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Rocky Mountain Bee Journal

~~~~~ Boulder, Colorado. ~~~~~

A monthly Journal devoted to Bee Culture and Honey Production in the arid parts of the United States, but more particularly in the region of the Rocky Mountains.



Price 50c per year.

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H. C. MOREHOUSE,  
Editor & Publisher.

OCTOBER,  
1903.

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Whole Number 33.



# CARNO-ITALIANS.

We have made arrangements with a noted Southern queen breeder to rear queens from a

pure Carniolan mother and mate them to drones of a superior strain of Italians. We can furnish these queens at 75c each, or we will send the JOURNAL one year and a queen for \$1. Special price by the hundred. The best comb honey cross.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL, BOULDER, COLORADO.

## Tennessee Queens.



Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select long-tongued and Select straight 5-band Queens. Bred 3-4 miles apart and mated to select drones. No bees owned within 21-2 miles; none impure within 3, and but few within 5 miles. No disease. 30 years experience. Warranted Queens 60 each; Tested \$1.25.

Contracts with dealers a specialty. Discount after July 1st. Send for circular.

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## Texas Queens From The Lone Star Apiary

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We have Five Large Agencies in COLORADO.

Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n, 1440 Market St., Denver, Colo.  
Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n, Loveland Col. Br., R. C. Aikin, Mgr.  
Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Ass'n, Grand Junction, Colo.  
Pierce Seed and Produce Co., Pueblo, Colo.  
Robert Halley, Montrose, Colo.

*Lewis' White Polished Wisconsin Basswood Sections are perfect, our Hives and other Supplies the finest in the Market. Writethe above Agencies for Prices.*



**G. B. LEWIS Co.,**  
Watertown, Wis.





26th Year **DADANT'S FOUNDATION** 26th Year

We guarantee satisfaction. What more can anybody do? Beauty, purity, firmness, no sagging, no loss. Patent Weed Process sheeting.

Why does it sell so well? Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 24 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our catalog, Samples of our Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

**Bee-Keepers' Supplies of all kinds.**

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HAMILTON, HANCOCK Co., ILLINOIS.

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Our Catalog tells how to raise queens and keep bees for profit. Send for sample copy and catalogue.

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Beville, Texas.

# FOUL BROOD MAY COME



INTO YOUR APIARY when you least expect it. The sooner you discover its presence, the less difficult and expensive will be its eradication. If you know exactly what to do when you discover it, much valuable time may be saved. No better instruction and advice on these points can be found than that given in a five page article written by R. L. Taylor and published in the

## February BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW

It is comprehensive, yet concise. The description of the disease, the instructions how to detect it, are the best and most complete of any I have seen. No one need be mistaken in identifying foul brood after reading this article.

Mr. Taylor then goes on and tells how to hold the disease in check (a very important point), prevent its dissemination among other colonies, bring all the colonies up to the honey harvest in a prosperous condition, secure a crop of honey, and, at the same time, get rid of the disease.

If you wish to know how to recognize foul brood, how to get rid of it with the least possible loss, if you wish to be prepared for it should it come, send 20 cents for a copy of this issue of the Review. With it will be sent two other late but different issues of the Review; and the 10 cents may apply on any subscription sent in during the year. A coupon will be sent entitling the holder to the Review one year for only 90 cents.

**W. Z. Hutchinson,**  
FLINT, MICHIGAN.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

**THE COLORADO HONEY PRODUCERS' ASS'N**

*Is the ONLY Firm in the West Dealing Exclusively In*

**HONEY, BEESWAX AND BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES?**

IT IS a strictly Co-operative Stock Company (shares of stock \$10.00 each) and every member is a Beekeeper. Any Colorado Beekeeper who is willing to put up an honest grade of honey may become a member. It will pay you to investigate the working of our Association, and we will gladly give you any information desired.

We carry a large and complete stock of Bee Supplies of the very highest quality (made by the G. B. Lewis Co, of Watertown, Wis.) and our prices are as low as first class goods can be sold. Our Dovetailed Hives with Improved Colorado Covers are pronounced by beekeepers that have tried them as the best and most suitable hive for the climate of the arid states.

We are agents for Dadant's Foundation.

We buy and sell Comb and Extracted Honey, or will handle the same on consignment.

We can use any quantity of pure Beeswax and will pay spot cash upon arrival. If you have Honey or Wax for sale be sure and write us.

Beekeepers coming to Denver are invited to make our Store their headquarters.

Write us your needs; we can serve you no matter where you are located.

**The Colorado Honey Producers' Ass'n,**

**FRANK RAUCHFUSS, MGR.,**

**1440 Market St,**

**DENVER, COLORADO.**



# The ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL.

VOLUME 3. BOULDER, COLORADO, OCTOBER 15, 1903. WHOLE No. 33.

Entered at the Post Office at Boulder, Colorado, as second class matter, April 3, 1901.

**H. C. MOREHOUSE,**  
Editor and Publisher.

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**Expirations.** The number opposite your name on the address label indicates when your subscription will expire. The number of this issue is 32; if your number is ahead of this you are paid in advance; if behind this number, you are in arrears.

