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DECEMBER, 1894,

THE NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER.





VOL. 5.

YORK, NEB,

NO. 12.

50 CTS. A YEAR. ∴∴

∴∴ STILSON & SONS, PUB. ∴∴



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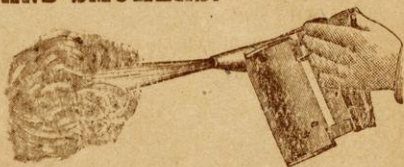
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THE NEBRASKA BEE-KEEPER.



Vol. 5.

DECEMBER, 1894.

No. 12.

HONEY PLANTS OF NEBRASKA.

SILVER MAPLE (*Acer saccharinum* L. or *A. dasycarpum* Ehrh. of Gray's Manual). Yields pollen and honey in early spring. Native in eastern counties.

Some honey is gathered from the blossoms, and wherever a twig is broken, the sap oozes out and is greedily gathered by the bees.

RED CEDAR (*Juniperus virginiana* L.). Yields pollen in early spring. Native.

This is a heavy yielder of pollen, and coming early as it does is very valuable. The pollen often appearing while the ground is still frozen in the spring.

PLUM (*Prunus americana* Marsh.). Yields honey and pollen in early spring. Native.

The native wild plum blooms from five to ten days earlier than those native of warmer latitudes and is valuable for bees to build up on.

COTTON WOOD (*Populus monilifera* Ait.). Yields pollen in early spring. Native.

Good only a few days.

BOX ELDER (*Acer negundo* L.). Yields honey and pollen. Native.

This, like the Silver Maple, yields both honey and pollen from the flowers, but gives large quantities of sap from

broken twigs, or where the bark is punctured by birds and insects, and it well repays the apiarist for even breaking off small limbs.

GOLDEN CURRANT (*Ribes aureum* Pursh.). Yields honey in early spring. Native in western Nebraska, and introduced into the eastern counties.

Valuable only along the streams.

CULTIVATED VERBENA (*Verbena chamaedrifolia* Smith). Yields honey from early spring until the frosts of autumn. Introduced.

Valuable on account of long continued time of blooming.

CHERRY (*Prunus cerasus* L.). Yields honey and pollen. Introduced.

APPLE (*Pirus malus* L.). Yields honey and pollen. Introduced.

These are not only valuable as large honey yielders, but are greatly benefited by the visits of the bee as an aid in the fertilization of their blossoms.

FLEABANE or **WILD DAISY** (*Eriogon strigosus* Muhl.). Yields honey from spring to fall. Native.

Not liable to be sown for honey, but a good producer of nectar. A pest, where it gains a foothold.

FLOWERING ALMOND (*Prunus nana* (L.)). Yields honey in early spring. Introduced.

A garden flowering shrub.

WILD VIOLET (*Viola Obliqua* Hill, or *V. cucullata* Ait. of the botanical manuals). Yields honey in early spring. Native.

Very plentiful in many places in early spring, yielding much nectar for a few days.

MORNING GLORY (*Ipomoea purpurea* Lam.). Yields honey throughout the season. Introduced.

This plant in places has a strong hold and often overruns stumps, fences, etc., and where so growing is valuable for honey.

BUFFALO PEA or **GROUND PLUM** (*Astragalus caryocarpus* Ker.). Yields honey in very early spring. Native.

Before breaking up the wild prairie, this was very plentiful, and bees often stored surplus honey from it, in May and early June.

DANDELION (*Taraxacum taraxacum* (L.) McM. or *Taraxacum officinale* Weber, of Gray's Manual). Honey and pollen. Introduced.

Plentiful in some parts of the state, and yields honey abundantly.

MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium vulgare* Dunal). Yields honey. Introduced.

Introduced as a garden shrub, but soon outgrows the borders. Blooms three to six weeks.

BLACK LOCUST (*Robinia pseudacacia* L.). Honey and pollen from the flowers. Native of states eastward, and introduced into Nebraska.

A hardy tree and flowers very rich in nectar. Blooms about ten days

GARDEN ROSES (*Rosa* of several species). Honey and pollen from the flowers. Introduced.

RED CURRANT (*Ribes rubrum* L.). Yields honey. Introduced.

LILAC (*Syringa vulgaris* L.). Yields

honey. Introduced.

PUCCOON (*Lithospermum angustifolium* Michx.). Yields honey. Native.

RAGWORT (*Senecio aureus* L.). Yields honey and pollen. Native.

