

	Page
Packing, methods of, for winter .....	57
Pammel, L. H., Place of botany in education .....	49
Paralysis .....	19
Pear, pollination of .....	25
Pellet, Frank C., Food value of honey .....	17
Pellet, Frank C., Report as state inspector .....	5
Pellet, Frank C., Why should we encourage education? .....	62
Phillips, Outdoor wintering .....	51
Plum, pollination of .....	25
Pollination of plants .....	30-24
Publications of bee inspector's office .....	10
Red clover, pollination of .....	27
Report of secretary .....	12
Resolutions adopted .....	13
Results, summary of inspectors' work .....	11
Season of 1915 .....	6
Soil, influence on honey .....	47
Something .....	37
Speakers at Tri-state meeting .....	7
Sweet clover, pollination of .....	28
Sweet clover, value of .....	46
Swarming, how to prevent .....	60
True, C. H., How to winter bees in cellar .....	61
Vegetables, pollination of garden .....	27
Vinegar, honey .....	41
Wind flowers, pollination of .....	24
Wintering, cellar .....	61
Wintering, outdoor .....	51
Wintering, outdoors as well as in cellar .....	63

## STATE OF IOWA

1916

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## STATE BEE INSPECTOR

For the Year 1916

Also Report of the Convention of the  
IOWA STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

At Des Moines, December 5 and 6, 1916

FRANK C. PELLETT  
State Bee Inspector

Published By  
THE STATE OF IOWA  
Des Moines

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HON. GEORGE W. CLARKE, *Governor.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my fifth annual report as State Inspector of Bees, as required by law, together with a report of the convention of the State Beekeepers' Association.

FRANK C. PELLETT, *State Inspector of Bees.*

ROBERT HENDERSON, STATE PRINTER  
J. M. JAMIESON, STATE BINDER  
ISSUED JANUARY, 1917

## STATE BEE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

In presenting this, my fifth annual report, I do so with the feeling that it should be the last from this office as now constituted. While something has been accomplished looking to the betterment of the beekeeping industry in Iowa during the past five years, I feel that the work of the office should be reorganized, the law re-written and the work placed under direction of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

When bee diseases made their appearance they were a matter of grave concern on the part of the beekeepers. For many years they found it necessary to fight, to a large extent, in the dark. Little was known about the cause of either American or European foulbrood, or how they were spread. In time, practical beekeepers found that the hives could often be rid of the infection by removing the bees to a new and clean hive and destroying the old combs, including brood and honey. An urgent demand for state assistance soon manifested itself in nearly every state where beekeeping was an important industry. The sole idea in the beginning was to locate every case of disease and to enforce a rigid quarantine, until the apiary and the surrounding neighborhood was free from the disorder. The existing laws in Iowa and most other states were based on the idea that by prompt action the disease could be stamped out.

### CHANGES NEEDED TO MEET PRESENT CONDITIONS.

If all the states had taken prompt and decisive action when disease first appeared it might have been stamped out as foot and mouth disease seems to have been. However, the beekeepers were not well organized and were slow in bringing their needs to public attention. As a result the two diseases known as foulbrood had become widely disseminated before any effort was made to check their further spread. At present both diseases are known to be present in almost every section of Iowa. While there are several counties which are apparently free from one or both forms of foul-

brood, it is present within a comparatively short distance of every county in the state. To add to the difficulties it is also present in every surrounding state and probably in every northern state of the Union. If it were possible to secure a sufficiently large appropriation to entirely eradicate it from Iowa, it would probably return again from outside sources within a very few weeks after the opening of the following season.

#### A PROBLEM OF EDUCATION.

Since there is no longer any hope of permanently ridding the state from bee diseases, it has become a problem of educating the mass of beekeepers to the proper methods of treatment and to enable them to detect it upon its first appearance. The inspectors in nearly all the states where provision is made for this work are agreed that the principal service which the inspector is now able to render, is to assist the beekeepers in keeping their own apiaries and their own neighborhoods free from disease.