## EDITORIAL.

BY H. C. MOREHOUSE.

CINCINNATI is making a lively bid for the next meeting of the National Beekeepers' Association. That is a good point, central for the north and south, the east and the middle west, and far-western beekeepers expect to go east next year, anyhow. Show us what you can do in the matter of rates, gentlemen, and if they are favorable, you can bank on the enthusiastic support of this journal.

## FOUL BROOD GETTING A FRESH START.

We have been congratulating ourselves all summer that the arch enemy of the beekeeper, foul brood, had been put to rout, (in these parts, at least) but we believe now that it has only been lying low and gathering force for a new onslaught. At least, there is seed enough left to bring forth a pretty fair crop next season, unless the vigilant eye of the beekeeper promptly discovers it and "nips it in the bud."

In our own apiaries conditions are something like the following: Up to the middle of July we carefully looked over the brood combs on an average of once every ten days. Only a few colonies were found diseased and these were promptly treated. Conditions were so good the year before for the spread of the germs that we expected a great deal of the disease to crop out, and were accordingly surprised to find so little. This fall an inspection of the colonies on old brood comb shows quite a percentage of them in the incipient stages of the disease—a few scattering cells showing the disease in the central brood combs. The question with us is, why did not the disease make a showing previous to July 15, as several crops of healthy bees had been hatched from these cells, and the chance for infection since that date has been very remote? Other beekeepers in this

and other localities are making the same complaint.

Our own theory is that the germs were present in the cells during the whole season, but that the weather conditions did not favor their development until late in the season, say in August. This experience bears out the theory that hot weather is necessary to awaken the vitality of the germs. It is also claimed that humidity is a potent factor in their development. There was a super-abundance of humidity in June, but a great lack of heat; during July and August the humidity was not much in evidence, but the weather at times, was very hot, which, if there is any truth in the theory at all, would tend to show that heat was the more essential of the two so-called necessary conditions.

We do not advocate fall inspection. It is liable to do far more harm than good, by inducing robbing, and in this manner scattering the germs to healthy colonies.

Colonies known to be badly diseased now should be burned. Those known to be slightly infected should be marked and the entrance contracted. Such colonies stand a chance to build up in the spring and be in a good condition at the ing of the flow, when they may be shaken and saved.

We are now more than ever of the opinion that the only safe guard against foul brood is the wholesale shaking of all colonies at or just before the opening of the main honey flow.



ALMOST anyone with even as much sense as is usually accredited to a horse ought to be able to see that a commercial organization of beekeepers would be a good thing. Most beekeepers, no doubt, do see it, yet until the brute force of some dire necessity impels its birth, such an organization will exist only as a pleasing phantom of the imagination. It's funny, but it's true. It's the history of all great movements of whatever character.

### THE "STAYER" WINS.

Determination is half the battle when engaging in any enterprise. "As a man thinketh, so is he," sayeth a sage of old, and it is a fact that if a man persistently wills success it will come to him sooner or later. This is only another way of voicing that world-old truth that "the man who sticks to it, succeeds." Man possesses the potency to reign supreme over his environments—the men who do are the few who make shining successes of whatever they undertake. And above all, this is a world of causation, wherein "luck" and "chance" play no part. One man is "lucky" and another "unlucky" as a result of perfectly natural causes that operate with mathematical precision, and not because of chance or having incurred the displeasure of Deity. If you think you are "unlucky," find out the cause, remove it, and the good fortune that is usually, but erroneously, termed "luck" will come your way and tarry with you. Remember this, beekeepers, you who are discouraged over the past two seasons. "Stand pat," and you will win out.

Aprpos to this subject Editor Hutchinson has to say in the Beekeepers Review for September:

"No man makes a grand success of life without first overcoming many obstacles. Some inherit will power and executive ability, while others find it necessary to cultivate these attributes. The presidents of railroads, the managers of great corporations, etc., possess these faculties in a high degree. As a rule, it is the possession of these traits of character that gives them their positions. Railroad companies must have for managers men who do things. There must be no "if" about it. So many men complain of their hard luck. They could have accomplished this or that "if" it had not been for such and such obstacles. Successful men overcome these obstacles: and the world doffs its hat to the man who "does things." And right here let it be said that there is such a thing as cultivating a habit of



overcoming obstacles. Every obstacle overcome develops a man's faculties in that direction, just as surely as muscles are developed by exercise. Let a man form the habit of 'giving up when he meets what seems like an insurmountable obstacle, and success will never be his. Careful investigation and careful consideration ought to precede every decision, but, once a course is decided upon, it should be abandoned only for the best of reasons—never on account of some obstacle. Overcome the obstacle; each one overcome gives added strength for the next; finally, the overcoming of obstacles, difficulties and discouragements becomes a fixed habit, and its owner never thinks of such a thing as failure."



A SOLUTION of 2½ pounds of unsalable honey and a gallon of water will make first class vinegar. Try it.



BEGINNERS are again invited to come to us with their (bee) troubles. We don't know everything, but what we do know we will tell you gladly and cheerfully, and what we don't know we will try and find out for you.



