

mitted to be changed for some of next year's crop? This season has been very poor in some places, and the quality of the honey will not be as good as usual, and I think we would like to re-place the honey with some of next year's.

Prof. Robertson: It has been arranged that all products may be re-placed through the course of the exhibition, and if any exhibitors will supply honey of next season's crop of superior quality the department will arrange for transportation of that and for the re-placing of the others in Paris. (Applause.)

Mr. Hall: That is quite necessary in the case of comb honey. Comb honey by going over on the vessels may be injured. Comb honey has a great affinity for water, it will absorb it, technically speaking, it sweats and bursts the capping, and sags, and does not look well. Comb honey to keep well must be kept in a very dry and warm place. I think we can supply a better quality next year.

Prof. Robertson: The reports I had from England were against sending comb honey for commercial purposes, because it was too risky, and too many of the sections were broken, but they did not complain of any of the honey in glass arriving in a damaged or broken condition; but if any one could have an agent in England who would re-fill the glass bottles from bulk there that is the safest and cheapest way. One firm in London say they will do the re-filling there and charge only for the bottles and labor. That is George Nicholson & Co.

Mr. Craig: I know a little about the labor and risk connected with the packing and shipping of honey in glass, certainly it is a feature that is against us in sending honey in that form to the Old Country. The glass

is expensive, and the manner of packing costs a great deal, and takes much of the profit.

Mr. Dickinson: Just a question: Is it desirable to send that kind of honey that is being complained of as being flavored with peppermint? I have got some correspondence in connection with that matter now in my possession, and I cannot think it is anything else than our honey from basswood; we call that first-class honey in Canada.

Prof. Robertson: I have been advised even to send buck-wheat honey to Paris. I refused to send large quantities, but I have sent some. Some have advised sending buck-wheat honey to bring out the qualities of the honey by contract.

Mr. Dickson: How is it in small tins such as two and a half, or one's and two's?

Prof. Robertson: I am afraid I could not tell you, but I will tell you what I will do, if you will write me at Ottawa I will give you the names of three of the best firms in England with whom correspondence may be opened before the season opens. One firm in Liverpool is interested in Canadian products; they have forty travellers, and they are willing to push Canadian things. They have recommended one and two pound glasses. I will submit to them the question of tins and obtain information from them, and forward it to any medium which will reach you all.

Mr. Couse: In what way will samples be judged that are being sent over to Paris.

Prof. Robertson: I am not able to say what the action of the department will be. Those of us who are commissioners have advised the commissions as a whole to appoint experts for certain classes of works, and I have advised the appointment