

handed rotation to a very considerable degree, both before and after inversion. I am of the opinion that it contains an adulteration of glucose and more than an average amount of water. I am also of opinion that it is not injurious to the health of the person consuming it. Fee \$5. As witnesses my hand, Thomas MacFarlane, chief analyst."

Mr. Pettit.—Our bill is so worded that it covers that stuff and if we get our bill through, a man will be liable to a \$400 fine and that will stop people putting such stuff on the market.

Mr. Brown.—This is crowding good honey out of the market, it is injuring good Canadian honey, it is labeled Canadian honey and there is no honey in it. The fine at present is too low. This adulteration is not made within our province, it is imported into the province and we want to keep it out. We want to have a severer fine and a clearer way of getting at the truth. I consider that if we want to maintain the reputation of our honey in this province we will have to get something better than the Adulteration of Foods Act, because there is nothing in that to protect us to any extent. I say, therefore, it would be the duty of this association to prosecute a case of this kind, because it comes too hard on an individual to do it. Our grocery stores are glutted with this kind of stuff. I ask this association for assistance to stamp out this adulteration. I want to drive this stuff out of the country.

Mr. Hall.—The pure honey bill will cover that case. The Adulteration of Food's Act is not sufficient to deter these rascals from doing this act. They can afford to pay \$5 every two or three days for selling such stuff as that. I think this is a very good example that we need this bill that we have been discussing in the past.

Mr. Pettit.—I have a letter from a man in Nova Scotia, Mr. Belle. In it he says: "We are in sympathy with you in reference to your work in trying to get a law passed prohibiting the manufacture of sugar honey. We are all aware that out here it is sent in and sold. We find it a great curse to our province." I might say that I have sat at my desk and written some times for a week and this is one of the many letters I got.

J. E. Frith.—For the last three times we have been told to go to Ottawa. The unanimous verdict of this association has been that we require a special bill to protect our industries at home and abroad. It will take a long time to go over all the reasons why we should have the bill, but my opin-

ion is that we need it. I have gone all over this province and all through the Northwest Territories and the general feeling is that we want this bill and that it is really necessary. Suppose we never have to exercise it, it goes out to the world that Canada is producing pure honey. The cost of getting the bill through I consider nothing if we can afford it in any way. Just as soon as we stop agitating for this bill our reputation is going to be classed with that of the United States. We must not be discouraged because we have been down three times. I find the unanimous verdict is that we want such a bill and I think we ought to press for it here.

Mr. Evans.—I move (seconded by Mr. Chrysler) that the report of Mr. Pettit be received and that the Executive of this Association be instructed to press for the passage of the pure honey bill with any amendment that they may deem advisable, and that the same committee be appointed and the Executive have power to decide whether one or three should go to Ottawa.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Holterman, seconded by Mr. Hughes that the Treasurer's report be adopted.—Carried.

Foul Brood Inspector's Report.

During 1895 I visited bee yards in the counties of Lambton, Middlesex, Oxford, Brant, Elgin, Norfolk, Wentworth, Lincoln, Perth, Wellington, Peel, York, Ontario, Hastings and Simcoe. I examined 85 apiaries and found foul brood in 32 bee yards, and other kinds of dead brood in many others. The great frosts in May and the dry weather that set in right after and continued for so long a time, was very hard on all apiaries on account of its shutting off the honey flow when the colonies had large quantities of larvae to feed. When the unsealed stores were used up the bees in many cases did not uncup the old sealed honey fast enough to keep pace with the large amount of larvae that required so much feeding, and the result was a good deal of starved brood in several colonies, which was mistook for foul brood in many cases. The great failure of the honey flow would have led to the wholesale spread of foul brood through robbing setting in by the bees when the diseased colonies were being treated, if I had not taken particular pains to warn the bee-keepers well and insist on everything being done exactly as ordered. I went in for putting every diseased apiary in grand order and for having as many, if not more, apiaries at the close of the season as when I began. In every part of the province I went into I found the bee-