THERE is a great, big, growing, hungry, unsatisfied market, at living prices, for good, well-ripened extracted honey. The market for unripe honey would be glutted if there was but one pound of such stuff in existence, and the producer would grow poorer in an inverse ratio as the size of his crop grew larger.



THE JOURNAL is gratified at the steady increase of its subscription list—yet it ought to be much larger than it is. To the last man, Western beekeepers ought to subscribe for it. With, say, 5,000 subscribers we could make a bee paper second to none in the world, and we say in all confidence that we expect to have that number in due course of time.

## WHY?

This is rather an ambiguous heading, but in this case it is a question of grave import to the producers of extracted alfalfa honey. We note in the market quotations of a certain eastern firm that water white extracted alfalfa honey is quoted a cent per pound lower than extracted white clover honey. Other firms show a too evident inclination to shade the price of alfalfa. As to this discrimination, we ask, Why?

It is an admitted fact among the best honey connoisseurs that well-ripened alfalfa honey is equal to, if not superior, as a table article, to the best grades of white clover honey. That this is a fact, no one who is posted in the matter will attempt to deny.

On the face of it, it looks like an unreasonable and unjust discrimination against the western product. But there are two sides to every question, and it is with the hope of eliciting information from the other side, that we are bringing the matter up here. We want to know the truth.

If the bulk of extracted alfalfa honey that is sent to the eastern markets is produced in such a slipshod, slovenly and careless manner that it is fit only for manufacturing purposes, we want to know it. If the fault lies with the producer, it is high time that he be told the plain truth, unsavory as it may be.

But mark you, if prejudice is at the bottom of this discrimination, look out! There will be war, bitter and relentless, to the end that justice be done to the Western producer.

We boldly throw down the challenge that, extracted alfalfa honey, properly produced, is the peer of honey produced anywhere in the world.



ORGANIZATION is a plant of slow growth. Even the great Citrus Growers' Association numbers scarcely half of the citrus fruit raisers of southern California.



### PROPOLIS POISONING.

Occasionally, we hear of some one whose face and eyes will swell badly if they stand over an open bee hive, or manipulate the frames, even though they do not get stung. This has been erroneously attributed to a poisonous aroma arising from the bees. The poison is due to a propolis dust, invisible to the eye, that is precipitated by opening the hive and disturbing the frames, that seems to have the power of penetrating the cuticle of the eyelids and face, and in people sensitive to its influence, producing violent symptoms of poisoning, similar, in some respects, to that of bee stings. Such unfortunate cases are, fortunately, very rare. We have only read of three or four, and but one has come under our personal observation.

The case we have seen was more severe in the effects of the poison than any we have ever read of. The first indication was a slight itching of the eyelids, but this did not manifest until after the lapse of many years of experience as an apiarist. Susceptibility to the strange poison increased at a rapid rate, and at each subsequent exposure the symptoms became more painful and pronounced. At the worst stage, the eyes were swollen shut, cheeks and lips were badly swollen, and even the ears and neck were involved. The fingers, also, were swollen, and as the swelling subsided, the skin cracked, leaving painful sores. These manifestations were accompanied with fiery itching. Finally the skin turned white and peeled off.

At first it was thought that the trouble was due to the system being surcharged with poison from the innumerable stings that had been received during the previous years, but this theory was hardly tenable, as stings produced no local effect aside from the momentary pain. Careful observations were made to determine the source of the poison, and it was finally established beyond a doubt that it was the propolis.

Many remedies were tried, but without avail, until, at the suggestion of Mr. D. F. Moon, of Golden, Colorado, a mask made of sponges, with dust protecting goggles over the eyes, was worn while manipulating the hives. The sponges were kept moistened while in use, and the hands were protected with gloves. This remedy proved effectual. The inconvenience of working in such toggery can scarcely be imagined, and it was only rendered tolerable by the iron determination not to be whipped out. Subsequently it was discovered that keeping the skin well greased with vaseline while at work, and then washing it off carefully when through and bathing the parts with alcohol, was just as effectual a remedy as the hideous mask, and caused, really no inconvenience aside from the nasty, greasy feeling imparted to the skin. After a few months the system became gradually immune to the poison, and now, when working steadily in the apiary day after day, nothing is felt, but when first beginning active work in the spring a tingling sensation is felt in the eyelids for the first few days.

Here is a field for chemical investigation—also work for the biologist. What is the specific poisonous principle in propolis, and why does it affect some people and not others?

The editor knows that the above is the authentic record of an authentic case, for—he was the victim.



THE Colorado Honey Producers' Association has shipped out four cars of comb honey during the present season, and more is coming forward daily. Not so bad for an off year.



SINCE the middle of last month, when we had a taste of genuine winter, Indian summer has prevailed in all its gorgeous splendor, making conditions ideal for getting colonies in good shape for wintering.

**LEARN ADAPTABILITY.**

In view of the recent sharp advances in the price of beekeepers supplies, particularly sections, some of our beekeeper friends have announced their intention of quitting the business. We believe, from a business standpoint, such a determination is an error of judgment. There is rarely any gain in shifting with every freak of the tide. Sticking to one thing through "thick and thin" is what achieves success and creates a competency for old age. Remember, this is an age of perpetual change, and to reach the highest measure of success we must acquire the art of adapting ourselves to new conditions, as they are presented.

