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throw the waste of the sick room from
the window. Discarded hives and their
contents, if the cucumber grower does not
wish to render the wax, should be thrown
under the boiler.

PURCHASING BEES AND QUEENS

In purchasing bees the buyer should
be as certain that he is getting stock
free from disease as is the farmer, who
purchases cows, that these have no tu-
berculosis. A region where the disease
is not found, or where it has been suc-
cessfully suppressed can be reinfected by
one careless purchase. For instance,
speaking of New York State, Mr. Chas.
Stewart says:

Just as we [the inspectors] were feel-
ing that we had nearly stamped it [the
disease] out and were masters of the
situation, we discovered that at least one,
if not two, fresh importations had been
made in a section of the State where no
trouble of this kind [European foul
brood] formerly existed.

To some degree this applies to pur-
chasing queen bees. It is usually safe,
however, to introduce a queen if she is
removed from the cage in which she is
mated and is introduced unaccompanied
by her escort of workers. The candy
which is shipped with queens should
never be put into a hive.

STRAY BEES

There is one agent over which the bee-
keeper has no control and which should
cause him no anxiety if a considerable
territory is freed of the diseases. It is
a well-known fact that under certain con-
ditions, as, for instance, in storms and
heavy winds, bees enter hives other than
their own. Obviously, then, such bees in
their interchange of hives may spread the
infection. This only emphasizes the ur-
gency of cleaning the disease out of a
whole State, or better, out of a block of
States, as New England. Coöperation is
the key to the situation.

Brood Diseases Can be Controlled

Enumeration of the methods by which
disease is spread should not convey the
idea that these diseases cannot be com-
bated, for it has been thoroughly de-
monstrated that by judicious and persist-
ent manipulation both of them can be
successfully controlled and suppressed.
The rapidity with which they spread,
however, makes coöperation of bee-keep-
ers throughout the State or States essen-
tial. Sixteen States and Territories now
have legislation and inspectors designed
to protect the bee-keepers from the spread
of these infectious diseases. The State
nearest to Massachusetts is New York,
where the annual loss of bees alone is
shown in the following figures:

Previous to 1899, in a limited area, the loss of bees alone is estimated at	\$39,383
In 1899, when concentrated effort to suppress bee disease was begun, it amounted to.....	25,420
In 1900	20,289
In 1902	10,853
In 1903 the loss of the previous year was halved, making it....	5,860
In 1903 it was.....	4,741
In 1904 it was again divided by two, being	2,220
In 1905 there was again a reduc- tion of nearly 50 per cent.....	1,725

Total loss of bees, covering
about ten years.....\$110,491

In other States the encouraging results
of inspection and persistent effort to sup-
press the inroads of disease are similar.

INSPECTION

Inspectors are not alone police officers.
They are educators, up-to-date bee-keep-
ers giving instructions in modern methods
of bee-keeping, thoroughly experienced in
treating foul brood, and a great stimulus
to progress. They are necessarily exact-
ing and thorough; but they are not out
to seize and condemn; their aim is to
help the bee-keepers, to assist them in a
coöperative effort to eradicate disease,
and to promote bee-keeping. Of course,