

tight against the last frame. We are now ready to proceed with the examination of the internal arrangements of the hive, and while doing so we will adhere to a few simple rules.

First: We will never stand in front of the hive, for there is the bees' roadway, and they will resent our presence, even to the point of stinging.

Second: We will never put any frame or other part of a hive in front, for the same reason.

Third: We will not have more than one frame at rest outside of the hive at one time, but this rule will not forbid us having another one in our hands.

Fourth: We will take care that we leave all frames in the same order that we found them and turned the same way.



Fig. 11. Showing quilt.

Fifth: We will be very slow in all our movements, never dropping a frame into position, but placing it exactly where it belongs, because bees are very nervous creatures and the slightest jar will cause them to fly off the frames and show fight.

Sixth: We will avoid killing a single bee, not only for humane reasons, but because in a bee-hive an injury to one is an injury to all, therefore the death must be avenged.

Our first work is to remove the follower that occupies the space between the frames on the side of the hive. Very probably it will be glued to the frames with propolis, so we insert the hive-tool between frame and follower, pushing aside the bees gently if in the way: then with easy pressure we pry the board apart from the frame, first at one end and then at the other. The follower is now removed from the hive and set to one side, or at the end of the hive. We can now reach the first frame, which is apt to be clear of bees, excepting from May to September. As before,