

PURE HONEY STANDARD

At the close of his valuable address on "The Adulteration of Honey," A. McGill, Chief Analyst, Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, suggested the following resolution for adoption by the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, as definitely defining the standard for genuine honey. Some discussion took place as to whether the percentage of water should be 25% or 30%, but 25% was finally agreed upon. Also what should be the percentage of sucrose (cane sugar), 5% or 10%. This was finally decided by placing the figure at 8%. The resolution finally passed in the form as it appears below, and constitutes the standard of pure, genuine honey as recognized by the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association:

"Recognizing the importance of legal definition in the case of honey, this Association respectfully recommends the adoption of the following resolution as embodying the present state of our knowledge regarding Canadian honey:

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

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES

From the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, 1908-9

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., and Brandon, Man. The samples consist of oats, spring

wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:

Oats.—Banner, Danish Island, Wide-Awake, White Giant, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligowo, all white varieties.

Wheat.—Red varieties: Red Fife (beardless), Chelsea, Marquis, Stanley and Percy (early beardless), Preston, Huron and Pringle's Champlain (early bearded). White varieties: White Fife (beardless), Bobs (early beardless).

Barley.—Six-rowed: Mensury, Odessa and Mansfield. Two-rowed: Invincible and Canadian Thorpe.

Field Peas.—Arthur and Golden Vine.

Indian Corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts: Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow. Later varieties: Selected Leaming, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent.

Potatoes.—Early varieties: Rochester Rose and Irish Cobbler. Medium to late varieties: Carman No. 1, Money Maker, Gold Coin and Dooley. The later varieties are, as a rule, more productive than the earlier kinds.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Lists of names from one individual, or application for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time from the 1st of December to the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative.

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