

raise queens, and a few days before the queens were ready to hatch he prepared nuclei hives and put in each of them a queen cell and left them until the young queens were mated. He also advised the use of a queen nursery.

Mr. Kindree agreed with Mr. Armstrong except that he made his colony queenless when he wanted to raise queens.

QUESTION DRAWER.

Under this head a large number of questions were asked, and a great deal of useful information brought out, but want of space prevents a report of it.

On motion of Mr. Rose, seconded by Mr. Smith, Mr. M. Richardson was appointed a director for Caledonia.

Moved by Mr. Rose, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that \$6 be granted to the Caledonia, Cayuga and Jarvis shows, and \$4 to the Dunville and Rainham shows, on condition that the said shows give twice that amount.

Moved by Mr. Caldwell, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the next meeting be held at Hagersville on the last Saturday in August. Carried.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Adulteration of Honey

WRITE WITH some hesitation on this subject as I differ with many whose opinion and judgment rank, in my mind among the first, of whom Mr. Editor, I include yourself. But I have thought a good deal upon this subject, and believe it is a matter of much importance, and one that we should consider.

I think we saw enough at Detroit to convince us all that adulteration is extensively carried on. This is never the work of bee-keepers—the real producers of honey, but of some middle man; some “manufacturer” whose stock is in Detroit, Chicago, or some other usually large city. A little honey and very much glucose which often sells for half the market price of honey is mixed and all is sold as “pure strained honey.” This is sent out in such large quantities that the business is very profitable. Thus men will engage in what they know is unlawful and fraudulent, because there is money in it. As long as we have saloons and worse places, just so long will men engage in such nefarious work as adulteration, unless we say them no, so emphatically that all will listen and heed. I do not believe we should ever defend any such article. I regret Mr. Editor, that you and one other of our honored and justly loved editors have done so. You say it may be better than honey. I say never. Honey is honest; this a lie? A lie never can be as

excellent as truth. But this “pure strained honey” is sold under a false name. We do not know what it is. It may be poison. Because a mixture is sweet and pleasant to the taste is no surety that it is either good or safe. I fully believe that we were all better off if fraudulent or even secret compounds like patent medicines were all hurled into the bottomless pit, which would be in a very fit receptacle for them. Such stuff is not safe; its manufacture is not right; its sale is iniquitous. I speak strongly but I feel that every word is the truth.

Again, I do not believe we can gain by smothering the truth or hiding evil. So many say, don’t talk about it, it will hurt sales. Sin nevertakes rebuke kindly, but the rebuke is good nevertheless. To hide evil practices that we know exist and are injurious to society, is really cowardly and wicked. The better way as it seems to me, is to face the evil, bring it to the light and squelch it.

But is it bad policy? In the highest sense, doing right is never bad policy, and decrying fraud is right. But, again, as long as such manufacturing is carried on people will know it; many will go without honey rather than risk the purchase, of, they know not what. I have a case in point. A wealthy gentleman in Detroit sends to me each year for his extracted honey. He says he wishes to know what he is eating. Thus many refuse honey because of this fact. I say fact for it is a fact, and there is no need to disguise it. Others will blazon forth the fact even if bee-keepers open not their mouths.

Is it not then wiser to acknowledge the evil and try to cure it; or else counteract its effects? I believe this to be our wisest course.

THE PROCEDURE.

I believe that we should all publish far and wide that honey is adulterated, but never by bee-keepers. They can not afford to do it. It is never policy for a bee-keeper to practice such fraud, never safe or profitable. Thus let us spread the information that honey stamped with the name and locality of the producer is sure to be pure. Such knowledge will help not hinder our sales. Again if we have not laws against such adulteration and fraud—Michigan has a good law—let us have them. Let us see that any man who sells any product under a wrong name is rendering himself liable to fine and imprisonment. If he stamps his product “glucose and honey” or “manufactured honey,” no one will be wronged, and he is welcome to his profits. Then having a good law, let us set the law to work, through the