If basswood gets so high it is unprofitable to use it for sections, use some other wood. The South is teeming with inexhaustible supplies of white woods that would at least make four-piece sections, and they are not so bad after all. Be assured that there is a way out, even though that way seems misty and uncertain now.

If the production of section honey ceases to pay, try extracted, or bulk comb. Personally, if we had our way, there would never be another pound of comb honey put on the market. The public would eat extracted honey or go without. This might lessen consumption for a while, but in the end it would be increased. We have yet to find the man or woman who does not prefer extracted honey to comb honey, after a fair trial of each, and you convince them that the extracted honey is pure.

If the production of comb honey is lessened, the price will go higher, which will balance the increased cost of sections, or the extra labor of putting up the four-piece sections, should they come into vogue again. It is also possible that the employment of more intensive methods in the management of our apiaries, or the giving of closer attention to details, will so increase the output, that the higher

cost of supplies will be offset.

Perhaps by manufacturing our hives, supers, frames, shipping cases, etc., at home, enough can be saved to balance the losses elsewhere.

The thinking beekeeper will find a way out without a doubt, and never dream of "giving up the ship."

**A CHANCE FOR AMATEUR WRITERS.**

The JOURNAL believes there are Millers, Roots, Hutchinsons, etc., undiscovered and unknown to fame in the great, busy West. To bring some of these out into the lime light, we have decided to offer suitable rewards for articles on topics related to bee culture. We can use three or four special articles each month and for each one that we accept and publish, we will give the writer a choice of a year's subscription to the JOURNAL, an Italian or a Carno-Italian queen, or a year's subscription to any bee journal in the United States or Canada.

These articles will be judged, not from a rhetorical standpoint, but as to the ideas they contain. What we want is ideas—the newer the better. If they do not come properly clothed in smooth running English, we will attend to that and stand sponsor for any defects in language or rhetoric. Hence, no one on account of lack of training need feel that they are debarred from the contest. Neither are any of the old writers debarred.

Come, wake up; let us hear from our whole family of readers.



We find that the pure honey law has dispelled much of the prejudice existing against extracted honey, in this state.



OUR experience is that the majority of our customers prefer extracted honey to honey in the comb, provided it is good and well ripened, and they are sure it is not adulterated.



ONE way to avoid unfinished sections is to put on extracting supers after the close of the first alfalfa flow.



BEEES in western districts were never in a better average condition than they are this fall. With a fair season next year Colorado will again astonish the world.



EDITOR HUTCHINSON came back from the far west glad and satisfied that Michigan is still his home. Maybe he would, upon more mature deliberation, except Colorado.



AS a result of righteous warfare waged by the American Beekeeper the term "southern" as a blanket designation for all honey produced south of Mason and Dixon's line has about disappeared from trade quotations. This is right. Honey should sell on its merits regardless of the locality where it is produced.



WANTED—A man or men with nerve and capital enough to start a plant for the manufacture of bee supplies at some convenient point for supplying the intermountain beekeeping states. The West now has cheaper timber than the East, and the time is ripe for such an enterprise to succeed.



WHILE the desire for better prices is omnipresent, the price of honey is fairly satisfactory to the beekeepers of the United States. So long as this is the case commercial organization will have a slow and feeble growth. It is only in the spots where prices were out of equilibrium that organization has made any progress worth speaking of. It was seven-cent comb honey that gave birth to the Colorado organization, and four-cent extracted honey was equally potent in swinging California into line. It always was and always will be that necessity furnishes the motive—then men act, quickly and effectively.

BEEESWAX lower; comb foundation higher. Something rotten, somewhere.



THE era of trust overcapitalization has about completed its cycle. The squeeze has begun.



INSIDE of a twelvemonth the country will be in the throes of another panic. Conditions are rapidly ripening and the cormorants are hungry for the harvest.



THE Hamilton County (Ohio), Beekeepers' Association has discarded the formalin gas treatment for foul brood, and now recommends the McEvoy treatment as the only successful remedy known at the present time.



IT is regarded by some people as a foregone conclusion that the 1904 meeting of the National Beekeepers' Association will be held at St. Louis—but it isn't, by a long shot. There are a number of good reasons why it ought to be held somewhere else next year.



THE death of G. B. Lewis, founder of the G. B. Lewis Co., of Watertown, Wisconsin, occurred on June 11. This was not generally known until its publication in Gleanings of October 1. Editor Root, while looking up the basswood situation in Wisconsin, accidentally learned of the fact.



OUR editorial in the September issue in which we advised beekeepers to manufacture, so far as possible, their own supplies, and thus be measurably independent of the eastern combine, seems to have struck a popular chord. Quite a number have written us commending the ideas therein advanced and asking for further information and suggestions. In the near future we hope to be able to respond to this request with something more tangible and helpful.

### A Bunch of Queries.

I am a new beginner in the business and should like a little information. I will first give you a little of my experience: In the spring of 1902 I began with four colonies of bees. The following fall these were increased to sixteen with 200 lbs of surplus honey. This spring, 1903 I started with thirteen colonies and I now have 42, but not much honey. I think about the same as last season. I am aware that they swarmed too much, but with all my efforts to hold them down I failed.