In localities where the beekeepers are not properly informed on this subject, foulbrood is destroying nearly all the bees. In many places in Iowa the business of beekeeping has been almost entirely wiped out.

Fortunately both forms of the disease are now well understood and well informed beekeepers are able to meet the emergency without serious losses. It would seem therefore that the present plan of inspecting all the bees in a locality where disease is known to be present, should be abandoned and the money now available for this work should be expended in a manner better calculated to bring proper instruction to the greatest possible number of persons.

In Ontario they have been trying out an experiment in holding apiary demonstrations in localities where disease is known to be present. A time is set in advance to permit proper advertising and then all the bees in the apiary where the demonstration is held are examined in the presence of the beekeepers who have gathered for the occasion. Disease is likely to be found in all stages, and those present can thus be easily instructed as to the various stages of the disease under consideration. Each colony is then given the treatment that its condition seems to demand so that the beekeepers present have had actual experience with detection and treatment of disease under apiary conditions. The average atten-

dance at these demonstrations has been thirty-two the past season. In all, eighteen hundred persons attended the demonstrations during the season. In no other way could so many persons be reached with the same expenditure of money or be so thoroughly instructed regarding the treatment of bee diseases.

Under our present plan the inspector has little time to instruct the individual beekeeper in the proper care of his diseased colonies and as a result the owner too often spreads the disease further in his efforts to give treatment, or destroys colonies of bees that might be saved by intelligent handling. When our appropriation is divided among several persons to be expended during the short time that inspection is advisable, but little is accomplished in comparison to what might be done with the same funds used to keep one good man at work the entire year. His summers could well be spent in apiary demonstrations and similar work, while his winter could be spent in lectures at short courses, institutes and other assemblies where such matters are under discussion. There is a growing demand for extension work in beekeeping, and both lines of work could be met with such funds as are now available for present inspection work, if all was to be placed under the extension department of the college. If effective work is to be accomplished under the present plan, more funds will be necessary, but the plan above outlined, it would seem, should meet the need at about the present cost of inspection work alone.

#### SOME DISADVANTAGES OF THE PRESENT LAW.

The fact that the inspector has police powers puts him at a disadvantage in many cases. Some who are not well informed in regard to bee diseases are hostile when it is known that an inspector is in the neighborhood. They fear that he will find disease among their bees and that they will be condemned. The fact that a diseased colony will often live for a year or two before it succumbs to the disease and will sometimes store a considerable crop of honey, adds to the difficulty of convincing the unwilling owner of the serious nature of the trouble.

It would seem to be a mistake to combine executive and judicial authority in the same individual. At present the inspector examines the bees and determines whether or not they are diseased. The same individual prescribes the treatment to be given and if his instructions are not followed to the letter, he is given authority to



destroy the property. It would certainly be to the advantage of the inspector and fairer to the owner if the matter of enforcement of the provisions of the law were left in the hands of some other officer.

The inspector at present is required to examine all the bees in a locality where disease is reported to be present. Our limited appropriation is therefore expended in reaching but a comparatively few persons each year and since the funds are not sufficient to cover the ground thoroughly much of the result is lost.

#### RECOMMENDATION.

I would therefore suggest that as much of the present law as is in conflict with the above plan be repealed. The appointment of a man to hold these apiary demonstrations and to do similar extension work under direction of the college of agriculture, should be left to the college authorities in the same manner as other college instructors are appointed. The present funds should be used to provide for the one man and to pay his expenses, thus keeping him at work during the entire year.

The enforcement of the provisions of the law requiring proper attention to apiaries where disease is known to be present, should be left in the hands of the county attorney or other officers whose regular duties do not conflict with matters of law enforcement.

Personally I will be glad to relinquish the work if arrangements can be made to handle it more efficiently.

