

varieties do. The finer varieties of pears, strawberries and melons are self sterile, and absolutely require an apiary of bees to fertilize them when grown in any quantity. This has been abundantly proved, so that an apiary is now attached to many fruit orchards in North America. The honey of the West Indies will compare favorably with that of any other division of the earth. Logwood honey is the equal if not the superior of any honey produced in Europe, or America, whatever the inhabitants of the latter may say. The impartial judge will give us the palm for quality. The bell-flower honey of Cuba and Jamaica will compare favorably with the best clover honey of Europe. This plant, whose scientific cognomen is *Ipomea Sidfolia*, ought to be introduced into Trinidad and scattered over the waste lands of the colony. In Cuba it is not unusual for the bee-keepers to secure 200 lbs. per hive or colony during the bloom-rat period of the bell-flower. Let me summarize the situation of tropical bee-keeping. It wants hives suited to the long honey season of these latitudes. It requires a hive to restrain the swarming impulse, for placed in small northern hives they swarm themselves to death. A simple system of bee-keeping is required, for we have no long winter to contend with, nor have we the short sharp summer of the north, requiring the complicated management to realize a good crop of honey. We require a system of keeping bees for wax production as well as honey. None of the text books of bee-keeping mentioned on this subject, but wax will prove a profitable production within the other tropics. We require a tropical species of honey bee such as exist in India; this will be obvious to anyone. A tropical bee-keepers' text-book is required, which eschews northern

methods and outlines plans suitable to this zone only. We require experiments with hives, and much improvement will result. Once these problems are fairly attacked, and there is nothing insuperable in them, we may confidently expect a large extension of the bee-keeping industry in Trinidad, and the sister colony of British Guiana also offers a fine field for bee-keepers who thoroughly understand their business. Bee-keeping requires no clearing of wild lands it needs very little capital comparatively, and it gives a return in a few months and even in weeks time. It will therefore be seen that it is eminently suited to this and the neighboring colonies. The wonder is that it is not in a more advanced and healthy condition. It would be a pity not to encourage and foster such an industry. Trinidad is so up-to-date in many things that I feel sure that it will not allow bee-keeping to languish.

We could not conscientiously approve of our friend Morrison's "sugar honey" proposition. Webster says: "Honey is a sweet juice collected by bees from flowers of plants and deposited in cells of the comb in the hives." Sugar syrup is not nectar, and so cannot be honey. Such teaching as the above is erroneous and in our opinion dangerous to the bee-keeping industry.—ED.

#### Try These Recipes.

**SOFT HONEY-CAKE.**—1 cup butter, 2 cups honey, 2 eggs, 1 cup sour milk, 2 teaspoonfuls soda, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 4 cups flour.

**AIKIN'S HONEY-COOKIES.**—1 teacupful extracted honey, 1 pint sour cream, scant teaspoonful soda, flavoring if desired, flour to make a soft dough.