I discovered one colony early in the season with no queen. I gave them a queen cell and I examined them a few days later and found they had destroyed it. I then gave them a queen; in a couple of days I found them still queenless, and yet they were laying eggs, and in some cells I found as high as 14 eggs in one cell. Now,

1. Please tell me the best thing to do in such a case.

2. Will a flower produce both honey and pollen?

3. Does the queen lay the eggs that hatch the queens, drones and workers?

4. I read about uniting swarms. Now, I should be very glad to know how to do so successfully. I put two small swarms together last summer and they made war.

Yours Truly,

H. A. JONES.

Sanford, Colo.

1. The colony has laying workers. At the time you gave them a queen had you given them a couple of frames of brood and exchanged places with a strong colony, the queen would probably have been accepted. At this late date the best thing to do is to break them up. The bees are all too old to survive the winter and consequently, of no value.

2. Many varieties of flowers produce both honey and pollen. It has been asserted that bees do not gather both at the same trip, but we have proved to our satisfaction that they do.

3. Yes. The eggs of laying workers will, however, hatch imperfect drones.

4. There are various plans. Smoking the colonies with tobacco smoke just before uniting will prevent fighting. Another way, and the better one for this season of the year, is to set one colony on the top of the other with a newspaper between in which a round hole about two inches in diameter has been cut. This will insure a peaceful union. It should be remembered that in all cases where a colony has been smoked with tobacco, that the partial stupefaction that ensues leaves them an easy prey for robbers, hence this method should be used with great caution at a time when bees are inclined to rob.



### Kansas Beekeepers Organize.

On September 16th the preliminary steps toward organizing a Kansas State Beekeepers' Association were taken at Topeka. A number of beekeepers in attendance at the state fair got together and elected the following officers:

President' Dr. G. Bohrer, Lyons.

Vice-president, F. W. Dunham, Topeka.

Secretary, O. A. Keene, Topeka.

Treasurer, J. J. Measer, Hutchinson.

The dues are fifty cents per annum, and should be sent to the secretary, who will issue a receipt therefor.

Another meeting will be held about the holidays to complete and perfect the organization. The JOURNAL has a good many readers in Kansas, and it urges that all who read this notice take a hearty and lively interest in the matter, and encourage the promoters by becoming members, at once. Kansas stands in need of a good anti-adulteration law; if her beekeepers form a strong state organization, it will be a comparatively easy matter for them to get it.



Watch for the announcement of the new foundation factory next month.



## THE BEE SUPPLY TRUST.

### **Beekeepers Should Resist it by Organizing and Co-operating Upon a Broad and Liberal Basis.**

BY W. P. COLLINS.

Having noticed some of the articles of late on the subject of the increase of the price of bee supplies, also the fact that there has really been a very marked advance in the price of same, gives me a desire to say a word in regard to said increase.

As far as I am concerned, I confess that I am not in the least surprised that the advance has come, nor am I surprised to hear that the advance is entirely out of proportion to the advance in the price of material or the cost of production. Every business in this country, or any other country, that is run on the theory that, "competition is the life of trade," or, the competitive system, is, at all times, in a constant struggle as to who is to receive the most of the product of that particular trade or business, with the result that the man who does some act requiring the exercise of the least thought, is the man that will be in the best shape to acquire the largest amount of the product over which he exercises the said thought. In other words, the man who furnishes the thought and energy to produce an article will never be able to compete with the man who controls the implements necessary for the said production, or the man who controls the means of the distribution of the said article. The honey producer is as much a wage worker as is any other laborer and as such is as subject to the iron law of wages laid down in every school of economics; viz., that wages ever tend to a point of existence for the wage worker. The result is that in every line of production, that as soon as the discovery is made that the producer is getting anything over and above his existence, there is an effort made by either a party furn-

ishing some necessary supply or a party having a greater or less control of the means of distribution, or by both which is usually the case, to acquire all they can of the amount over and above that which is required for the mere subsistence of the real producer of the article.

I now come to the one question that, at present, most interests me; viz., What is the producer to do to protect himself in the possession and use, or in the equivalent to its use, of the article he has produced? If we are to continue to produce and distribute honey upon a basis of competition, then the honey producers cannot expect to escape the inflexible laws that govern and control every other business. On the other hand, if the honey producer will do ought to save himself, he must remember that "no man liveth unto himself alone," so that, if the honey producer cannot help all humanity to extricate itself from the mire that it is now wallowing in, he cannot expect to help his own helpless condition when an attempt is not only made, but is carried into execution, to rob him of the fruits of his toil, as is being done at the present time, both by the manufacturers of bee supplies and the owners of the means of transportation, or, in other words, the agencies that control the distribution of the article.

There is one way and only one way out of the woods for the honey producer, and it is the way for every producer, and that is co-operation, and let it be on a basis grand enough and broad enough to not only liberate yourself, but liberate your brother producer. No matter in what walk of life or what branch of production he is employed in, the prophetic words of our own martyred Lincoln will go ringing down the ages, "He who loves liberty for himself only is not worthy of liberty, and under a just God can not long retain that liberty." So my brother honey producer, remember that you and I are not the only "pebbles on the beach," and when you suggest to yourself a rem-

edy by which you propose to save yourself a little more of your product, remember and test it by the rule of universal application to humanity, and remember that if it falls short of helping out your brother producer, in whatever walk of life you find him, that it will be fruitless to save you and I.

