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THE RELATION OF BIRDS TO HORTICULTURE.

An Address delivered at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, at Emporia, December 6, 1876, by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

FAMILY XXI—SWIFTS (*Cypselidae*).

Only one species occurs in this family—the Chimney Swallow. This bird is also exclusively insectivorous, and is one of our most useful birds. Its natural home is in the woods, where it makes its nest in hollow trees. But with the advent of man it changes its habits, and congregates in the towns and villages, wherever suitable chimneys are erected. This change of habit is now taking place in Kansas.

FAMILY XXII—HUMMING BIRDS (*Trochilidae*).

We have but one species, the Ruby Throat. This bird, though so diminutive in size, and feeding also upon nectar, destroys many insects, which it captures with incredible rapidity of movement.

FAMILY XXIII—KINGFISHERS (*Alcedinidae*).

The Belted Kingfisher is a common frequenter of our streams and sloughs. Its food consists almost entirely of fishes, which it captures with great precision.

FAMILY XXIV—CUCKOOS (*Cuculidae*).

Two species of Cuckoo are found in Kansas, the Yellow-billed and the Black-billed, of which the former is much more common than the latter. Unlike the European cuckoos, our American species build their own nests, and devotedly raise their young, never imposing their parental duties upon other birds. Their food is largely composed of insects. I have examined their gizzards, and found abundant remains of locusts and maple caterpillars.

FAMILY XXV—WOODPECKERS (*Picidae*).

This family is represented in Kansas by eight species, among which the following occur in abundance: the Downy, the Hairy, the Red-billed, the Red-headed, and the Golden-winged Woodpeckers. These birds are the victims of an erroneous impression, which prevails quite generally among our people, and finds expression in the term "sapsucker," so often seen tapping upon the trunks and limbs of trees, and boring holes into them, as if for the purpose of feeding upon the young sapwood or mucilaginous "cambium." This charge is true of only one of the eight species found in Kansas, the yellow-billed woodpecker. This species occurs but rarely here, and common justice necessitates the statement that the remaining species are entirely innocent of the crime imputed to them. On the contrary, the suspicious actions above referred to are performed by these birds while searching for and destroying the larvae of wood-boring insects, which if left unmolested would in a few years completely destroy our fruit and forest trees. Wilson, in speaking of the benefits conferred upon our orchards by these birds, declares that he "invariably found that the trees that were thus marked by the woodpeckers were uniformly the most thriving and productive." Here, then, is a whole family of birds, which providence seems to have formed for the protection of our fruit and forest trees from the ravages of vermin, which every day destroy millions of those noxious insects that would otherwise blast the hopes of the hus-

bandman, and even promote the fertility of the tree, and are in return proscribed by those who ought to be their protectors." In this connection, I may be allowed to refer to the valuable observations of one of the prominent members of your society, Mr. F. Wellhouse, of Leavenworth. Having an apple orchard which was suffering from the depredations of the round-headed borers, he began the work of digging them out in the usual way with knife and wire, sending his boy in advance to remove the earth from a large number of infested trees. When he finally returned to his task, he discovered that the work had already been thoroughly done by some unknown agency, a small, clean-cut hole in each case marking the spot from which the borer had been extracted. This orchard was situated near the timber, and from that time onward our friend has yearly removed the soil from the trees, and allowed his invisible partner to relieve him from the tedious operation of "hunting the borer." I am satisfied that the unknown benefactor in this interesting case was the downy woodpecker, the smallest member of its family and an invaluable helper of the horticulturist.

FAMILY XXVI—PAROQUETS (*Aridae*).

The Carolina Parakeet was once abundant in the woods of eastern Kansas, when the Territory was first opened for settlement. It is now rarely met with in the southern part of the State, and elsewhere in thinly settled districts. It is fond of the seeds of the cockle-bur and of the cypress tree.

FAMILY XXVII—OWLS (*Strigidae*).

