

Heddon on the muilage side of the question. Ah, me! what work! People that don't know better than to adulterate honey! How grand, how inspiring, poor Mr. Wiley, but how he must grin now. Ah! Mr. Heddon, I don't suppose you're a bit ashamed, are you? How you'd look with that cart load of honey and glucose, selling a bottle of it for medicine, or to some one for sore eyes! You'd say it was just the thing, wouldn't you? But I am letting my thoughts run on this subject again, when I had intended to say not a word more about it but let you fellows fight it out, now that you have at last got at it. It's a question of who is on the right side; as the A.B.J. wisely says, "it admits of no discussion." No sane person would discuss the advisability of going to hell. No more should a person advise us to adulterate an article and impose it upon others, and cheat them with it, simply because it can be done. A person who would do it, or brazenly advise others to, places himself in no enviable position. It's the expression of no high mind that makes the plea that, because confections and molasses are adulterated, it would be right to adulterate honey. I should say for that reason we should not adulterate honey. Because one man does wrong, is it right for another to follow his example? The man that says it is ain't a very good citizen here, and surely won't make a very good one in the hereafter.

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Ovid, Erie Co., Pa.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION

TWENTY-THIRD CONVENTION OF NORTH AMERICAN BEEKEEP- ERS' ASSOCIATION.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 325 OF JANUARY 15.]

Mr. Benton's Paper.

It is now nearly twenty years since I called attention through the apiarian journals to the important work of Mr. Edward Case, then a director of Chancel-

lory in Bohemia, in the introduction and testing of various foreign races of bees, some of them little known and others entirely new; and shortly after the first mention of this work of his translated several lengthy articles written by him bearing on the subject. There may be found in the *Beekeepers' Magazine*, of New York city, for 1876, other notices from various foreign journals which were given from time to time by me, and in 1878 I gave a review of the subject of foreign races of bees before the Michigan State Beekeepers' Association. Again, in the autumn of 1879, I had the honor of presenting to the North American Beekeepers' Association assembled in Chicago an extended notice of the remarkable race of bees native to the Island of Cyprus. A few months later my interest in the subject led me in connection with Mr. D. A. Jones, an extensive and capable Canadian bee master, to undertake a journey to the Old World for the purpose of investigating the various races of bees which had come into prominence, as well as to discover others still unknown, if such existed; and, in case these new races seemed valuable, to import them to our own country. To many of the older members of this society the facts are familiar, as recorded in numerous articles in the bee journals; that we sailed in January, 1880, on this long journey, made visits among many of the prominent beekeepers in various countries of Europe; initiated the work of queen breeding in Cyprus, Syria, and Palestine; and also that Mr. Jones returned to America a few months later, bringing with him Cyprian, Syrian, and Palestine bees, while I still remained in the Orient. One of the conditions of the contract with Mr. Jones was that the qualities of these new races should be represented to the American public exactly as they seemed to be, and that unless, as far as could be discovered, a given race was more valuable than the bees we then possessed, it should not be offered for sale. Mr. Jones had extensive control of the races in the United States and Canada. I answered such calls as came from the continent of Europe, and