Boulder, Colo., Oct. 10, 1903.



### **Report of the Annual Meeting of the Hamilton County, Ohio, Beekeepers' Association.**

The annual meeting of the Hamilton County Beekeepers' Association took place, Monday evening, September 14th, at the Grand hotel, Cincinnati.

The secretary, Mr. Wm. J. Gilliland, read the minutes of the meeting held in September, 1902, when the association was organized. The by-laws were next read, and together with the minutes, were approved as read.

Upon roll of officers and members, it was learned that 47 members comprise the association.

The secretary was then called upon to read the minutes of the various meetings, beginning from the first meeting last September, up to the present time. This proved very interesting to all present, for in the mind's eye, one could see the gradual growth of the association, like unto a rose bud, about to cast its splendor upon the light of day, unfurls its tiny velvety petals, and in due time becomes radiant before the world. Kind readers, our association has just begun to unfurl its petals of progress, but in a short time we will stand forth as an association of more than minor importance.

Quite a treat was now in store for us, and 'twas the secretary's report of the past year. Mr. Gilliland, who is an able beekeeper, speaks of the association as having been successful in the past year. When the association was organized, 29 members were recorded, and in the course of 12 months, 18 new mem-

bers were added, and we may congratulate ourselves on our auspiciousness, for 'tis obvious, we did not strive in vain.

The question of foul brood prevailed throughout our monthly meetings. The formalin gas treatment was brought to the foreground, and discussed pro and con time and again. A number of beekeepers were enthusiastic to have this treatment adopted by the society, and lost no time in putting its merits to a test, by fumigating the infected combs. The result in every instance, was a complete failure.

The association thereupon adopted the McEvoy treatment, which is recognized and acknowledged, in America, Canada and Europe, as the most successful remedy known at the present time, for the permanent cure of foul brood.

Cincinnati being centrally located, the society is making an effort to bring the National Association of Beekeepers to Cincinnati in 1904. This should receive no little consideration for, without a doubt, should the association be successful in its efforts, it will prove beneficial both to commercial and business interests of the "Queen City of the West."

The editor of the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL, a most valuable and reliable paper, has very kindly placed the columns and the influence of his paper, at the disposal of the society. This favor conferred upon us by Mr. H. C. Morehouse, is fully appreciated by all interested in apiculture, in this vicinity.

Having finally disposed of the foul brood question, it is now the duty, and should be the ardent wish of every beekeeper in Hamilton county and vicinity, to become energetic in placing on the statute books of the State of Ohio, suitable laws, which will protect the honey bee, as well as the various interests connected therewith. With this suggestion, the secretary's report was brought to a close, and was accepted as read.

Those present at the annual meeting were afforded the excellent opportunity



to examine specimens of foul brood, a fine grade of comb honey, and an active frame of working bees, in an observatory hive.

The treasurer's report was read and accepted to be spread upon the minutes.

After the collection of the annual dues, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place and resulted as follows:

President—Mr. Henry Schaffer.

Vice-president—Mr. John C. Frohlinger.

Secretary—Mr. William J. Gilliland.

Treasurer—Mr. C. H. W. Weber.

It was then moved that an amendment be made to the constitution viz; that 12 members serve on the executive committee instead of six, thereby promoting a wider scope for enthusiasm and interest among the members.

The following members were chosen to serve during the ensuing year: Fred W. Muth, R. L. Curry, A. E. Painter, Chas. Kuck, E. P. Rogers, E. H. Chidlaw, Wm. McClennan, W. R. Gould, G. Greene, E. H. Vaupel, Miss Carrie Boehme, and Mrs. J. C. Frohlinger.

A. E. Painter, an able lawyer and beekeeper, favored the assembly with an eloquent address pertaining to the active interest which should be manifested by the beekeeping fraternity, to interest the state legislature in procuring a foul brood law, which would be an inexpressible advantage to the association, and all beekeepers in general. Mr. Painter deems it advisable to appoint a special committee to go before the legislature at Columbus, but before doing so, he is of the opinion that it would be prudent to send a circular letter to each member of the legislative body, in order that they may have time for consideration and argument. This method would undoubtedly prove more effective to the interest and energy displayed by the committee.

A few states have gained their point and are now resting easy under the protection of a foul brood law. A commissioner is appointed to notify all beekeepers, whose apiaries are infected with the

malady, to destroy all such colonies, or, possible, cure the disease. This commissioner is paid out of the funds of the county. Illinois, for instance, is allowed \$1,000 annually for this purpose.

If some of the states have been successful, why cannot we in Ohio, who have so many broad-minded, brainy men in our ranks? Why cannot we now dwell under a like protection? Heretofore, the cause has been a lack of unity and interest. 'Tis true, we are all interested in a way, but we must show active interest, which, without a doubt, would secure the much coveted legislation.

