

chased first class honey at 8c. per lb. in 1000-lb. lots; it is wholesaled in 60-lb. lots or over, at 10c. per lb.—one cent higher than last year. It retailed at 13c. per lb.—also one cent higher than last season.

While the past prices of honey, and the public idea that an advance in price places it upon the list of luxuries, prevent any material rise, we are free from that injurious cutting in prices from which we have suffered for several years. The method of marketing extracted honey has also undergone a change. We used to retail largely in tin packages of all sizes, and do very much wholesaling in kegs. The consumers found that the tin cans were of no use, and now, with of course some exceptions, the most desirable method of marketing honey, is in self-sealing gem jars, and the careful housewife can always make use of these. Of course, a house purchasing 30 or 60 lbs. of honey, purchase a can. Our wholesale package is the 60-lb tin can with a wooden case about it. Honey can readily be liquified in these.

The demand for honey labels is also largely a thing of the past, as it all adds to the expense of the honey without a corresponding return. Our consumers are also becoming acquainted more generally with the fact that honey granulates. For several years prizes have been given at some of our exhibitions for displays of granulated honey, and also best small lots granulated honey; this custom commends itself.

As to British markets or foreign markets of any kind nothing has been done. The scarcity of the article alone would have prohibited export, a ready sale being found at home. The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Woodstock, Ont., on Jan. 10th and 11th, 1887. A hearty invitation is extended to our American brethren to come and take part in our meeting. In conclusion, permit me to suggest that at this convention we take up for discussion the question of "Ventilation and shade for hives."

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

FROM FLORIDA.

I have been unable to learn much of the success in other portions of the State, except that there has been a light crop generally, and there is very little honey on hand to be disposed of. In the southern portion of the state, where the wild pennyroyal is found, quite a little crop was gathered in the winter and early spring months, but so far as I have learned the later crop was very light.

Here on the east coast the bees gathered honey slowly through the last half of the winter, but

by April 1st, they were quite short of honey, and feeding was done by most of us for several weeks.

The early crop of May and June was a light one, but enough to give many of us a surplus over and above what is likely to be required in the apiary during the year.

Little was expected of the black mangrove for this season, but although it came in late, and its season did not last as long as usual, the bees gathered steadily from it, and strong colonies stored from it as high as 100 lbs. each; fourteen lbs in one day being the largest record per single colony. This mangrove honey is of fine quality and has nearly all gone on the market at good prices.

The fall flowers have yielded a light crop that has helped considerably since the middle of September, although heavy rains have interfered largely with the gathering of it.

I think that about one-third of an average crop is all that can be claimed for Florida for the season of 1887.

W. S. HART.

FROM IOWA.

From all I can learn the season of 1887 has been a very poor one throughout the state. The eastern and southern portion probably suffered worse than the northwestern part. Fruit bloom and the early blossoming of white clover put the bees in good condition. Brood-rearing went on till they were fairly booming. But they got just enough nectar from these sources to build up rapidly, and not enough to store any. White clover proved a failure for honey in all parts so far as I know. Hence, those bee-keepers who depended on that for their white honey got scarcely any.

Those living near enough to linden forests to catch the flow from that magnificent honey-tree, got a partial crop. As it was, I only obtained about 20 lbs. per colony of well-filled sections of white honey—all linden.

The fall crop was very light owing to the continued drouth. I think that the honey crop of Iowa can safely be put as low as one-fourth, and perhaps it is even worse than that. The effect which this condition of things has had on prices is very marked. I can sell comb honey easier this year at 20c. per lb. than last year at 12c. Now it goes off quick, while last year it was a drug in the market.

I have noticed more bees working on red clover this year than ever before. The reason of this is, that on account of the drouth the clover heads were much smaller than usual, and the bees could reach the nectar. But mine did not get enough to make any show in the hives.

EUGENE SACOR.