#### OTHER NEEDS.

While the losses from disease amount to large sums every year. Iowa beekeeping interests suffer almost as great losses from lack of proper preparation for winter. While the specialist who follows beekeeping as an exclusive source of livelihood has, in most cases, learned how to meet the necessary conditions for successful wintering, the novice too often loses a large part of his bees. A man working under the extension department of the college as above suggested, could largely reduce these losses by the spread of information as to proper methods of wintering the bees.

In many cases Iowa honey is shipped to commission merchants in Chicago, who sell it to merchants in towns not far distant from the place where it was produced. It thus happens that freights,

commissions and other charges, which might be saved to the producer or the consumer, are charged against our honey. The question of markets is worthy of some attention. At present we are importing large quantities of honey from other states which is of a quality much inferior to our own honey. At the same time large shipments of our honey leave the state to be sold for less money than our own people are paying for the inferior product. Well directed publicity would do much to correct this condition, and be of service both to the producer and to the consumer.

Many beginning beekeepers adopt hives which can never be commercially profitable except by the most expert manipulation. Since the beginner lacks the skill necessary to get the best returns from his work, he is quite likely to become discouraged, especially if the seasons be below the average at the time he is getting started.

The Iowa College of Agriculture has been a source of information along other agricultural lines for many years past, and as a result the standard of the average Iowa farmer is a high one. Beekeeping has only very recently been added to the work of the college, and, aside from this office, there has been no other source of information within the state.

It will thus be seen that the need of educational work in beekeeping in Iowa is much greater than in other lines of agricultural activity. The mass of people who keep a few bees are uninformed as to the best methods of practice in any department of the business of honey production. With a better understanding of the general principles of beekeeping it will be much easier to control disease, and hence it seems that the plan proposed will be the quickest and most effective way to accomplish the object for which this office was created.

#### SOURCES OF IOWA HONEY.

As was pointed out in my third annual report, most of Iowa's honey is of high quality and brings the highest prices in the world's markets. This is a great advantage to the Iowa beekeeper, and one that insures a good market for his product, for it is the low grade article that finds the slowest sale.

The clovers yield by far the largest part of the surplus honey that goes to market from this state. There is hardly a corner in the commonwealth where some honey cannot be gathered from white, al-

sike or sweet clover. The honey from all these sources is light in color and of the highest quality. During the past season many of our best beekeepers were able to harvest an average of 100 pounds per colony from this source. June is the beginning of the beekeeper's harvest and if the season is favorable it may last through the month of July or even into August. Seasons like the past, which follow a year of heavy rainfall, are frequently the big honey producing years. All the clovers have bloomed abundantly this year and have yielded nectar freely through a long period of time. As a result the 1916 honey crop is among the largest in the history of the state.

In a few localities there is some basswood honey produced. The cutting of the timbered areas is rapidly reducing the honey produced from this source. It is not a dependable source and yields freely only about one or two years in five.

Fruit blossoms and dandelions are the sources of first nectar in nearly all Iowa localities. The beekeeper who is located near large orchards is very fortunate. The fruit trees bloom so early that they are an important source of nectar at a season when little else is to be had. By the time the petals are falling from the fruit trees, the dandelions will be in bloom and they often continue almost up to the beginning of the clover flow.

There are many localities in this state where little honey is gathered after the clover stops blooming. However, over much of the state the bees are able to get enough from heartease, wild sunflower and other fall flowers to sustain the colony, and in many localities some surplus is stored from the fall bloom.

