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Second Session, 7.30 p.m.—

"Address of Welcome," by Dr. Henry Houck, Secretary of Internal Affairs, of Lebanon, Pa.

"Response," by the President.

"Origin and Progress of the Lebanon Bee-Keepers' Association," by E. L. Brown, Secretary of the Association, of Lebanon, Pa.

"Fruits and Honey," by Mrs. H. K. Beard, of Manheim.

"Apiculture in Juanita County and Vicinity," by Prof. H. C. Klinger, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Juanita County, of Liverpool, Pa.

"The Distribution of Brood Diseases in Pennsylvania," by Dr. E. F. Phillips, of the Apiculture Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Thursday, September 9th, Third Session, 9.00 a.m.—

"Accomplishments and Aims of the Philadelphia Bee-Keepers' Association," by F. Hahman, of Philadelphia, Pa.

"Qualities to be Secured in Queen-Breeding," by Penn G. Snyder, of Secane, Pa.

"Extracted Honey," by Harold Horner, of Jenkintown, Pa.

"Honey Dew and the Pure Food Law," by Wm. A. Selser, of Philadelphia, Pa.

"Conditions of Honey Production in Lebanon and Lancaster Counties," by H. K. Beard, of Manheim, Pa.

Fourth Session. At Apiary of Wayne Shilling, Lebanon, Pa. Leave the Court House at 1.00 p.m., taking West Lehman Street Car.

Demonstrations will be given in the Shook Method, by Prof. H. A. Surface and Wayne Shilling.

Circumstances favoring, a "Queen Hunting Contest" will be held.

Exhibits of Bees, Apicultural Products and Supplies are invited.

Come to each session and bring your friends. All are welcome.

DISINFECTING HIVES.

Blow-Lamp Disinfection of Hives.

(British Bee Journal.)

This is an operation which can only be properly performed when done systematically and thoroughly. It is somewhat strange that the terms universally used—both by American and British writers—to describe this work, viz., to "burn out," "char," "scorch," etc., are so needlessly severe. Messrs. Root, for instance, advise charring infected hives brown or black, but add that it is not necessary to char deep in order to destroy foul-brood germs. Now, how can anyone possibly think that it is? Really, one would think these germs were monstrous in size, and also burrowed deep into the wood, instead of being microscopic and, if present at all, lying on the surface.

So far, indeed, from its being needful to actually char the wood, the mere passage of an intensely hot flame (such as that produced by a good blazing-lamp) over the surface must instantly shrivel up anything approaching the minuteness of foul-brood germs. To scorch a hive brown and black is to depreciate it quite 50 per cent. in value.

What is really needed is the systematic passing of the flame over every inch of the surface, beginning at one corner, and moving the lamp to and fro, lowering it at the return just the width of the flame, and not, on the contrary, moving it about promiscuously, charring one place and leaving another perhaps untouched.

The great difficulty, however, is not the disinfection of the hive, because this can be done to an absolute certainty; but the disinfection of the bees. The disease accompanies the bees into the new or clean hive, either in the blood of the queen, in that of the workers, in the honey, or actually, it may be, on the tongues of the bees.

A swarm from a diseased stock (albeit the disease may be of a very mild type)