

lous colony is moved to a new location, the hive containing the brood set in its place, and a ripe queen cell is given it. This method is typical of Coggs shall—no time wasted in hunting up queens. If by chance, however, the queen is found in the colony removed, she is given to the newly formed colony, and the cell given to the removed colony. The apiary is gone over as often as necessary to secure the proper increase, and to practically prevent swarming. Very little swarming takes place during the buckwheat bloom.

Mr. Coggs shall has a honey-house, extractor, smokers, tools, etc., at each apiary, thus avoiding the necessity of using a team to transport men and

was going to the "Pine Woods" apiary to bring in a ton of honey.

Mr. Coggs shall rather laughed at the idea of taking a large gang of hands to a yard. Two hands, or three, at the most, are all that he needed. I asked if one man could get the combs out of the hives, the bees off from them, and the combs into the honey-house as fast as one man could extract them. With that peculiar smile of his, he said: "The man out of doors can bury up the fellow inside, if he had to uncap the honey. If the honey is capped, three makes a good crew." Of course, this work is done with very few motions.

As editor of a bee-journal, there is considerable pleasure in showing



W. L. COGGS SHALL'S RESIDENCE.

tools to each yard, this allows the men to go to and from the yards on bicycles. Instead of bringing home the honey each night, it is stored in the honey house at the yard where it is extracted. Sometimes it is left until it can be brought in on sleighs. The day that I came away a team

pictures of beautiful, comfortable homes that have been built as the result of keeping bees. So many beekeepers do not succeed, or only half succeed, that it is very satisfactory to be able to show such conclusive proof of success. There is one point to which I wish to call special