In the area north and east of Cedar Rapids it seems to be possible to keep a larger number of bees in a single apiary than in the rest of the state. This condition may be only apparent, for beekeeping is much more largely developed in that section than in the rest of Iowa. From 200 to 300 colonies are often kept in a single apiary in Clinton, Jackson and Linn counties. It is a commonly accepted idea in many sections that not to exceed 75 to 100 colonies can be kept in a single yard without overstocking. It is not uncommon for these large apiaries to bring a return of \$2,000 or more in a single year. Where such large numbers of bees can be kept together, it is much more convenient for the beekeeper than to have his bees divided into several yards several miles apart. One

well-known Iowa beekeeper who has about 500 colonies in all, has harvested two crops amounting to more than forty thousand pounds each, within four years. He had one fair crop and one poor crop in addition. His total yield has probably been considerably in excess of one hundred thousand pounds of honey for the four crops. While there are but a comparatively few men in the state who keep as many as 500 colonies of bees, most of them would probably make a similar showing. It is doubtful whether any other crop produced in our latitude would make as good returns for the time required and money invested. Since we are spending millions of dollars for sugar to feed the people of Iowa, it seems highly desirable to harvest the natural sugar which is now going to waste every year for lack of sufficient bees to gather the nectar and convert it into honey.

The increased production that would come to other crops as a result of the better pollination of blossoms because of the presence of a largely increased number of bees, is an item that should not be overlooked.

In a season like this has been, if the territory was fully stocked with bees it would be a conservative estimate to say that more than a half million pounds of honey could be gathered in the smaller counties and as much as a million pounds in some of the larger ones. With such a favorable situation for honey production, it would certainly seem that an agricultural state like Iowa should at least produce enough honey to pay her sugar bill.

#### RESULTS OF THE WORK OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

Foulbrood seems to have been eradicated from a number of localities where inspection has been carried on in past seasons. It is to be hoped that the beekeepers in these neighborhoods have become sufficiently familiar with bee diseases that they will be able to meet similar emergencies that may arise in future. While the areas from which disease has been eradicated are not as large as might be desired, the fact that some places where disease was once general, now seem to be entirely free from it, offers much encouragement to the inspectors in their work.

## WORK OF THE SEASON OF 1916.

Four assistants have been employed during a part of the season just closed. C. A. Reese and D. A. Davis, of Ames, have worked in any part of the state where there was need of their services. L. W. Elmore, of Fairfield, has worked in the southeastern district and C. E. Dustman, of Des Moines, has worked in Polk county and made a few trips to other parts of the state. Since there was a good honey-flow extending over a long period of time, it has been a favorable season for work and we feel that good results of our work will be apparent next year. The following summary gives in detail the results accomplished:

Total number of apiaries visited.....	391
Number of apiaries where disease was found.....	168
Total number of colonies in apiaries visited.....	7,153
Number of colonies diseased.....	1,097
Number of colonies with American foulbrood.....	566
Number of colonies with European foulbrood.....	455
Number of colonies with sacbrood.....	76
Number of colonies destroyed by inspectors.....	69
Number of colonies treated by inspectors.....	145

The total expense, including per diem and expenses of inspectors, office expenses, postage, etc., from November 1, 1915, to November 1, 1916, was \$1,162.73.

## IOWA BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Report of the Fifth Annual Convention Held in Des Moines  
December 5 and 6, 1916.

The fifth annual convention of the Iowa Beekeepers' Association was held in Des Moines in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 5 and 6, 1916. B. T. Bleasdale, the vice-president, presided, because of the absence from the state of C. E. Bartholomew, the president. The full program as arranged was carried out, papers and reports presented and discussions thereof.

Frank C. Pellett, who was appointed at the last convention as a special representative of this association to present to the United States Congress the importance of extension work in beekeeping under direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, reported, that in company with E. R. Root of Medina, Ohio, who together with the Iowa representative was appointed to represent the National Beekeepers Association in similar manner, they went to Washington and presented the matter to the members of the committee on agriculture. An appropriation of \$5,000.00 was granted for the purpose of making a beginning in this much needed work.

Mr. Pellett, also went to Chicago to attend the rate hearing on comb honey before the western classification committee and to protest against the exceedingly high rate of freights on this commodity which was in effect. In company with Dwight N. Lewis, assistant Commerce Counsel they presented the evidence of many Iowa beekeepers to show that properly protected shipments of comb honey were arriving at their destination without undue percentage of loss. This hearing was also attended by representatives from other states. A much lower freight rate on comb honey has since gone into effect as a result of this hearing.

