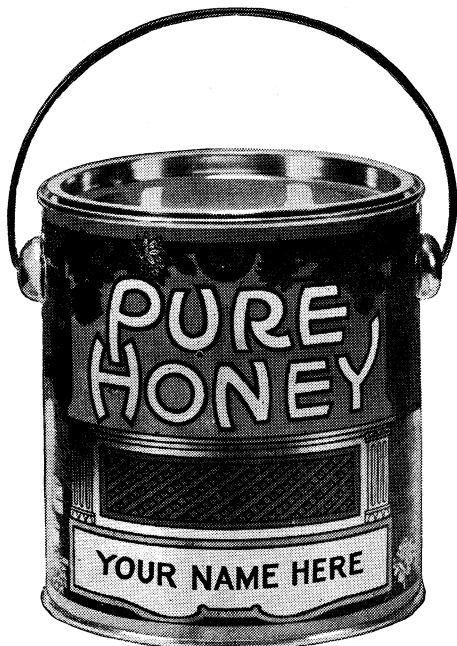
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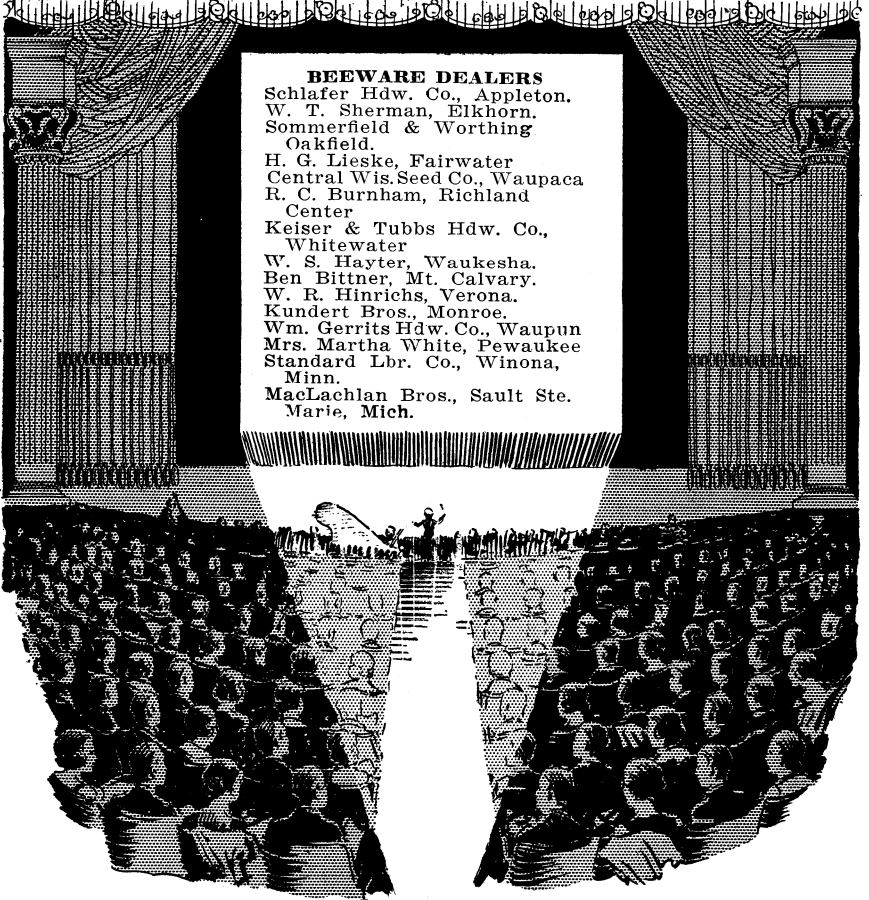
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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. III

JULY, 1926

No. 7

THE BULLETIN BOARD

THE DADANT CHAUTAUQUA

August 17-20

Platteville, Wisconsin

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Cooperating

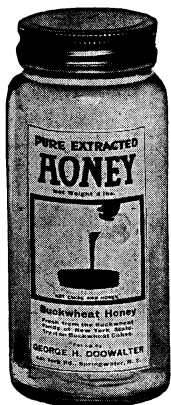
THE MOST IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE YEAR

Mr. N. E. France will be our host. Many out of
State visitors will be there to help us give
Mr. Dadant the happiest week
of his life.

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HONEY CONTAINERS

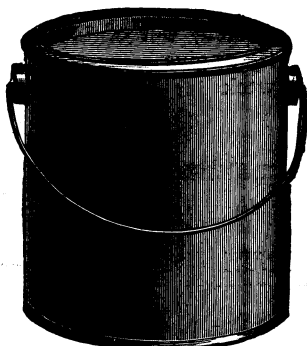


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Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. III

JULY, 1926

No. 7

PROGRAM FOR THE DADANT MEMORIAL CHAUTAUQUA TO BE HELD AT PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN, AT THE HOME OF MR. N. E. FRANCE, AUG. 17-20.

Tuesday--WISCONSIN DAY--Aug. 17
N. E. France, *Chairman*

9:00 A. M. — Registration, assignment of tents and campsites, rooms, etc.

Announcements.

1:30 P. M.—Address of Welcome—Mayor of Platteville.

1:45 P. M. — Response for Beekeepers—Jas. Gwin, President of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n, Madison.

2:00 P. M.—Historical Review—N. E. France, Platteville.

2:30 P. M.—Pioneer Beekeepers I Have Known—C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Illinois.

3:00 P. M.—Influence of Weather on Nectar Secretion — J. I. Hambleton, Washington, D. C.

3:30 P. M. — Winter and Spring Protection for Bees — Wallace Park, Ames, Iowa.

4:00 P. M.—Business Session of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Ass'n.

Wednesday-MINNESOTA DAY-Aug. 18

Prof. Francis Jager, *Chairman*

9:00 A. M.—Announcements.

9:15 A. M.—How Honey Can Be Marketed at Regular Prices at All times — Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna.

9:30 A. M. — Cooperative Marketing in Rock Co., Wisconsin—S. J. Riesterer, Janesville, Wis.

9:45 A. M.—Fond du Lac County's Cooperative Marketing As-

sociation — A. J. Schultz, Ripon, Wis.

10:00 A. M. — Save the Geese that Lay the Golden Eggs—E. W. Atkins, G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis.

10:30 A. M.—The Cost of Marketing — G. H. Cale, Hamilton, Ill.

11:00 A. M.—Reaction of the Public to Honey in Prepared Food—Miss Malitta D. Fischer, Madison.

1:30 P. M.—Principles of Marketing—H. H. Bakken, Madison.

2:30 P. M.—Factors Which Affect the Marketing of Honey from the Standpoint of the Beekeeper, the Dealer and the Consumer—H. F. Wilson and C. D. Adams.

(The period from 2:30 to 4:30 will be given over to a conference on the practical phases of marketing honey. This will include a general discussion of the problem, a demonstration of grading according to the western and the eastern systems, and the application of grading to marketing.)

Thursday---ILLINOIS DAY---Aug. 19

G. H. Cale, *Chairman*

9:00 A. M.—Announcements.

9:15 A. M.—Memorials and Their Purpose—H. F. Wilson.

10:00 A. M. — Memorial Address—N. E. France.

11:00 A. M. — Historical Review — F. W. Muth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

11:30 A. M. — Influence of Chas. Dadant & Son on Practical Beekeeping Methods—G. S. De-muth, Medina, Ohio.

1:30 P. M. — History of Chas.

Dadant & Son—H. C. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

2:00 P. M.—Memories of My Boyhood Days—C. P. Dadant.

3:00 P. M.—Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Dadant, and the family, so that you can meet them personally.

7:00 P. M.—Memorial Picnic.

Friday---IOWA DAY---Aug. 20

F. B. Paddock, *Chairman*

A special conference of Apiary Inspectors will be held separately, from 9:00 to 12:00 o'clock, outside the pavilion.

9:00 A. M.—Announcements.

9:05 A. M.—Opening Address by H. B. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration for the State of Louisiana.

9:30 A. M.—The History of Beekeeping in Iowa—N. Williamson, Bronson, Iowa.

10:00 A. M.—Beekeeping Problems in Illinois—V. G. Milum, Beekeeping Department, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.

10:30 A. M.—Demonstration Apiary Work in Iowa—N. Worthing, Iowa.

11:00 A. M.—Shipping and Care of Package Bees—T. W. Burleson, Waxahachie, Texas.

11:30 A. M.—Memories of Early Inspection Days—N. E. France.

1:30 P. M.—Bee Disease Problems Which Can be Undertaken in the New Intermountain Region Laboratory—Jas. I. Hambleton.

2:00 P. M.—North Dakota's Quarantine Against Bees on Combs; Why Placed and How Administered—J. A. Munro, N. D. Agr. College, Fargo, N. D.

2:30 P. M.—Apiary Inspection in Louisiana—W. E. Anderson, Baton Rouge, La.

3:00 P. M.—Iowa's Experience with Bee Disease Control by Edu-

cational Methods—F. B. Paddock, Ames, Iowa.

3:30 P. M.—The Place of Chemical Disinfectants in Area Clean-up Campaigns—S. B. Fracker.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

Buz—z—z—z—z—z—z—z—z—z

"It isn't raining rain to me,

It's raining clover bloom,

Where every buccaneering bee

May find a bed and room."

The above was written by a southern poet, evidently a beekeeper, who was looking forward to the honey flow as we now are and the rain was presumably falling as it is today.

Around here there has been a good rainfall this spring so the clovers and basswood are coming along fine. Prospects for a honey flow look good from the plant side but the question is,—are there enough old bees in the hives to gather the nectar which will be available? The hives are crowded with young bees which are conducive to swarming.

Mr. Ross, of Rock County, states, "Bees were in very poor condition in the fore part of the spring, but the heavy fruit bloom has caused them to build up very quickly and will be in fine condition for the clover flow which will be around June 10th in this locality. A great many colonies are swarming now."

Most of the inquiries sent out, report that the weather for May has been rather cool, rainy and windy. According to the 5th conclusion from "The Weather and Honey Production" published by the Ames Experiment Station, "A rainy May scarcely fails to precede a good honey season."

Ross continues, "The clover seems to be getting a good start and unless dry weather comes on, there will be a good crop of white and sweet clover very soon. The 1925 crop of honey is pretty well sold, except in the following instance—I inspected an apiary

this spring, where all of last year's crop of comb honey was still on the hives. On the first day of May, there were about 38 colonies and each had from 1 to 3 or 4 supers of nice white comb honey still on from last year. I imagine this beekeeper thought that, while the bees were able to gather the honey from the flowers, they ought to carry it into the honey house, prepare it for sale and furnish a salesman. This is a good way to advertise, for he is always sure to have honey on hand all the year around. The prospects in this locality for a good crop this year depend mostly on the beekeeper, for if he is wise he will watch his bees and give them plenty of supers at the proper time. Then, by caring for the crop of honey in the right way, holding the crop for a fair price and sticking to this price, he ought to make good returns. Let's try it this year."

Mr. Sawin, of Wood County, reports the bees to be in fair condition after a heavy winter loss by dysentery—He continues, "Clovers, basswood and raspberry are coming along in fine shape and the prospects look good for this year. Some of the 1925 crop is still on hand for I have about 500 pounds of comb honey yet."

Mr. S. D. Clark of Bayfield reports—"Colonies are not as strong as usual at this time as other years. The weather has been too cool most of the time for nectar gathering, making it necessary to feed package bees very liberally. The weather has been very changeable. Bees do not get to fly more than two or three days each week and then only part days. The honey plants are ten days or two weeks behind, but raspberry and clover are in good condition as there have been frequent rains which have kept the plants in good shape for warmer weather. From reports and inquiries, I find there is quite a large amount of the 1925 crop still unsold. The prospect for this season all depends on the weather.

Warm settled weather with a fair rainfall would bring about the necessary conditions for a crop of honey."

Louis J. Peterson of Ashland reports, "At the present writing, June 4, the bees are in good condition but are short of stores. Up until the last few days it has been cold and rainy, bees not being able to work. The season is about a week behind that of last year, for the dandelions are just going to seed. From what I can learn, there is quite a lot of last year's honey crop still unsold. Much trouble was experienced with price cutting. Prospects for this season look good. Clover looks better this year than it has for several years. Mr. Adams visited this county last week. No new cases of A. F. B. have been reported this year."

Mr. N. E. France of Platteville is very anxious that all of the beekeepers know about the big meeting which is to be held there on August 17, 18, 19 and 20. He adds, "Beekeepers of several states are to meet. I have secured a free camping site with a large building and stage, several cottages to rent cheaply and a dining hall if desired. One meeting is likely to be held at one of my out apiaries." He continues,—“Weather conditions are favorable, honey plants are coming along fine and the prospects for this season are fair to good. The 1925 crop is not all sold and present sales are slow.” In Grant County they experienced heavy losses where late fall honey was left in the hive, and what colonies are alive are not very strong, but where good winter stores were given, the loss was light and the bees are now strong.

Chas. Broman of Kenosha County reports that his bees are in the very best condition. The hives are full of bees and brood, always wanting more room but honey is coming in barely fast enough to keep them going. He states, "The honey plants are in the very best condition, due to the weather

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

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

Louis Alfonsus, Contributing Editor.

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Vice-Pres.. Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer... Wm. Sass, Fond du Lac
Sec... Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary.

being cooler than usual with fine days and plenty of showers. The prospects for this season are excellent so far." He continues, "Some honey is sold below the regular price. It would be better not to undersell, but give it away if it is bringing you too much for your labor. Honey prices are already low in Wisconsin, so why should it be sold by a few for anything they can get?" The answer might be that the price-cutter needs the money at once and is afraid if he holds the honey for a while, he won't be able to sell it at all.

George Jacobson of Outagamie County states, "The fore part of May was too cold for the bees to do much and the latter part was too wet for it rained every second day. The bees did not work much on the fruit bloom or dandelions. I am afraid we won't have much clover honey this year, for about 75% of the clover around here is winter killed. Honey is moving slow in small lots, tourists are buy-

ing one pound bottles for lunches while going north and on the way back get a 5 or 10-pound pail to take home with them."

W. A. JOHNSON GOES TO THE BEYOND

We are sorry to have to announce that Mr. Wm. A. Johnson, President of the Grant County Beekeepers' Association, died at his home, 508 E. Lincoln Ave., Lancaster, on April 15, at the age of 71 years.

Mr. Johnson held many offices of trust and respect in Grant County, and was very actively interested in beekeeping work. Much of the development of beekeeping in Grant County during the past few years should be credited to the interest and activity of Mr. Johnson.

BEEKEEPERS' MEETINGS

Several queen introducing demonstrations will be carried on July in Jefferson County.

Notices of the meeting places will be sent out to the members of the local Association.

Other meetings scheduled for the summer and fall are as follows:

July 20—Green County—Picnic—
Dr. E. Blumer, Monticello, Wis.

July 31—Milwaukee County.

Aug. 2—Waupaca County.

Aug. 5—Wood County.

Aug. 6.—Marathon County.

Aug. 7—Shawano County—Mr. Chas. Koonz's home—Red Springs.

Aug. 17-20 — Chautauqua to be held at Platteville, Wis.

Aug. 25—Pierce County.

Aug. 26—Dunn County.

Aug. 27—Chippewa County.

Oct. 19—Clark County.

Oct. 21—Rusk County.

Oct. 20—Barron County.

Oct. 22—Taylor County.

Nov. 9—Wood County

Nov. 10—Marathon County.

Nov. 11 — Shawano County —
Courthouse at Shawano.

Nov. 12—Waupaca County.

Nov. 16—Fond du Lac County.

17—Outagamie County.

18—Brown County.

19—Manitowoc County.

Dec. 2-3—Convention to be held
in Madison.

Dec. 8—Ozaukee County.

Dec. 9—Sheboygan County.

Dec. 10—Washington County.

Dec. 11—Milwaukee — afternoon
and evening.

Dec. 15—Grant County.

Dec. 16—Richland County.

Dec. 18—Sauk County.

BONDED WAREHOUSES

By C. N. PULLEY

*In Charge Bonded Warehouses,
Wisconsin Department of
Markets*

One of the most important activities which the Wisconsin State Department of Markets is carrying on in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture is the administration of the State and Federal Warehouse Acts.

In order to understand the importance of these activities it should be taken into consideration that a great many farm products are of necessity stored for a longer or shorter period of time. The majority of farmers, however, cannot wait for their money until the goods are sold. They have two alternatives if they want either a full or an advance payment at the time their crops are harvested. The first alternative is to sell when the crop is harvested. This has one great disadvantage, namely, that the market price is such a case is usually low as a result of heavy supplies. The other alternative is to store products, borrow money on them and then gradually feed the market thus bringing about more favorable conditions of supply and demand throughout the year

which naturally results in a better average price.

To secure money on stored goods, however, it is necessary to put them into safe storage, where they may be insured, inspected and sealed, in order that the credit institution advancing the money may know on what it is lending and may be sure that it will be there in tangible, available form at the end of the period. The warehouse acts mentioned above make provision for all the facilities whereby money can be advanced to farmers on a safe and sound credit basis.

Generally speaking the purposes of this act are: (1) to encourage proper storage of agricultural products; (2) to encourage proper and uniform practices in warehousing and to eliminate unsound or questionable practices; and (3) to develop a warehouse receipt generally acceptable to bankers as security for loans on agricultural products.

The Warehouse Acts provide for the licensing and bonding of public warehouses storing agricultural products so that the integrity of their warehouse receipts may be beyond question. Money can then be borrowed on these receipts. Several federal agencies loan money on this form of security. The Ware Finance Corporation has loaned large amounts on Federal Warehouse receipts. The Federal Reserve banks loan money readily on these receipts while the establishment of the Intermediate Credit Associations in 1923 has greatly facilitated such transactions.

Great progress has been made under this act and warehouses are applying for licenses as fast as the government can take care of them. By the year 1926 warehouses had been licensed in the country as a whole to store the following products: grain, tobacco, wool, potatoes, corn, dry beans, peanuts, broomcorn, dry fruits and sirup. The Federal Act permits the Secretary of Agriculture to license ware-

houses for the storage of such agricultural products as he may deem proper. The Wisconsin law, on the other hand, makes provision for the storing of all products.

Both the Federal and the State Warehouse Acts are administered in Wisconsin by the State Department of Markets which makes at least four inspections a year to see that the warehousemen follow the regulations for bonded warehouses; that the product is of the grade and quality stated on the receipt; and in order to check the quality against the receipts issued.

When an application is made to this department for the bonding of a warehouse, a thorough inspection is made as to the fitness of the warehouse for the storage of the particular product and as to the ability and integrity of the applicant. If a favorable report is made the warehouseman is bonded and licensed under the Federal or State Warehouse Act. The warehouseman can then issue a bonded warehouse receipt which must show the location of the warehouse, the license number and the grade, weight and other characteristics of the product stored.

In the past four years the Department of Markets has bonded warehouses in thirty-eight towns in Wisconsin. The work of warehouse inspection is very complete and adds greatly to the value of the warehouse receipt when used as collateral for loans.

BEESWAX

Several orders for beeswax have come to the Secretary's office during the past month, and, not knowing where any beeswax could be secured, these orders could not be accepted.

Would it not be a good scheme for the members of the Association who have nice, yellow wax to sell, to keep the Secretary's office informed in this connection, as well as for honey?

No assurance can be given that the beeswax can be sold. However, there is no reason why the Association cannot get in touch with the beeswax markets, aside from that sold for foundation, and possibly dispose of a surplus when a surplus is on hand.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE INSPECTION OFFICER

By S. B. FRACKER

Twelve new County Inspectors were appointed as a result of the Civil Service examination held on April 17. About sixty took the examination but only about one-third of them passed. In addition to the twelve who were appointed as local inspectors, several new men will be on the area clean-up staff for the summer.

The new local inspectors are as follows:

Dodge County—H. H. Reim, Hustisford, Wis.

Douglas County—Jacob R. Jacobson, 1423 Banks Ave., Superior, Wis.

Dunn County — G. A. Brill, Elk Mound, Wis.

Green Lake County—Adolph Seymer, Route 5, Markesan, Wis.

Juneau County—Oscar Ritland, Elroy, Wis.

Manitowoc County—W. L. Procknow, Reedsville, Wis.

Marathon County—Joseph Garre, Route 2, Ringle, Wis.

Monroe County—Nathan Paddock, Warrens, Wis.

Pepin County—Wm. F. Michaelson, Arkansaw, Wis.

Pierce County—Theo. Thompson, Spring Valley, Wis.

Portage County—Henry R. Cain, Route 1, Amherst, Wis.

Wood County — Charles P. DesBouillons, Route 2, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Under the North Dakota Laws no bees on combs, or used bee equipment, is permitted to enter the State without a special permit from the North

Dakota Commissioner of Agriculture. The latter officer has announced that no permits will be issued after July 1, 1926. It will, therefore, be impossible to move any bees to North Dakota, excepting combless packages, from now on.

There is still too much American foul brood in Wisconsin to make it desirable for this State to follow such a policy. Sometime in the future it may be found necessary to take similar action.

The area clean-up work for the summer began on June 7 when Messrs. Mommsen and Welch started inspection in Wood County. The other counties cooperating with the State and furnishing part of the funds this year, and the men who will work in them, are as follows:

Clark County—O. B. Dalton.

Marathon County—K. L. Outcalt.

Waupaca County—R. A. Kuckuck.

Outagamie County—J. H. Montgomery and C. M. Gwin.

Ozaukee County — J. H. McMurray.

Washington County—A. H. Seefeldt.

Waukesha County—W. J. Perry and E. J. Rassmussen.

Dodge County — F. J. Walquist and Otto Dalton, Jr.

Rock County—W. A. Ross.

So many counties are cooperating with the State this year that the work, outside those given, will be reduced to the lowest amount consistent with safety. Plans are being made to check over the previous infected apiaries in Richland, Green, Jefferson, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Calumet, Manitowoc and Shawano Counties. In most of these, and some other counties, complete area surveys should be made, but if the beekeepers desire them it will be necessary to secure cooperative appropriations from the County Board.

The matter of city ordinances regarding keeping bees in towns and villages continues to bob up from time

to time but so far, we understand, there is no such ordinances in effect at any point in Wisconsin. An attempt to push a bill, with similar conditions, through the New York Legislature this past year is reported to have died in committee.

So far as funds and personnel permitted the apiaries of those who operate out-yards were inspected early in the spring before the bees were moved to the out-yards. In a number of cases this policy resulted in a number of colonies being left behind at the home yard or destroyed. If it is possible to follow out this policy in the future, it is believed that it will aid in preventing the spread of diseases and furnish an added incentive to the owners of commercial yards, with infection, to carry on clean-up work more strenuously than they are doing at the present time.

Prof. Wilson has assigned Friday afternoon, August 20, of Bee Chautauqua Week, for the discussion of inspection plans and presentation of a program on bee diseases. The inspectors from many outside states are expected to be present.