Nine species of this family have been discovered in Kansas—the Barn, Great Horned, Screech, Long-eared, Short-eared, Barred, Snowy, Saw-whet, and the Burrowing Owl of Western Kansas. These nocturnal birds subsist upon small quadrupeds, birds, reptiles and insects. They are generally proscribed by man, and are allowed no protection by the new bird law of Kansas. Yet I am strongly inclined to the opinion that they do much more good than harm. For while the larger species sometimes depopulate unprotected chicken roosts, they without exception render great service to man by the destruction of vast numbers of rabbits, rats, mice, gophers and other injurious rodents.

FAMILY XXVIII—HAWKS AND EAGLES (*Falconidae*).

In this group we find in our State no less than twenty-one species, varying in size from the minute Sparrow Falcon to the kings of our birds, the Golden Eagle and the Bald Eagle. Between these extremes the most common forms are the Marsh Hawk, Pigeon Hawk, Swainson's Hawk and Rough-legged Hawk. We also have, in less abundance or of rare occurrence, the Mississippi Kite, Swallow-tail Kite, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Goshawk, Prairie Falcon, American Merlin, Duck Hawk, Harlan's Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Fish Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, and California Squirrel-hawk.

This large family of birds of prey receives no protection from legislative enactments, and is universally proscribed by civilized man. The frequent destruction of poultry by some of the species, and the general war waged by them against the smaller and weaker wild birds, has produced the impression that the hawks are an unmitigated evil, and have no rights which man is bound to respect. But an impartial consideration of the habits of these birds has convinced me that they have great virtues as well as great faults, and that the service rendered by them are often greater than the injuries inflicted. They destroy immense numbers of rabbits, mice, gophers, woodchucks and other injurious animals, and are especially fond of grasshoppers. In the magnificent Report of Lieut. Wheeler's Expedition, vol. V., Mr. H. W. Henshaw, the ornithologist of the expedition, thus writes of the sparrow-hawk: "More especially does its food consist of the various kinds of coleopterous insects and grasshoppers, of which it destroys multitudes. In fact, this last item is the most important one of all, and where these insects are abundant I have never seen them have recourse to any other kind of food." The same authority says of the large Swainson's Hawk, one of our commonest Kansas species, that "all those shot were crammed with grasshoppers; and as these insects were very abundant, the hawks as a matter of course were very fat."

FAMILY XXIX—AMERICAN VULTURES (*Cathartidae*).

Our single species, the Turkey Buzzard,

must be considered as a most useful bird, acting as a scavenger to remove offensive animal substances. Mr. Geo. Gaumer counted 104 of these birds about a dead horse, within five miles of Lawrence.

FAMILY XXX—PIGEONS AND DOVES (*Columbidae*).

The Wild Pigeon is exceedingly rare in Kansas. The Carolina Dove, or Turtle-dove, is one of our most abundant birds. Its food consists of wild seeds, berries, acorns, and various kinds of grain. I am not aware that insects constitute any portion of the food of this beautiful bird.

FAMILY XXXI—TURKEYS (*Megascridae*).

The Wild Turkey, though very rare in the most thickly settled portions of the State, is still found in considerable numbers elsewhere in the timber along the streams. It feeds upon pecan nuts, wild grapes, grain, grasshoppers and other insects.

FAMILY XXXII—GROUSE AND QUAIL (*Tetraonidae*).

Four species of this family are found in Kansas. Of these the Prairie Chicken and the Quail (Bob White) occur abundantly, the former being replaced in western Kansas by the Sharp-tailed Grouse.

The Prairie Chicken feeds upon wild berries and seeds, and upon various kinds of cultivated grain, especially Indian corn. It is also known to devour grasshoppers and other insects.