Honorary members for one year of the Iowa association were elected as follows: Russell E. Ostrus, Des Moines; Maurice G. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.; George W. Williams, Redkey, Indiana; E. R. Root, Medina, Ohio; Prof. Francis Jager, University Farm, Minn.; Dr. E. F. Phillips, Washington, D. C.



Honorary member for life—Frank C. Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa.  
The following committees were appointed:

Resolutions. A. D. Beckhart, E. C. Wheeler, B. H. Tripp.  
Auditing. J. W. Stine, H. E. Roth, Rasmus Hyllested.

State Fair. President of Association, Chas. E. Dustman, Bert Brown, J. H. Schlenker.

Inter-State Fair. W. P. Southworth, B. A. Aldrich, M. J. Beals, C. L. Pinney.

Nominations. Dr. A. F. Bonney, Frank Coverdale, E. G. Brown.  
Legislative. Frank C. Pellett, F. C. Scranton, Dr. C. L. Wright.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—B. T. Bleasdale, Des Moines.

Vice President—H. E. Roth, Denver.

Secretary-Treasurer—Hamlin B. Miller, Marshalltown.

Directors. Miss Belle McConnell, Des Moines; D. A. Davis, Ames; B. A. Aldrich, Smithland.

#### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions reported by the Committee were adopted by the convention:

RESOLVED: That this Fifth Annual Session of the Iowa Beekeepers' Association is the most significant and helpful in our history. Our pleas have been heard, both in commercial and legislative relations in state and nation. Our membership has greatly increased, and the intelligence and skill of our leaders are everywhere recognized.

THAT we appreciate the loyal and untiring efforts of our officers and special representatives in difficult fields; and especially the timely and efficient work of our Secretary, MR. HAMLIN B. MILLER.

THAT the blessing of a well-kept apiary is two-fold: First, in the production of a desirable and wholesome food; and second, in the *flower pollination* of orchard and field in the natural work of the bees.

THAT the time and place for our Annual Session of 1917 be fixed without delay, for the reason of securing more definite and efficient advertisement.

THAT we gladly reiterate our welcome to Prof. Francis Jager, M. G. Dudant, Dr. E. F. Phillips, Prof. L. H. Pammel and E. R. Root, to attend our sessions, and to favor us with the benefits of their extensive scientific research and experience relating to the *life* of the bee.

THAT we sincerely thank the Chamber of Commerce of our Capitol City for the fine courtesy of extending to us these convenient and commodious rooms for this convention.

THAT in view of the distinguished and valuable services of Mr. Frank C. Pellett, not only as a former President and leader in our Association, but also on the lecture platform and in the literary field, his book, "Productive Bee Keeping," is finding a wide and useful circulation at home and abroad, *therefore*

We cordially commend, with the consent of the Board of Directors, that he be accorded Honorary Life Membership in the Iowa State Beekeepers' Association.

THAT we immeasurably enjoyed the visit of the school children, 125 in number, from the seventh and eighth grades of Crocker School, under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth Hixson, teacher, to our convention. Their enthusiastic singing of "The Bees' Banquet" and "Music in the Air," was well received.

That we heartily endorse the proposed change whereby the work of the Bee Inspection Department will be placed in the extension department of the agricultural college at Ames.

THAT we regret the loss to us of our president of this state organization, Prof. C. E. Bartholomew, who takes charge of the Extension Department of the State Agricultural College, Knoxville, Tenn. We bespeak for him a useful and honorable career.

A. D. BECKHART,

E. C. WHEELER,

B. H. TRIPP,

Committee on Resolutions.