Short, but none the less interesting addresses pertaining to the protection of the honey bee, were delivered by Messrs. Vaupel, McClennan and Muth.

A motion was made and carried that the members of the executive staff constitute the committee to bring before the state legislature this question of a foul brood law, and to be energetic and tireless in their efforts for success.

W. J. Gilliland suggested that a census be taken of the beekeepers in the state of Ohio, as well as the number of colonies in the possession of each beekeeper.

Mr. Fred W. Muth again called the attention of the assembly to put forth all possible efforts in securing the National Beekeepers' Association in 1904. It was moved and seconded that the executive committee take up the matter immediately.

A motion was made and seconded to express our gratitude to the Grand Hotel for their much appreciated kindness in granting us the privilege to hold our meetings in their spacious and comfortable apartments.

The motion to adjourn was then in order.

A word in behalf of the Association in general. We are proud of our association, and have the right to feel so. When our little body of beekeepers congregated to form an organization, many predicted anything but success and advancement.

Our little assembly, however, was not to be daunted. They knew they were entwined by the circle of success and were firm in their determination not to step beyond its bounds. Their progress in so short a time was indeed greater than they themselves anticipated.

Unity and harmony for the glory and welfare of the Hamilton County Beekeepers' Association. W. J. GILLILAND,  
Silverton, O. Secretary.



### Sketch of G. B. Lewis.

The following sketch of the career of G. B. Lewis, whose death is elsewhere recorded in this issue, is taken from one of the papers of his home town, and shows the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow townsmen:

"George Burnham Lewis, a prominent manufacturer and business man, president of the G. B. Lewis Co., died at his home shortly after 9 o'clock last night. His death was not unexpected, as he had been in a dangerous condition several days. Hardening of the arteries was the primary cause of his death.

Mr. Lewis was born in Moreau New York, July 5, 1832. He received an education in his native city, and, when a young man of 21, came West, reaching this city in 1853, where he remained during the summer, visiting his brothers who had preceded him here. He returned to New York in the fall, and shortly after was married to Miss Sarah J. Ingalsbe. Mr. Lewis tried farming for a while, but his thoughts reverted to Wisconsin, and in 1861 he removed to this city and has lived here ever since. In company with his brother, R. E. Lewis, he purchased the water power of the west bank of Rock River, then owned by a man named Salsey. The firm name was then R. E. and G. B. Lewis, and after sawing up the logs which were purchased with the mill and water power, the firm engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. In 1870 R. F. Lewis retired and G. B.

Lewis became sole owner, and conducted the business until 1878, when the firm of Lewis & Park was formed; and upon the death of Mr. Parks, his son-in-law, the firm became known as the G. B. Lewis Company, one of the largest manufacturers of bee-keepers' supplies in this country. From a small beginning the business of the firm increased rapidly under his guidance and management until it became one of the largest of its kind with a manufactured product which sells all over the world.

Mr. Lewis possessed an amiable and quiet disposition, and was a man of integrity. In his business and social life he displayed those characteristics which are so much admired; and those who had occasion to have social or business intercourse with him always had a kind word to say in praise of his many good qualities. Mr. Lewis never aspired to political honors, preferring the quiet of his home. For twenty years he has passed the winter months in Dunedin, Fla., where he has large property interests, and it was while there early this spring that he was taken sick. He returned home in April and has gradually failed in health until released from earthly suffering by the hand of death. By his death Watertown loses one of its oldest and most progressive business men, and an honorable citizen who always took pride in his home city and helped in its upbuilding. He will be sadly missed from the family home circle, and by his many friends and acquaintances here and throughout the state.

His widow and two children, Mrs. L. L. Parks and George C. Lewis, of this city, survive."



### A Very Regrettable Incident.

The Rev. E. T. Abbott went to the Los Angeles convention with a set of amendments to the constitution that he, apparently, wished kept very much private. When invited before the committee on



amendments, he not only refused to allow said committee to pass upon his proposed amendments, but so forgot his good manners as to reflect upon the character of the committee and the President of the Association.

After the committee on amendments had reported, Mr. Abbott turned over to the secretary his amendments, and started in to accompany them by a few remarks, beginning something as follows:

"Last year I presented a set of amendments, but through the pusillanimous action—"

At this point the chairman checked him, informing him that no abuse could be allowed. He made several attempts to continue his harangue, using language more picturesque than polite, but met such a storm of hisses, stamping and jeers as to be unable to be heard, until the chairman finally insisted that he confine himself to respectful language, under pain of being expelled from the room.

At this point some one remarked that, as Mr. Abbott had turned his amendments over to the Association, they were now the property of the Association, and the Association could do with them as they saw fit, and he moved that they be referred to the committee on amendments. The motion was promptly supported, when, as the chairman was putting it to vote, Mr. Abbott strode up to the desk, snatched the amendments out of the hands of the secretary, tore them into bits, scattered them upon the floor, and started for the door saying, "Good bye; Good bye; Good bye;" but he finally halted near the door and did not go.

At this point some one arose and said: "When those amendments were passed over to the Association, they became the property of the Association, and to forcibly remove them—well, we have a name for such an act—and I move the appointment of a committee to decide what action we shall take."