The favorite food of the Quail is the seeds of various wild plants. It feeds upon wild berries and acorns, as well as upon buckwheat, corn, and all kinds of grain. Insects also constitute a large proportion of its diet. It is especially fond of grasshoppers in all their stages of growth, and will, if unmolested by man, prove of inestimable service in destroying the multitudes of young grasshoppers which are sure to appear in Kansas during the next few weeks and months. The value of the quail as a destroyer of grasshoppers will warrant the protection of this bird by the most stringent enactments. This value is enhanced by the fact that the quail is not a migratory bird, but remains throughout the year in the neighborhood in which it was hatched, ready to attack the grasshoppers wherever they appear.

We have now completed our consideration of the numerous families of land birds found in our State. There remain thirteen families of water birds, seven of which belong to the Waders and six to the Swimmers. In the former group are the Plovers (*Charadriidae*); the Avocets (*Recurvirostridae*); the Phalaropes (*Phalaropodidae*); the Snipes, Woodcock, Sandpipers, Godwits, Tattlers and Curlew (*Scolopacidae*); the Herons (*Ardeidae*); the Cranes (*Gruidae*); and the Bats and Mud Hens (*Rallidae*). The first four of these families subsist upon insects, worms, snails, and other small, soft-bodied animals, which they discover in the mud by means of their long, sensitive bills, or pick up from the surface of the ground. The remaining three families feed upon fish, reptiles, fresh-water mollusks and insects.

The six families of more strictly aquatic or swimming birds represented in Kansas, are Swans, Geese, and Ducks (*Anatidae*); the Pelicans (*Pelecanidae*); the Cormorants (*Phalacrocoracidae*); the Gulls and Terns (*Laridae*); the Loons (*Oxybymbidae*); and the Grebes (*Podicipidae*). Their food consists almost exclusively of various forms of aquatic animal life, and they therefore have but little interest for the farmer and fruit grower. The geese and mallard ducks sometimes depart from their customary food and inflict no little damage upon our wheat fields by destroying the seed, and sometimes appropriate large quantities of unprotected corn.

I cannot close this address without calling your attention to the great advantage which would be derived by the State if in our public schools instruction should be regularly given upon these practical subjects which are so closely related to our daily lives. Much of the time now spent by our children in the school room is wasted in the vain attempt to comprehend abstract principles of arithmetic and grammar, and in memorizing unimportant geographical details. A knowledge of the habits of our most common birds and insects could readily be acquired during a portion of this misapplied time, and would enable the next generation more intelligently to use the friendly forces of nature in overcoming our natural foes.

THE GRASSHOPPER QUESTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: I read with great interest Prof. Riley's report of the grasshoppers to Gov. Anthony, but was very much surprised when he asserted that "A ditch two feet wide and two feet deep, with perpendicular sides offers an effectual barrier to the young insects." It is evident to every mind in Leavenworth Co. who had experience with the 'hoppers in 1875, that the ones that we had at that time were entirely different from the ones the Prof. had experience with, else they behaved themselves very unnaturally during their visit with us; for we used ditches of all kinds, without any advantage, except when well measured. The banks of ravines that were cut down smooth and perpendicular to the depth of eight feet, did not turn them in the least from their course, or delay their onward march for more than a minute. Deep ditches with projecting banks were no protection and boards, palated with coal tar, laid flat on the edge of the middle bank, so as to project over the ditch, did not stop them.