BLEEDING HEART (*Bicuculla spectabilis* (Lem.)—, or *Dicentia spectabilis* Lem. of the ordinary manuals). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia vulgaris* L.). Honey and pollen from the flowers. Introduced.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera sempervirens* Ait.). Honey from the flowers, which appear from early spring to frost. Introduced.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens* L.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

BLACK RASPBERRY (*Rubus occidentalis* L.). Honey from the flowers. Native.

HORSERADISH (*Roripa armoracia* (L.) Hitch., or *Nasturtium armoracia* Fries, of Gray's Manual). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

BLACKBERRY (*Rubus villosus* Ait.). Honey and pollen from the flowers. Introduced from eastern states.

SWEET PEA (*Lathyrus odoratus* L.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

BLUEBOTTLE or **BACHELOR'S BUTTON** (*Centaurea cyanus* L.). Honey from the flowers which continue throughout the summer. Introduced.

ASPARAGUS (*Asparagus officinalis* L.). Honey and pollen from the flowers. Introduced.

CATALPA (*Catalpa speciosa* Warden). Honey from the flowers. Native in the states southeast, and introduced into Nebraska.

BLACK MUSTARD (*Brassica nigra*

(L.) Koch.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

CHINA PINK (*Dianthus chinensis* L.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

GARDEN LARKSPUR (*Delphinium ajacis* L.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

ALFALFA (*Medicago sativa* L.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

PORTULACA (*Portulaca grandiflora* Hook.). Honey from the flowers from early spring to the frosts of autumn. Introduced.

FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum* L.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

CATNIP (*Nepeta cataria* L.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

BUCKWHEAT (*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench). Honey and pollen from the flowers. Introduced.

WILD VERBENA (*Verbena stricta* Vent.). Honey from the flowers from the first of June until frost. Native.

HEARTSEASE (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum* L.). Honey from the flowers. Native.

MILKWEED (*Asclepias speciosa* Torr.). Honey and pollen from the flowers. Native.

IRONWEED (*Vernonia fasciculata* Michx.). Honey from the flowers in late summer. Native.

GOLDEN ROD (*Solidago canadensis* L.). Honey and pollen from the flowers in late summer. Native.

COTTON (*Gossypium herbaceum* L.). Honey from the flowers. This southern plant is occasionally grown in Nebraska as a curiosity.

WILD SENNA (*Cassia chamærista* L.). Honey from the flowers. Native.

HORSEWEED (*Erigeron canadensis*

L.). Honey and pollen from the flowers. Native.

TICKSEED or COREOPSIS (*Coreopsis tinctoria* Nutt.). This yields bitter honey. Native.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense* L.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

TOMATO (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

BUFFALO BUR (*Solanum rostratum* Dunal). Honey from the flowers from July to frost. Native in southwestern Nebraska or Colorado, and introduced as a weed in the eastern counties.

WATERMELON (*Citrullus vulgaris* Schrad.). Honey and pollen from the flowers from July to the frosts of early autumn. Introduced.

SQUASH (*Cucurbita melopepo* L.). Pollen and honey. Introduced.

WILD CUCUMBER or BLADDER CUCUMBER (*Micrampelis lobata* (Mx.) Greene, or *Echinocystis lobata* T. and Gr. of Gray's Manual). Honey from the flowers. Native.

SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus annuus* L.). Honey and pollen from the flowers. Native.

HEMP (*Cannabis sativa* L.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba* Lam.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

TRUMPET CREEPER (*Tecoma radicans* Juss.). Honey from the flowers. Native in the south, but introduced into Nebraska.

SPANISH NEEDLES (*Bidens frondosa* L.). Honey from the flowers. Native.

RADISH (*Raphanus sativus* L.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

BLAZING STAR (*Laciniaria punctata* (Hook.) OK., *Liatris punctata* Hook., of Gray's Manual). Honey from the flowers. Native.

TALL THISTLE (*Cnicus altissimus* Willd.). Honey and pollen from the flowers. Native.

GUM WEED (*Grindelia squarrosa* Dunal). Honey from the flowers. Native.

GROUND CHERRY (*Physalis lanceolata* Michx.). Honey from the flowers. Native.

MUSKMELON (*Cucumis melo* L.) Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum* L.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

CUCUMBER (*Cucumis sativus* L.) Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

MIGNONETTE (*Reseda odorata* L.) Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

HOLLYHOCK (*Althaea rosea* Cav.). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

SWEET ALYSSUM (*Konigia maritima* (L.) Britt., or *Alyssum maritimum* Lam). Honey from the flowers. Introduced.

