

and have had a number of cases where
 good, there were too few bees, and they
 could have tried to cover the brood, and
 and have apparently had a consultation
 e. So and decided it was too much for
 them, and then all swarmed out.

that J. S. Callbreath, of New York—I
 that had a colony very strong with bees.
 eman I sent for a good queen and introduc-
 eered ed her the next spring. I happened
 to be there so that I could watch, and
 I looked in occasionally. I noticed,
 rt of with that colony, that had so many
 ag at old bees in the field, it began rearing
 in the brood much earlier than any of the
 e was others, and in a little while they were
 forest dead. It was a condition of exhaust-
 would ed vitality, as you have just said.
 could They get in a hurry about rearing
 e box brood to see if they could not pos-
 st and sibly save the colony.

was Pres. Root—The remedy, it would
 ed the seem, would be implied from the dis-
 ions of cussion. It would be protection, pro-
 of, as per feeding, food given at the right
 id the time; and those are conditions that we
 in't d can very well meet.

result Dr. Miller—If there is anything
 ve ha ke correctness in my diagnosis,
 ling? en one thing in the remedy would be
 [r. Pre have a large quantity of young
 ny ha bees in the fall, and anything that
 (ling ould tend to that—but I confess
 ; prese at I do not know whether my diag-
 nosis is right.

and Pres. Root—Proper feeding, proper
 which protection, food properly given—and
 along when I say protection I mean in
 nally s double-walled hives or indoors, a pro-
 nall, a t indoor repository with sufficient
 brood entilation. All these things may
 and up to offset unusual conditions that
 ore th can not control in the way of
 and eather, and the cause suggests the
 and the remedy.

the ou J. S. Barb, of Ohio—I had expet-
 e bees ence in spring dwindling, and I find
 brood at double-walled hives are not very
 an th ch better than single ones. As a
 general thing you will have a lot of

old bees to start with in the fall, and
 that condition prevents them from
 rearing brood in the spring.

Pres. Root—I have noticed that the
 colonies were liable to get in con-
 dition without protection. Last win-
 ter, by oversight, we left out 10
 small colonies without double walls,
 and nearly every one of them got
 down to a handful. Those that were
 right alongside of them in double
 walls got through all right. It depends
 upon what we understand by disease.
 If we take Mr. Abbott's definition of
 abnormal condition, then it is a
 disease.

Pres. Root—Let us have a show of
 hands. How many think spring
 dwindling is a disease? Now, how
 many think it is not? Evidently the
 convention doesn't think it is a dis-
 ease.

DISINFECTING FOUL-BROODY HIVES.

"Is it best to disinfect foul-broody
 hives?"

Dr. Mason—Yes, it is just as im-
 portant to disinfect a hive as it is to
 disinfect foul honey."

Wm. McEvoy, of Ontario—Why
 not burn it up?

Dr. Mason—It doesn't pay. It is
 cheaper to disinfect it. Understand
 me, the question is, a "foul-broody
 hive."

Pres. Root—The question as I
 understand it implies a diseased hive
 in which there have been bees that
 have had foul brood, that naturally
 was the intention of the question.

Dr. Miller—Whatever the intention
 may have been, I think that Dr.
 Mason raises a good point there, and
 there is a prior question to be
 answered. When a colony of foul-
 broody bees has been in a hive, is
 that hive always a foul-broody hive?
 that is the point he wants raised.

Pres. Root—is a hive that has con-
 tained bees that have had the foul-