When the 'hoppers began to invade us from the North, we dug about 120 rods of ditch on the north and east of our 30 acre garden, with a view to turning their course. By guarding the ditches well and killing great quantities of them we did pretty well for about ten days, when they outflanked us and came from the south. We then selected 5 acres and cut a ditch all around it 2 feet deep, with the walls cut smooth and perpendicular and guarded with an average force of twenty hands, each armed with a long stick, two feet of the end of which was wrapped with gunny sack, with which to sweep down the 'hoppers of the middle bank, as he occasionally walked up and down the bank of a few inches. The ditches about two rods apart, we sunk into inches deep plastered them with clay mortar, filled them with water every morning and poured on coal oil, when a man with bucket and skimmer, would skim off the dead 'hoppers and pour on more oil. That man skimmed off as high as 125 patent bucketsful in a day making 48 bushels. Whenever the banks would become a little uneven with continual sweeping, they were cut down smooth again. Now with all this force, good ditches, pits, and the many other appliances that we used in connection, the 'hoppers overrun us and destroyed nearly everything inside the ditches. We then cut a ditch across one end of the 5 acre lot containing 1½ acres of strawberry plants, and battled for their preservation till the 'hoppers took wing and left, which was the latter part of June, although we kept the ditches and pits in the best order and 5 gallons coal oil a day, we found that twenty-five hands were unable to keep all the 'hoppers off that ½ acre; though they swept the banks faithfully from "sun to sun" often eating their dinners while walking their beats. In the summary, you will see that we used from 200 to 300 rods of ditching, of all dimensions and shapes, gallons of oil, barrels of water, and from 15 to 30 hands every day for five weeks, and then failed to save entire 1½ acres of plants! Now do you wonder that I am surprised at the Prof's assertion?

I have given you my experience, as briefly as possible, for two reasons: First, that your readers, in the scourged districts, may not rely on the vain hope that such a ditch as the Prof. speaks of, or any other kind of ditch will prove an effectual barrier to the young insects. Second, because after examining many other methods of protection used by my neighbors, I found this to be the most speedy and effectual, for there were hundreds of gardeners and farmers who ditched and fought in different ways with great energy, and only gave up after everything was destroyed.

Although the ditches themselves are no protection whatever, they are great assistants in trapping and destroying the insects, but urge your readers not to wait till they are obliged to resort to the ditches, but destroy them before they begin their restless march, or they may find like us, that, after destroying hundreds of bushels of them the balance of them will fly away and leave their farms as bare as a turnip. A. C. CHANDLER, Leavenworth, Kansas.

From Allen County.
May 13.—Crops are coming on nicely, and there will be an abundance of fruit of all kinds. Cattle are in good condition; hogs are plenty, price, 4 to 4½¢ per pound. We have numbers of grasshopper eggs but none are hatching, farmers are very much encouraged.
J. GAUNT.

THE GRIP OF HARD TIMES IN CALIFORNIA.

The attention of the public has been attracted several times to the extraordinary falling off in the clearings of the San Francisco clearing-house for the week of the present year compared to the transactions of the corresponding week of last year. Most of this decline (over 40 per cent.) was properly attributed to the collapse of the great mining bubble of California consequent upon the failure of the bonanza mines. But it seems that there is a deadly worm at the root of their tree of prosperity in California. That worm is the drought, and not only are the crops of that wonderful State a dead failure, but the flocks and herds are dying for want of water and grass. A letter from San Francisco says that we of the East can have no conception of the terrible condition of things which are now prevailing all along the Pacific coast. The community is suffering from a complication of disorders. The great mining bubble has burst and has carried ruin literally into every household, for men and women and even the servants are speculators in mining stocks. Thousands of proud families who supposed themselves rich but a few months ago are now penniless and hunting for means to make a livelihood. Whole communities are poverty-stricken and do not know which way to turn. Added to these afflictions is the severe drought which is prevailing. Cattle and sheep are dying by the thousands for want of water and grass. They cannot be sold for any sum and the vast tracts of land which have long been held in large ranches and farms will pass into other hands as the present proprietors are bankrupt. San Francisco property is as much depressed as country property and either can now be purchased for one-tenth of their value for cash. The suffering of the people is intolerable and impossible to be borne much longer and thousands are moving out of the State, some to Arizona and others to Oregon.

DANGER OF HIGH RATES OF INTEREST.