A committee was appointed and while there was a strong sentiment in favor of

expelling Mr. Abbott from the Association, more moderate counsels prevailed, and the committee simply reported in favor of adjournment.

It is very evident that, if Mr. Abbott continues at another convention, the tactics begun at this, charges will be preferred and he will be formally expelled.

I regret exceedingly being obliged to publish this account of Mr. Abbott's behavior, but, judging from the past, he may again be an aspirant for office, and I deem it a duty to so inform my readers that they may be able to vote intelligently.—Bee-Keepers Review.



### How to Pack Comb Honey for Shipment.

Only the very best and second best would we place on the distant market. We would put it into the ordinary 12, 20 or 24 pound no-drip shipping cases, placing next to the glass a row of sections containing what would be a fair sample of the rest of the case. There should be no "facing" for deception.

Then, six or eight of these cases of honey should be put into a crate or box, but first putting in the bottom of the crate or box a layer of straw or hay several inches deep. This will serve as a cushion and help to prevent the breaking down of the combs in handling when shipping.

After putting in the cases of honey, nail strips of boards across the top of the box or crate and mark thereon very plainly, "This Side Up. Comb Honey. Handle With Care."

Along each side of either box or crate, even with the top edge, should be nailed a board, say one inch thick, three or four inches wide and about a foot longer than the length of box or crate, to serve as handles by which two men (one at either end) can carry it.

We would have each crate or box contain about 200 pounds of honey. Of course 100 pounds each would do, but we think that the larger amount would be

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*Fill Out This Blank, Cut it Out and Mail to N. E. France, Platteville, Wisconsin. Do Not Fail to do This AT ONCE.*

Name . . . . . P. O. Address . . . . .

No Colonies Bees Fall 1902 . . . . . Number Colonies in May 1903. . . . .

Number Colonies Wintered in Cellar . . . . . Number Wintered Outdoors . . . . .

Pounds Comb Honey, 1903 Crop . . . . . Pounds Extracted . . . . .

If Taxed, Assessed Valuation per Colony . . . . .

Do You Favor Association Co-operation Buying Supplies . . . . .

“ “ “ “ “ Marketing . . . . .

Have You an Association Pin Button . . . . .

Are Your Bees Inside of City Limits . . . . . Years . . . . .

handled more safely, as it would be too heavy to tumble around or to be easily overturned.

We have prepared comb honey for shipping as above described, and none was found broken after going hundreds of miles.

We once received a shipment of about 2,000 pounds, sent to us from Minnesota in the ordinary 24 pound shipping cases, each one being handled separately. The result was that at least a third of the honey was entirely broken out of the sections. And such a mess to clean up! Well, we don't want another like it for love or money. It was also a great loss to the shipper.

With proper care in preparation, comb honey can be shipped safely almost any distance.—American Bee Journal.



**HONEY MARKETS.**

DENVER—We quote No. 1 comb honey at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per case; No. 2, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Extracted 7 to 7¾c per pound. Beeswax, 22 to 25c.

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Sept. 20. 1440 Market St.

CINCINNATI—Comb and extracted honey are coming in freely, and the demand is good, with steady prices. We are making sales at the following prices: amber extracted, 5¾ to 6½c; white clover, 6½ to 7½. Fancy comb honey, 15c. Beeswax 30c. THE FRED W. MUTH CO.  
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We will club the ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE JOURNAL with your choice of the following publications at the prices set opposite to each. Write for prices if a combination of two or more of these is desired.

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| American Bee-Keeper . . . . .        | \$0.75 |
| American Bee Journal (new) . . . . . | 1.25   |
| American Bee Journal (old) . . . . . | 1.40   |
| Bee-Keepers' Review . . . . .        | 1.25   |
| Gleanings . . . . .                  | 1.10   |
| Irish Bee Journal . . . . .          | 0.75   |
| Modern Farmer . . . . .              | 0.75   |
| Poultry News . . . . .               | 0.60   |
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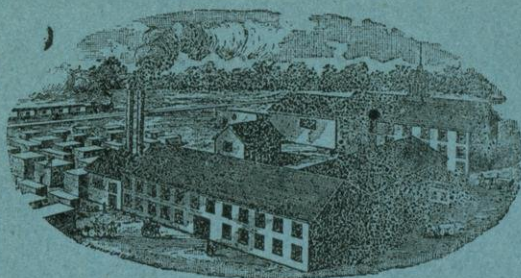
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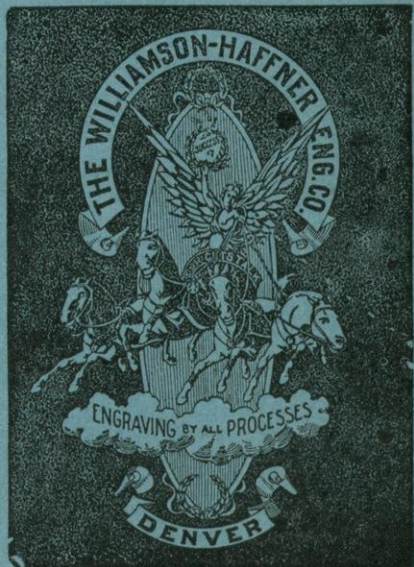
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