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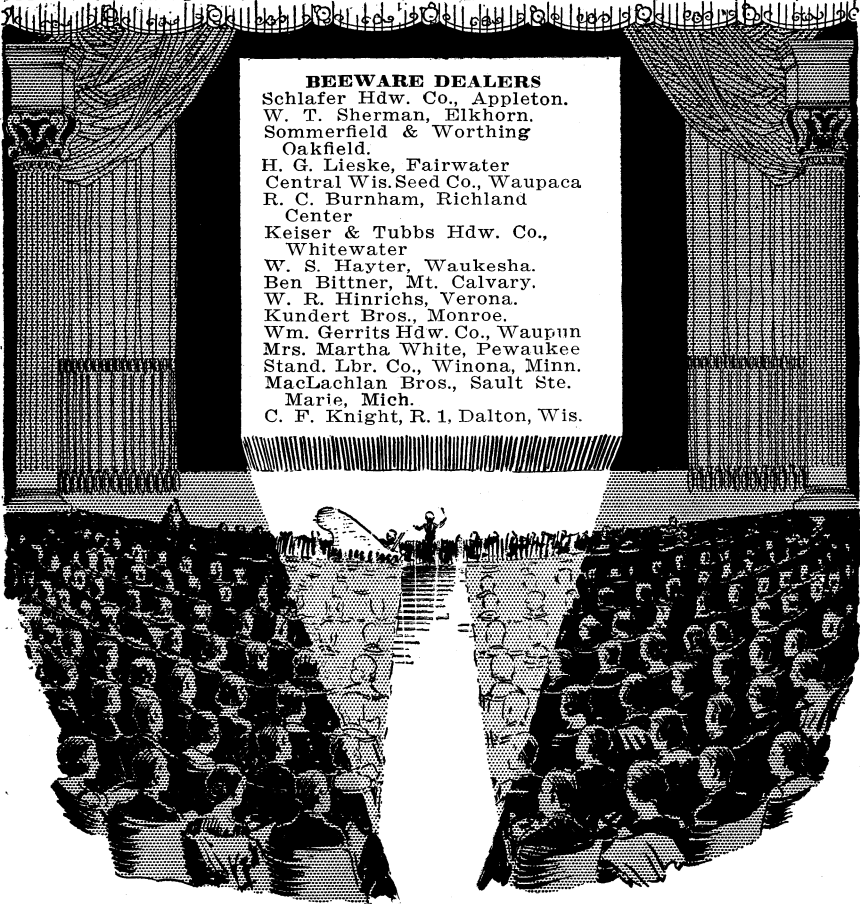
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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. III

AUGUST, 1926

No. 8

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August 17-20

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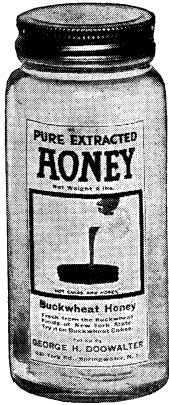
The program for this meeting was published in the July issue of WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING. Printed programs, if desired, can be secured by writing to the Secretary, at Madison.

Make this your vacation, and at the same time meet many of the most progressive beekeepers of the day. This meeting will be full of information and fun from start to finish.

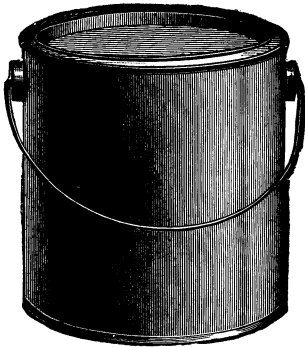
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Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. III

AUGUST, 1926

No. 8

NEWELL EDWIN FRANCE

Our Worthy Host at the Chautauqua

There are very few beekeepers in Wisconsin who have not at one time or another had a visit from Mr. France, who has for more than a quarter of a century been a leader among the beekeepers of Wisconsin, as well as the entire nation.

Mr. France was born in 1857 in northern Iowa in a log house, where the bed, table and benches were made by putting slabs across pegs driven in holes bored in logs. In 1862 the family moved from Iowa to Platteville in a covered wagon. Mr. France received his education in the public schools of Platteville, and later attended the Platteville Normal School for three winters. During the summers, he worked on the farm, grubbing trees, putting in small fruits and enlarging the apiary. He organized the first city fruit grower's association in Platteville, which met every two weeks at his home.

That Mr. France was a successful fruit grower as well as beekeeper, is shown by the fact that in one year his own shipment of blackberries totalled 10,780 quarts. In spite of the fact that Mr. France had 650 colonies of bees to look after, he was able to give considerable time to helping other beekeepers in the state, and for ten years he served in Farm Institute work under George McCarrow, speaking at farmers' meetings on fruit gardens and beekeeping on the farm.

Mr. France was mainly responsible for having beekeeping work started by the University, and he donated its first colony of bees. Mr. France served Wisconsin as State Apiary Inspector

for 25 years, and for eight years he was judge of the bee and honey exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair. He has also served a number of times as superintendent of the bee and honey exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair. He is almost entirely responsible for the start and development of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, in which he served as President for many years. He was general manager of the National Beekeepers' Association for eight years, and during that time the membership grew from 375 to 5,000.

There is probably no man living today who has given as much of his time and accomplished as much for American beekeeping as has Mr. France. Many beekeepers are coming to the Chautauqua this year for the purpose of visiting with Mr. France, and to learn as much as possible of his beekeeping methods.

Mr. France is planning to entertain the visitors at his home and in the bee yard, and will be glad to talk with all of those who have an opportunity to see him.

DR. PHILLIPS UNABLE TO ATTEND CHAUTAUQUA

We will, for the first time during the period of our Chautauquas, miss the comradeship of Dr. Phillips, who, unfortunately for us but fortunately for himself and Mrs. Phillips, is now in Europe. Dr. Phillips, as President of the International Apis Club, will attend a series of meetings in England and Scotland during July, and will be the presiding officer of the Apis Club at its annual meeting in England during the latter part of the month.

Dr. Phillips has given much to Wis-

consin beekeeping, and it was with most sincere regrets that we had to make up a program in which he was not included. European beekeeping friends of Dr. Phillips arranged a splendid series of visits for him in France, Switzerland, England, and Scotland, and I am sure he will leave in these countries a much better understanding of the American beekeeping problems and a closer comradeship between our beekeepers and those in the countries which so many of our beekeepers originally called the Homeland.

DR. CHAS. C. MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Wisconsin section of the Library has grown rapidly during the past year, and the names of many of the members of our Association are listed in the books in the Library as donors, but we cannot discontinue our efforts to secure additional books and old journals, so that this Library may some day be complete. We are therefore asking those who are interested in the Library to again send their donation of a ten pound pail of honey, or its equivalent, the funds to be used in buying old books and journals.

Wisconsin beekeepers last year donated over \$300 to the Library fund. Wisconsin is recognized as one of the leading states in the beekeeping world. This is entirely due to the cooperative spirit of the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, and we hope that each and every one of you will continue to keep not only the memory of the Association alive, but also that of Dr. Miller.

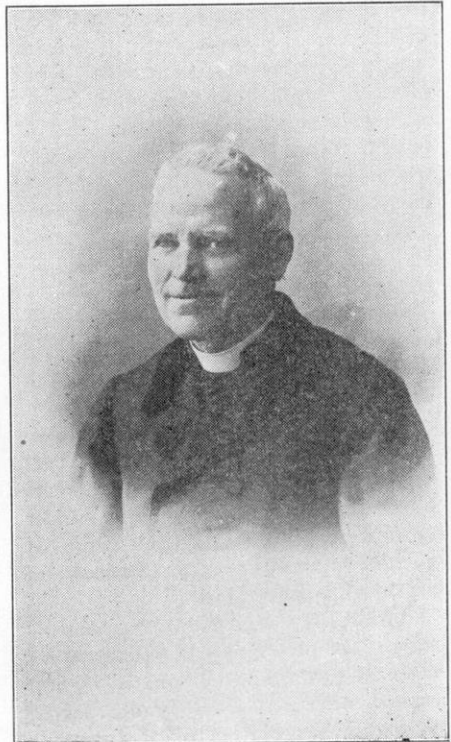
Below we print the photograph of Reverend P. Prieur, to whom we owe a great deal, for he has most generously donated his complete library, consisting mostly of books and journals in the French language to our beekeeping Library. The Reverend

Prieur's Library represents 30 years' work in building up a library for his own use.

Mr. Prieur is editor of *L' Apiculture Francaise*, one of the leading bee journals of France. He has donated his personal file of some 33 volumes, and he sends his very best wishes for a successful meeting of the Wisconsin state beekeepers at the Chautauqua.

Except for Mr. A. C. Miller, now deceased, of Providence, Rhode Island, no single individual has made as large contributions to the Library as has Reverend Prieur, and we here take advantage of the opportunity to send him public greetings and the best wishes of our Association.

Mr. Prieur writes that the honey season has been very poor in his part of France this year. He also writes that he has just received a visit from Dr. and Mrs. Phillips, on the 28th



REV. PRIEUR

day of June, and extends an invitation to the beekeepers of America who might have an opportunity, to visit him at his home at Poitiers, Vienne, France.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

Buz — z — z — z — z

I was out in the apiary looking over some of the forty nuclei which we made up this season when the "Chief" asked if "Buzzes" was ready for the August issue. I had to reply in the negative; hurriedly set my smoker and hive tool aside, took off my veil and coveralls, came up to my desk and took up my pencil so here goes—The news will probably be scanty this month, due to the extreme busyness of everyone.

Here in the apiary at the University, the Dadant hives show up very well this season. Five of the colonies are on their third comb honey super, with good indications of finishing it, which appears good considering the season. From all indications, it looks as if we will not have a hard time selling the crop of honey this year, for the cool season thus far has caused a very noticeable decrease in the yield.

During June our scale hive increased 57 pounds in weight and to July 15, 41 pounds. According to bulletin 169, of the Iowa State College, June yields 56% of the annual hive increase, while July, about half of the remainder. In that case the scale colony will have a fair surplus to show for their season's work. If all of our colonies were up to the same caliber, it shows what they all might have done. Nectar was in the field but evidently there weren't enough field bees in the other colonies to bring in the same amount.

Mr. A. H. Seefeldt, of Kewaskum, states that bees in Washington County are up to average strength, but the honey crop will only run from 40 to 75 per cent of last year's crop.

He adds, "About 25% of last year's crop is still in the hands of the producer. About a dozen beekeepers have sold out completely or are waiting for buyers."

Mr. O. G. Mills, of Bayfield, states: "The bees are in good condition considering the unusually cool and seemingly unfavorable conditions of the past month, although the weather is ideal at present. The clover has been in bloom two weeks; (July 10), raspberry and fire-weed a little less and there seems to be an unusual amount of bloom at present. Only about 50% of the 1925 crop has been sold and the present indications are for a good crop. The main flow is now on and with continued rains and warm weather, this season will be equally as good or better than last season." He adds, "We would like to know what has become of Adams."

Mr. Roy O. Wolfard, of Lancaster, writes: "Bees in Grant County are from 75 to 90% of the normal condition. The backward spring and the poor condition of colonies this season, owing to poor winter stores are the causes. The weather remained cold and uncertain with considerable rain up to July 4th, but since then we have had warmer weather. On July 10th, the alsike and white clover were as full of bloom as I ever saw them, the former producing an abundance of nectar. Basswood is just beginning to bloom. The 1925 honey crop is nearly all sold for there was not as much honey produced in Grant County last season as normally. The honey prospects for this season are very questionable. There has been plenty of flowers and apparently filled with nectar but the weather has been so cool that the bees could not gather it. The basswood, however, looks good and if the weather continues to be favorable we may get a fair crop from this source." I might add that a bee picnic was held at Chas. Becker's Apiary at

Stitzer, on July 14. Professor Wilson was there from the office.

Mr. Ed. Blodgett, of Ellsworth, reports that the bees are in as good a condition as he has ever known them to be. He continues: "The weather has been very backward until now. White clover is not very good but alsike and basswood are coming along fine. In the immediate vicinity last years crop of honey is all sold but beekeepers to the north and south of here still have some left over. Prospects look like about an average crop or maybe a little better. Beekeepers are reporting an unusual amount of swarming."

I believe I'll have to take a trip to some of these places where swarming is going on and get a little Royal jelly to start some queen cells. After diligently searching for a few queen cells from which to extract the Royal jelly, I had to come in empty handed.

As the old saying goes—

"A swarm of bees in May
Is worth a load of hay;
A swarm of bees in June
Is worth a silver spoon,
A swarm of bees in July
Is hardly worth a pie."

So look out for late swarms unless you have a fall flow.

Mr. I. C. Painter, of Wausau, reports: "The bees are in good condition where properly cared for. The main flow did not begin until about July 1st, giving the colonies a good chance to build up. Some colonies produced a full super of dandelion honey. The weather was unfavorable until about July 1st, and until the 10th we had ideal weather; since the 10th the temperature has been running from 44 to 70 degrees. White and alsike clovers are very fine. Harvesting of hay, cuts the supply of alsike and alfalfa. Basswood is in bloom, but the weather has been too cold for the bees to get much nectar from this source. Some large producers still

have a portion of their 1925 crop on hand. Movement is slow. Honey was peddled through this region last year and sold so that it could be retailed below the wholesale price. The number of producing colonies has been reduced by winter and spring losses but good colonies will produce a good crop, if weather conditions return to normal soon."

NOTES FROM THE INSPECTION OFFICE

By C. D. ADAMS

I have spent considerable time with the area clean up crews the past two weeks and have seen the usual number of sad cases where American foul brood has all but bankrupt the beekeeper in spite of his efforts to eradicate it. And from these yards we would go to the yard of less efficient beekeepers where diseased colonies were destroyed last year and not a cell of foul brood could be found this year. The fact that the latter class is more common than the former tends to make optimists of the inspectors.

The gradual change in the attitude of the small beekeeper toward the inspection work is more noticeable than ever before. I used to be kept pretty busy answering calls of our inspectors for help in handling stubborn beekeepers. Not one call has come so far this year. Our inspectors in Waupaca county were tipped off recently that a certain beekeeper was going to run them off if they came to his place. Really they felt a little disappointed when this same beekeeper welcomed them and volunteered to destroy the infested colonies.

I am afraid some of our inspectors will quit if we run out of hard customers entirely. But as long as one man in Waukesha county keeps bees they need not quit. I believe there is one too, in Washington county that See-

feldt might let other inspectors practice on.

While on my trip to Wood and Waupaca counties, recently, I met several beekeepers who buy package bees. Most of them were well pleased with the business methods of the shipper but I was disappointed in one Louisiana man whom I have met and recommended in the past. Two of his customers that I talked with did not receive fair treatment. I have taken up the matter with the proper authorities in that state.

It is possible that the beekeepers of this state are more unfortunate than those of other states in getting bees on combs from the south. While comparatively few nuclei are ordered it appears that more complaints that come to our attention are about the bees sent on combs than of those of combless packages.

In some cases the combs contained disease. In most of them the combs sent were useless for the Wisconsin beekeeper who takes pride in having good combs. And in most cases it appears that the bees on combs have the morale of a weak colony while the package bees act like a new swarm.

We hope this is not the experience of beekeepers of other northern states for some of our most conscientious shippers thoroughly believe in the nuclei.

I wish while on our Bee Tour last year we could have visited the apiary of James Maxwell, near Marshfield. I would have wished you to get there when he was away. You would have admired the exceptionally well kept apiary of 65 colonies and his many ingenious ways of doing things. But most of all you would have admired the wonderful comb honey he produces. If you have ever visited the grocery stores of Marshfield you prob-

ably have noticed it. I have for years. And then I would have had Mr. Maxwell come home and be introduced. You would have thought there was a mistake some place for you could hardly believe that a man handicapped as this man is could possibly be a beekeeper.

When quite young he had infantile paralysis and one leg became practically useless. Later the strong leg was hurt and had to be removed at the hip. Of course most of us under similar conditions would have become dependent on others but, after talking with this man a few minutes, you can begin to realize that it would take even more than that to put him out of commission.

Until 14 years ago he conducted a hardware store in Dousman. About that time he felt he had earned a rest and he sold out and retired to the home of a relative on the farm where he still lives. A neighbor kept bees and Mr. Maxwell became interested and bought a few colonies and learned to handle them alone. I hardly dare tell you how many thousand dollars he made the first four years for fear you will think I am trying to qualify for a bee extension man. But he not only made money but he has kept right on making it. But recently the American foul brood got a foothold in his yard and he is now planning to spend a year in California.

The lesson I got from this man is that the important part of a beekeeper is above the shoulders.

RENEWALS

Membership renewals are not coming in as rapidly as they should! We hope that every member of the Association will take it upon himself not only to see that the old members send in their renewals, but that his own dues are paid up when delinquent. These renewals may be turned over to the local secretaries.

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

Official Organ of the Wisconsin State
Beekeepers' Association.

H. F. WILSON, Editor.

Louis Alfonsus, Contributing Editor.

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

Please make remittance payable to Secretary.

There are a large number of beekeepers whose dues become delinquent during July and August, and we want to get all of these renewals taken care of. New members are coming in, making the total membership about normal, but there should be more than one thousand members in the state Association.

HONEY: ITS VALUE IN HEART FAILURE

G. N. W. THOMAS, M. B.; CH. B.,
EDIN SCOTLAND

Copied from p. 7, of the Pharmacal Advance, Vol VII, No. 78, 1926

"It has been said that the main role of carbohydrates in metabolism is to provide fuel for muscular energy. I desire to call attention to the great value, which I believe it to have, 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 monoor the polysaccharides: glycogen belongs to the latter group, and is apparently a storage product in muscles as well as in the liver. The energizing effect of sugar on muscular effort has been proved by Schumberg's experiments with the Ergograph. Muscle in action, it has been computed, can consume three and a half times as much sugar as muscle at rest. Sterling found that the normal heart used up sugar at the rate of about 4 milligrams per grams of heart per hour. 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. If sugar, and pre-eminently honey, be the most potent fuel to provide energy for the muscles, should we not remember to give it for that all-important and most vital muscle of all—the heart, which gets no complete physical rest; other muscles, yes, but, for the heart no respite—until "the tale is told."

"In severe cases of malnutrition with heart weakness, I have found honey to have had a marked effect in reviving the heart action, and keeping the patient alive, and I had further evidence of this in a recent case of pneumonia.

"The patient consumed two 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 storage of sugar in the body is rapidly being used up, I suggest 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 adjunct. Herbivorous animals thrive on clover, no doubt because of the nectar which is probably vitaminous in the white and red clover flowers. "My son eat thou of honey, because it is good." (Prov. XXIV. 13). "London Lancet."

Editors Note:—It is stated that honey contains both the fat soluble and water soluble vitamins. Various enzymes, such as invertase, are present. The nectar, containing fairly high properties of such as is digested in the crop of the bee by means of invertase secreted by glands in the head and thoracic regions. Conversion, however, is incomplete in the bee itself, as it continues after the honey has been deposited in the hive.

"On these findings, honey constitutes a valuable food since it contains carbohydrates in a form suitable for direct absorption. The claim is made that honey seldom gives rise to fermentation in the alimentary canal, since the dextrose and levulose, being non-saccharies, are absorbed so rapidly that there is little time for bacterial action. This would commend it for infants and children, especially to ward off deficiency diseases. The fatty acid content is of more or less value in stimulating peristalsis and digestion. It seems, therefore, that Dr. Thomas' plea for the considerate and extended use of honey has sound biochemical basis."

WISCONSIN HONEY CROP WILL BE SHORT

Reports from beekeepers in several parts of the state indicate that this year's honey crop will be from 25 to 35% below normal. In some sections of the state, reports would indicate that the clover was badly killed out,

and in others where clover is more or less abundant there have been plenty of blossoms, but the blossoms do not seem to secrete nectar. A few beekeepers report a normal honey flow and a good crop.

If this proves to be the case, there will not be sufficient honey in Wisconsin to take care of the normal demand. Those beekeepers who had honey left over from last year should consider themselves lucky, as they will have plenty of opportunity to dispose of it at reasonable prices. It was very unfortunate indeed that many of our beekeepers last year told the consumers that there was a big honey crop, and then proceeded to sell at a price which would not leave them any profit. With the short honey crop, our beekeepers should have no difficulty whatever in getting 20c a pound in ten pound pails, for this should be the standard price for honey in Wisconsin. This is a fair price to the consumer, and the only price at which the beekeeper can make any money.

The universal price for extracted honey in wholesale lots is 10c or less, net to the producer. On this basis, it costs \$1.36 to get a ten pound pail of honey ready to sell; figuring the value of the beekeeper's time at 50c an hour. If the beekeeper can dispose of it without peddling, in a wholesale way, he can make money when he sells it at \$1.50, but if he peddles or delivers it, he cannot make the cost of his gasoline and the up-keep of his machine, let alone the cost of labor, in selling at \$1.50.

Honey at 20c a pound is a very cheap food, and there are very few people who will complain at this price if the beekeeper will only make an effort to explain to them the cost of production and the actual food value of honey, as compared with other materials.

In figuring the honey crop, the beekeeper should also take into consideration the winter losses; this is a part of

the overhead. During this past year, the average winter loss for Wisconsin ran near 30%, meaning almost one-third loss of bees in the state. In order to increase to the original number, the beekeeper is forced to lose a part of his crop for this year in the building up of new colonies; 5 lb. pails should sell for \$1.10.

SAMPLES FOR HONEY GRADES

The State Department of Markets, and the Beekeeping Department at the University are now in a position to test grades of honey for color, and the following plan is offered for those beekeepers who may wish to secure samples for grading their honey.

The following plan to secure the sample is suggested: 'Select a quart jar of your honey, take half of this and send it in, either to the Department of Markets or the University. We will grade samples for members of the Association without charge, and a part of the sample retained by the beekeeper can be used for comparison. In case the beekeeper wishes to have the honey returned, he should enclose 5 cents in stamps, and the sample will be returned.

For those beekeepers who would like to secure a complete set of samples showing the 5 grades provided by the State Department of Markets, the University is prepared to furnish 5 correctly graded samples, including water white, white, light amber, amber, and dark, for 50 cents a set, the cost of making them up. These samples are guaranteed for one year only, as honey will be used in making them, and although they may be satisfactory a second year, the color of the honey changes, and it would be much better to get a new set each year.

The grading machine, and graded samples of Wisconsin honey, as well as western honey, will be exhibited at the

Chautauqua, and any beekeepers who may wish to bring samples to be graded, may do so at that time.

The State Association Price Committee will meet soon and set prices to be recommended for this year's honey crop.

HONEY WAY MENUS AND RECIPES

Miss Fischer's new honey-way cook book is an invaluable aid to every beekeeper, and we hope that each member of the Association will avail himself of the opportunity to get one of the best selling and advertising helps that it is possible to secure.

This book and its contents have been copyrighted by Miss Fischer, but she has given permission for the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association to use any of the recipes they wish in advertising in local papers.

This booklet tells what honey is, gives some figures on the food value of honey, and contains a series of menus for breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, and suppers, as well as honey-way lunches for schools and picnics.

This is the only collection of recipes that we know of that is based upon actual experience in feeding the public. Most of our honey recipes do not prove to be satisfactory when tried out in the kitchen. However, if the foods are prepared according to the recipes given in Miss Fischer's cook book, all of them will be found very nice indeed.

The regular price of this book is \$1.00, but by taking a large number, the Association has been able to secure a reduced price of 60c a copy to its members. The printed edition of this book is limited, and we are quite anxious that the members of the beekeepers' Association who desire copies, send in for them before they have all been sold. Send your order in to the Association Secretary.