The following from the Chicago Journal of Commerce, but weekly portrays the condition of business men and farmers who are over-loaded and burdened by high rates and ruinous rates of interest:

Gold may be bought too dearly. It always is when individuals engage to pay a higher rate of interest for it than its use will justify. During times of great prosperity, sanguine persons often assume responsibilities too great. They have heard that a certain rich man bought a block of land, in the suburbs of a great city at \$1,000 an acre and soon disposed of it at \$1,000 a lot; and thus became a millionaire. Hopeful says to himself, "If I had a few thousand to invest would I not be equally fortunate?" He mortgages all he has and borrows money at 10 per cent per annum. This he invests in, what he deems very eligible property, which is speedily surveyed and offered in lots most likely to realize the maximum of their new owner's expectations. But or two lots are sold at anticipated prices. But soon "hard times" come, or a financial panic shakes the business men of the community. All are more or less in debt, yet jealous of their honor and business integrity. Rather than make an assignment or go to the bankruptcy men of wisdom and experience throw upon the market their spare real estate, although a forced sale realizes but a small sum compared with the anticipations of "good times," but they know that the bottom has not yet been reached.

In the mean time our hero's lots are also shrinking in value. Taxes increase and they must be paid. That 10 per cent interest—the half of which comes due in January, and the other half in July. Months now are not half so long as they were before he borrowed those thousands, which he fancied would prove the germs from which he was to grow a millionaire!

He struggles with the weight that presses upon him and begins to wish that he had sold all his lots at a small advance, and that now he was free from debt. Every mile made of real estate gives additional proof that his value is constantly diminishing. He labors and struggles for a few seasons and finally is convinced that it is folly for him to attempt to pay 10 per cent per annum on the purchase money of these lots any longer. In despair he allows the mortgagee to take them; he ceases now to pay interest and taxes; because he has no property to tax, nor principal on which to pay interest!

This is a synopsis of the history of a large majority of the men who borrow money at a high rate of interest, on which to trade or speculate.

Men who have a large capital and ample resources of knowledge and wisdom may, with comparative safety, engage in real estate speculation but even for men of the best talents it is a dangerous sea for the inexperienced. "Vessels large may venture more, but little boats should keep near shore."

CURE FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA WANTED.

EDITOR FARMER: Please give through the FARMER the best known preventive and cure for chicken cholera. Is there a journal devoted exclusively to poultry published in this State? If not please give the address of such a good, reliable journal. R. G. ROBINSON, Leavenworth, Kan., May 7, 1877.

The Lyon County Agricultural Society, will hold their annual fair at Emporia, September 11-15. Address for premium lists, W. B. Griffith, Sec'y.

ARTICHOKE AND CHUFA.

EDITOR FARMER: The Brazilian or Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*) and the Chufa, or Ground Almond (*Cyperus esculentus*) are not the same plant nor do they belong to closely allied species even. The artichoke belongs to the order compositae so commonly represented in this State by the wild sunflower, while the Chufa is a member of the little valued Rush family, represented by the various sedges found growing on nearly all damp, marshy land. Beyond the artichoke is not possessed by each, and their seed, weedy characters, these plants have almost no characteristics in common. Why the artichoke should receive the name "Brazilian" is difficult to say, as there is no evidence supporting the popular notion that the artichoke originated in Brazil. Dr. Gray, to whom there is no better authority, gives strong reasons for his belief that the artichoke originated in the valley of the Mississippi, from the wild sunflower so common there. But whatever may have been its origin there can be little doubt that when kept within proper limits the artichoke is a valuable plant, especially for feeding hogs. Your correspondents who are thinking of giving this plant a trial, will do well to give it a part of the farm that can be given over permanently to the artichoke, for when once in possession of the soil it is not easily eradicated.

The Chufa, or Ground Almond, Dr. Thurber tells us, was introduced from Spain some twenty years ago. Although it has been tried in nearly every section of the Union, the fact that opinions are pretty evenly divided as to its value does not recommend it very highly. It should be remembered by those intending to cultivate this plant that it is closely allied, and in habit almost identical with the "nutgrass" and "coco-grass" of the Southern States, one of the most pestiferous weeds known to the farmer. In many cases in Louisiana and South Carolina it has spread with such rapidity, and held the ground so tenaciously as to compel the abandonment of whole plantations. The Chufa if valuable at all is only valuable for hay feed, and in this respect is greatly inferior to the artichoke.

