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I might say that this resolution was passed toward the close of the Convention. Mr. McGill, Chief Analyst of your department gave the members a very clear address on the 'Adulteration of Honey.' Our members had considered this matter more or less for a number of years, and the attendance at the session when Mr. McGill delivered his address was the best that we have known for a long time, so that a great deal of interest was taken in the matter. The discussion on the paper lasted through the succeeding three sessions and finally culminated in the adoption of the inclosed resolution.

As an Association, we are now asking your department for the necessary legislation to be passed whereby the sense of the aforementioned resolution will become law.

The discussion on Mr. McGill's address as well as the address itself will be published in full in the Annual Report, and I will have much pleasure in sending a copy to you on receipt of the same from the King's Printer.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd). P. W. HODGETTS.

W. J. GERALD, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, Ont.

Resolution :

'Recognizing the importance of legal definition in the case of honey, this Association respectfully recommends the adoption of the following description as embodying the present state of our knowledge regarding Canadian Honeys.

'Honey is entirely the product of the work of bees (*Apis Mellifica*) operating upon the nectar of flowers, and other saccharine exudations of plants; and contains not more than 25 per cent of water, or more than 8 per cent of sucrose (cane sugar), nor less than 60 per cent of invert sugar. It does not give a blue colour with iodine (absence of starch syrup) nor a red colour with aniline acetate (absence of artificial invert sugar) nor a dark colour with Ley's reagent (ammoniacal silver) nor a marked precipitate of dextrin, on adding large excess of alcohol (absence of glucose syrup).'

Applying to the 145 samples sold as genuine honey, the standards suggested in the above definition of honey, it is found that seventeen samples exceed 25 per cent of water, although the excess is in most of these cases so small as to be negligible. In only one instance does it notably exceed 27 per cent (No. 39937), and in this sample it is probable that water has been added. None of the specific tests show the presence of other adulterants except in the case of No. 38760 and 37971, which give reaction for invert sugar, possibly added as such.

Section 5 of the Adulteration Act prohibits the feeding of bees with sugar, except for the purpose of being consumed by them as food; and makes the supplying of sugar to bees with intent to production of honey, a wilful adulteration of honey. Small amounts of cane sugar are found in genuine honey; but it is extremely rare to find more than 8 per cent, and the standard fixed for the United States of America makes 8 per cent of cane sugar the limit in legal honey. Elsewhere I have suggested that a limit of 10 per cent be fixed for Canada, to ensure that no genuine honey should be condemned; since it has occurred in the history of this laboratory that one or two samples of honey, believed to be genuine, have given nearly 10 per cent of cane sugar. The Ontario Bee-Keepers Association has, however, declared in favour of an 8 per cent limit for cane sugar. It will be seen that eight (8) samples of the present collection, sold as genuine honey, contain above 8 per cent of cane sugar. Of this number, two contain such large amounts, viz. 18.0 and 25.15 per cent that I am compelled to judge them adulterated, under the Act. The other six samples contain from 9.3 to 13.1 per cent cane sugar, and I have marked them as of doubtful purity, a concession which may be allowed until such time as the suggested standard of 8 per cent becomes law.