BEEKEEPERS' MEETINGS

- Aug. 2—Waupaca County.
 Aug. 5—Wood County.
 Aug. 6—Marathon County.
 Aug. 7—Shawano County — Mr. Chas. Koonz's home—Red Springs.
 Aug. 17-20—Chautauqua to be held at Platteville, Wis.
 Aug. 25—Pierce County.
 Aug. 26—Dunn County.
 Aug. 27—Chippewa County.
 Oct. 19—Clark County.
 Oct. 20—Barron County.
 Oct. 21—Rusk County.
 Oct. 22—Taylor County.
 Nov. 9—Wood County.
 Nov. 10—Marathon County.
 Nov. 11—Shawano County—Court-house at Shawano.
 Nov. 12—Waupaca County.
 Nov. 16—Fond du Lac County.
 Nov. 17—Outagamie County.
 Nov. 18—Brown County.
 Nov. 19—Manitowoc County.
 Dec. 2-3—Convention to be held in Madison.
 Dec. 8—Ozaukee County.
 Dec. 9—Sheboygan County.
 Dec. 10—Washington County.
 Dec. 11—Milwaukee—afternoon and evening.
 Dec. 15—Grant County.
 Dec. 16—Richland County.
 Dec. 18—Sauk County.

BEEKEEPERS MEET AT HOME
OF CHAS. BECKER, NEAR
STITZER

On July 14th, a beekeepers' picnic was held on the farm of Chas. Becker, between Stitzer and Montfort. Over fifty beekeepers were present and a splendid lunch was served by the ladies. A lively discussion of marketing problems and prices for this season's crop was engaged in by those present.

It was agreed among the beekeepers

to increase the retail price over last year's, which the beekeepers considered too low.

Many of the Grant County beekeepers are planning to be at the Chautauqua, to be held at Platteville, August 17 to 20. The camp grounds and meeting place are ideally located, being just at the edge of Platteville. Accommodations are available for camping out and a number of small cottages on the camp grounds can be used at a small rental. Beds and bedding can also be rented on the grounds. Arrangements for meals have been made with the Methodist Ladies Aid Society, and we expect the visitors at the Chautauqua to be well taken care of. The complete program for the meeting was published in the July issue of WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING. It may be necessary to make a few minor changes, but this program will be followed as closely as possible.

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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY

by ordering your pails, plain and lithographed 60 lb. cans and labels through the Association. If you do not have a copy of the price list, let us know, and we will be glad to send you one. Address all orders to the Secretary, 1532 University Ave. Madison, Wis.

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

Cowan two-frame reversible extractor
12x16 in. baskets. \$25.00 F. L. Schultz, 57th & Adler Sts., Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

QUEENS BY RETURN MAIL. We are now in position to ship all orders by return mail. 1 untested, 80c; 12 for \$9.00. No Disease, Safe arrival and Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular and prices on quantities.

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in case -----	\$.43 doz.
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in crate -----	2.15 doz.

F. O. B. MILWAUKEE

Terms: Net Cash with the order
—JARS ARE COMPLETE WITH PULP AND OIL LINED CAPS. MINIMUM QUANTITY ONE GROSS OF ANY SIZE OR ONE CRATE OF THE 12 lb. JARS.

Jewett & Sherman Co.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

USE

Hutzelman's Solution

The best disinfectant for
American Foulbrood
Now is the best time to Disinfect combs for Spring use.
For full information ask your dealer or write to

DR. J. C. HUTZELMAN
Glendale, - - - Ohio
Patented, October 14, 1924



Every ounce of this re-processed Water

FORMALIN

SOLUTION

measures up to a given standard of strength and purity.

For sterilizing combs infected with **AMERICAN FOULBROOD** it is the **Cheapest Dependable Disinfectant.**

THE D. & B. CHEMICAL CO.
800 E. 37th St. Portland, Oregon
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Honey Containers

5-lb. friction-top pails, per case of 12	\$1.10
5-lb. friction-top pails, per carton of 50	3.50
10-lb. friction-top pails, per case of 6	.90
10-lb. friction-top pails, per carton of 50	5.00
2½-lb. friction-top cans, per carton of 100	4.00
60-lb. square cans, per case of two cans	1.25
60-lb. square cans, per case of one can	.80
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	1.50

All above prices are F.O.B. Boyd,
Wisconsin

Prompt shipment guaranteed.

Write for our prices on comb-
honey shipping cases.

August Lotz Company
Boyd, Wisconsin

**INCREASE YOUR PROFITS
BY BUYING**

BEE SUPPLIES AT RIGHT PRICES

We have special prices for
buyers of large quantities and will
save you money on your supplies.

We make a specialty of manu-
facturing hives, bodies, supers,
frames, sections and shipping
cases.

Our motto is: "SATISFAC-
TION GUARANTEED or Money
Refunded."

It will pay you to let us quote
you on your requirements before
placing your orders.

Write for our 1926 catalog.

A. H. RUSCH & SON CO.
Reedsville, Wis.

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.

GUS. DITTMER CO.

AUGUSTA

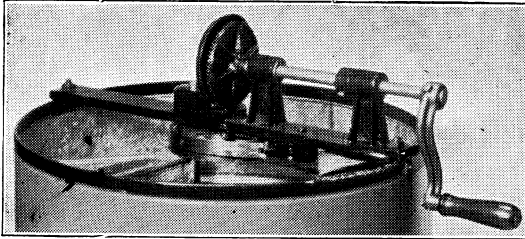
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Four branches with complete stocks in active charge of our own managers, whose sole job is to ship your orders at once. Address G. B. Lewis Co., 10 Trivoli St., ALBANY, N. Y.; 1304 Main Street, LYNCHBURG, VA.; 318 East Broad Street, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS; 1921 E. Fourth Street, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

YOU ARE WITHIN FOURTH POSTAL ZONE FROM LEWIS ANYWHERE EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

No Clutch to Throw In

New Lewis Hand Power Extractors Avoid Weakness



No more broken gears.

No more time lost in shifting gears.

Every beekeeper who has turned the crank of a hand-power extractor knows the weakest point has been in the soft gears.

Treated steel gears first used by Lewis has forced others to try to follow our lead. A dol-

lar or two more invested in a dependable Lewis extractor is better than lost hours during the honeyflow.

Get the new up-to-date hand power extractors—the 1926 model that is always in gear. Save hours of time during the honeyflow this year when the empty combs are worth almost their weight in gold.

Handle does not turn when extractor is coasting.

The gears are treated steel, baskets are truss-supported style that stand up when other makes crumble in our factory tests. Ball bearing, easy running, built strong and rigid with standard honey gate and beautiful painting job.

These machines are made in three sizes and styles and are carried in stock by most carlot dealers of Lewis Beeware. Any dealer can get one for you on short notice.

	Weight	Each
H522—Hand machine No. 15, reversible, 2-frame, pockets 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ x17 $\frac{7}{8}$ -----	137 lbs.	\$42.75
H523—Hand machine No. 17, reversible, 2-frame, pockets 12x17 $\frac{7}{8}$ -----	151 lbs.	\$46.00
H525—Hand machine No. 20, reversible, 2-frame, pockets 14x17 $\frac{7}{8}$ -----	160 lbs.	\$50.45

Special quotations given from most points for neighborhood shipments in lots of \$100 worth of Beeware or more. Write us



"Eat More Bread and Honey"

LEWIS BEEWARE

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1874

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

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. III

SEPTEMBER, 1926

No. 9

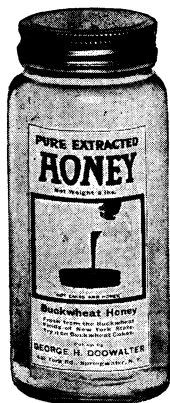
THE BULLETIN BOARD

The main honey flow for this season is now over. Begin to get your bees in shape for next season. There has been very little honey dew this year and bees should winter well. But, if you wish to insure good stores for winter, feed ten pounds of sugar syrup to each colony about the last of October.

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- Recent Additions to the Miller Memorial Library.

HONEY CONTAINERS

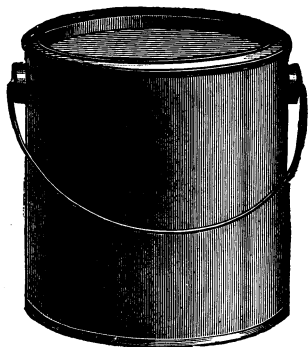


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To Help

The Beekeeper

Sell Honey



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St. Paul, Minn.

Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. III

SEPTEMBER, 1926

No. 9

HONEY CROP REPORT FOR THE UNITED STATES

It has not been our custom to include crop reports for the benefit of those beekeepers who are in doubt as to whether or not they should hold their crop this year. We include in this issue a copy of the crop report from the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for August 2nd.

This report indicates that the crop for the United States; in general, is not large, and Wisconsin beekeepers will unquestionably be able to move the greater part of the crop locally without difficulty.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
Semi-Monthly Report

1358 B. Street, S. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Telephone Main 4650-Br. 387
August 2, 1926.

Honey—No. 197

Information from Producing Areas (Last half of July); (Correction: Producing section information in July 15 report should have read for first half of July, instead of June).

CALIFORNIA: *Southern California*—Present prospects are for a sage crop smaller than early estimates indicated, but much larger than that of last year. Except in the high altitudes of the mountain districts both sage and buckwheat are generally drying up. In *San Diego Co.*, damp, cool nights and hot days have permitted a

more protracted flow than was first estimated, and the honey output is larger than expected. Tarweed spoiled the color of considerable honey on the coast. Reports of 150-300 lbs. to the colony received. It is estimated that the county will produce 35 carloads of 18 tons each. Fall prospects reported good. The crop in *Imperial Valley* is all in, and is considerably short of that of last year. The bulk of the crop will run Light Amber, and it is said to have a good thick body. Considerable thin Orange honey is still unsold in the *Orange Belt*.

Central California—The alfalfa crop in the San Joaquin Valley is reported about the same as that of last year, but along the coast practically no crop was reported secured. Beeswax has moved at 39c per lb.

Northern California—The season is two or three weeks late, Star thistle looks promising, but the crop will be short due to too much hot weather. The alfalfa-sweet clover crop will be one-third to one-half short, because of dry, hot weather and the early cutting of the crop. Many colonies were not up to standard strength when the flow started.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: Honey plants reported in good condition, but in *Western Washington* and *Oregon* yield is short. In the apple sections spray poisoning very seriously crippled the strength of many colonies and prevented them from working on the main alfalfa flow. In other apiaries scarcity of young bees is a handicap. Bees are doing well in *Eastern Oregon* on sweet clover and alfalfa, and the honey is said to be of excellent quality. Some old honey is still on hand.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: Situation extremely spotted, and from various factors. Occasional reporters advise that a big crop is being secured from White Sweet Clover, with second crop alfalfa looking favorable, while a few miles away other beekeepers are getting hardly half a crop. In the irrigated sections, especially in Idaho and Utah, acute water shortage is reported, with many ranches having already used their quota of water. Many colonies are reported too weak to take advantage of the flow. Many beekeepers have started to extract, and the honey is said to be of good body and light color. Comb honey production is said to be poor.

ARIZONA: The mesquite crop is generally smaller than that of last year; alfalfa crop, where not cut before bees could work on it, reported larger. Cotton may yield well, but fall prospects are not considered promising due to lack of rain.

NEW MEXICO: Crop is three weeks late, and extracting is just starting.

TEXAS: Bees in *Northeast Texas* are in normal condition. Crop prospects from cotton, the main source of honey, are uncertain. The plants are blooming, but the cotton flea and other insects are active and may very materially lessen the crop; and rains have recently kept the bees from much activity. The rains, however, should insure a good fall flow from bonaset and other late plants. Cotton is beginning to yield nicely in *South Central Texas*, following a large crop from horsemint, and a fair mesquite flow, which was curtailed by insects. Broodrearing is being stimulated to an unusual degree for July. A brisk demand for queens continues. Cotton honey is also being gathered in the *Panhandle Section* where beekeeping is showing considerable development.

PLAINS AREA: Extremely dry, hot weather has seriously lessened pros-

pects for a white clover surplus except in favored areas. White sweet clover continues to yield in some section. Third crop alfalfa may yield some honey. Bees are generally in good condition.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: The crop is spotted, even in the same State, but generally short. In *Wisconsin*, a poor to fair crop is reported in the south central part of the State, a fair to good crop to the southeast, and good in the rest of the State. *Northern Michigan* will have a good crop of white clover honey, but a poor crop from raspberries and milkweed, and further south in the State hardly 50% of a clover crop will be secured. In *Southeast Minnesota* an average crop is expected, but elsewhere in the State prospects are for a light yield. *Ohio* may not secure much over half a crop on the whole. Comb honey crop conditions are reported especially unfavorable; and some beekeepers do not expect to secure any fancy comb honey at all. Rains have been ample to give promise of a good fall flow from heartsease and goldenrod.

Many beekeepers have begun to extract, but little new honey has yet been offered. Old comb honey is reported cleaning up at low prices, but no quotations reported.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: The clover crop seems spotted, from 10 per cent to a full crop. In occasional sections, such as *Southeast Vermont*, where weather and colony strength was favorable, good yields are assured, but cold weather at the beginning of the flow and drouth at the end generally curtailed the flow, so that it may average only around 50-60 per cent. In *Western New York* bees have gathered little nectar since fruit bloom. In the *Hudson River Valley*, flow from sweet clover and sumac is coming on, and a total normal yield may be secured. Basswood flow was

generally a failure, but it yielded some nectar in Northwest New York. Rains are needed if the buckwheat crop is not to be short.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: Although some sections of Louisiana report only half a crop, in others an average yield of 135 lbs. per colony to date is reported, and bees are still storing from buttonwood, pepper vine and other summer flowers, with prospects of a good flow in the fall. The crop in Alabama will be short. Reports received of yields ranging from 15% to 75% of last year's. Bees in Mississippi are working on partridge pea and cotton, Spanish needle looks well for a fall flow. Honey is being secured in South Georgia and North Florida from partridge pea cotton and Mexican clover. The total flow to date has been below normal. In South Florida bees built up on orange bloom and stored a little surplus, but saw palmetto and gallberry did not yield much, and one of the shortest crops of recent years is reported. Black mango is yielding well, however.

PORTO RICO: During week ending July 10, 3,835 gallons of honey and 1,567 lbs. of beeswax reported shipped from the Island.

PRICES RECOMMENDED BY THE STATE ASSOCIATION PRICE COMMITTEE

The State Association Price Committee met in the Economic Entomology Building, Madison, on Sunday, August 1st, at 2:00 P. M., and the following prices are recommended for State Association members this season (1926):

Extracted Honey

Retail—Direct to the Consumer

	5 lb	10 lb
Lithographed pails	\$1.10	\$2.00
Plain pails	1.10	2.00

Glass Containers

½ lb	1 lb	3 lb
20c	35c	85c

(The reason for the drop in prices in the plain and lithographed pails, is for trying out over a period of one year, the selling of the two pails at the same price. This is a matter which can be changed next year if the State Association at its annual meeting sees fit).

Sixty Pound Cans \$10.00

To the Grocer:—

Allow your grocer a discount on the regular price to the consumer, according to the following prices:—

	5 lb	10 lb	60 lb
Lithographed pails	\$.88	\$ 1.60	\$ 8.00
Plain pails	.88	1.60	\$ 8.00
	½ lb	1 lb	3 lb
	Case	Case	Case
	(24)		(12)

Glass Containers \$3.84 \$6.72 \$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 lb

500 lb or more No. 1 white	13 ½c
1000 lb or more No. 1, white	12 ½c

f. o. b. shipping point

We recommend that beekeepers adhere as closely as possible to these prices.

Comb Honey

	To the Consumer	Store-keeper	Wholesale
	Case	Section	Case Section
Fancy	\$7.00	35c	\$6.50 \$6.00
No. 1	6.50	32c	6.00 5.50
No. 2	5.00	25c	4.00 3.50

(The Committee feels that, due to the shortage of comb honey production this year, these prices should remain the same as those recommended last year).

Granulated Honey (In cartons)

To the Consumer	To the Storekeeper
Per Package	Per Package
40c	32c

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

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

Entered as second class matter, Jan-
uary 11, 1924, at the postoffice at
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Wisconsin.

Advertising rates given on applica-
tion to Editor.

OFFICERS

President....James Gwin, Madison
Vice-Pres..Geo. Jacobson, Kaukauna
Treasurer...Wm. Sass, Fond du Lac
Sec....Arlene Weidenkopf, Madison

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

Please make remittance payable to
Secretary.

WISCONSIN HONEY GRADES

Inquiries regarding the grading laws
of Wisconsin are constantly coming
into this office. It seems that there are
quite a number of our beekeepers who
are not familiar with the grading laws
for honey. It therefore seems quite
worthwhile at this time to have these
grades printed in WISCONSIN BEE-
KEEPING, so that all of our members
may familiarize themselves with just
what is required along these lines.

At the present time, an effort is
being made by a number of our State
Associations to have the term "un-
graded" changed to "cull honey," to
avoid the misuse of the term "un-
graded." This matter has been taken
up by the Division of Markets and a
decision will probably be arrived at
within the next month or six weeks.
The Secretary of the Association would
like to hear from any of those mem-

bers who wish to express themselves on
this question.

State of Wisconsin
Department of Markets,
August, 1925
Grades for Honey
COMB HONEY
Fancy Grade

Honey of this grade shall consist of
(1) good quality comb honey in the
different (2) colors known by the
terms: Water White, White, Light
Amber, Amber, and Dark; in which
the sections are (3) well cleaned, and
the combs free from travel stain, (4)
firmly attached, (5) not projecting
beyond the wood, (6) uniformly
colored throughout, (7) evenly cap-
ped and entirely sealed except the cells
in the outside row next to the wood
which may be unsealed. No section
of honey in this grade shall weigh less
than thirteen and one-half (13½)
ounces gross or twelve and one-half
(12½) ounces net.

Honey of this grade shall be in the
new best grade sections weighing not
more than one ounce and be packed in
new cases. The front sections in each
case shall be a true representation of
the contents of the case. Each section
and case shall be stamped or labeled
"Wisconsin Fancy" and the stamp or
label shall state the color and packer's
number.

Wisconsin No. 1

Honey of this grade shall consist
of (1) good quality comb honey in
the different (2) colors known by the
terms: Water White, White, Light
Amber, Amber, and Dark in which
the sections are (3) well cleaned, and
the combs (4) firmly attached, (5)
not projecting beyond the wood, and
entirely sealed except that not more
than six cells on each side, in addition
to those of the outer row next to the
wood, may be unsealed. Slight travel
stain and slight irregularities in the
surface are allowed in this grade and

not to exceed ten cells on each side may contain honey of a different color. No section of honey in this grade shall weigh less than twelve (12) ounces gross or eleven (11) ounces net.

Honey of this grade shall be in new best grade sections weighing not more than one ounce and be packed in clean cases. The front sections in each case shall be a true representation of the contents of the case. Each section and case shall be stamped or labeled "Wisconsin No. 1" and the stamp or label shall state the color and packer's number.

Wisconsin No. 2

Honey of this grade shall consist of (1) good quality comb honey in the different (2) colors known by the terms: Water White, White, Light Amber, Amber, and Dark, in which the combs (5) do not project beyond the wood, and are attached to the wood not less than two-thirds of the way round, and are entirely sealed except that not more than a total of 50 cells in addition to those of the outside row next to the wood may be unsealed. Honey in badly stained and propolized sections is not permitted in this grade. Where twenty per cent (20%) or more of the cells contain honey of a darker color than the remainder, the sections shall be marked with the darker color. No section of honey in this grade shall weigh less than eleven (11) ounces gross or ten (10) ounces net.

Honey of this grade shall be in sections weighing not more than one ounce and be packed in clean cases. The front sections in each case shall be stamped or labeled "Wisconsin No. 2" and the stamp or label shall state the color and packer's number.

Marking of Ungraded Comb Honey

Each section and case of comb honey, which is not intended to be marketed as "Wisconsin Fancy," "Wisconsin No. 1," or "Wisconsin

No. 2" shall be stamped, labeled or marked "Ungraded."

EXTRACTED HONEY

Wisconsin No. 1

Honey of this grade shall be well ripened, (8) well strained, shall weigh not less than 12 pounds to the gallon at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and shall be in the different (2) colors known as Water White, White, Light Amber, Amber, and Dark. The honey shall not have been contaminated by honeydew of insect origin, dirt or other foreign material, nor at any time have been fermented nor have had its flavor affected by overheating.

Honey of this grade shall be in new containers. Each container shall be stamped or labeled "Wisconsin No. 1 Extracted Honey" and the stamp or label shall state color, net weight, and packer's number.

Marking of Ungraded Extracted Honey

Each container of extracted honey, which is not intended to be marketed as "Wisconsin No. 1 Extracted Honey," shall be stamped, labeled, or marked "Ungraded."

Meaning of Terms

The following terms, wherever used in these standards or regulations, shall have the meaning as indicated:

(1) "Good Quality" comb honey means honey which is commercially salable, not containing cells of pollen or honey dew of insect origin, not extensively granulated, poorly ripened, sour or weeping, and not in leaking, injured or patched up sections.

(2) "Color"—The color standards of the U. S. Honey Grader shall be deemed official for determining color of comb or extracted honey. The five official colors are: Water White, White, Light Amber, Amber, and Dark.

(3) "Well cleaned" means free from propolis or other stain.

(4) "Firmly attached" means that the comb shall be attached to wood sections at least eighty-five per cent (85%) the way around.

(5) "Not projecting" means that no part of the comb shall project beyond the outer edge of the sections.

(6) "Uniformly colored" means that all the cells contained in any section shall be of the same color.

(7) "Evenly capped" means that combs shall be free from pronounced irregularities in the surface.

(8) "Well strained" means honey which does not show particles of wax or other foreign material when passed through two thicknesses of cheese cloth.

Regulations Relating to the Marking of Honey Produced Outside of Wisconsin

1. All honey produced outside of Wisconsin shall bear a stamp, tag, or label to indicate that it was produced outside of Wisconsin.

2. All honey, which is the blend of honey produced in Wisconsin with honey produced outside of Wisconsin, shall bear a stamp, tag, or label to indicate that it is the blend of honey produced in Wisconsin with honey produced outside of Wisconsin.

Regulations Relating to Stamps, Tags, and Labels

Lettering of rubber stamps shall not be less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch high and the letters upon stamps, tags, or labels stating grade, color, packer's number, and information required by regulations relating to the marking of honey produced outside of Wisconsin shall be not less than one-twelfth of an inch high (1-12) when such letters are on small to medium size labels—such as are used on six (6) to twenty-four (24) ounce containers—and not less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch high when such letters are on medium to large size labels

—such as are used on two (2) to sixty (60) pound containers.

(a) Wisconsin Produced Honey—All honey produced in Wisconsin must be marked according to regulations presented by the Department of Markets. These regulations require that each section and case of comb honey and every container of extracted honey must be marked to show the type of honey (that is, whether it is extracted or comb), the grade, the color, and the packer's number. The department furnishes official rubber stamps for stamping containers. These stamps are furnished for thirty cents (30c) each and can be secured only from the Department.

Packers must use care in using the official stamp to see that it is neatly and properly done and that each and every container is stamped in a conspicuous place. Provision is made, however, for the use of labels. If a packer uses labels on his containers such labels must bear in a conspicuous manner all the information required such as type of honey, grade, color, and packer's number. Persons contemplating the use of a label will do well to submit a sample to the department that it may be checked to see that all the required information is put on the label in a proper manner.

Pencil or pen cannot be used in marking honey except in the case of "Ungraded" honey. Such honey can be marked with pencil, ink, or crayon, but such mark must be plain, conspicuous, and appear on each and every container. The department, however, wishes to discourage the use of anything except stamps in marking ungraded honey. "Ungraded" stamps can be obtained for the price of 15 cents and the work can be done more quickly and more neatly by using a stamp than by writing. No exception to the marking regulations is made where honey is sold direct from apiary to consumer.