SHOE-STRING or **LEAD PLANT** (*Amorpha canescens* Nutt.). Honey from the flowers. Native.

HEARTSEASE or **TANNIN PLANT** (*Polygonum emersum* (Michx.) Britton). Honey from the flowers. Native.

SWEET CORN (*Zea mays* L.). Pollen from the tassel, and honey from the stalks. Introduced.

Pleurisy Plant.

BY MRS. L. E. R. LAMBRIGGER.

In the *Bee-Keeper* for August, we found an article taken from the *Bee-Keepers' Quarterly*, entitled "The Best Honey Plant," in which the writer, Mr. Heddon, singles out the pleurisy plant as the one of all others best filling the bill. We sent to Mr. Heddon for some of the seed, and lately received it. It came in the pods, which had a strangely familiar look. Upon comparing the pods and seeds received from him, with those of the common milkweed indigenous to Nebraska, we could not detect a particle of difference; so far as the eye can tell they are identical. They may however prove to be of different variety; that part can only be settled by having the blooms of both to compare. That our own milkweed is a honey plant cannot be denied since bees by the hundreds cluster upon the flowers. If they found no nectar, it is not likely they would do this.

The point in question is this, Mr. Heddon calls his the pleurisy plant; pleurisy root being the correct term, since it is the root of the plant which is dried, powdered and used for the cure of that disease. If his plant is the true pleurisy root, then it is *Asclepias tuberosa* which is somewhat difficult to cultivate, and is common southward, but not, I think, so far north as our latitude. Hence am of the opinion that his

Renew YOUR SUBSCRIPTION
AT ONCE, or —————

is not the pleurisy root but another variety of the Order *Asclepiadaceae*. If Mr. Heddon will come out and tell us through the *Neb. Bee-Keeper* the color of the flowers on his plant it will settle the question as to whether it is *Asclepias tuberosa*.

If he will at the same time tell us the botanical name of his plant, it will help us to identify the same and decide whether his and our native plant are identical. We have several varieties of milkweed here; the order is a very large one, fully one thousand species being known; some are climbers, some procumbent, others upright herbaceous plants such as those we are discussing.

To this great natural order belongs *Hoya Carnosa*, the well known wax plant, also *Stapelia*, the carrion plant, so called from the offensive odor of the flowers. As a rule all are poisonous, the acrid milk which pervades them, being both emetic and purgative.

Before closing this article, I wish briefly, to touch upon another subject. I have often seen reference made in the *Bee-Keeper*, to a noted honey plant of Nebraska as "heartsease." Upon inquiry, I learned it was our common smartweed. I contended that the name was misapplied, that smartweed was not heartsease; and was informed that Prof. Bessey of the State University had been consulted, and that he said heartsease was the correct name.

Now then, will Prof. Bessey come to the front and tell us where or from whom he gets his authority for dubbing smartweed heartsease? If he tells us A. I. Root, I answer, he is no authority. If he says heartsease is simply a provincial term acquired by usage, we will let it pass, though I would not concur in its use, for to say the least it is misleading. Our common smartweed is *Polygonum hydropiper*; and heartsease, according to all botanists is used only in connection with the Nat. order *Violacea*. If Nebraska's honey plant is not *P. hydropiper*, will Prof. Bessey be kind enough to tell us the botanical name of the plant which will settle the question.

◆◆◆◆◆

The Question Box.

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The Question Box at the Convention brought out some of the following points.

What is the ratio of extracted and comb honey, also the prices of each.

Whitcomb gave ratio of 3:1, and price very nearly same.

S. A. Smith, 2:1; price 12 and 14 cents.

Stilson, for past three years 4:1; price 15 and 20 cts. besides cost of packages.

When to extract and how to store until cured.

Extract when ripe and store in jars to cure.



Does it pay to extract out the unsealed honey from combs before uncapping that which is sealed over.

A. E. Davidson, It certainly does. I practice it.

Which are the best, home or southern bred queens.

Generally agreed that those raised in the home apiary were best, as the extra handling and vicissitudes of shipment seemed to shorten their usefulness.

How long should brood combs be used?

So long as they are in good repair and free from worms.

How long before the new queen hatches does the new swarm issue?

A Member. Whenever the queen is ready to hatch.

Whitcomb. When cells are sealed over; 5 to 8 days.

How shall we keep combs after extracting?

Put over a hive of bees until well cleaned, then store in dark, cool room.