#### ADDRESS OF PRESIDING OFFICER

B. T. BLEASDALE, VICE PRESIDENT.

In assuming the duties which the absence of our president makes it incumbent upon me to undertake, I am deeply conscious of the fact that I am face to face with a problem for which I am very poorly equipped, and it will therefore be necessary for each member of this association to aid me in every possible way, and to bear with patience the errors I am sure to make.

The thing which concerns me most however, is not whether as presiding officer I can avoid parliamentary errors, but whether I can so conduct this convention, that when its deliberations are ended, it can be truly said that each individual member has been benefited, and that something has been done of lasting benefit for the beekeeping interests of our state. If we take a backward glance at the conditions that confronted us as beekeepers at the time this organization was founded in 1912, and then turn to the present perspective, we certainly have much to give us encouragement, but this does not mean that we have no further problems to solve, for despite the fact that much has been accomplished, our work as an organization is no nearer finished than it was at the beginning. New problems, and new needs, are continually presenting themselves for our consideration. It is not my purpose to make mention of all the questions that are confronting us now, nor to discuss them further than is necessary to get them before you for consideration.

There are possibly many of you aware that our state apiarian inspector, Mr. Pellett, in submitting his annual report to Gov. Clarke, proposed to discontinue the office of apiarian inspector as now constituted and to formulate a new law or amend the present somewhat defective one, so as to have this work transferred to the apiarian extension department at the State Agricultural college. Personally I have for a long time felt that this work should either be taken care of through the college at Ames, or since bee diseases have no regard for state boundaries, it would seem preferable to have the matter handled through the federal authorities at Washington. However, in order to bring this about it will be necessary to name a good strong influential committee to take this matter up with the proper authorities at Ames, and to go before the coming legislature and arrange if possible to have our industry given better consideration than it is now given, and thus enable it to occupy a place equal at least to the apicultural departments of the states adjoining ours, and this must be brought about, or our industry will never make the advancement it should, nor occupy the position the founders of this organization had in mind, and for which they have labored to accomplish.

Another thing of which I wish to speak is the matter of freight rates which thanks to the men who championed our cause has been very satisfactorily adjusted, but which at one time looked as though they would put Iowa beekeepers to a very decided disadvantage, when it came to placing their honey on the market to which it was necessary to make shipment by rail. For this the beekeepers of Iowa are very much indebted to our state inspector Mr. Pellett, and to both the American Bee Journal, and Gleanings in Bee Culture, and it would seem fitting that our resolution committee give due consideration to these, whose efforts has saved Iowa beekeepers this extra tariff on honey.

Another thing which is of vital importance to us all, though possibly outside of the legitimate activities of this association, is the matter of assisting our members in procuring better prices for their honey. For it is a lamentable fact that much of the honey produced in this state has been placed upon the market if not at actual loss, the margin of profit has certainly been unreasonably small. It is possibly a debatable question as to whether we can do much in this line and remain within our limitations as an organization of this sort and yet no doubt some means

can be devised if no more than by way of suggestion, that will point the way, so that better prices will maintain in the coming years. The management of our bee journals have done much it seems to me to help out the individual in this particular. A some what prevalent idea to the contrary notwithstanding. Our worst trouble seems to be to get everyone to read these journals, or if they do read them, to heed repeated admonitions not to give their products away.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

HAMLIN B. MILLER, MARSHALLTOWN.

In order that your secretary-treasurer may get a fair start, and that you may have a better understanding of his faults and virtues, his failings and successes, he desires to set forth a preamble to his annual report. Nobody understands, or appreciates, the discouragements and the encouragements, the failures and the success of the Iowa Bee Keepers Association, quite as well as your secretary-treasurer.

The first thing he would do would be to admonish the price cutting honey seller, not to further reduce the selling price of his wares in the face of an advancing market on every other food product and especially that of sugar and other sweets.

The price at which some people sell their honey, must preclude the fact that they secure their product free from any expense and in some instances it surely must be accompanied by a money bonus, in order that the purchaser may be induced to eat their honey in preference to using a neighbor beekeeper's honey who is compelled to make at least a part of his living from his honey sales.