(b) Honey produced outside of Wisconsin—The Department of Markets regulations require that all honey produced outside of the state and sold within the state must be stamped, tagged, or labeled to indicate that it was produced outside of Wisconsin. This regulation is complied with when containers bear either the packer's name and address, such as Blankville Honey Company, Blankville, Colorado, or the words "Produced Outside of Wisconsin." Such markings must be placed on containers in a conspicuous manner in order that the consumer buying such honey will be informed that he is not buying Wisconsin honey, but is buying honey produced outside of the state. If a retailer buys honey produced outside of the state which is unmarked; he should mark each section, case, and container with the words "Produced Outside of Wisconsin."

(c) Blended Honey—Commercial practice employed in this state by some honey bottlers is to take a certain percentage of honey produced outside of Wisconsin and mix with it a percentage of Wisconsin produced honey. Such honey cannot be marked in the same manner as Wisconsin produced honey is marked. Neither can it be marked as honey produced outside of Wisconsin, but all containers of blended honey must be marked in a conspicuous manner with the words "Produced in Wisconsin and Other States."

(d) Size of Type—Letters on rubber stamps must not be less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch high. Letters used in stating on labels the information required by foregoing regulations must be in type not less than one-twelfth (1-12) of an inch high. This is the minimum size allowed when the labels are to be used on the small containers ranging in capacity from six (6) to twenty-four (24) ounces. On labels used on containers ranging in

capacity from two (2) to sixty (60) pounds the required information must be in type not less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch high.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN

G. E. MARVIN

Buz — z — z — z — z

Buzz column is going to be a little different than usual this time. No report blanks were sent out for this issue but several personal calls were made to different beekeepers who live near the highways leading from Madison to Wausau and from Shawano back to Madison.

The first person called on was Mr. A. J. Schultz, of Ripon. He was busy in his home yard looking into a colony where he was raising some queen cells. He is requeening his yards as fast as possible for he wants each colony to have a young, vigorous queen this fall.

His honey house is very complete. Downstairs there are four rooms. In one room is a boiler and two Lewis Markle extractors, each run by a separate motor. From the extractors, the honey is pumped to the tank room. In another room the supers full of honey are placed for several days before extracting, for this room is kept quite warm. The other room is for storage of full 60 pound cans. The whole upstairs is in one large room used as a workshop and storage room. Mr. Schultz's bee cellar was built last fall and appears to be an ideal place for wintering bees.

On the following day, August 6, the Beekeepers of Marathon County held a meeting at Athens. About fifteen beekeepers were present. Mr. K. L. Outcalt, the county inspector was present and gave a report on the foulbrood situation. Foulbrood appears to be on the decline in the county but it will take the wholehearted cooperation of the beekeepers to eliminate it.

Mr. Crauston, of Wausau, reported that he winters outdoors and hasn't lost a colony for three years. Later in the afternoon we went into the yard of Mr. and Mrs. Munes, where we looked over several colonies.

After the meeting I went to see the yard of Lewis Francisco, where he was busy requeening with Albino queens. He took me into his honey house and showed me his new uncapping knife. From all appearances it is a dandy.

On Saturday, August 7, the Shawano County Beekeepers held a picnic near Chas. Koonz's home at which forty-six people were present. The picnic was held in a grove across the road from Mr. Koonz's home and a small lake was nearby, which abounds in bullfrogs and pike. I saw several bullfrog-pollywogs, but Mr. Koonz's word had to be taken for the latter. We did enjoy a swim later in the evening, in the same lake.

Beekeepers picnics regularly provide ample lunches at their meetings, and this was no exception, with spring chicken and all the rest that goes to make a picnic dinner.

The honey crop is spotted; in good locations in Shawano county it seems to be as large as last year. Basswood, raspberry, and clover are the chief honey plants.

The day was ruined for Mr. Hildemann, who on turning into the grove from the highway, overturned a 10-pound pail of honey in the rear of his Sedan, and the cover came off. It was a "sweet mess" in his car, but with the gracious aid of the beekeepers, the honey was cleaned up and no serious damage done.

After the meeting I went home with Mr. and Mrs. Schwarzkopf, of Bowler, and spent a very enjoyable evening. Their beeyard and honey house are kept in an ideal condition. The following day, Sunday, we went to Shawano Lake with some of their friends where the men were the hosts

to their wives. Every bit of the cooking and dishwashing was done by the men, and their wives enjoyed a day of rest. Talk about a great feed, well, I had one that day.

On the way back to Madison, I called on Mr. Geo. Jacobson, at Kaukauna. If you ever saw a spotless honey house it is there. The apiary is located on the main highway, between Green Bay and Appleton and he certainly gets the tourist trade, which is quite substantial. Cleanliness and an A No. 1 product are his aims.

Coming down to Fond du Lac on Highway 55, I stopped to see Andrew and Harmen Stevens, but the latter was not at home. More alsike is being grown for seed around that section and considering the poor condition of the bees this spring, a fairly good crop of honey was obtained.

Mr. Harvey Ahrens, a former inspector who has been teaching in Hulett, Wyoming, for the last three years, was a caller at the office last week.

WHY I DO NOT HAVE HONEY ON MY KITCHEN SHELF

By MRS. H. K. THATCHER
Of Little Rock, Ark.

Copy of paper read by Mrs. Thatcher before the Arkansas Beekeepers Association at their meeting of Feb. 26, 1926, held at Little Rock, Ark.

I have really never considered this subject until I was asked to write this paper. I do not think I'm the least out of the ordinary in this because most of us, housewives in particular, are inclined to follow the paths of least resistance. We have so many other things that take up time that by the time we sit down to plan our meals, say for the day or for the week, we are very likely to have the things

we know the family likes to eat and the things that suggest themselves most readily.

We might stop here and consider the things that suggest themselves to us—these will first be the things the family wants. We begin casting about for new things—different things. We close our eyes and try to think what the grocer has, what perhaps some neighbor has mentioned that her family likes or we think of something we ate down town or at some one else's house.

We remember the menus suggested by magazines, newspapers, advertising sections, articles written by food specialists, dieticians, and so on. "Royal Baking Powder makes the best biscuits," "Swansdown Flour the best cake," "Aunt Jemina's Pancake Flour" and "Pillsbury Pancake Flour"—all accompanied by pictures of their products that would convince anyone they were the best.

There is California's best everything, Florida's best everything — peaches, apricots, prunes, oranges, raisins, currants, anything you want. There is Crisco, Snowdrift, Wesson Oil, soups, jellies, syrups, all accompanied by recipes, and all of them shown in attractive colors, picturing their many uses and values until we really feel that we are missing something if we are not using them.

Any number of things that we had not thought of as particularly appetizing are brought before us in all their glowing qualities of being good to eat and at the same time being healthful and even necessary to our diet.

It hasn't been so many years since we all thought that breakfast must be about the same size as the mid-day meal. We had meat, even fried chicken, biscuits, gravy, fried potatoes, but now we have some widely advertised breakfast food—oatmeal, cream of wheat, flakes or bran, an egg, maybe bacon, toast, and coffee, and call it a meal. We did not make this change

because we thought it out ourselves.

Now when we make ginger bread and cookies we use Karo syrup or some advertised molasses. Instead of lard many of us use Crisco, Snowdrift, or some advertised substitute. We use advertised yeasts and no longer take two or three days to make our own.

When we are thinking of what we shall eat and what we want on our pantry shelves we try to consider what we need—in food values. Now this is not so easy as it seems. It almost always takes the joy out of eating to have to plan meals—so we are eager to read articles that suggest menus that contain the necessary food content.

The California Fruit Growers' have spread their propoganda about their products until school children would as soon have a box of raisins as candy, so we always have a box of raisins on hand.

The Karo syrup folks have put out recipe books, telling the contents and value of their products as food until we feed it to small babies. They have shown us what it will do in cooking until we always have a can of Karo on our grocery list.

When we want soup we buy Campbells because it is put up in the right sized cans and we have in a few minutes what it would take us a half day to get together and prepare. When we buy meat it's Swift's, Armour's, Wilson's or some other well known brand because we know they stand behind their products.

Another example of what advertising will do is Fleishman's Yeast. This we have before us always, in magazines and newspapers, not only to be used in cooking but more widely for its medicinal use. Almost any ailment we have will give way if we eat three cakes of this yeast a day, so we are told. We are shown pictures of people who have tried it, with personal letters from them testifying to

its benefit to them, and these are from intelligent people.

What does yeast contain that makes it so desirable—vitamines. How many of us would eat Fleishman's Yeast because we like it? The producer has seen his opportunities and has taken advantage of it and most of us use it for one purpose or another. He has made popular his product much to his financial gain.

A local example of selling your product is the butter that the University of Arkansas makes and sells in Little Rock. They have put up a good product with their label on it and University butter is very much in demand where it is sold.

So it seems to me that when we consider honey and its value as food for old and young, sick and weak, the beekeeper, the honey producer, overlooks a wonderful opportunity.

Doctor W. R. Jones, a physician of Seattle, Wash., wrote a very interesting article for the January magazine on "Bees and Honey" in which he said in part: "Editor Bees and Honey—on page 8 of the bulletin I am sending you a little boost for honey along a line that is a little unusual."

"You know the Karo people advertise Karo and circularize the doctors very extensively telling them the value of their product for baby food. It wasn't the amount of Karo that went into baby's milk but having a can in the kitchen where the rest of the family might partake. Honey might work out the same way."

Concerning honey he goes on to say: "The nearest approach to a concentrated predigested food that is 100% absorbed is extracted honey. Chemically it averages about 35% dextrose, 40% levulose, 2% sucrose, 1% dextrin and 3.5% of various other substances and the remainder water. These figures vary, depending on the plant furnishing the nectar. The 3.5% is what gives the varied flavors.

Honey has all the desirable qualities of syrup, as well as being tastier, having a smaller content of dextrin and containing vitamins, invertase, and minerals.

As a milk modifier for infants, honey is the oldest known carbohydrate. Beekeepers for economic reasons, commonly use it. First grade honey modifying milk cannot disturb the infant's digestion. It is absorbed before it has a chance to ferment. Physicians forget this because they are so persistently bombarded by makers of specially prepared infant's foods that they do not have time to think of simpler ones.

Diabetics can well substitute honey for sucrose, and increase the amount. It has twice the sweetening power, and less than half the amount of dextrose. The levulose gives honey its sweetness.

The only care in using first grade honey is not to overdo, and use too liberal a quantity. Other foods, when given in large amounts, merely pass through the alimentary tract undigested, but honey needs no digestion; consequently it is absorbed whether needed or not."

I think I am about the average person. I read about the same amount and the same things the average person does. I really try to feed my family intelligently—giving them what is best for them, but I did not know very much about honey before I began to write this paper and I can't say that I know so very much more now but that isn't my fault.

I have looked through magazines both popular and more or less scientific, farm papers, and bulletins on bees and honey, books on foods and recipe books and I have found very little information on this article of food, in fact less than any other I can think of. Beekeepers magazines, of course, carry this information but who besides a beekeeper would be likely to buy or read their papers?

It is true that beemen, doctors, and dieticians know the value of honey but it has not been put before the public as an especially valuable article of diet. For table use honey is far more attractive than many other dishes. It is delicious and can be served on most any occasion. Is there anything better than hot biscuits and honey?

It seems to me that beekeepers have been a little selfish with their honey. Most folks would want honey, even demand it, if they knew more about it. But, as has been said, we are not likely to search out such information when so many other things are to be had without much effort on our part. Articles written by authorities on the subject in such a manner that we could all understand—articles that appeal to the individual in connection with the popular ideas on health and diet. If these articles were put on the agricultural page of the Sunday papers, or on the woman's page, they would reach great numbers of people and would put honey in a different light from what it is now. Keep it before the public as other articles of food are. Carrots, for instance, are enjoying a heretofore undreamed of popularity and for no other reason but their food value has been told to the general public.

Once I suggested to a beeman a way of getting before the public in a way they would never forget it—in fact a plan of advertising or possibly demonstrating what *real good Arkansas honey tasted like*. Here is what he said: "Do you realize that would take a lot of honey? How much would it cost? How many orders would I get? What per cent of the people would order it? Who would handle my honey? Would you?"

Of course I was merely the consumer, the fellow who knows little or nothing about honey, but lots of folks have sold me and my neighbors a lot of things just that way.

But from the housewife's point of view there are so many kinds of food put before us that contain vitamins, minerals, etc., that we aren't likely to search for other things. Why should we? Some fellow who has a product to sell brings it to us and by advertising or demonstrating shows us how badly we need it. He sells his article just this way.

There is much talk just now about corn sugar being placed on the market. Now the housewife is satisfied with the sugar she uses. Does this idea come from her? Does she ask for corn sugar? No, indeed. It comes from the corn grower and the manufacturer of corn sugar. It will be interesting to watch their campaign to put their product on the market. This will be another competitor for honey.

I do not think that honey will ever become popular to use in cooking. It has a much more dignified place as a health food—as a preventative and cure for both old and young, and it could be exploited along this line much to the profit of the producer.

It will cost money to make honey popular but in the end the consumer will pay the bill as he does in the case of breakfast food, whole wheat foods, coffee and other advertised articles.

My suggestion would be to put your honey up in attractive containers not too large for the average family, label it, tell its many qualities and values as a food and make the people feel the need of it. Make it popular enough that it is on the kitchen shelf beside, or in place of, the gallon bucket of sorghum.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

- Sprenger, M. Balthasar*—Einleitung in die neuere Bienenzucht nach ihren Gruenden. 294 pp. 1773.
Storrs, Caryl B. — Nature's Press Agent. 153 pp. 1914.

Straub, Wilhelm—Dass Rauben der Bienen in Theorie und Praxis. Ein treuer Ratgeber fuer Bienenzuchter. 30 pp. 1888.

Strohhal, Jakob—Anleitung zur rationalen Bienenzucht. 121 pp. 1861.

Stumpf, Georg—Dreimal Sieben Vortheile in der Bienenzucht mit 60 Beispielen fuer Ober-und Niederfachsen. Aus meist eigener Erfahrung. 118 pp. 1795.

Szalkiewicz, K.—Podrecznik do Racjonalnego Pszczelnictwa Zastosowany Do Gospodarki w ulach Niedraskowych Systemu Amerykanskiego. Napsial K. Szalkiewicz. 133 pp. 1923.

Thie, Heinrich & Rudolf Dathe—Dathes Lehrbuch der Bienenzucht Ein Buch der Praxis. Mit 215 Addildungen. Sechste Auflage. 322 pp. 1912.

Thuma, Alois—Med a zuzitkovani jeho v domacnosti, v pernikarstvi a cukrarstvi. 67 pp. 1886.

Tiedemann, Franz—Die Rubrkrankheit der Bienen, ihre Entstehung und Verbutung. 31 pp. 1909.

Tinker, Dr. G. L.—Bee-Keeping for Profit. pp. 103-130. 1893.

Tobisch, Franz—Jung-Klaus' Lehr-und Volksbuch der Bienenzucht. 508 pp. 1909.

Tivadar, Kozocsa es Kocsi-Mayer Gyula—Meheszeti Emlékonyv. 254 pp. 1893.

Classified Advertisements

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

Cowan two-frame reversible extractor 12x16 in. baskets. \$25.00 F. L. Schultz, 57th & Adler Sts., Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

QUEBENS BY RETURN MAIL. We are now in position to ship all orders by return mail. 1 untested, 80c; 12 for \$9.00. No Disease, Safe arrival and Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular and prices on quantities.

J. M. CUTTS & SON,

R.1, Montgomery, Ala.

IMPORTANT

If you wish to take advantage of the Association price on

MISS FISCHER'S HONEY-WAY RECIPE BOOK

you must have your order in not later than September 15. The Association price to members up to that date will be sixty cents. The regular price is one dollar and the supply is limited.

Every member of the Association should have a copy of this book because there are many helpful hints of value in sales talk.

USE

Hutzelman's Solution

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Now is the best time to Disinfect combs for Spring use.
For full information ask your dealer or write to

DR. J. C. HUTZELMAN
Glendale, - - - Ohio
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Every ounce of this re-processed Water

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SOLUTION

measures up to a given standard of strength and purity.

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Honey Containers

5-lb. friction-top pails, per case of 12 -----	\$1.10
5-lb. friction-top pails, per carton of 50 -----	3.50
10-lb. friction-top pails, per case of 6 -----	.90
10-lb. friction-top pails, per carton of 50 -----	5.00
2½-lb. friction-top cans, per carton of 100 -----	4.00
60-lb. square cans, per case of two cans -----	1.25
50-lb. square cans, per case of one can -----	.80
60-lb. square cans, in bulk, each -----	.40
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6½-oz. tin-top tumblers, per case of 48 -----	1.50

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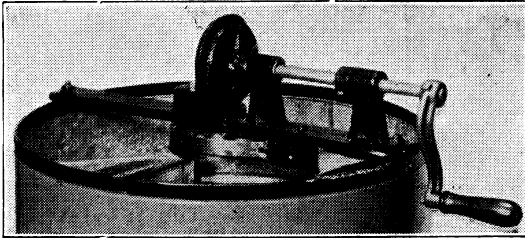
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No Clutch to Throw In

New Lewis Hand Power Extractors Avoid Weakness



No more broken gears.

No more time lost in shifting gears.

Every beekeeper who has turned the crank of a hand-power extractor knows the weakest point has been in the soft gears.

Treated steel gears first used by Lewis has forced others to try to follow our lead. A dol-

lar or two more invested in a dependable Lewis extractor is better than lost hours during the honeyflow.

Get the new up-to-date hand power extractors—the 1926 model that is always in gear. Save hours of time during the honeyflow this year when the empty combs are worth almost their weight in gold.

Handle does not turn when extractor is coasting.

The gears are treated steel, baskets are truss-supported style that stand up when other makes crumble in our factory tests. Ball bearing, easy running, built strong and rigid with standard honey gate and beautiful painting job.

These machines are made in three sizes and styles and are carried in stock by most carlot dealers of Lewis Beeware. Any dealer can get one for you on short notice.

	Weight	Each
H522—Hand machine No. 15, reversible, 2-frame, pockets 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x17 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 lbs.	\$42.75
H523—Hand machine No. 17, reversible, 2-frame, pockets 12x17 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 lbs.	\$46.00
H525—Hand machine No. 20, reversible, 2-frame, pockets 14x17 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 lbs.	\$50.45

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"Eat More Bread and Honey"

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G. B. LEWIS COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1874

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

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. III

OCTOBER, 1926

No. 10

THE BULLETIN BOARD

Delegates for the Board of Managers at the Convention should be selected now.

The question of honey grades will come before the convention so it is important that everyone be there.

DON'T FORGET TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP
BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

THE STATE CONVENTION,
Madison, December 2nd and 3rd, 1926.

AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE ANNUAL CONVENTION,
New Orleans, January 25th to 27th, 1927.

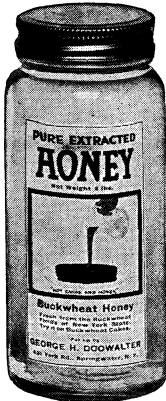
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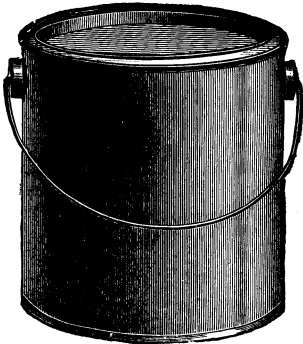


Everything

To Help

The Beekeeper

Sell Honey



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Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. III

OCTOBER, 1926

No. 10

DADANT MEMORIAL CHAUTAUQUA

*Held at Platteville, Wisconsin, August
17 to 20, 1926*

Due to the fact that copy for the September issue of WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING had to go to the printer before the meeting was held, it was impossible to include anything about this meeting in that issue of the magazine. We are therefore giving here a digest of the meeting for the benefit of those beekeepers who were unable to be present.

We consider this one of the most successful meetings ever held in Wisconsin, and it is doubtful whether any meeting has ever been held in which there was such a general feeling of good will among those present. The bringing together of such old-time friends as Mr. France, Mr. Dadant, Mr. Muth, Mr. Cutts, of Alabama, and Professor Jager, of Minnesota, and to see the pleasure that came to them in discussing old times between themselves and with the older beekeepers, made the effort necessary to arrange such a meeting appear small indeed.

Mr. N. E. France personally took charge of entertaining Mr. C. P. Dadant at his home; except for the time necessary for Mr. France to give to the arrangements for the Chautauqua, they both had a royal good time. We were sorry that Mrs. C. P. Dadant and the girls could not be present, but all of the boys, Maurice, Louis, and Henry were there. Maurice brought along his entire family, and Henry Dadant was accompanied by his daughter, Marjorie. Not to be outdone by the older members of the family, two of

the grand-daughters helped entertain the beekeepers at the banquet and picnic with ukelele selections and songs.

AUGUST 17TH, WISCONSIN DAY,
MR. N. E. FRANCE, CHAIRMAN

Mr. James Gwin, President of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association, started off his address of welcome in a very fitting manner by saying: "We are here for these four days for a threefold purpose—to do reverence and pay homage, to obtain knowledge, and for pleasure. We are here to do reverence and pay tribute to one of the most widely known families in the beekeeping industry."

This was followed by a historical review by Mr. France, in which he discussed the work of Langstroth, Adam Grimm, G. M. Doolittle, Julius Hoffman, J. Mehring, of Germany, Samuel Wagner and Mr. Charles Dadant and his son, C. P. Dadant, A. I. Root, and others.

Following Mr. France's paper, a visit was made to Mr. France's principal out-apiary, where the beekeepers had an opportunity to see Mr. France at work, and to learn of the many short-cuts which he has developed during his years of work through small and handy pieces of apparatus.

Upon our return to the pavilion, Mr. C. P. Dadant gave his paper on "Beekeepers of America—Men Whom I have Met and Corresponded With." (Mr. Dadant's paper in detail will be printed at a later date in our journal).

MINNESOTA DAY, AUGUST 18TH

PROFESSOR FRANCIS JAGER,
CHAIRMAN

In opening the program and speaking of Minnesota, Professor Jager said,

“Minnesota is northwest of here, a neighboring state of Wisconsin and Iowa, a good state, lots of water, fine fishing. We have a large number of beekeepers, also. The honey crop in Minnesota is practically a failure because the season is so exceedingly dry. There was no rain for about nine weeks during which time the crops dried out, and white clover was killed in most of the state. As a result of the drought, there is going to be a tremendous increase in sweet clover growing next year, especially in the Red River Valley. Our farmers had never before had an object lesson in what white clover is. Anyone who saw sweet clover last year must have thought, ‘Sweet clover for me next year.’”

“From 40 to 50% of a honey crop is the maximum for this year, and it is practically a failure in the central part of the state. In the Iron Range district, there are only 3 to 4 frames of honey to the super. In the northern part of the state, probably one-half a crop will be secured from alsike clover of the lower lands, whereas the white clover in the southern part of the state is completely gone. In the Red River Valley, or western one-third of the state, where sweet clover is abundant, the crop will be average—about 200 pounds.”

“Every beekeeper in the United States is interested in how to dispose of the North Dakota honey, and my advice is to establish an agency in Duluth, and send the honey east by water.”

Mr. Jager said he had a letter from Dr. L. D. Leonard, of Breckenridge, Minnesota, who sends his best regards to Mr. Dadant, and greetings to the Association. He writes, “Our bees are bringing in about 25 pounds a day, and I am busy today, making frames, etc.” Mr. Leonard is 65 years of age, and has been a beekeeper for 45 years.