How shall we stop the sale of glucose as pure honey.

Educate the consumer to buy honey only from dealer or producer who has a good reputation to sustain and honest enough to sell only that which he knows to be pure.

Why should the early flowering plants produce lighter colored honey than the later ones.

The blossoms of the early flower-

ing plants are simple structure; those later, complete structure.

Are there two kinds of sweet clover.

Yes. White, the true, and yellow not as good.

Is sweet clover a dangerous weed.

No. No injurious effects could be cited by any one.

What distance shall brood frames be spaced.

Three answered,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches; one, 1 inch; two,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and four favored  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

What sized brood nest is best in this state.

Two persons favored six L. frames; sixteen, wanted eight; two wanted twelve, and one wanted fourteen frames in the brood nest below.

As between the two extremes, the six frame advocates produced 20 and 24 pounds surplus per colony, while none showed any surplus using more than eight L. frames.

No one recommended the alternating, or divisible brood nest.

#### USES FOR HONEY.

"I have taken oat chaff out of cattle's eyes several times, by using honey. Dip the finger in the honey, and draw it quickly across the ball of the eye; this is all that is needed. Honey will remove the white film from the eye in cases that have been neglected till the eye to all appearance, is ruined."—P. S. in *Rural New-Yorker*.

→The \* Nebraska \* Bee-Keeper←

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STILSON & SONS.

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Official Organ of the Nebraska State Bee-Keepers Association.

North American Bee Keepers' Association.

OFFICERS FOR 1895.

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Vice Pres. L. D. Stilson ..... York, Neb.  
Sec. W. Z. Hutchinson ..... Flint, Mich.  
Treas. J. T. Calvert ..... Medina, Ohio.  
Next meeting at Toronto, Canada.

Watch for our January offer for new subscribers, or for those who are behind and pay up.

In the next issue, we will publish some of the papers and report of the winter meeting of bee-keepers at Auburn, Dec. 4 and 5.

If you want a German American Farmer, "Deutscher Farmer", write to Deutsch Amerikanischer Farmer, 123 LaSalle Ave, Chicago, Ill. for a sample copy.

At Auburn we found a collection of honey plants which contained 38 specimens not in the list this month. These have been submitted to Prof. Bessey and his list will be published in the January issue.

Mrs. Lambrigger's article on page 190 in regard to heartsease, or *Polygonum pennsylvanicum* is answered by Prof. Bessey on page 189 of this issue. As these plants were all submitted to him to be properly named before we published this list.

Do you see the advertisement which is just now having such a run that the printer could not tell which side up—this indicates the way to send the money for the new music "Queenie Jeanette," either side up will answer.

Our *Dumb Animals* for December sets down hard on cruelty to animals and especially severe on the "docking" process. Geo. T. Angel is outspoken and to the point and humanity would be better if we had more of his kind.

As usual, the Pope Manufacturing Co., remembered us with a fine office calendar for 1895. It is a little better than its predecessors. If you want one they can be had by sending five two-cent stamps to the above named, Hartford, Conn.

The program of the winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society is out. The meeting will be held at the State University, Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 15-16-17. The special subjects for discussion will be The Grape, The Plum, and The Cherry.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of New York is doing some work on Long Island in trying to circumbent the San Jose Scale in that vicinity, which is the first appearance in the state. They will test methods to prevent its distribution to other parts.



One of Dr. Miller's stray straws says, "Editor York has banqueted along with a lot of editors and publishers, and it had a good effect on him. Getting in such a nice crowd he concluded he was only a single individual, and in an editorial report he uses the singular number throughout, using 'me' instead of 'us.' That's right, George; a man who has the snap you have should get in front of the procession among the progressives."

The A. B. C. of Bee Culture is a standard work for all and if you will send us your own subscription for one year, during this month we will sell you the book in parchment cover or cloth bound as you wish, very cheap. For \$1.15 we will furnish the book in cloth covers and our paper one year, or for \$1.10 we will send the book in parchment covers and the paper one year.

During this year we have carried many of our readers upon our backs owing to hard times, and many hoping to have more money at the end of the year than they did at its beginning, but alas; it seems to have been the reverse of their expectations, and as we are not millionaires, we are in just the same boat, and we ask all who are indebted to us to make an extra effort and raise us something on their indebtedness. We do not wish to loose any of our readers because they cannot pay up in full, but if every one will do a little, even if it is but five 1c postage stamps, it will be properly accredited, and it will help us in the aggregate.

