

and asked the gentleman to state to us all, what kind of hives and other implements and methods he used because a little while before, in private conversation, we had heard him say something squarely contra to the closing sentence of his speech. He arose and told the convention that he used our hive, honey-board, supers, and other implements and methods to an exaction. Then we asked him what he was thanking Mr. Dooittle about, when he blushed and said he didn't know, and the convention laughed and cheered. The gentleman was no doubt honest, and was honestly mistaken. We cite this as apropos to show how mistaken honest, intelligent men can sometimes be, and that too, concerning matters of both private and public importance. The gentleman really thought he was reaping a harvest Mr. D. had sown, because some foxy editor had intimated as much, even though he never used an implement, or method advised by his supposed leader. This is another disease which should be cured.

### The Horse Nettle.

The troublesome weed, the well-known Horse Nettle (*Solanum Carolinense*), is apparently spreading north, though not so fast as some annual ones. Horse nettle is a native from Connecticut south to Florida and west to Texas, but it will soon be indigenous much further north if it spreads as it has done lately. It is now often seen in the streets of Canadian cities, on vacant lots and too often in cultivated fields, where it does great injury to crops.

Its common name does not indicate that this weed is closely related to the cultivated potato, but the botanical name of the genus shows close relationship. An examination of its flowers will show that they much resemble those

of the potato, being bluish or whitish in color. The berry, commonly called the "seed" also resembles that formed on the potato. The leaves have large prickles on the midrib and some of the larger lateral ribs. They are also slightly hairy. The stem is beset with numerous stout prickles.

Many of the related plants of this genus are annuals, but horse nettle is a deep-rooted perennial, its roots often extending three feet or more into the soil. This fact makes it a very tenacious weed, very difficult to exterminate. For this reason the weed grows in dense patches, which are carefully avoided by stock in pastures. Plow the land at this time, allowing none of the leaves to appear. The plants should be kept down the succeeding year. Plow the ground again next summer. Sow thickly with rye and keep watch of the nettle, allowing none to grow. Careful work for two seasons should remove it.

### Evergreens Healthful.

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis of New York gives this interesting scientific testimony of the value of evergreens: "It is stated that whenever the pine, with its constant exhalation of turpentine vapor and its never-failing foliage, can be distributed in a proportion to the population, the atmosphere can be kept not only aseptic, but antiseptic by nature's own processes, independent of other influences, except a certain amount of sunshine and moisture. It is not possible for everyone to take his weak lungs to an antiseptic air, but it is possible to render the air of most localities antiseptic. I would, therefore, impress on the public the importance of preserving our evergreen forests and cultivating about our homes evergreen trees."