At 9:15, Mr. C. P. Dadant gave a talk on “PROPER SPACING OF FRAMES,” and, during the course of the talk, said: “While I believe I find three points of advantage in the wide spacing of frames as follows: more honey in the center for winter; more room for bees to cluster in the same space and less tendency to swarm, yet I do not wish to be understood as holding this point as infallible in reducing swarming. A number of other conditions have to prevail in order to avoid swarming, and the spacing of frames is only one of them.” (Mr. Dadant’s paper will be presented in a later issue).

Mr. J. I. Hambleton, in charge of the Apicultural Laboratory in Washington, spoke on the “PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW UNITED STATES GRADING RULES FOR HONEY.” In bringing out some of the principal points why we should have national grading rules for honey, he said, “Beekeepers of Wisconsin have grading rules for different colors of honey, and they know in their district what is meant by water white and amber honey. Beekeepers in the south also have an idea of the same colors for their section. But it is quite likely that the ideas of white and amber honey are somewhat different, and so it is desirable that we have a national standard so that beekeepers in one district may know what is meant by color designations in other sections.”

“In starting out to develop national grading rules, we collected together the grading regulations of the Colorado Honey Producers’ Association, the Wisconsin State Department of Markets, and those from other states. These regulations were gone over, all features that applied only to separate states were carefully eliminated, and then we tried to substitute other terms which would be satisfactory for all of the states. Samples of these rules, as

first drawn up, were sent out to beekeepers all over the United States for constructive criticism. Unfortunately, only a few of the beekeepers felt able to make criticisms, and few replies were received. Should we have taken this as an apparent lack of interest on the part of the beekeepers, we should have stopped at that point. But we realized that many beekeepers who were greatly interested in this project perhaps did not feel that they were capable of making criticism, and we knew from verbal reports that many beekeepers who did not reply were very desirous of having a standard set of color grades."

"America exports to Germany 2½ million pounds of honey per year and an effort is being made in that country to get a high tariff so that the United States will not be able to sell honey there. United States honey can be purchased much cheaper in Germany than it can be produced, because the cost of equipment in Germany is much more than in the United States. Much false propaganda has been circulated in European countries to the effect that American honey is poisonous. Through the United States Bureau of Commerce, we have in turn been sending out propaganda to counteract the false impressions made. The main point which we have stressed in our propaganda is the fact that they can buy good honey because there are specific regulations covered by Government grades and inspected by Government officials. Several different opportunities to sell honey have been lost because there were no Governments Grading rules to go by. I am quite sure that as time goes on and the European countries produce more than they consume, standard grading rules are going to help not only the export business but domestic business, as well."

"The Federal Grading Rules, as outlined, have been much changed

from the original draft, and have been much simplified. All of this work has been done in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Because of their long experience in marketing, this Bureau has been very helpful in this matter, particularly because, before the Government can afford to adopt grading rules, they must be written in such a manner that, should it be necessary to carry a case into court, there will be definite regulations by means of which they can tell just what such and such terms mean."

"We believe that the grades fancy, No. 1 and No. 2 will fully take care of comb honey. One question that has been hard to determine is the weight of the sections. There seems to have been no definite point in this connection. According to the new grades, it has been decided that where the weight is not specified, 12 ounces is to be the deciding weight."

"The specific gravity of all honey is to be 12 pounds to the gallon at 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Extracted honey will, of course, be graded according to color and flavor. In extracted honey, grades fancy and No. 1 are practically the same, except that if you want to call your honey fancy, it must be able to pass through a suitable screen without leaving any dirt. This will mean that most of the honey produced will be fancy."

"There is no question but what, when the public sees the words: 'United States Registered Apiary' on the label, there will be a feeling that the product is pure, and that the Government Department is recommending it. The United States grading rules will not interfere much with your state rules, except that the definitions are more detailed."

"We would like very much to have Wisconsin beekeepers adopt the government grading rules, and any additions which may seem necessary be-

cause of local regulations can be included with them. The stamps and screens for grading and marketing honeys will be obtainable through the various bee supply houses."

Mr. George Jacobson, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin then told the beekeepers present "HOW HONEY CAN BE MARKETED AT REGULAR PRICES AT ALL TIMES," saying that the first thing necessary is to "leave your honey on the hives until it is thoroughly ripened, and then take it to a clean and sanitary building where it is strained." Mr. Jacobson stressed the importance of cleanliness in handling the honey, and in preparing it for sale. Mr. Jacobson said that all honey sold by him direct to customers and to storekeepers is guaranteed.

Mr. E. W. Atkins, of the G. B. Lewis Company, of Watertown, Wisconsin, next spoke on the matter of shipping honey, saying that it doesn't matter so much as to how far the honey is to be shipped, as it does how it is packed. He pointed out that shipments of honey going only a few hundred miles are often times handled much more than shipments going three or four times the same distance. Mr. Atkins said, "In the first place, it is important to grade honey carefully for shipment. It pays in shipping honey to ship a good product, as it is more likely to get there safely, and makes a better impression with the buyers."

Mr. Atkins recommends this system of packing—put the case, upend, so that the honey is better cushioned, with four inches of straw on the bottom, and the same amount of straw around the sides. In nailing down the top of the crate, it is important to employ considerable pressure to draw down the top tightly so that there is no possible way for the case of honey to move out of place. It is well to nail down one side of the crate and

make it very solid. Nail two cleats clear across the bottom, and have them extend three or four inches beyond the outside of the crate; these will prevent the case from tipping over, and will also indicate that that is the top of the crate. Also be sure to mark on the top of the crate—"keep away from heat," "handle with care," "fragile," "This side up."

Mr. G. H. Cale, of the American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois, then talked on "THE COST OF MARKETING," stressing the fact that the beekeepers themselves should advertise their product, and get it before the consumers, with various ways of using honey, such as producers of other products have done. Mr. Cale also said that he believed that it was a good idea to have so-called publicity committees, to get articles on the healthfulness of honey, and different ways in which it may be used in every-day menus, before the public, and in this way create a greater demand for honey.

Mr. M. C. Berry, of Montgomery, Alabama, who is one of the largest package shippers in the south, then told us of the "TRIALS AND DIFFICULTIES OF A PACKAGE SHIPPER," saying that within a radius of 40 miles around Montgomery, Alabama, there has been shipped this past season upwards to 25,000 pounds of bees, and it is estimated that at the close of the season, the output will be over 50,000 queens. From Mr. Berry's talk, we take it that the most serious difficulty breeders have to contend with is changes in weather. As Mr. Berry says, there are good seasons, and there bad ones as well, with the packers, just as with the beekeepers. (Mr. Berry's paper will be printed later).

The meeting was adjourned at 11:50 A. M., to be continued at 1:30 P. M.

When the meeting opened at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon, Mr. V. G. Milum, formerly of Wisconsin, and now in charge of beekeeping at the University of Illinois was found to be present with a charming young lady who later proved to be Mrs. Milum. As Mr. Milum was too bashful to previously let any of his friends know that he expected to be married, it was some little time before the actual facts of the case leaked out. Everyone present, except perhaps Mr. and Mrs. Milum, enjoyed a tin shower and chivari, which burst forth shortly after the opening of assembly Wednesday afternoon. We hope that Mr. Milum's being at Illinois will not prevent his making frequent visits to Wisconsin, and bringing Mrs. Milum with him, for I am sure she will be an enthusiastic booster for the beekeeping business.

In the afternoon, Miss Fischer gave a talk and demonstration on the uses of honey in food, explaining a number of the recipes given in her recipe book and giving ways of using uncooked honey in sandwiches, salads, candies, deserts, etc. A special invitation to attend Miss Fischer's talk was sent out to the housewives of Platteville, and quite a number of them were present, and evidenced considerable surprise in finding that honey could be used in so many different ways. (Miss Fischer's paper will be printed in an early issue of WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING).

Mr. H. H. Bakken, of the Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Wisconsin, then talked on the following subject: "PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING." Mr. Bakken said: "I have spent considerable time on the question of cooperative marketing of agricultural products produced in Wisconsin. There are some important points in connection with cooperative marketing that should be recognized before any attempt is made to form any large organization."

Mr. Bakken continued: "Every fifth dollar that comes back to the farm is through cooperative sales organization. Farmers and agricultural producers all over the country are going into business for themselves. It is the principle of the thing that makes the organization different from a private business. You have a difference in the principle of organization—the first difference is the matter of membership—organized on a definite membership basis. A private agency never knows what business it is going to have. The second difference is that in a cooperative sales organization, you usually have a large membership which membership has representation in that organization."

Mr. Bakken said of the cheese industry: "80% of the foreign cheese of the United States is produced in Wisconsin, and two-thirds of that in Dodge County. During the months of April, May, and June, they have the surplus production, and that is one-eighth of the entire production for the year, and the same condition is true of honey."

"If the farmer can only place himself in a position where he can get back every cent it is possible to get back in the distribution of his product, then he gains, and increases his purchasing power, and is more on a par with the other producers that are in the field. Cooperative sales organization has a tendency for better distribution of wealth than when controlled by a large corporation. Cooperative sales organization is not based upon speculation. 75% of the reasons why cooperative sales organizations fail is because producers themselves do not take an interest in the organizations; that is, they do not take an interest as individuals."

Mr. C. D. Adams of the State Department of Markets, then explained the system of honey grading as carried on according to the Wisconsin sys-

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tem. Mr. Adams said: "Color is something quite definite—something we can get at with a machine, so it is important that we be able to describe honey as to color. And it is very fortunate indeed that we now have a piece of apparatus which will grade honey according to color. Although there have been, for a number of years, several different honey graders on the market, none of these were completely satisfactory. Some were fairly accurate, but when it came to fine points, different persons did not agree on colors, so that there was always a more or less indefinite determination. But with the new honey grader, developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, there is every reason to expect that beekeepers will soon have very definite standards throughout the entire country with regard to color grades. The price of these graders is too high for the average producer, as they cost about \$40.

apiece. In that respect, we are almost as bad off as we were before."

"However, the University Beekeeping Department and the Department of Markets each have one, and samples will be graded at either place free of cost. Send a sample to either of these agencies, but if you wish the sample returned, please remit postage sufficient for return. Professor Wilson, at the University, has arranged to have five samples of honey, ranging from water white to dark, which can be secured by beekeepers for the cost of putting them up, that is, 10c for each sample. These samples will be thoroughly efficient for one year. We all know that these samples will granulate sooner or later, and there is a slight change of color in all honey as it ages. Therefore, it will be well for you to secure new samples each year, in order to know that your grading is correct."

"If your honey is well ripened and well strained, it is No. 1, Wisconsin honey, regardless of color. Straining is one of the most important factors in securing No. 1 honey. Clarifying honey is another important point, and the best way, although not always practical for individual beekeepers, is to use a settling tank."

"Everyone is more careful at the present time about things they buy, and it will pay you to remove all of the minute particles of beeswax and sediment."

After the regular meeting, at 4:30 a meeting of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association was called by Mr. Gwin, at which 45 members of the State Association were present.

The President then put the following motion before those assembled: "Be it hereby resolved that the members of the Wisconsin State Beekeepers' Association approve the report of the Welfare Committee and move its adoption. Be it further resolved that this

meeting go on record as favoring a field man for beekeeping at the University, and that a special request be made to the University Board of Regents and the University to provide a field man for beekeeping, beginning in 1927."

"And, be it further resolved that this Association request the Board of Regents and the Legislature to provide a satisfactory building for the Beekeeping Department in the University of Wisconsin."

Mr. Geo. Jacobson, of Kaukauna, moved the motion be accepted; and it was seconded by Mr. E. S. Hildemann, of Belle Plaine, and made unanimous.

The matter of changing the Wisconsin Grading Rules for Honey, so that the word "ungraded" would be eliminated in grading extracted honey, was then brought up.

A motion was made by Mr. W. A. Ross, of Janesville, and seconded, that the term "ungraded" be done away with in both extracted and comb honey.

A discussion then arose, and the following motion was made by Mr. J. M. Barr, of West Allis, "That the entire question of the change in the grading law be left in the hands of the President, the Vice-President and three members of the Association whom the President may appoint, those members to be practical beekeepers." This motion was seconded, but could not be voted on until the previous motion made by Mr. Ross was acted upon. Mr. Ross declined to withdraw his motion, so it was voted upon, and lost.

The other motion, made by Mr. Barr, was next voted upon and carried.

It was then suggested by Mr. Barr that a copy of the resolution and the result of the Committee, to be composed of Mr. Gwin, Mr. Jacobson, and three members of the Association who are practical beekeepers, be sent to each beekeeper, for protest, assent, etc.

The motion was then made that

the Welfare Committee be continued in office until such time as the President decides that their services are no longer required, and that they be thanked for their services.

A motion was made and seconded to adjourn, and the meeting ended at 5:45 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19TH, ILLINOIS DAY

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 A. M. Several announcements were made and Dr. A. C. Baxter, of Springfield, Illinois, took the chair.

Mr. H. C. Dadant, of Hamilton, Illinois, then gave his paper, "THE BEHAVIOIR OF BEES IN COMB BUILDING." (This paper will be printed later).

In his talk, "WINTER AND SPRING PROTECTION FOR THE HONEY BEE COLONY," Mr. Wallace Park, of Ames, Iowa, said: "In an unprotected hive, energy is lost very rapidly in the winter time, and is slowly lost in the summer. By giving bees insulation and wind breaks in the winter, we can greatly reduce the loss, and that saving to the bees is an important factor in the protection of the bee colony. We want to consider very carefully the needs of the colony for protection in the spring time. There are two critical temperatures—57 degrees, which is brought out so forcibly by Mr. Demuth and Dr. Phillips in their work on winter protection, and the other is 93 degrees, or thereabouts, which is the incubation temperature for brood. In the brood chamber, during that part of the year when brood is best, the colony maintains 93 degrees, or thereabouts, which is the incubation temperature for brood. In the brood chamber, during that part of the year when brood is present, the colony maintains 93 degrees quite uniformly. In winter the temperature maintained as a minimum is 57 degrees. This may be higher,

but not lower—and the bees continue to live.”

Mr. Park illustrated that bees need more protection in March than any other month of the year. He also said: “Heat loss by radiation loses much more at high temperatures than at low temperatures.” Mr. Park said that the units of heat which must be generated in unprotected hives for the following months were:

March	32	December	16
April	26	January	19
May	20	February	16
September	17	June	15
October	24	July	12
November	9	August	13

This shows that 50% more units are needed for spring than for winter. (We hope to be able to get a full report of Mr. Park's paper to publish in a later issue).

Professor H. F. Wilson, in his paper, “MEMORIALS AND THEIR PURPOSE,” said: “History shows that memorials are an outgrowth of an early system of historical records—before writing materials were available it was customary to make the records on stone, and it is fortunate that this was done, or we would not now be able to know of the early history of the development of mankind. Later, through the vanity of mankind, certain kings and nobles began to erect monuments for themselves and their countries so that historical records of themselves would stand indefinitely. But this could only be expected, for, if history is correctly handed down, even Adam, the first man, had a memorial created for him—one of his ribs having been taken to create the first woman.”

“In more recent times the creation of memorials has taken on a greater significance because they have not been erected for personal vanity, but rather to commemorate some important historical event or to record the work of some outstanding citizen.”

“In every field of endeavor, we find men and women with a desire to create. It is this desire that has brought to us all of our modern inventions. Each new invention or piece of research work becomes a part of the historical record in the development of the human race.”

“It is more than fitting, then, that we pay special attention to honoring those individuals who have devoted a considerable part of their lives to the particular line of industry in which they are engaged.”

“The purpose of this memorial is a bit different from the ordinary one which comes after one's death. Personally, I often wonder what good a memorial is to any individual, or set of individuals, when he or they have died and passed on. It has seemed to me a good idea to give these persons recognition while they are still able to enjoy it. So, in this case, we have developed and held this meeting here at Platteville not only to honor the Dadants, but also Mr. France. Mr. France has received recognition from the University of Wisconsin, which Institution annually gives recognition to outstanding men in different lines of industry.”

“I do not know of any more fitting tribute which we can give to anyone of our beekeepers than a meeting at which he and all his family can be present. I am sure Mr. Dadant and his family will go away from this meeting, and feel that they have received the sincere good wishes and appreciation of the beekeepers present.”

Mr. F. W. Muth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, then gave a “HISTORICAL REVIEW,” in which he said: “Mr. Chairman and Friends: May I say at the very outset that I wish to express my appreciation of the pleasure it gives me to have a place upon this program! And the honor that I feel is mine in being privileged to express my feeling of admiration for our dis-

tinguished guest, Mr. C. P. Dadant."

"Homer, in Illiad, puts this admonition on the lips of one of his characters:

'Praise me not too much, nor censure me,

For thou dost speak to Greeks that know me.'"

"May I paraphrase by saying that if it were not within my power to censure, it would seem superfluous to speak words of praise before an audience such as this."

"In the words of another poet:

'How mournfully sweet are the echoes that start

When Memory plays an old tune on the heart.'"

"As I walk in spirit down the corridors of Time to the happy days of my childhood, I can recall, as if it were but yesterday, the sweet and loving friendship that existed between the elder Dadant and my own revered Father. It was such a friendship as that to which Shakespeare referred:

'The friends thou has, and their adoption tried,

Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.'"

"With an abiding inspiration that friendship has been to me during all these years! I can say, without exaggeration, that it has been a beneficent influence upon my life, and profoundly emphasizes the truism that 'To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.'"

"It was during pioneer days that such friendships were formed and such sterling characters built. You will agree with me that the foundation of modern beekeeping was laid solidly by our fathers of fifty years ago. At the mention of such names as Langstroth, Quinby, Gallop, Dadant, Root, Hutchison, and many others, we find renewed inspiration to carry on as did these sturdy pioneers of our chosen industry. To them belongs the honor of placing beekeeping on a systematic basis and improved standards of equip-

ment. They, indeed, give us the solution for the modern day problems that confront us."

"'Like father, like son' is very often verified in fact. We have with us today a worthy son of an illustrious Father; knowing him as we do, who will not agree with me that he has walked in the footsteps of that father, and held aloft the beautiful ideals that dominated his life, and which are reflected today in our honored industry of beekeeping."

"I know that, were I to consult his modesty, he would bid me speak in the language of silence. But I am among those who believe that flowers given during life are more precious and of sweeter fragrance than those placed upon the bier of a friend at his passing."

(Continued in November Issue)

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN G. E. MARVIN

Buz — z — z — z — z

'Now noon is went; gone is midday,
The heat doth slake at last;
The sun descends down west away,
For three o'clock is past.'"

The above little poem is taken from Sharp's book, "The Spirit of the Hive" and in beekeeping time means October in Wisconsin. Now that the honey crop is off, the fairs are almost over, the evenings are cool and darkness falls earlier, we can settle down again to our bee magazines and catch up where we left off. The work in the apiary as well as in the hive is abating until the final chore of either packing our hives out doors or carrying them into the cellar.

Mr. John G. Franz, of Darlington, reports that six out of the eight commercial beekeepers of La Fayette County attended the Dadant Chautauqua at Platteville—"That is a good record, isn't it?" He adds, "Last

year's crop was a bumper in this locality and out of six members reporting, two say that this year's crop is better than that of last year, two say that there is little difference between this year's and last year's crop and the remaining two report less surplus this year than last. The honey this year is of good quality, grading water white." Buyers are offering 9c and 10c in that locality and Mr. Franz has already shipped 5,000 pounds to Milwaukee at the latter price, but refused an offer of 9c for 7,000 pounds, but believes 12c should be a fair price. He continues, "There is no demand thus far from the retail market for too much fruit is shipped in. Five pound pails are bringing from 90c to a dollar with comb honey retailing at 25c to 30c." He states that the bees were in fair condition on September 4, with from 3 to 5 frames of hatching brood with plenty of young bees for winter, and that there was a small surplus stored during August from sweet clover and second cutting of alsike, grading white. He finishes up by saying, "Buzzes is always the first thing I read in WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING," but I won't add the other sentence he put in.

From the report sent in by F. E. Matzke, of Juda, things look rather blue. Following is the report:

How is the crop compared to last year's? "75%."

Any offers from buyers? "No offers."

What should good white extracted honey bring? "11c wholesale."

How is the retail market? "Slow."

Any fall flow? "We never get any surplus in the fall."

Edward Hassinger, Jr., of Greenville, reports that a meeting will be held in that county on November 17th. In answer to the query,—How is the crop compared to last year's?—He states, "It is about half as much, but more than half a crop of the average

season. The good beekeepers have close to an average crop." He adds, "There have been no offers from buyers as yet, but inquiries for samples and prices are coming in steadily now. Many large buyers had old honey on hand and are late in buying this year." Mr. Hassinger believes that good white, extracted honey ought to bring not less than 11c per pound in 60 lb cans, cans included. He continues, "The retail market is rather slow, as yet, with 5 lb pails bringing 95c to \$1.00 and ten pound pails bringing from \$1.60 to \$2.00. Some beekeepers are selling honey in any amounts for 12c per pound. Bees are in average condition for this time of the year and are making a living here when the sun shines.

Mr. A. H. Seefeldt, of Kewaskum, reports, "The honey crop in Washington county is about half as large as last year's crop. Very little comb honey was produced this year." He continues, "The beekeepers are showing a greater interest in the County Association for the membership has increased about 50. I have had no offers from wholesale buyers so far, and all the honey sold has been to the retail trade. The retail market is improving slightly. Prices vary from \$1.50 to \$2.00 for a ten pound pail of Wisconsin No. 1, honey. Comb honey sells at 30c for No. 1." He adds, "There is plenty of brood in the hives at this time, so that the colonies will have lots of young bees for winter. Heavy brood rearing and a light fall flow are leaving many colonies light in stores. Cool and rainy weather prevented the bees from working on sweet clover, goldenrod, and aster. On September 13, some colonies were lighter than four weeks ago."

I returned on Friday from a trip up into Rusk County and the marshes along the way were yellow from the abundance of fall flowers. Plenty of rain thus far has undoubtedly helped.

Judging from the number of bees that flew into the car, the marshes were being worked at least for the pollen that was present. I suppose there will be a good many frames completely filled with pollen this fall, so one won't be able to judge the amount of stores present by just lifting a hive.

In going through Fond du Lac County, at least three bees flew into the car and were evidently dazed from the experience. Did you ever stop to realize the large number of perfectly good field bees whose lives are cut short in this way. Recently, the figures were published that 2,000,000 cars passed through Fond du Lac during the 90 days of the tourist season. If each car killed one bee, think of the lives that that would mean. Cars are certainly hard on the chicken and bee population. We'll have to breed up a strain which will keep away from the highways.

While in Rusk County, we did a little fishing—I won't state how many I caught, but I will say I ate my share.

Mr. H. J. Rahmlow, County Agent of Price County, sends the following interesting report: "1926 has been about the poorest year we have experienced in Price County to my knowledge. Rain is a good thing, but when we get as much as during the past two months it is very discouraging.

We had two periods of rain that might have been called floods. During the time the bees should have been working on clover, we had rain practically every other day, just enough to spoil the honey flow. Swarms that came out during the middle of July starved to death in some places. All the surplus produced in Price County will find a ready market locally at fairly good prices.

I doubt very much if there will be over ten pounds surplus per colony, and probably not that much on an

average, if the bees are fed as they should be. There were plenty of bees in the hives throughout the season and they are strong now, but the honey seems to be getting more scarce all the time.