From the General Manager's 10th Annual Report for the year 1894 regarding the Hunt Adulteration of the National Bee Keepers Union

Case: "Last January it was reported that F. H. Hunt, some time ago living in Linn County, Iowa, but now residing in California, has put a lot of adulterated honey on the market at St. Paul, Minn. It was analyzed and proved to be heavily adulterated with glucose. Minnesota has a good law against adulteration, and the Bee Keepers' Union acted in concert with the Pure Food Commissioners and the local Bee Keepers' Society of that State, and made such a stir about the matter, that Mr. Hunt dared not show himself there to sell the adulterated stuff. Many were on the alert and watching for him and would have made it lively for him, if he could have been found there. The stuff was not offered for sale there, and what became of it no one seems to know. Mr. Hunt is the same person who some ten years ago sold a lot of adulterated honey in Omaha, Neb., and was exposed by Mr. Von Dorn."

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 Makes a hit wherever  
 It's Catchy.  
 Just out.  
 "QUEENIE JEANETTE."  
 pretty Waltz Song  
 If so, get them that  
 Have you Children that Sing?



## Jes' 'Fore Christmas.

Father calls me William, sister calls me Will.

Mother calls me Willie—but the fellers call me Bill!

Mighty glad I ain't a girl—ruther be a boy,

Without them sashes, curls an' things that's worn by Fauntleroy!

Love to chawnk green apples an' go swimmin' in the lake—

Hate to take the castor-ile they give f'r bellyache!

Most all the time the hull year roun' there ain't no flies on me.

But jes' 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!

Got a yaller dog named Sport—sick 'im on the cat;

Fust thing she knows she doesn't know where she's at!

Got a clipper-sled, an' when us boys goes out to slide

'Long comes the grocery cart an' we all hook a ride!

But, sometimes, when the grocery man is worried and cross,

He reaches at me with his whip and larrups up his hoss;

An' then I laff and holler: "Oh, you never teched me!"

But jes' 'fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be.

Gran'ma says she hopes that when I git to be a man

I'll be a missionerer like her oldes' brother Dan,

As wuz et up by the cannib'ls that lives in Ceylon's isle,

Where every prospeck pleases an' only man is vile!

But gran'ma she had never been to see a wild west show,

Or read the life uv Daniel Boone, or else I guess she'd know

That Buffalo Bill an' cowboys is good enough f'r me—

Excep' jes' 'fore Christmas, when I'm good as I kin be!

Then ol' Sport he hangs around, so sol-lum like an' still—

His eyes they seem a-sayin': "What's er matter, little Bill?"

The cat she sneaks down off her perch, a-wonderin' what's become

Uv them two enemies uf hern that use ter make things hum!

But I'm so perlite and stick so earnest like to biz,

That mother sez to father: "How improved our Willie is!"

But father, havin' been a boy hisself, suspicious me,

When, jes' 'fore Christmas, I'm as good as I kin be!

For Christmas, with its lots an' lots uv candies, cakes an' toys,

Wuz made, they say, f'r proper kids, and not f'r naughty boys!

So wash yer face and brush yer hair, and mind yer p's and q's,

An' don't bust out yer pantaloons, an' don't wear out your shoes;

Say yessum to the ladies and yessir to the men,

An' when they's company don't pass yer plate f'r pie again;

But, thinkin' uv the things you'd like to see upon that tree,

Jes' 'fore Christmas be as good as yer kin be!

—E. F. *In Ladies Home Journal.*

## The New Year.

How dear to every one are some of the memories which the New Year, or in fact, the Christmas and Thanksgiving time bring. These times especially, refresh the memo-



ry of by-gone days, of pleasant times of enjoyment which would fade into the oblivion of our minds were it not that we are reminded of them as these DAYS roll round each year.

The annual gathering of the family and friends, is a joy, one which we anticipate and look forward to; the gathering where all will be together that can, and those who are away seem nearer to us. Mother and father try to have all the children at home, and, though some of them are men and women, yet they enjoy the happiness of being in the family circle once again. If in childhood, "it was father's house," in manhood or womanhood, it will still be "father's house," and a joy to gather, at least, once a year in the old home.

But, while this year, all the family may have been together, yet the changes will come and ere another year rolls by, some will be called to pass over, to leave friends and earthly home behind and go to the enjoyment of Father's house above—"the home where changes never come." There will be the vacant place; the face, so familiar, will not be seen; the voice, so musical in its tones, will not be heard; they will only be present in memory's chamber. Father may be gone, mother may not be here, some one may be missing; it is a fact "that the place which knows us now, will shortly know us no more forever," and we of to-day will, as it were, be gone

to-morrow.

