

Mr. Sparling: Would you mind telling us what kind of a package you use?

Mr. Hall: We pack a dozen of small crates in one large crate, we put straw in the bottom, just enough so that when pressed it goes down to about four inches. It is a slatted crate so that the railway employees can see what they are handling; there are handles at each end so that two men can pick it up and carry it. They see it is frail; it doesn't look strong and they handle it gently. We send honey in that way to Manitoba and British Columbia.

Mr. Sparling: What thickness of stuff do you use?

Mr. Chrysler: The outside crate is about three-eighths of an inch.

Mr. Hershiser: I have saved some valuable queens sometimes when they would be so near gone that there would be only a queen and half a dozen bees left. I have found them in that condition and by exchanging this hive with the queen and a very few bees with another strong colony when they were gathering pollen, I have saved both.

Mr. Hall: If there is a very valuable queen there is something radically wrong or else what you state would not be the case.

Mr. Hershiser: Sometimes bees will drop down into the bottom of the hive and they are prevented from flying and are kept in there so that they worry themselves to death.

Mr. Hall: Certainly, but that is your fault. Your valuable queen, that you speak of is not going to give you any services that year.

Mr. Hershiser: One of these valuable queens that I saved in that way last spring was one that was advertised by Mr. Hutchinson and I didn't want to lose her. He sent her to me and the colony built up very strong and seemed to be in excellent condition

to winter, but that accident happened; I saved the queen and I think I got fully forty or fifty pounds of honey.

Mr. Hall: Fall honey?

Mr. Hershiser: Yes.

Mr. Hall: That is an exceptional case. Where you have a lot of weak colonies you are sure to have some good queens and if you have good queens they will build up and make something, and if there is a fall flow they will give you some fall honey. But, as I said before, by uniting them you may lose your good queen.

Mr. McKnight: I have had some experience in shipping comb honey. My first experience was nearly fifteen years ago when we went over to England with forty tons of honey as an exhibit from Ontario to the Colonial Exposition. Some of us were under the impression that comb honey would pack better than extracted honey. We discovered afterwards it would not. I hadn't much comb honey myself and my friend, Mr. Pettit, told me that Mr. Alpaugh had a nice collection that he would send. I left Toronto and went up to Mr. Alpaugh's home and bought two thousand pounds of comb honey from him to supplement our exhibit. I knew Mr. Alpaugh's aparian experience and I knew he was a reliable man and I instructed him how to pack it. I confess it was an experiment because most of the rest of the comb honey was being packed in all kinds of packing apparatus. I told Mr. Alpaugh to put up his honey in twelve section cases and to get outer cases made that would hold six of these nicely and closely and put in no packing whatever. I told him I would take the risk for I was buying the two thousand pounds on my own responsibility. That honey went to London, England, and out of two thousand pounds there was not three