There were fine prospects for a fall flow, but rains have ruined this, I believe.

Our Association will stand by the State Price Committee's price list this year as far as possible, as I believe with the crop as it is throughout the State it will not be too high.

A case of foul brood was found in Price County this spring, and thanks to our inspection system and the State law, it was cleaned up after a little difficulty had been ironed out with the owner."

BEEKEEPER GIVEN FINE OF \$50

"Henry Winter, a beekeeper of the town of Polk, was brought into Justice Hayden's court on Monday morning and fined \$50 and costs for selling bees without having a state permit to do so. This was in violation of paragraph 10 of the section 96.49, which provides that 'no person shall sell, barter or offer for sale or barter, move, transport, deliver, ship or offer for shipment, any apiary, bees, comb or used beekeeping appliances without a permit from the inspector of apiaries.'

"Washington County's inspector, A. H. Seefeldt, assisted by J. H. McMurray, of Madison, have about completed their work for this season, and reported that the American foulbrood has decreased approximately 50% over last year's inspection. This should be welcome news to those apiary keepers who are trying to cooperate with the inspectors in eliminating this evil."
—*West Bend Pilot*, of September 16, 1926.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE
MILLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

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

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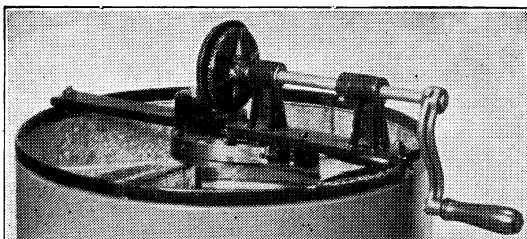
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ANYWHERE EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS**

No Clutch to Throw In

New Lewis Hand Power Extractors Avoid Weakness



No more broken gears.

No more time lost in shifting gears.

Every beekeeper who has turned the crank of a hand-power extractor knows the weakest point has been in the soft gears.

Treated steel gears first used by Lewis has forced others to try to follow our lead. A dol-

lar or two more invested in a dependable Lewis extractor is better than lost hours during the honeyflow.

Get the new up-to-date hand power extractors—the 1926 model that is always in gear. Save hours of time during the honeyflow this year when the empty combs are worth almost their weight in gold.

Handle does not turn when extractor is coasting.

The gears are treated steel, baskets are truss-supported style that stand up when other makes crumble in our factory tests. Ball bearing, easy running, built strong and rigid with standard honey gate and beautiful painting job.

These machines are made in three sizes and styles and are carried in stock by most carlot dealers of Lewis Beeware. Any dealer can get one for you on short notice.

	Weight	Each
H522—Hand machine No. 15, reversible, 2-frame, pockets 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x17 $\frac{1}{8}$	137 lbs.	\$42.75
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Special quotations given from most points for neighborhood shipments in lots of \$100 worth of Beeware or more. Write us



"Eat More Bread and Honey"

LEWIS BEEWARE

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1874

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

Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. III

NOVEMBER, 1926

No. 11

THE BULLETIN BOARD

AMERICAN HONEY PRODUCERS' LEAGUE ANNUAL CONVENTION,
New Orleans, January 25th to 27th, 1927.

Keep Bees better, sell honey better, and be better beekeepers.

Help the Association Secretary by Renewing before January 1st.

THE STATE CONVENTION,
Madison, December 2nd and 3rd, 1926.

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EVERY EVENING ENJOYABLE AND PROFITABLE



A Treasure Chest for the Beekeeper

The **A B C-X Y Z of Bee Culture** is an encyclopedia of nearly 1,000 pages of bee information, alphabetically arranged by topics and profusely illustrated. There is not a practical question on bees that cannot be answered by this book. The 1923 edition contains 400 pages of new material.

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"Honey Plants of North America" tells you all about the flowers and their value as honey plants. Each state and locality is discussed by many local authorities.

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It Tells so Much in so Small a Space

"Starting Right with Bees," the best beginners book that the editors of Gleanings in Bee Culture could write. You will enjoy it.

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

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

Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. III

NOVEMBER, 1926

No. 11

STATE CONVENTION WILL BE
HELD AT MADISON,
December 2 and 3

DADANT MEMORIAL
CHAUTAUQUA
HELD AT PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN
August 17 to 20, 1926

(Continued from p. 117, Nov. Issue)

"Who in my audience will gainsay the statement that Mr. C. P. Dadant has been a dominant personality during these many years of the beekeeping industry? Who will question his sterling honesty and integrity, his excellent display of judgment when consulted and his desire at all times to serve his fellowmen unselfishly? He has always put the public welfare above personal or business ambition. We who know him in terms of intimacy have learned to admire him as a true gentleman. Truthfully may it not be said of him:

'His life is gentle, and the elements
so mixed in him,

That all the world might stand up
and say—this is a man.'"

"In this restless, busy age of ours, when spiritual and moral standards seem to be held so cheaply, it gives one a thrill of enthusiasm to eulogize such a man as C. P. Dadant, and hold him up as a model for imitation."

"In conclusion, may I not say that, in my judgment, gatherings like this are worthwhile, in that we come to realize something of the meaning of real fellowship. To assemble in this way, to exchange ideas and mingle socially, cannot but be helpful to us in our special lines of endeavor. May

Providence grant that we may meet during many future years to renew our loves and friendships."

"But, let us keep ever before our minds the sublime ideals that guided our forebearers. Let us remember, as they did, that there is a rule of right and wrong for our conduct in business, as in social life—that we keep ever before us the right of our actions—for upon no other foundation may we hope to build a success that will endure."

"I thank you, again, for the delightful opportunity afforded me."

Mr. G. S. Demuth, of the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio, said in his talk entitled "C. P. DADANT'S CONTRIBUTION TO BEEKEEPING," that the development of the beekeeping industry was divided into many eras, which resulted from new discoveries and developments in the industry. Mr. Demuth pointed out that the Dadants had clung to the same line of production at all times. Mr. Demuth said that the invention of comb foundation brought about one of the great eras in beekeeping.

"In the year of 1874-75, America knew little or nothing about comb foundation, and at that time A. I. Root began experimenting in the making of comb foundation, and during that winter the first rolling machine was finished, (February, 1876) one hundred pounds of comb were shipped from the factory during that year. A. I. Root wrote in *Gleanings* 'just what effect the wax will have on the shape of the hive, I am unable to tell, but no doubt that will turn many toward the Langstroth two-story hives.'" Mr. Demuth said: "I think that the comb honey era was a means

of producing some of the greatest thinkers in beekeeping that the world has given us, but it also almost wrecked the industry. In order to produce comb honey, the brood chamber must be full of brood at the beginning of the honey flow."

Mr. Demuth went on to talk on the Hedden hive, Mr. Doolittle, Dr. Miller, Mr. Hutchison, etc. He said that in 1906, the extracted honey production era was ushered in by the great law, known as the "Pure Food Law," which made it no longer necessary to sell the comb with the honey. Mr. Demuth said that we are now in the midst of the second era of extracted honey production.

He also said: "Throughout this whole period of errors, made in the comb honey era, the Dadants fought for a large brood chamber, and in so doing, Mr. Chas. Dadant and his son, C. P. Dadant, had everything ready to pull us back out of the fever of reducing hives. Mr. Dadant deserves great credit for pointing out the errors made during that period, and for helping to bring us out of that era."

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 A. M., to be called again at 1:30 P. M. at which time Mr. L. C. Dadant gave a paper on "HISTORY OF CHAS. DADANT AND SON," during the course of which he said: "At the birth of C. P. Dadant, April 6, 1851, began the partnership of Chas. Dadant and Son. Although the firm name at the beginning was not Charles Dadant and Son, there was a close relationship and understanding that existed throughout the life of Charles Dadant. This partnership lasted fifty-one years, three months and ten days, and all during that time, father and son were not only partners in business and pleasure, but dwelt under the same roof."

"During the twelve years that they lived together in France, no bees were kept. Charles Dadant, however, had

kept bees many years before, and while Camille was a lad, the empty Debeauvoiy hives, stored away in a garrett, were the only signs of the deep interest that Charles Dadant had had in bees and beekeeping."

Mr. Dadant went on to tell of the emigration of the Dadants to America for the purpose of growing grapes, and the difficulties encountered; how in 1864, Charles Dadant bought two colonies of bees in box hives, later increased to nine colonies and how in 1869, Charles Dadant took sick, and his son looked after the bees. (Mr. Dadant's paper will appear later).

Next in our program, Mr. C. P. Dadant gave some "MEMORIES OF HIS BOYHOOD DAYS." He told of the city in France where he was born, something of his early boyhood associates and the things they did. His story of the emigration to America in 1863 and the trials and tribulations of the family in the beginning years was vivid indeed. He told of his father's interest and his work, and how he as a boy of 15 years was the business agent for the family. It was his duty to go to the city and market the honey and other products which they produced.

He spoke of the gradual development of the Dadant apiaries and the manner in which the work was carried on, also of the development of the large hive, and in this connection said that he had tried both large and small, side by side, in large numbers, and that he knew the large brood chamber was the best for every beekeeper—not too large, but larger than is now in general use.

We regret that we were unable to secure a complete record of Mr. Dadant's talk. We can only hope that our readers will at some future time have an opportunity to hear Mr. Dadant tell of his experiences, because his personal remembrances are of

much more interest than they would be in print.

After Mr. Dadant had concluded his talk, Dr. Baxter, Chairman of the day, on behalf of the Illinois beekeepers extended to those present an invitation to meet next year in Illinois.

Following the afternoon session, a reception was held for Mr. Dadant and his family. A reception line was arranged and every beekeeper present was able to shake hands with the members of the family and to talk with them individually.

The really important part of the whole program was held on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when a banquet was held in honor of the Dadant family.

It was at this banquet Mr. Gwin presented to Mr. Dadant the memorial gifts in behalf of the beekeepers present, saying: "I always enjoy attending a banquet, especially a beekeepers' banquet."

"This brings me back three years ago when we held that wonderful memorial chautauqua at Madison. I am doubly proud to be here because this memorial banquet has another phase. With your permission, I will ask our distinguished guest, Mr. C. P. Dadant, to come up here with me. Mr. Dadant, we American people are a proud race—we think so fast, we go so fast, that we forget ourselves; we forget our brothers, until very often we get the word that a good friend and brother has passed to the great Beyond."

"Mr. Dadant, go with me in imagination, if you please, back to our beautiful city of Madison, three years ago, during the Dr. Miller Memorial Chautauqua. Stand in front of that tent tabernacle, gaze down the incline to the entrance, see that old gentleman, with high forehead and slightly stooped, and see that smile, that look of contentment, as he trudges up toward us; he knows that we are

doing something for him. Wouldn't we have appreciated that a great deal more—wouldn't we have felt a great deal better—if we could have done that when he was still alive? But in our haste, we let these things slip past us."

"But, Mr. Dadant, we have seen to it that you are not going to be neglected that way. Mr. Dadant, the American beekeepers want to show to the world at this time that they appreciate the work that your father, Charles Dadant, did for the beekeeping industry, for during his life the beekeeping industry was almost revolutionized. He was a large factor in bringing about this reformation. We want you to understand that the American beekeepers appreciate the fact that your father had that great foresight to train you so that you were in a position to pick up the work he laid down, and carry it on so successfully. The American beekeepers want you to understand that we appreciate in turn that you have so trained this remarkable family of yours, that, when you cease to be able to carry on, these boys and girls will so bring up and train their children, and their children's children, that the word DADANT will be forever a part of beekeeping."

"Mr. Dadant, the beekeepers present have procured for you a memorial; its intrinsic value is small, but it will be a remembrance to you, so that when you gaze upon it, you will know that it represents the regard of American beekeepers for the Dadant family."

"Permit me, Mr. Dadant, to present to you a book of friends. In it you can keep a list of your friends; the names will be placed in it this evening, and it will be a reminder that we appreciate the work that you have done. In further testimony of our appreciation, I want to present this plaque. We will expect you to place it in a conspicuous place, so that it

will remind you that your life has been one well spent."

In ending, Mr. Gwin said: "We hope that the good Providence will grace you, Mr. Dadant, and that your life will be long and your days will ever be those of peace, happiness, and contentment."

Mr. Dadant in acknowledging his gifts, said: "Friends, I am most glad that you recognize the work of my father, for all that I am, all that I have, is simply the result of my father's efforts. You all know that we are known in Europe, as we are known here, but it was originally the work of my father that made the Dadant family prominent."

"I have just recently run across some old correspondence of my father's—800 pages of letters, closely written, and devoted to beekeeping, which I prize very highly."

Mr. Dadant further said: "I am very thankful to you for these things, and this tablet will be hung in the public library at Hamilton, so that if you ever come to Hamilton, you can see it."

After this presentation, short talks were given by Mr. J. I. Hambleton, Mr. G. S. Demuth, Professor Paddock, and Mr. Maurice Dadant. In Mr. Dadant's talk, he told some of the personal characteristics of Mr. Chas. Dadant. Mr. Dadant spoke as follows: "The character of Chas. Dadant may be summed up in two words—punctuality and precision. He early learned the important manipulations in beekeeping, and was in favor of reducing numbers to make stronger colonies. He often warned us about uniting queenless colonies with others to help build up during brood-rearing. It was his practice to go out to the bees early in the morning and to come home early at night."

"Many of his plans were pre-arranged. For instance, when the leaves

began to drop in the fall, it was time to prepare to pack the bees. During our childhood days, French was the family language, and many of the suggestions made by Mr. Dadant concerning the bees were in French. He would work down through the apiary, and come back, saying, 'They are making a beard on the front of the hive,' and then it would be time to give them more room. One of the things which has always greatly impressed me was his favorite quotation: 'A place for everything, and everything in its place.'"

Following the speaking program, Mr. Dale Welch provided a crystal gazing performance, in which he told of the future and answered questions handed to him by those present.

The program was completed with musical selections by the Misses Marjorie and Mary Elizabeth Dadant, who played and sang a number of songs.

After the program, the group, led by Mr. Park, of the G. B. Lewis Company, sang many old time songs until the wee hours of the morning.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20TH, IOWA DAY

The session opened at 9:15 A. M. and Professor F. B. Paddock, Chairman of the day, was introduced by Professor Wilson.

The opening address was then given by H. B. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration for the State of Louisiana. Mr. Wilson said that the bee business in Louisiana is quite extensive, there being great numbers of willow trees, which give excellent early feed for the bees. "Our beekeepers in session at the Farmers' Short Course in Baton Rouge told us to attend the Chautauqua and let those present know that they were in the bee business. Louisiana will cooperate in every way possible to make the business of apiculture a success all over the United States." He told of the trouble with bee diseases in Louisiana,

and also of the passing of the first law in 1922 and another in 1924 which provided that everything bad for the industry should be cleaned up. Mr. Wilson said that in some parts of the state, the bee business is extensive, and quoted one case where a breeder sold a queen bee for \$350.00.

Mr. Wilson stated further: "We want to do business with you and we want you to do business with us, and I believe that the business can be increased if we will just make the effort."

"The major crops in Louisiana are rice, sugar, cotton, and corn, but the bee business is rapidly becoming a factor. I believe that honey is about the least adulterated of anything that we eat. We are trying our best to put honey on everybody's table, and we have also caused the sale of many gallons of honey in other states. We have bulletins sent out to the people, advertising honey. I am a booster for the honey game. I want you people to attend the beekeepers' meeting from the 25th to the 27th of January, at New Orleans, Louisiana. I wish to extend to you a personal invitation to be present at this meeting. We will do our very best to make it worthwhile to you. We are very glad to be with you folks and hope that your organization will continue to grow and prosper."

Mr. N. Williamson, of Bronson, Iowa, then gave a paper on "THE HISTORY OF BEEKEEPING IN IOWA." (This paper will be printed later).

Mr. V. G. Milum, of the University of Illinois, talked on "BEEKEEPING PROBLEMS IN ILLINOIS," saying, "Our problems in Illinois are just like those in any other state; we have the same things to contend with. The State of Illinois is a pretty big one, and we have a variety of beekeeping conditions. The northern one-fourth of the state is practically like

the region in the part of Wisconsin directly south of Madison."

"At the University of Illinois, we have the unique situation of having beekeeping taught in the College of Letters and Science. But we are securing very earnest cooperation on the part of the men in agriculture in the state. We have a biennial appropriation of \$36,000 for apiary inspection work. About 50 out of 104 counties are organized and in these 50, foul-brood eradication is being carried on. We hope for the organization of the other counties in the near future."

"The State Beekeepers' Association has been functioning for a number of years. We have good honey prospects in Illinois, one of the best being from the sweet clover. Grundy County has 40,000 acres of sweet clover this year. One beekeeper in that county, who keeps a thousand colonies of bees, averaged last year 140 pounds of honey. The next largest beekeeper has 600 colonies, and there are numerous beekeepers who have from 200 to 300 colonies."

"The man who has charge of the elevator in Grundy County told me that last year he bought 140,000 pounds of alsike clover seed from farmers in that county."

"The factor that makes clover so important in this County is that the larger part of the country is held by the Scully Estates. These Estates are leased to farmers in that locality. The Scully people have in their contract a clause which provides that one-fourth of the land must be seeded to some legume each year, and the farmers in that location find that sweet clover is the best to build up the soil."

"Another condition which will help Illinois beekeeping is the fact that the orchardists are taking an interest in bees for the fertilization of blossoms. In Clay County alone, there are three or four hundred colonies in the orchards. Also, the University Depart-

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

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

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Please make remittance payable to Secretary.

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 October 1, 1926.

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' Association, 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 8th day of April, 1926.

Monica Kersten,
Notary Public.

My commission expires Sept. 1, 1929.
Form 3526.-Ed. 1924.

ment of Horticulture is encouraging this idea of bees for fertilization in orchards. During the spring when fruit trees are in bloom, there are often periods when bees can fly for only half a day, and as experiments show that where bees are put in orchards, they ordinarily only fly about 100 yards, it is important that they be placed within easy reach of the blossoms."

"One reason why bees are important in the orchards is that many blossoms are self-sterile. This is true of most of the sweet varieties of cherries, one-half the pears and one variety of peaches. Bees are the only insects that can be had in large quantities and controlled by man, and this is a big advantage over other insects."

"Our problems are like yours; they can probably be taken care of by having young queens introduced during the last good honey flow and before August 15th, by having a large supply of bees for winter quarters, and by giving them good protection for fall, winter, and spring. Last year we had tremendous winter losses. Bees died with plenty of stores, mostly in unpacked hives. This is due to cold spells during which the bees are unable to break away from the cluster and reach the honey. It is the beekeepers who do not make these special efforts to help carry their bees through, who are unable to secure good crops in bad years."

Mr. N. Worthing, of Iowa, then talked on "DEMONSTRATION APIARY WORK IN IOWA. (This paper will be printed later).

Mr. T. W. Burleson, of Waxahachie, Texas, then gave his paper, "SHIPPING AND CARE OF PACKAGE BEES." (A copy of this talk will appear in a later issue).

"MEMORIES OF EARLY INSPECTION DAYS," a paper by N. E. France, was next given. (Mr. France's paper will appear in an early

issue of WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING.)

The meeting was then adjourned until 1:15 P. M., at which time it was called to order by Chairman Paddock. The afternoon program was condensed as much as possible in order that the beekeepers might get an early start for home.

The first number on the program for the afternoon was by Mr. W. E. Anderson, State Apiary Inspector for Louisiana. Mr. Anderson said: "Unfortunately, we have in all states the foulbrood diseases of bees, which cause a great deal of trouble. The northern states recognized the importance of cleaning up foulbrood before the southern states. This has brought about quarantines by some of the northern states, and, for one, I am frank to say that I don't blame any state or community for quarantining themselves to prevent the entrance of disease or insect pests that will jeopardize their industry. The beekeepers of Louisiana were doing a very nice business in the north, and they found that this business was being cut off by quarantine measures. They came into the office, and wanted to know how best they could get around it. We told them there was only one way and that was to comply with the regulations of the state into which they wanted to ship their bees."

"When the legislature met in 1922, the beekeepers demanded that a law be passed to take care of the apiary inspection work and, when passed, found that it was not adequate. There were a few loop-holes whereby to get around it. We worked along as best we could until 1924 at which time the present act was passed. Beekeepers, in order to get work done properly, tax themselves a direct tax of 15c per colony to take care of the apiary inspection work in Louisiana. Our experience has been that you will accomplish a great deal more and get better cooperation if you do not try to

drive the beekeepers too hard. I am very proud to say that we have very little foulbrood in Louisiana."

Mr. Anderson pointed out that in the northwestern part of Louisiana the beemen all run for honey, and he said that he didn't think that they had had a single request for a permit to ship package bees from that immediate territory. He said that most of the package bees were shipped from Central Louisiana, although there are some bees being shipped from around New Orleans. He said further: "When we find disease, we don't treat at all. When we find a colony infested, bees, hive, wax, honey and all are burned. By doing this we are at last getting somewhere with our clean-up work. So far this year, we have found no cases of European foulbrood or American foulbrood in the northwestern corner of the state. Both honey producers and package bee breeders get our attention for the protection of people who receive bees from our state. At the last meeting of the Louisiana Beekeepers' Association, they asked that the Department of Agriculture as a protection to themselves and as a protection to the people they want to ship to, include in the Apiary Inspection Rules and Regulations one more rule which was to quarantine against the shipping into the state of honey from diseased apiaries."

"We hesitated to do this just at that time, but conditions in the north especially made it necessary to do it. Knowing that there were a good many states which had an absolute quarantine against the shipment of package bees from Louisiana and others a partial quarantine, we were afraid that these people would think we were going to enforce this measure as a retaliatory measure, but this was not correct."

Mr. J. I. Hambleton then talked on the subject of "BEE DISEASE PROBLEMS WHICH CAN BE UNDER-

TAKEN IN THE NEW INTER-MOUNTAIN REGION LABORATORY." (Mr. Hambleton has promised to write a paper on this subject to be printed later).

Mr. M. G. Dadant, next on the program, gave a paper on "THE STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE OF AMERICAN FOULBROOD. (We hope to be able to secure a copy of Mr. Dadant's paper later).

Mr. J. A. Munro, State Entomologist, of Fargo, North Dakota, was unable to be present at the meeting, and his paper, "NORTH DAKOTA'S QUARANTINE AGAINST BEES ON COMBS; WHY PLACED AND HOW ADMINISTERED," was read by Professor Paddock. (This paper will be printed at a later time).

Dr. Fracker, State Entomologist for Wisconsin, then talked on the "PLACE OF CHEMICAL DISINFECTANTS IN AREA CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGNS." (This paper was not available, but we hope to be able to secure a copy for publication).

Professor Paddock, in closing the meeting, said: "The present American foulbrood law of Iowa is based upon education, the state apiarist giving lectures on diagnosis and treatment of disease. We have had very satisfactory results with educational methods; however, we are not relying entirely upon the educational plan, and where these methods fail, we use regulatory methods."

Following Mr. Paddock's remarks Professor Wilson suggested that those beekeepers present give a rising vote of thanks to Mr. France for his great help in the matter of arrangements, and in providing for the comfort and good time of those present.

Mr. C. P. Dadant then asked to be allowed a few minutes and thanked the beekeepers for their kindness to his family and himself.

Immediately following, Professor Wilson expressed the wish that this meeting be the beginning of a series of meetings to be held in succeeding years in the four states and said that he hoped that next year the meeting could be held, as Dr. Baxter suggested, at Hamilton, Illinois, with the Dadants.