Christ has warned His people to watch, and while some are prepared, ready to answer the summons, still the question arises, are ALL ready? Father may be a Christian and mother may be a Christian and some of the children may be Christians, but, are ALL, every one? As the New Year is just beginning—a time when people profess to turn over a new leaf—let each one try to be ready, and being ready, the separation between the earthly and the heavenly will be the sweeter, because of the assurance of meeting those who have gone before in the mansions prepared above.

—*Christian Messenger.*

### Seasonable Advice.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick-room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the ear-ache, head-ache or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but they are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good humored man or woman is always



welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance as well.

—*Detroit Tribune.*

### Where Vanilla Grows—Mexico and South America.

Of all orchids, the vanilla is the one most widely known and is remarkable in possessing the only species of the order that has any economic value. There are about 20 species scattered throughout the tropics, that having commercial value being *Vanilla planifolia*. It is characterized by having a tall climbing and branching leafy stem and large flowers of delicious fragrance chiefly white and red (in several economic species green) with a broad, concave stalked lip, at the base rolled about the column, to which the stalk is adnate. The dark brown pods, or fruit are 6 to 9 inches long, and are filled with a dark, oily, odorous pulp.

In Mexico vanilla is planted either in a field or in a forest. To render a forest fit for growing a crop, all is cleared off but its young saplings, which must serve as supports to the vanilla, the preference being given to trees having a milky sap. Near each tree two cuttings are placed side by side in the following manner: In a shallow trench,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep and 16 inches long, three knots of cuttings, which have been stripped of the leaves, are laid and covered up with brush and dead leaves. The remainder of the cutting, 2 or 3 feet long, is placed against the tree and tied to it. The supporting trees should be no nearer than 12 or 15 feet apart, to give sufficient room for the development of the plant. After a month the cuttings have taken root and must be carefully kept free from weeds or briars of all kinds. On the third year, vanilla thus planted begins

to bear fruit—improperly called beans, and continue many years. When on the other hand, a field on flat land or river bottom is selected, the Mexicans first plow it up thoroughly and on it raise a crop of maize. While this is growing, the field becomes, it appears, covered with a quantity of young lactescent trees of the fig family, which, after a year, are large and strong enough to support the vanilla vine. Then the setting of the plant is performed in the manner before described and from these the finest product is obtained.—[Boston Transcript.]

### Real Enjoyments of Life.

\* \* \* What the world would be without music, is past reckoning; and we need not stop to consider, for Nature has furnished a host of musicians among the feathered tribe, whose sweet voices will delight us forever, accompanied by the sighing winds and the murmuring waves. Sidney Lanier wrote: "To make a home out of a household, given the raw materials—to wit, wife, children, a friend or two and a house—two other things are necessary. These are a good fire and good music. And inasmuch as we can do without the fire for half the year, I may say music is the one essential. Late explorers say they have found some nations that had no God, but I have not read of any that had no music. Music means harmony; harmony means love; love means—God!" Among all the nations of the earth, even among the rudest, uncivilized tribes, music will be found to form an im-



portant part of their most sacred ceremonies as well as of their most frivolous amusements. I place music as the highest, purest and sweetest enjoyment known to man or the angels. \* \*

—*Docia Dykens, in Rural New Yorker.*

### You Should Get It.

Should get what? Why, The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' splendid Almanac for 1895. He has kindly sent to this office a copy of the same, and we speak advisedly in saying that it is a rare publication—the very latest and best of all that has emanated from the pen and brain and heart of this well-known friend of the public. The history of this man's work—now an open book to all America—and a casual glance at his Almanac for 1895, convinces us that this vital useful and instructive book ought to find its way into every shop, store, office and home in the land. The price of the book—only 25 cents—could not to our knowledge be invested for any one thing more profitably. It contains 84 pages, printed on fine book paper, with elegant covers in colors. It is for sale by all newsdealers. This fine Almanac is given as a premium is given as a premium to every yearly subscriber to the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' well known and deservedly popular paper, *Word and Works*. This unique journal is a peerless educator of the masses, and is fast becoming a household guardian and necessity in the homes of America. Those who want to keep up with all the advanced thought of the age in science, religion and all social, commercial, intellectual and domestic subjects, should subscribe for *Word and Works*. Subscription only \$1.00 a year. You can send for both direct to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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