Your correspondents will, I doubt not, be able to obtain tubers of these plants from any considerable seed house. I open the first seed catalogue at hand, that of the Plant Seed Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and find the tubers of both plants offered at moderate prices.

In regard to Mr. Horn's inquiry as to the cultivation of these plants upon the College farm, I would say that I have made plans, the present spring, to plant a considerable plot with artichokes, but for the past month we have been engaged in a grasshopper war of the largest dimensions, and it has seemed only prudent on our part not to extend our lines beyond their present limits.

EDWARD M. SHELTON.

State Agricultural College,
Manhattan, Kas., May 19, 1917.

THE TREATMENT OF DISEASED SHEEP.

EDITOR FARMER: I see a letter in your paper of May 2nd regarding scab on sheep by Ed. Jones, Clay County, Kansas, in which he says there is no need to have scab on sheep in a country like this; in this, I agree with him; indeed there is no need to have scab on sheep in any country, but in Kansas where flocks of sheep are so far apart and rarely ever come in contact with each other, it is quite an easy matter to keep them clean. After forty years' experience among sheep I can say that I never knew of scab appearing amongst a flock without being able to find it to have come from others having that disease. Now, in Kansas, flocks of sheep are for the most part miles apart so that any person commencing with sheep should either get them clean to start with, or, if they are diseased, have them cured at once. It is not much of a job to do, and I do think that our Legislators ought to pass some act to make every person cure his own or to get someone to do it at his expense in this way it might be stamped out entirely.

I know of no greater cruelty to animals than to leave poor, helpless sheep a prey to scab. I saw a flock of good sheep put in a pen last fall a little effected with it. It spread fast and sure and by the month of January most of them were half-naked and some of them entirely so, and on a cold morning it was nothing uncommon for two and three of them to die. Mr. Jones says he has found mercurial ointment to be the best cure in the world for scab. I don't agree with him so well on this point; it may be a cure, this I don't dispute but it seems to me that it must be very expensive, it costs \$1.50 per lb. in St. Louis; how many very scabbed sheep he can clean with one pound I don't know, but I do know that it cannot be many and besides it is very injurious to the sheep. There is nothing that I know of which will make them lose their teeth sooner than to keep tinkering them with mercury. He also says it purifies their blood. I have yet to learn that there is anything wrong with the blood of a scabbed sheep; scab is only a skin disease and needs only to be treated as such, the moment the scab is cured the sheep is all right. He also says that it is not easy to get rid of it unless one takes the sheep away to some other place, far away from the little pest, as he calls them; this is not an easy matter with many to do; besides, there is no need for it, I once had over a 1000 on one farm and cured them all in a few months and was ten years on the same place after and it never made its appearance again, and last fall I bought 150 of the scabbed sheep I ever saw, put them into a shed 60 feet by 20 and had them cured in less than a month. They were kept in the same shed till

April and not one of them has showed it since. I cured the 150 for the sum of \$6.00—can Mr. Jones or any of the readers of the Farmer cure them for less than four cents per head.

ADAM SCOTT.

Westmoreland, Pa. County, Kansas.

FAMILY AND TOPICS.

ADAM SCOTT.

ADAM SCOTT.

ADAM SCOTT.

Young America is not a myth but a real personage. He is one of the special peculiarities of the American population; his growth and education are the necessary offspring of our peculiar location and enlarged facilities to acquire the means of subsistence. His characteristics are peculiarly American.

In the older countries, especially in Europe, the natural propensity of the human race to expand and seek new fields of enterprise is crippled by the laws and circumstances by which he is surrounded. Domestic tradition and the love of the early associations of the old homestead is a powerful drawback to check the restless, roving spirit which characterizes our native American. He is taught from infancy to cling to the locality of his birth, and regard all the surroundings with ideal pleasure. But in America the very opposite seems to prevail with the majority of our population, and it increases as we come West. The place of our birth may have some lasting charm, some special advantages which are conceded to it, but beyond, to the far West, across the Mississippi, the Eldorado of his fancy is located.