There are about one hundred of the used-to-be members who have withstood and ignored the bombardment of your secretary's onslaughts by mail. Your secretary has used all the money available to increase the membership to at least a 500 basis by the time of the fifth annual meeting.

He has attended two summer meetings. The Tri-State meeting at Dubuque and the Polk County Beekeepers' Association at Des Moines. Also the Iowa State Fair. At these three places, fine nucleus starts were made and many other members were sent in



by these new members, which accounts as much, or more, for our large list of absolutely new members in our association as anything that I know of, before "Bee Pep" appeared on the horizon. Up to December 3d, at which time the secretary-treasurer's books were closed, 232 certificates had been issued.

It looks now as though things were going to boom along the membership line. If we can only get the militant spirit aroused in the beekeepers of Iowa to fight for their own interests and their own rights, we can swarm down on the powers that be and make it so interesting for them that we will secure a place in the front row of industry with our bee-wares being sold on a respectable and profitable basis along side with other products no more desirable than our own and often times not as worthy of comparison from an economic food value point of view.

We ought to have beekeeper summer meetings all over the state, of small sections, or territories, so that all beemen of each locality might be able to spend one day meeting with the hitherto bug-a-bee neighbors, get acquainted with him and find out he is not half as wild as some of his bees. Also to hear one or two people of wider knowledge tell them of bigger things in the bee world (things that they might have read up themselves had they taken up-to-date bee books and bee journals) and thus have a larger view, together with a better conception of better honey production, as well as a better way of marketing the crop.

If we could only arrange our dates for the annual meetings over the country in advance, so that the dates could be kept before the public during the year, we could have a larger attendance and also the benefit of the big men in the bee world going from one state to another all over the country, thus getting the benefit of their wisdom and knowledge that can never be secured in any other way without a too great and out-of-the-question expense.

Your secretary believes the annual dues should remain at 50 cents, as we will not be able to enlist the masses in any other way. If we can enroll 500 or more members next year, it looks possible to keep up a live association on a 50 cent basis. Of course we could not expect to appropriate any money for special work from this, as it takes practically all of the 50 cents for printing and postage.

I believe "Bee Pep" should be published as often as practical, as it would disseminate information that would save much letter writing and postage. After the type forms are set it does not cost very much more in proportion for additional copies.

When sending out literature by mail we have tried to send all we could for the one cent, thus saving time addressing the envelopes as well as the cost of the envelopes themselves and the sticking on the stamps. There has not been one cent expended that its value to the limit has not been received.

If each one of you had the time to read the correspondence your secretary has received, from all over the state, as well as outside the state, you would be surprised at the kind words and the encouragement extended, the well wishes expressed and the enthusiasm given vent; and you would no longer wonder why it is that we are happy and jubilant over the prospects of the Iowa Beekeepers' Association, which is at this moment bubbling over with pent up enthusiasm for the biggest and best convention we have ever held.

#### TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Received from Treasurer S. W. Snyder, December 15, 1915  
cash taken in at the convention.

Session .....	\$ 25.50
Received from all other sources .....	108.00

Total receipts .....	\$133.50
----------------------	----------

#### Disbursements:

March 4—Paid 1915 printing bill turned over by S. W. Snyder .....	\$ 30.92
Oct. 23—American Bee Journal for 1 year, for John Auckland .....	1.00
Nov. 29—Hamlin B. Miller for printing.....	98.75

\$130.67

Balance on hand .....	\$2.83
-----------------------	--------

## RECAPITULATION.

Cash in bank .....	\$1.33
Cash on hand .....	1.50
Total.....	<u>\$2.83</u>

I have a total postage bill of \$29.84 for the year. Had I started on an even basis we would have all bills paid and a balance on hand of \$3.91 with dues coming in at this convention extra.