Professor Paddock stated that the Iowa people were willing to enter into arrangements for meetings with Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin, similar arrangements having already been made with Nebraska and South Dakota.

The final meeting adjourned at 3:00 P. M.

SCHEDULE OF BEE MEETINGS

Circumstances have made it necessary to rearrange the fall schedule of bee meetings. The schedule as previously arranged is therefore completely cancelled, and, at the present time the only two meetings scheduled are those given below:

Pierce County—Oct 18th, Ellsworth, Courthouse.

Shawano County—Nov. 11th, Shawano, at Courthouse.

Other Associations wishing to arrange for meetings should write in to us at once, as the new schedule will be made up the first of October.

THE MIDWEST HORTICULTURAL EXPOSITION

Professor Paddock writes us that the Midwest Horticultural Exposition will be held in Des Moines, November 16 to 20, and he would like to have some entries from Wisconsin beekeepers.

Copies of the premium list can be secured by writing to Professor Paddock, at Ames, Iowa.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN G. E. MARVIN

The following paragraph is taken from Dzierzon's "Rational Beekeeping" of 1861. "One hive has perhaps a queen that is too old or otherwise not fruitful; another has comb too old, or perhaps short and imperfect; a third is suspected of foulbrood; in a fourth there is too great a deficiency of honey for it to stand, and its wintering would be too expensive and uncertain. These are cashiered without further question. For only good and sound stocks must be wintered, and the chief error that can be made, is in trying to winter what is not worth wintering."

The big problem before us now is to get our colonies in condition for wintering. Often times we fuss around in the fall with weak, light colonies and then they fail to winter over. The reason that we have such heavy winter losses is because the bees aren't properly taken care of in the fall. All colonies which look doubtful now should be united to strong colonies before it is too late, for a few strong colonies next spring will do more than a great many weak ones. Some beekeepers can winter their colonies successfully winter after winter while others in the same locality are complaining of heavy winter losses. In the first case, that beekeeper took precautions in the fall. Mr. D. M. Cranston, of Wausau, is one of those beekeepers who takes extra pains in the fall with his bees, who packs outdoors and hasn't lost a colony for several years.

There are others who have had the same success, but his name came to my mind first. I believe I said in a column last spring, something about knowing how to prevent winter losses from dysentery, lack of stores, too little insulation, etc. Now is the time to put all of our knowledge into use and pre-

vent the heavy toll of winter losses. As the old saying goes—"There is no use of locking the barn door after the horse is stolen." Likewise, next spring will be too late to do the things that ought to be done this fall.

Some very interesting and instructive reports were sent in for this issue. Lewis P. Anderson, of Grandview, Bayfield County, says: "No, we are not going to dry up very soon, for we have had rain for three months. Some of my colonies have to be fed, while others made from 75 to 125 pounds of surplus, but the crop as a whole was less than one-half of last year. In wintering bees in the cellar, I want to be sure of about 40 pounds of honey and there should be enough bees to cover at least five frames. I have had cases where smaller numbers of bees lived over; last fall I had two young queens left over after requeening and one on two frames and the other on three and they came out of the cellar in the spring in fine shape. My bees are all wintered in the cellar which is 16x44 feet and the temperature ranges from 40 to 45 degrees. Some twenty years ago I tried outdoor wintering but lost all of my bees. Market conditions are fair now, 5-pound pails are bringing \$1.00 and 10-pound pails \$2.00. If we can keep the price cutters and foulbrood out, we will be all right. I have an outyard about 9 miles from home and in looking at some of the bees, it appears that the pesky skunk has to be contended with in this location, and tomorrow there will be some traps there."

Mr. Andrew Stevens, of Stockbridge, states that the honey crop is about one-half or a little better, than last year. He continues: "Swarms are rather small and light in stores. Much feeding must be done. In wintering, good swarms in 8-frame hives on old comb should weigh at least 58 pounds while colonies on ten frames should weigh at least 68

pounds. Colonies on new combs should weigh 5 to 10 pounds less. It is hard to say what the appearance of a good swarm should be, for much depends on the temperature and whether the bees have crawled into the combs or not. A hive may be full of bees in warm weather, but one-third to one-half full when cold. Very little outdoor packing is done in Calumet County, but where carried on, clover chaff is used mostly as the packing material. Market conditions are none too good. One large wholesale grocer is selling quart mason jars of white honey to the stores at \$4.80 per dozen, about 11½c per pound after deducting the cost of the jars at wholesale.

Mr. Edward Hughes, of Columbus, writes on October 6th, "Bees are inactive, so am thinking of feeding and then packing. The supply of honey is dwindling and have experienced some trouble with the honey in uncapped cells starting to ferment, probably due to the excess moisture we have had this fall. The colonies are quite strong in bees, but many lack stores or have mostly dark honey, so I intend to feed sugar syrup. Forty-five to fifty pounds of honey should be left in the hive to be on the safe side. Last winter where thirty pounds were left, it was all used up before the winter was over with fatal results. A colony should have enough bees to fill a ten frame hive body and then some left over. These bees should also be as young as possible. I should say around here about 90% of the bees are wintered outdoors and 10% of the bees in cellars. Most of the beekeepers around here have only a few colonies and no good cellars, so pack outside. Sawdust, shavings, hay, leaves, clover chaff or a combination of these are used for packing, but I prefer sawdust, but have used all of them."

"Market conditions are better than last year, probably because there is less honey around here. I sell my honey

locally, to grocers or direct to consumers, mostly, and the sales are good. The weather conditions have been cold and rainy for the most part with a killing frost on September 25th which killed most of the fall flowers. The bees have flown very little since then. The midsummer drough divided the honey flow into two parts, that previous to July 15 which produced a light honey and that after August 1st to 15th, which was dark, mostly buckwheat."

Mr. H. W. Knight, of Dalton, Green Lake County, writes, "This past season has been the poorest in my experience. All of the white honey was gathered in the period between June 25th and July 15th. The crop was slightly more than 50% of last year. The bees are in good condition, being somewhat stronger than at this time last year; although some are short on stores. At least 40 pounds of honey should be left for out-door wintering and 25 pounds for cellar wintering, for these amounts were sufficient last winter. A colony of bees should have at least 3 full frames of brood on August 15, to winter properly, although a much smaller colony will cellar winter perfectly if they have good stores and proper temperatures. Of my own bees, 25 are wintered outside and 67 are cellar wintered. Practically all the other bees in this locality are cellar wintered. Where colonies are packed out-of-doors, three inches of the material is used on the bottom and sides and six inches on top. Clover chaff and leaves are the materials used, but clover chaff is preferred. Number 1 comb honey is selling for 25c retail with 5-pound pails of extracted honey selling for \$1.00. Wholesale, a case of No. 1 comb honey is bringing \$4.80 with fancy at \$5.50. I sold all my comb honey in one lot at these prices. We have had very wet weather, but the clover is in a very fine condition."

Mr. R. A. Schwarzkopf, of Bowler, writes: "Most of the beekeepers are busy reducing colonies down to one story for wintering, for wintering in two stories is not practiced in Shawano County. The condition of the bees is good. The colonies are strong with the last brood hatching about the first week in October. There was no fall flow, so many old bees are alive, some having from 10 to 15 pounds of bees per colony. About 50 pounds of honey should probably be left per hive for the colonies are very populous. From five to six pounds of young bees make an ideal colony to winter in the cellar, but for out-door wintering at least 8 pounds of bees are needed. About 90% of the bees in Shawano County are wintered in the cellar and where packed out of doors, planer shavings, chaff and forest leaves are used. As to the market conditions, the demand is slow. All kinds of prices are in vogue; retail being from 15c to 20c while wholesale is from 10c to 12½c and no offers have come in from jobbers. We have been having wet weather, but it is not so cold now since we have had a killing frost and a few cold days."

Mr. Walter A. Ross, of Janesville, writes: "I have just got back home from an inspection trip in Waukesha County. The honey crop is very slim around there and I believe it is safe to say that there is only about one-third of a crop. The only reason I can see for the shortage is that the spring was late and cold and when the honey flow came on, there was so much rain that the bees could not get out to gather the nectar that was ready. In many places, the bees will starve before Christmas unless the beekeepers during this month feed them enough to winter on. The colonies seem to be strong as far as bees are concerned but very light on honey. I would say at least 40 pounds of honey should

be left with a colony of bees to go through the winter. A colony should have 9 or 10 pounds of bees, or enough so that every frame is well crowded with bees on both sides of the frame and these should be all young bees that have hatched in September or October. About three-fourths of the bees in Rock County are wintered in cellars, but I prefer to winter out-of-doors, packed with planer shavings or leaves. There are some beekeepers who use straw which is better than nothing, but the poorest of all packing materials. Honey is moving very good, but some beekeepers are selling No. 1 comb for 25c and No. 2 for 20c, 8 ounce jars or extracted for 15c and pound jars for 25c. Of course, the buyer knows a good thing when he sees it and grabs it off at once. The beekeeper that sticks to the Association prices this year will be laughing at the fellow that is trying to get rid of honey in a hurry and selling it at less than cost in order to beat his neighbor to it. The weather has been very cold and wet this fall. Rock and Green Counties got a very good average this year, some went as high as 125 pound average, besides leaving enough honey to properly winter their bees on."

Mr. Geo. Jacobson, of Kaukauna, has the following to say: "The bees have not made a living since July 20th. We had a severe storm at that time and afterwards there did not seem to be much nectar in the flowers, and the weather lately has been too cold and wet for the bees to fly much. I left a super full of honey on each hive to be sure that the bees would have enough honey to live on. They have that super of honey well consumed now and I am feeding the strong colonies. Honey is moving fair and I am getting the good prices in spite of all the price cutters."

CROP REPORTS FOR 1926

Through the kind cooperation of the following beekeepers we have been able to get an idea of crop conditions for the past season. A greater effort on the part of all beekeepers to sell locally will be necessary to help out beekeepers who have a large surplus on hand.

Ashland Co. Mr. Claude Moll, Ashland, reporting: "Honey is moving fairly well right now, but has moved very slowly all summer. There is not much left over of last year's crop—probably 10%. Market conditions are bound to improve because of the light crop here."

Barron Co. Mr. Geo. Stowell, Barron, reporting: "Honey is moving slow in this locality. There seems to be quite large quantities of honey on hand."

Chippewa Co. Mr. A. C. F. Bartz, Jim Falls: "Lots of old honey on hand. New crop less than ½ last year."

Crawford Co. Mr. C. E. Zilmer, Steuben: "The crop in this vicinity is about 75%. But my crop is 125%, the reason for this being in the care of the bees—I feed 15 pounds of sugar syrup for winter stores and the balance did not feed any bees, even in a weak condition in the spring, so were not ready to gather the crop. The crop conditions for next year are 100%; bees are in fine condition, with the best of stores for the winter. The quality of the honey is the best I ever saw."

Calumet Co. "The honey crop in Calumet County this year was about 60% compared with the 1925 crop, and most of the honey has been marketed (locally) at last year's prices."—W. F. Pagel, Chilton.

Douglas Co. "We find that honey sells good in this neighborhood, and the price is from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per 5-pound pail. There is but little, if any, comb honey produced in this sec-

tion. There is but very little honey on hand. This has been a poor season to produce honey, as the weather has been so unfavorable. The bees have produced very little more than what is needed for winter stores."—Renman Bros., Poplar.

Dunn Co. "My own yard produced less than one-half a crop. The loss of bees last winter made it necessary to ship in package bees. A neighbor reports almost no surplus comb honey. I run entirely for extracted and get perhaps an average of 50 pounds. During the fruit season very little honey is used, but it is beginning to move now.

Basswood yielded very heavily; where one lived within reach of even a few trees, the entire crop was noticeably blended with the flavor."—Geo. A. Brill, Elk Mound.

Grant Co. "Honey is moving rapidly in this locality with a good demand. There is about 30% of the honey left in the producers' hands."—Jos. B. Hesselings, Potosi.

Kenosha Co. "The honey crop is about half crop. The spring and early part of the summer were very promising for a good crop, but the heavy rains and chilly weather between the rains cut the nectar off."—Chas. Broman, Bristol.

Manitowoc Co. "In this locality, the honey crop was about one-half that of last year. The fall, too, has been very cold and rainy, so the bees have not been able to gather much. I believe that most of last year's crop has been disposed of, together with much of this year's."—C. M. Madson, Manitowoc.

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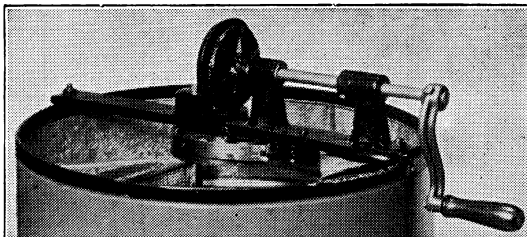
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Wisconsin Beekeeping

Vol. III

DECEMBER, 1926

No. 12

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American Honey Producers' League Annual Convention, New Orleans, January 25th to 27th, 1927.

Don't forget to renew your membership before the time of expiration.

Have you written your representatives in Congress about the corn sugar bill?

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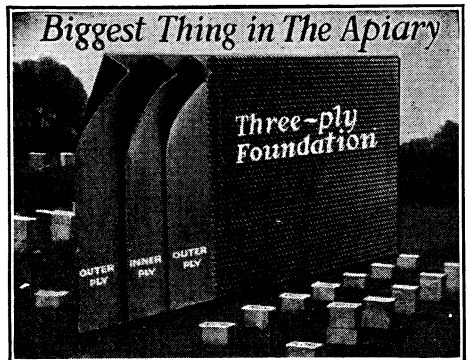
Are winning new friends and holding the old ones. The volume of sales is by far the greatest this year that it has ever been, which proves that both the beekeepers and bees prefer it.

“I have several thousand combs in use now which have been built from Three-ply foundation. A few sheets were used the first year Three-ply came out, and with the exception of one short period I have been using it exclusively.

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Wisconsin Beekeeping

VOL. III

DECEMBER, 1926

No. 12

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DADANT
MEMORIAL CHAUTAUQUA
HELD AT PLATTEVILLE,
WIS., AUG. 17--20, 1926
RESPONSE TO MAYORS ADDRESS OF
WELCOME

*By James Gwin, Madison, Pres. Wis.
State Beekeepers' Assn.*

In behalf of the beekeepers present I want to thank you, Mayor Miller, for the cordial welcome you have given us. Now we feel more at liberty to go about your city and to become acquainted with your citizens. To me, Mr. Mayor, this is more like a homecoming, as Platteville is the home of my Alma Mater. Your Normal School holds a prominent place in my memory. Here I met and made friends who will never be forgotten, so your welcome appeals to me as from a father when he says, "Son, we are glad you are back home."

We are here for these four days for a threefold purpose, to do reverence and pay homage, to obtain knowledge, and for pleasure. We are here to do reverence and pay tribute to one of the most widely known families in the beekeeping industry. A lack of knowledge of details and incompetency on my part prevents me from eulogizing the Dadant family at this time. You will, however, learn of this remarkable family by abler persons during this chautauqua.

In the second place we are here to obtain a broader knowledge of our industry. It is a peculiarity or rather a growing desire of beekeepers to learn more of the secrets of the bees. As yet no one has been able to fathom all the peculiarities of this amazing in-

sect. The successful practice of one beekeeper may prove to be a failure with another, but we will learn largely by hearing of the experiences of others and using these experiences as far as possible. We have on this program some of the brainiest men in the industry. Their messages will be eagerly grasped and their suggestions given a thorough trial by our members. I am sure our younger members will enjoy hearing of the experiences and knotty problems that have been mastered by the Dadants, Mr. France, and others.

This work is so interesting that I often wonder why there aren't more beekeepers. Right here let me assert that no man or woman should be allowed to keep an animal or an insect if he or she has not a growing desire for learning more about that animal or insect. We must love our calling and learn more about it if success is to crown our efforts.

Tomorrow at 2 P. M. comes a number on our program that I wish every housewife in this city would come to hear. Miss Fischer, of Madison, will speak on the subject "The Reaction of the Public to Honey in Prepared Foods." Miss Fischer is well qualified to speak on this subject as she is the proprietor of The Honey Tea Room in Madison. This is the first tea room of this kind in America. I consider this number to be one of the outstanding features of the Chautauqua. It is your duty, brother beekeepers, to see that this auditorium is filled with housewives at that time, for it will be of great value for the women to learn from one who has had actual experience, the many uses of honey in preparing foods. For what

other way is there to solve the problem of marketing our product than by educating the housewife in the numerous uses of honey, and thereby stimulating home consumption? Mr. Mayor, instruct your Police Justice to give all your newspaper reporters 30 days if they are not at that meeting with sharpened pencils. Let's get every family in Platteville, and eventually every family in Wisconsin, eating honey. "If an apple a day will keep the doctor away—a pound of honey will put the undertakers out of business."

Finally, we are here for pleasure. It would be the height of folly to expect this group of people to be quiet all the time, so we want everyone to have a good time. It has been said: "It isn't necessary to be crazy to do the Charleston, but it helps." A good beekeeper certainly enjoys a good joke, and there is no better place than here to get together to tell them, and to spin the yarns of which everyone has a store. I would say to the Mayor that we carry a Police Chief of our own. He could be a little larger and a little more efficient, but he is pretty good at that. I only hope that your chief and ours do not lock horns, making it necessary for you and me to put the come-a-longs on them.

Again, Mayor Miller, let me thank you for your welcome. We will enjoy very much to have you and your family with us during our session here. Come and get acquainted with the lovers of the honey-bee. Heaven is described as the Land of Milk and Honey. Let's make this earth more like Heaven by drinking milk and eating *more good* honey.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

N. E. FRANCE, PLATTEVILLE

I remember my Father saying that he had kept several colonies of bees in New York State, previous to his coming to Iowa, where I was born in a

log house, 69 years ago. Our furniture was all home made. The beds, table, and the seat benches were made of slabs resting across pegs driven into holes bored in the logs. Later, I had a trundle bed similarly made, which during the day was pushed under the larger bed.

When I was 5 years old, we moved to Platteville in a covered wagon. I have here on my finger one of the brass tips worn on the oxen horns, and we now have in my home the bell which was placed on the cow during the nights of our journey. We were ten days in making the trip of about 200 miles, which is now made by auto in a single day.

My first colony of bees was secured when I was eight years old. I found it on a gooseberry bush where it had been long enough to build combs and to hatch brood. The combs from the gooseberry bush were transferred into frames for the Metcalf patent hive. On top of the hive, home-made boxes, 6x6 inches were used for honey storage. In 1865, I made one big box which covered the top of the hive, and when filled, it contained 25 pounds of nice honey. I sold it for 25c a pound.

The following year, A. I. Root sold section boxes holding a pound of honey. Each of the corners was dovetailed together. About this time, Mr. Fernacrook came out with sections grooved at three of the corners and dovetailed at the other. In 1852, the Reverend L. L. Langstroth patented his movable frame hive, and the following year wrote his book on beekeeping. This work, with the publication of the *American Bee Journal* by Mr. Wagner and Mr. Root's four page leaflet for novices, helped to put the bee industry on a commercial basis.

In 38 years, Reverend Langstroth saw the movable frame hive adopted by beekeepers all over the United States and in parts of Europe. He died on October 6, 1895, in his home

city, and in his church while conducting a Lord's supper service. I was attending a beekeepers' meeting in an adjoining state, and when this sad news reached us, I at once offered memorial resolutions to be sent to his family.

One of the famous beekeepers of the early days was Adam Grimm, of Jefferson, Wisconsin. His bees gave him wonderful crops of honey, and each year he enlarged his business. He began with the movable frames in 1864, and did a great deal of moving of bees by wagon from one place to another to get a change of pasture. In 1870 he took a trip to Italy, where he secured and started back with 100 Italian queens. When he reached New York, 69 were alive, a few of which he sold to New York beekeepers. He reached home with 40 live queens.

In the early summer of 1875, I went to visit Mr. Grimm, and paid him \$18.00 for a daughter of one of the imported queens. In preparing the shipping case, he made a small box, placed inside of it a piece of comb with honey in it for feed, and I returned with the box and my queen under my clothing to keep her warm. That year I had my first experience with queen rearing, and its many trials and tribulations. That same year, Mr. Grimm received \$10,000 from the crop of his 1,400 colonies, which was quite an inducement to make one start in beekeeping. The next spring, April 10, 1876, Mr. Grimm died. We lost a valuable beekeeper.

We had planned to make a display at the United States Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia that year. Only a few in Wisconsin would help, and consequently this was not as big a display as it would have been had Mr. Grimm lived.

Four years later, in 1874, Mr. Charles Dadant went to Italy and returned with 250 queens.

Beekeeping at that time was promis-

ing in New York State, and was attracting attention all over the United States, and of these New York beekeepers, Mr. W. L. Coggsall, at West Greten, had 3,000 colonies, Mr. Alexander had over 700 colonies in one apiary, and Mr. G. M. Doolittle, near Syracuse, was a commercial queen breeder and comb honey producer. In 1880, Julius Hoffman, with over 700 colonies of bees was also considered one of the leading beekeepers of New York, and after a considerable number of trials, he patented the self spacing end bar in 1890.

No wonder beekeepers were having frequent meetings at that time, for there was much to learn from one another. The North American Association was formed at that time, and I believe the State Association either was started or made a new start in that same year. I should also mention at this point that the principle of removing honey from unsealed combs was discovered by F. Hruschka, of Venice, Italy, in 1865, as a result of seeing his boy whirl some honey comb in a bucket. As a result of this observation, a crude honey extractor was placed on the market, and in the next two years honey extractors were being made and sold in the United States.

In 1867, I bought my first honey extractor, which had screen fastened on the inside to lean the combs against while I did the turning. The entire can revolved on a frame. It had a funnel shaped bottom with an inch opening in the lower side. We would put in two combs, give the machine a whirl, and while it was in motion, hurry to pull out the pan underneath the extractor and put a new one in its place before more honey could run out.

Two years later, in 1869, A. I. Root came out with a Novice extractor, and in England a reversible comb machine was gotten out by Mr. T. W.

Cowan. Our first uncapping knife was a wire horse curry comb. This was followed by the Novice's thin knife and curved point. Later Bingham developed his knife with the beveled edge, and still later this same knife was steam heated. Electrically heated knives have been invented, but so far have not proven entirely satisfactory.

Following this line of development, it is interesting to me today to see the wonderful improvements that have been made in bringing reversible extractors, some holding 32 combs and another 45 combs, all at one time. These beautiful machines, are run by power and are able to turn out much more honey than anyone had ever dreamed of.

Just a word about foundation. In the early days, we got straight combs by running melted wax on the underside of the top bar of frames. Sometimes we stuck in pieces of comb. In 1857, J. Mehring, of Germany, made the first comb foundation. Then it was only a thick center piece with no side walls. In 1861, Samuel Wagner published in the *American Bee Journal*, an account of foundation with shallow side walls. About the same time, D. S. Given, of New York, came out with a press to make single sheets of foundation. In 1875, A. I. Root brought out the foundation rollers, much like our modern clothes ringer, and this, of course, made much better foundation. In 1895, E. B. Weed, of Canada, improved foundation machinery by developing a machine capable of producing continuous sheets of uniform thickness.

Charles Dadant, his son, C. P. Dadant, and now the grand-sons, own and operate one of the most improved foundation factories in the world. I am not acquainted with the extent of their business, but I believe it is safe to assume that Dadant foundation is today known in every section of the

world where foundation is at all used by beekeepers.

