

Mr. Sibbald: In connection with butter and cheese the tubs and packets are taken off and you get paid for nothing but the net weight. If your package costs you so much the only way you can do in that matter is to say, here, I must get eight cents for my honey. My package costs me three-fourths of a cent on that, therefore I must get eight and three-fourth cents for my honey, and then the man gets paid for his package, but he must put in the net weight of honey and he can only get paid for that.

Mr. Robb: I had a little difficulty about this matter up in St. Thomas and to make myself clear I went to the miller and the pork-packer and asked those gentlemen what was their custom, and they said if you buy a barrel of pork you pay for the barrel, if you buy a barrel of flour you pay for the barrel. I said if I ship honey to a firm in Hamilton do I charge for the weight of the package extra? He says you charge them for the honey so much and so much for the package.

Mr. Sibbald: The ten pound tins and the five pound tins go right to the consumer, when they go from the wholesaler and retailer, but the sixty pound tin is bought to weigh out again. The ten pound tins have a right to be paid for by the consumer.

Mr. Newton: I fully agree with the last speaker. I don't believe bee-keepers should throw in tins gratis to anybody. They are branches of the business and charge for them in the same way.

Mr. Sibbald: I say when you sell a sixty pound tin of honey and you know the package costs you three-fourths of a cent a pound, charge that for it. I am a wholesale man. I say I will pay sixty pounds from you. I say I am going to get half a cent profit

on the honey, and I can get twenty cents for the tin after I empty it, and I add that to my profit.

Question 7: What is the best way to save combs carried over the season from moths?

Mr. Brown: My method is to pile them up in empty supers and leave them outside all winter. Let them get a good airing right along from the time they are taken off until they are required to be used the next season. Of course if it was combs out of a hive that died out in the winter or in the spring they would be treated in a different way. Then we have to examine them very carefully and fumigate with sulphur, or pick out with the point of a pen-knife when the moths make their appearance. I understand the question is with regard to extracting combs.

Mr. Craig: Bisulphide of carbon has become to be universally received as a preventative and as a remedy for moths in comb. I have tried it with the very best success possible. You can either put the combs in a closed box or pile them up in supers, using, say, two or three ounces of bisulphide of carbon. This gas is heavier than the atmosphere and descends, and for that reason you should put it in an open vessel on top. It destroys the vitality of the egg as well.

Mr. Shaver: What sized moth will it kill?

Mr. Craig: A moth any size from an elephant down

Mr. Darling: I don't think we need be troubled very much with moths in our combs if we allow them to get a little frost in the fall and then keep them shut away till next spring. You can keep them for five years. There is no moth will come through 20 degrees of frost, that is if the mercury