In the beginning of foundation making each sheet was first made with dipping boards before being milled, and I believe that there is a statement to the effect that in 1878, the Dadant firm sold 500 pounds of foundation. That was at that time a considerable amount of foundation. Now, with the many improvements, we see them turning out carloads with far less effort than was devoted to the securing of 500 pounds in 1878.

We are surely proud of our guest, here today, Mr. C. P. Dadant, who has written many books on beekeeping, including the revised Langstroth on the honey bee. He is also editor of the *American Bee Journal*, and with his sons, who are part of the firm, owns several large apiaries.

BEEKEEPERS OF AMERICA

Men Whom I have Met or Corresponded With, by C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

Ahead of all others, we must mention L. L. Langstroth, whose invention of the practical movable frame hive made him known and famed the world over. But he was also a very good observer and very few of the remarks he made have been subjected to criticism.

He was so strenuous in beekeeping that he became sick of a nervous head trouble, caused by overtaxing himself in beekeeping and in everything that pertained to hives and bee inventions.

Samuel Wagner, whose name is connected in many ways with that of Langstroth, was in charge of an official library in Congress. He was a German by birth and a very highly educated man. In the very first number of the *American Bee Journal*, January, 1861, he gave descriptions and cuts of the Dzierzon hive, the Berlepsch hive and the Langstroth. No

one who was unprejudiced would hesitate very long between those hives.

Mr. Wagner continued the publication of the *American Bee Journal* (which had been interrupted from 1861 till 1866) until 1872 when he suddenly died. He was a very modest man and had always refused to have his picture taken.

The first American Beekeepers Convention was held in Cleveland, March 16, 1860. Of the men present at that meeting, not one was known to me, except through what they wrote. At the meeting of the same Association, in November, 1861, there was one man whom I met later. Unluckily he was one of the humbugs of beekeeping, Lewis Twining, of Indiana. In 1867, 5 years later, he was roaming through the country, performing feats with bees and living upon what profits he could make by giving exhibits of bee handling, putting them in his mouth, over his head, etc.

During its first year, the *American Bee Journal* was published at \$1.00. When it resumed publication, in July, 1866, after the Civil War, its subscription price was raised to \$2, everything being higher in price, on account of the low value of our money.

The first beekeeper whose name appears in the pages of *A. B. J.*, and with whom I became acquainted was M. M. Baldrige, of St. Charles, Illinois, who died only a year or two ago. He was then a young man. Baldrige never was an extensive beekeeper, but he wrote considerably and showed great judgment in bee lore.

Moses Quinby wrote about the same time. Mr. Quinby was the author of "The Mysteries of Beekeeping Explained." Quinby lived at St. Johnsville, N. Y. He was an extensive producer.

Adam Grimm belonged also to that time. He was made known by the fact that he went to Germany, his birthplace, and to Italy and imported

a hundred colonies of Italian bees to this country. He kept bees on a large scale and his daughter, Kate Grimm, was one of the first women to keep bees actively. He also had a brother, Christopher Grimm, who was interested in beekeeping and attended conventions, even after Adam Grimm's death.

In March, 1867, appeared the first bee writings of Novice, our old friend A. I. Root, the founder of the largest manufacturing establishment of bee appliances in the entire world. His article was signed A. J. R., evidently a mistake of the printer. A. I. Root is too well known to say much about him. His work will live after him, even though he has quit beekeeping for some 30 years. There are enough of his descendants in the business to keep his name before the public.

T. F. Bingham, the inventor of the direct draft smoker, began writing also in that year, 1867. The bellows smokers was the invention of Moses Quinby but they were not at first as practical as they became at a later date.

Henry Alley was also a writer of the year 1867. Alley's reputation was built upon the rearing of numerous queens, and upon a system of queen-cell production of his own devising. He wrote *The Beekeeper's Handy Book* in 1883. In this he gives his system of queen rearing.

Elisha Gallup was one of the leaders, in beekeeping, beginning also in 1867. He never did much to make himself famous, except give his methods and short cuts. He was a practical producer and had a hive, "the Gallup" with small frames, $11\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$. He first kept bees in Orchard, Iowa, later in California.

(To be continued)

1. HONEY BRAN BROWN BREAD
—1 cup white or whole wheat flour,
1 teaspoonful soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful
salt, 1 cup bran, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey, 1

WISCONSIN BEEKEEPING

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H. F. WILSON, Editor.

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cup sour milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins flour-ed. Sift together the flour, soda, and salt, and add the other ingredients. Steam three hours or bake 40 minutes in a slow oven. If the amount of milk is increased by half, the bread is more delicate and has a somewhat higher food value.

2. HONEY BREAD — 2 cups honey, 4 cups rye flour, 1 teaspoonful soda, 4 teaspoonsful aniseed, 2 teaspoonsful ginger, 4 teaspoonsful powdered cardamom seed, 2 egg yolks, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar. Sift the flour with the spices and soda and add the other ingredients. Put the dough into shallow buttered pans to the depth of about an inch and bake in a hot oven.

3. HONEY AND NUT BRAN MUFFINS— $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey, 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful salt, 2 cups bran, 1 table-spoonful melted butter, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup finely chopped English walnuts. Sift together the flour, soda, and salt, and mix them with the bran. Add the other ingredients and

bake for 25 or thirty minutes in a hot oven in gem tins. This will make about 16 large muffins, each of which may be considered roughly to be a 100-calorie portion and to contain 2 grams of protein.

4. NUT HONEY CAKE — 2 cups brown sugar, 2 cups honey, 6 egg yolks, 3 cups flour, speck of salt, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonsful soda, 3 teaspoonsful ground cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful ground cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful ground nutmeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful allspice, 1 cup chopped raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce citron cut in small pieces, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce candied orange peel cut in small pieces, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound almonds coarsely chopped, whites of 3 eggs. Mix the sugar, honey, and the yolks of the eggs, and beat thoroughly. Sift together the flour, salt, spices, and soda. Combine all ingredients but the whites of the eggs. Beat the whites of the eggs till they are stiff and add them last. Pour the dough to the depth of about half an inch into well-buttered tins, and bake in a slow oven for one-half hour.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE INSPECTION OFFICE

Ten counties have been cooperating with the state on area clean-up campaigns during 1926. Reports were sent to the county boards of these counties on November 3 and in practically every case a great improvement was shown over the conditions the previous year. Wood and Waukesha Counties are the only ones for which no previous records are available.

The inspectors of Marathon, Wau-paca and Washington Counties for 1925 can be particularly proud of their achievements. In the eastern two-thirds of Marathon County, where 22 apiaries with American foul brood had been found in 1924, the amount was reduced in 1925 to 5 apiaries, and only one yard with any infection was

found in that section in 1926. This was a small yard with 2 colonies of American foul brood and the clean-up work in the late summer and fall, under direction of Mr. Outcalt, was so thorough that it is believed disease has now been completely eradicated from that area.

In the western part of Marathon County, American foul brood has been present for about thirty years and many beekeepers have been driven out of business by the ravages of disease. In 1925, when this area was inspected for the first time, more places with old equipment representing dead bees and discouraged beekeepers were found than places where there were still living bees. 33 apiaries were found with American foul brood in living colonies in 1925 but this was reduced to 11 in 1926 and it is possible that in another year or two Marathon County will be completely free from infection.

There has also been similar improvement in Waupaca County, which is just southeast of Marathon. In the eastern two-thirds of the county, which was covered by inspector Ivan Whiting in 1925, the number of diseased apiaries has been reduced from 83 in 1925, to 33 in 1926, and the number of infected colonies from 282 in 1925, to 125 in 1926. Mr. Whiting, himself, was outside the state during most of this past summer so that his work in Waupaca County has been carried on by other inspectors, Mr. Kuckuck and Mr. Outcalt.

The work in Washington County has been a long, slow job but Mr. Seefeldt deserved a great deal of credit for the persistence, tact and good judgment with which he has carried it on. In 1923 he found American foul brood in 92 apiaries out of 408. This has been reduced to 64 in 1924, 41 in 1925, and 25 in 1926. Apparently, there is still a good deal of work to do in Washington County but in view of the fact that Mr. Seefeldt has been

hampered by illness, intermittently, during the whole four years, the results are excellent.

Mr. Dalton, working in Clark County, almost made a record for himself in 1925 and 1926, for the number of diseased apiaries in the eastern two-thirds of the county was reduced from 46 to 17, as a result of one year's work, and the number of diseased colonies from 250 to 132. Apparently, Clark County is trying to beat Marathon County with respect to an early date when they can boast of complete freedom from disease.

Space does not permit us to outline the results in the other counties this month but they will be described in later issues.

We understand that the beekeepers of Pierce, Juneau, and Dunn Counties are asking their county boards for appropriations so that area clean-up campaigns can be started in those areas. When the county board makes an appropriation for this purpose the state department meets it with twice as much as the county puts in. The county appropriations vary from three to five hundred dollars in size per year and the county is expected to continue its appropriation for about four years.

BEEKEEPERS' MEETINGS

The Annual Meeting of the Marathon County Beekeepers' Association was held at Wausau on November 10th. At the meeting, resolutions were passed asking the University Board of Regents and the Legislature to provide a fulltime field man for beekeeping. A second resolution was passed requesting the State Department of Markets to do away with the term "ungraded honey," and to substitute the term "cull honey" in its place.

The Shawano County Beekeepers met at Shawano on November 11th in the Courthouse. Mr. E. S. Hildemann was elected delegate to the State Con-

vention. Resolutions for a full time field man and a request to the State Department of Markets to change the term "ungraded" to "cull" honey, were passed.

PASTE FOR PUTTING LABELS ON TIN

The F. G. Findley Company, 387 Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are offering a tin paste which they claim is very satisfactory and does not contain any material which will discolor the yellow labels used by the Association.

If you are having trouble in getting your labels to stick, we would suggest that you send to this company for a trial order.

BUZZES ABOUT WISCONSIN GEORGE E. MARVIN

"The gloaming comes; the day is spent;

The sun goes out of sight;
And painted is the occident
With purple sanguine bright."

The above verse taken from "The Spirit of the Hive" impresses one forcibly at this time of the year as you view the setting sun from across Lake Wingra. Probably not many of you have had an opportunity to see this view but December 2 and 3 are coming and at that time the state convention will be held here, so be sure to see some of the beautiful natural spots in "The Four Lakes City." Beauty spots are not confined alone to summertime, but also appear in the late fall and winter.

On November 3rd, the "Apis Club" at the University put on a "Bee Show" in the Agricultural rotunda and auditorium. Exhibits such as "Honey from the Comb to the Bottle," showed all of the steps in putting the product on the market. "See the Inside of a Hive," drew a great many

spectators to look over the equipment used in the apiary. "Where does the Bees Wax Come from?" gave a complete wax demonstration and the making of foundation. Added to these exhibits was a booth showing the grading of honey and a refreshment stand which handled all sorts of goodies made with honey. There was also an attractive display of University honey—Observation hives, ferns and chrysanthemums all vied with one another to give color to the scene. Handling of bees on the stage and four reels of bee movies completed the show.

During the last few years we have heard much about women entering all the fields of endeavor formerly held by men, except that of telephone linemen and sailors. Beekeeping is no different from other occupations and some very creditable results have been obtained by women beekeepers in Wisconsin. Here are a few of them:

Miss Mathilde Candler, of Cassville, in Grant County, has about 375 colonies. As to the honey flow for this season, she says the following: "The crop here was about 40% less than last year, but it was practically all basswood honey. There was no fall flow this year, while last season, there was so much of it. Beekeeping conditions are very good in this locality and clover looks fine on account of the rains. I pack my bees out of doors in packing cases holding from 3 to 5 colonies and use planer shavings and clover chaff, although some colonies are wrapped with tar paper. As to fall feeding, I do that when they need it. Market conditions have been very poor, for price cutting has been extremely bad this year. The part of beekeeping I enjoy the most is the work around the apiary providing I have some one to do the heavy work of lifting, for I dread very much the heavy lifting and straining. As to the circumstances which led me to take up beekeeping I will say, I was teaching

but my mother pleaded with me to give it up and stay at home. One day while looking through a farm paper I noticed an add of the A. I. Root Company and answered it. That led me to take up beekeeping and here I am. We have had all together too much rain this fall. The bees drew heavily on their summer stores for broodrearing, so required feeding this fall."

Miss Jennie Matzke, of De Pere, made an enviable record with her bees this year. Who can beat this? She says, "I have eighteen colonies of bees and had a good crop of honey this season, just as good as last year with an average of 150 pounds per colony. Beekeeping conditions are very good in this locality. I winter my bees in one chamber out of doors, in winter cases holding six colonies to a case. The cases are lined with two thicknesses of tar paper and there are six inches of chaff on all sides of the colonies and twelve inches on top with tar paper over it. There is also heavy roofing paper on top of the case covers to keep out all moisture. This year I left a super full of honey on each hive so the bees will have plenty of fed. Honey is selling good. I sell my ten pound pails at \$2.00 and five pound pails at \$1.10. I enjoy working among the bees, most of all, and like to watch them bringing in nectar. I dislike however, taking off honey because the bees are more or less cross. It was through an Uncle in St. Paul that I became interested in taking up beekeeping. The weather has been very cold and wet this fall."

Mrs. Mary Buckley, of Menomonie, has seventy colonies of bees. The crop is about one-half of last year's. She winters her bees in the cellar and does not feed in the fall. Marketing conditions there are poor. The part of beekeeping which she enjoys the most is at swarming time and dislikes the work of packing honey. She took up beekeeping because she was interested in it.

Mrs. Martha White, of Pewaukee, writes: "The crop this year is about one-half as much as last year, with comb honey almost a failure in my yard. Beekeeping conditions are good here as far as pasture is concerned. Many of the beekeepers are in the beginners class, others, years behind the times and most of them are afraid to invest in necessary supplies, so the crop is most always small. I have eighteen colonies and winter them out of doors. I usually feed in the fall, but they did not require much this year. A few of the colonies are packed with leaves or hay and in single winter packing cases. The others are wintered on a solid board shelf with a wind break in back and are packed the same as the others except the front which is unpacked and faces the south-east. Market conditions are rather fair but could be developed into excellency with a little effort. The part of beekeeping I enjoy the most is in watching the colonies build up in the spring, but I dislike getting them ready for winter packing. I took up beekeeping first of all because of a desire to know more about bees; then twelve years ago the necessity came for me to earn a living and at the same time to make a home for my fatherless children. The early frost this fall destroyed all chances of a late flow, but the hives are heavy, so the weather must have been rather good for bees unable to work as they consumed little stores."

Mrs. Fred Christiansen, of Two Rivers, has fifty colonies of bees. She says: "The honey crop is about 60% as compared with last year. Illness in the family prevented me from giving the bees the proper attention and they had a perfectly delightful time swarming. In this locality we are not bothered with brood diseases. Willow furnishes an early pasture and sweet clover a late one with white clover about average, although it is apt to be too cold, being so near the lake, for a good honey flow. I do not feed the

bees very much in the fall for I shuffle full combs about a bit but occasionally feed syrup to a colony. I very seldom lose a colony during the winter but when I do, it is from starvation. Many times a 10-frame hive is too small for my big colonies. Cellar wintering is carried out. The market is perhaps a little slow, but I am not worrying. Am holding to association prices, but everybody seems to be selling below me. I never thought much of the cheaper grades of food myself and imagine other people feel about the same way. In spite of everything, I get repeat orders and find people willing to pay the price after using my honey. The part of beekeeping that I enjoy the most is the field work. The hours spent in the yard, queen breeding and watching the performance of different strains are joy supreme—even meal time 'hath no charms when in the bee yard.' The 'sticky' part of beekeeping is the thing I dislike the most and I just despise it. Wish we could send our filled supers to a central extracting plant as we do our milk to a cheese factory. As to the reason for taking up beekeeping I might say the bees were simply wished on to me when I didn't want them. A friend gave a colony to my husband and like his son and shirts, the care fell to me. It has been cold and rainy this fall with an early frost, but in spite of it all, the bees seem in good condition."

Mrs. Effie Conger, of Glen Beulah, Sheboygan County, has forty colonies. She leaves the bees plenty of honey so doesn't have to feed before placing in the beehouse cellar. She continues, "About two-thirds of the usual crop of honey was harvested this year. At the time of the honey flow there was a great deal of clover and some basswood bloom but there was too much rain this year. The market is very slow and prices are lower than for several years previously. The part of beekeeping I enjoy the most is all of the

summer work such as putting on supers and looking after the needs of the colonies. I most dislike rendering wax and am not very fond of extracting. As to the circumstances which led me to take up beekeeping, I might say that my husband kept bees for years, and at his death it naturally fell to me to care for them. The weather this fall has been very wet and cold. An early frost killed all of the fall flowers so there was very little late honey."

Miss Emily Creydt, of Juneau, writes, "I have five colonies of bees and the amount of honey they produced this year was about the same as last. I winter some colonies in the cellar but with a furnace it is too warm in the spring. Those wintered out doors are packed in small marsh hay and maple leaves. The 7th day of November being quite pleasant, I packed them and on the following Monday they had a nice flight, but the next day we had snow and the coldest weather so far. The part of beekeeping I dislike the most is to open up a hive and find the queen above the excluder during the white clover flow. I took up beekeeping because my sister did not want to fuss with the bees and I needed some form of outdoor occupation. We like the bees for the good they do in the garden and orchard."

From all indications, the big job on our hands is to market profitably, the sweet product which was so graciously given us. (Providing we used bee escapes and were sure the queen wasn't in the supers). If you have any good ideas on marketing, which you will be glad to let others hear about, send them in for the next issue, and we will try to have something about marketing.

CROP REPORT

(Continued from page 132)

LaFayette Co. "Honey in this section moving very slowly."—C. A. Wood, South Wayne.

Marathon Co. "The season has been unfavorable because of excessive rain and cold. The best that may be said of it is that it should prepare for a good season next summer. My own opinion is that the movement of honey is relatively slow."—I. C. Painter, Wausau.

Marquette Co. "No large amounts of honey produced around here. The honey produced in this region is sold in the neighboring towns to storekeepers."—W. J. Schwochert, Montello.

Marinette Co. "I have kept bees for twenty years, but this spring and summer have been the worst during that time. Bees did not work at all on the white clover. All I have this fall is buckwheat and goldenrod and very little of that. There is very little honey in Marinette County this year."—J. L. Archambault, Peshtigo.

Outagamie Co. "Many of the larger buyers are not in the market, as yet, it seems."—Edward Hassinger, Jr., Greenville.

"One-half crop of white clover honey this year. No fall honey on account of too much rain. There are considerable quantities of honey left by some beekeepers."—Gus Gust, Kaukauna.

Ozaukee Co. "So far as I know, comb honey is all sold; white extracted is selling slower. Crop was mostly fair to good."—A. R. Dehmel, Cedarburg.

Pepin Co. "There is no fall honey in this part of the state and many colonies need more winter stores. Bees were unable to gather nectar this fall. There has been very little honey moved and the quantity with a few exceptions that the beekeepers have is not large. The quality is very good. There is an abundance of fruit in this locality that has somewhat checked the demand for honey at present."—Wm. Michaelsen, Arkansas.

Pierce Co. "I am not well posted,

but though some honey has been sold and shipped, I think most of it is still in the beekeepers' hands."—B. J. Thompson, Rock Elm.

Portage Co. Henry R. Cain, Amherst, reporting: "I have sold honey in a number of towns in the north-central part of the state. I find the demand very spotted."

Price Co. H. J. Rahmlow, Phillips, reporting: "Beekeepers who have the interest of their bees at heart, will not extract any honey in Price County this fall. Heavy rains and unfavorable weather have made the honey crop practically a failure here. There was some honey held over from last season and we will find ready sale for it locally this season. There is not an active demand at the present time, but when colder weather comes, the demand will be good."

Richland Co. B. C. Handy, Richland Center, reporting: "Sugar is cheap and with the large crops of fruit, people are getting away from honey. Perhaps the market may improve when the weather gets cold."

Rusk Co. "Rusk County's honey crop is about one-third of the yield we have other years, due to heavy rains in August and September. Bees did not gather any honey the last two months. Honey is selling rather slow and most of the honey is still in the beekeepers' possession."—L. W. Dukerschein, Glen Flora.

Shawano Co. "Honey is of exceptionally fine quality this year. Crop is about 60% of last year's crop in this county. Some parts where there is no basswood perhaps only 40%."—R. A. Schwarzkopf, Bowler.

"My honey crop was about one-third of what I should have harvested. Mr. Radloff and others near by report about the same while others farther west in the county report a fair crop. As I am located on the state highway, I have quite a good tourist trade which I sell in 5 and 10

pound pails and one pound jars, pails selling for \$1.00 and \$2.00 and pound jars for 30 cents. My comb honey I am selling for 30c per section or \$3.00 per case of 12 sections.

Do not think there are any large quantities of honey on hand. I want to say that I have no difficulty in getting 20c per pound for my honey put up in containers as mentioned above." Mrs. M. Hanneman, Cecil.

Sheboygan Co. "I have not yet finished extracting, in fact just began. Beekeepers who have called at my place report less than they expected a month ago. The crop in this neck of the woods will probably not run over 25% of last year's crop, as a rule the quality is fine. One beekeeper with between 80 and 90 colonies, reports his total crop as less than 600 pounds." L. T. Bishop, Sheboygan.

"In reply to your crop inquiry, I will say that the colony average in Sheboygan County has probably been between 50 and 75 pounds extracted honey; 30% to 40% of last year's crop. Some have gotten 100 pounds per colony; others very much less. Bees are in fine shape, (Oct. 2nd). The last of the brood is just hatching." Ivan Whiting, Plymouth.

Vernon Co. Pete Cass, Ontario, reporting: "There is a large supply of honey still on hand."

O. H. Clark, Westby, reports: "The crop is only fair in this section this year. The honey is the finest and whitest we ever had."

Washington Co. "The honey crop this year in this locality is about from forty to fifty per cent of last year's crop. Honey is not selling very readily now, because this is the season of the year when most all housewives put up all kinds of jellies, jams, and preserves which to a great extent, take the place of honey on many families' table. Honey will again come to its place on the family table towards spring when the preserves have been

eaten. Beekeepers have no reason to worry about their hold-overs from last year, because it is of a better quality than this year's crop. The farmers hereabouts are taking to sweet clover as a forage crop for cattle."—A. H. Kapelke, West Bend.

Waukesha Co. "The 1926 honey crop in this locality is only about 60% of last year's crop for extracted and probably less for comb honey.

"Extracted honey is moving fair and selling by most producers at \$1.00 per 5-pound pail with 35% of crop still on hand. There is a very good demand for fancy comb at \$6.75 to \$7.00 per case and is practically all cleaned up."—J. T. Boyd, Waukesha.

"In this locality there was harvested not over 40% of a crop. I am buying honey to re-sell and hope to do my bit to keep up the marketing end. Since July 1, I have bought some 12,000 pounds."—C. W. Aepler, Oconomowoc.

Waukesha Co. "My honey crop is one-half as large as last year. I have four-fifths of my crop but will be on the road most of the time till I sell it."—Geo. S. Hall, Plainfield.

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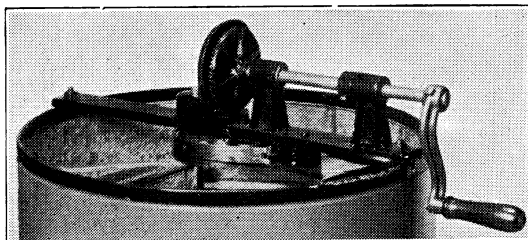
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