Thousands in Europe have never slept a night outside the corporate limits of their native city. An American starts on a journey of a thousand miles on business and pleasure on a short notice, and returns to his home as if he had been but a few miles in the country to visit a relative or friend. Is it, therefore, surprising that our junior members of society should imbibe the spirit of adventure? It has become a part of their education and soon adapts itself to the instincts of our nature. We see this element of Young America exhibited after the visit of a circus to our towns or villages. A man at the circus rides a horse, standing erect; Young America concludes that what one man has done another may try to do. Next morning he rides his father's horse to water, and mounts the steed standing erect in true circus style; other boys applaud him and this encourages him to make other efforts at high and lofty tumbling. He rides the elephant knowing that the huge beast will shake him off at a signal from the keeper.

There is nothing in the estimation of our Young America that is deemed impossible. His mind is ever on the move. He will ask more questions in an hour than the wisest philosopher can answer in an age. This inquisitiveness is somewhat annoying, but we must forbear and manifest towards him a willingness to impart instruction. Reasoning and poring over books to gather information is too slow a road to learn; he may glance a newspaper over, but this only sharpens his appetite to ask his superiors a dozen other questions.

A widow who had an only son, a smart youth who was doted on by his mother, who got some notions in his head that he would like a sailor's life above all others. The dark blue waves of the trackless ocean presented only a poetic picture to his youthful imagination. His fond mother could not harbor the thought of her only son casting his fortune on the tempestuous ocean. To counteract his youthful fancy, she saved from her weekly earnings enough to purchase a little book which she had read herself when a child, and which filled her benevolent soul with sympathy. This book was Robinson Crusoe, by Daniel Defoe. A few days after, she called me as I passed her humble tenement, and said, "Mr. H., I think I have hit upon a plan to kill those wild sea notions of Charles."

"O, indeed! What plan have you adopted?"

"I have bought that awful, thrilling story of Robinson Crusoe, and he is now reading it." I replied, "I fear you have only hastened the hour of his departure. It is the very book that I should have given him to have inflamed his roving fancy. When I was a youth it almost made me feel as if a seafaring life was full of romance and adventure."

"O, dear me!" the poor woman exclaimed, "is it possible that I have done the very act I should have avoided above all others? Do go and see my Charles and get the book from him." She shed a flood of tears as I left her. Her hopes seemed blasted.

I saw Charles and talked to him; Robinson Crusoe was his ideal hero; he was enraptured with the book; it had sealed his fate. There was no changing him, the die was cast and the Rubicon passed. In a few weeks he had found a birth on a merchantman bound for Australia. Two years' absence from home had not lessened his love for his mother. He returned, and with the money he had saved on the voyage concluded to migrate to Kansas. For many years the mother and son have lived and prospered on a fine tract of land in one of the eastern counties of Kansas, surrounded by a large stock of cattle and other products of agricultural industry. In a word, he has demonstrated that frequently these restless, unquiet beings have the germ of success in their constitution; it needs only a proper direction to develop the living, vital principle of progression.

My experience as a farmer has convinced me that a tame, insipid, drowsy colt was more

trouble to break properly to harness than a wild, shy, spirited colt. It is the same way with our boys; those smooth-faced, innocent, do-nothing children, which we frequently call "good," make slow men who do nothing in life. They are mere negatives in society. It is not they who do no harm, but what good do they do? Give me Young America, even if he cuts up at times some strange, fantastic, tricks; for when he has taken his play out, he will settle down in good earnest, and go to work with tact, spirit and perseverance.

GROWING BROOD-CORN.

EDITOR FARMER: There appears in your issue of the 14th inst. an article in regard to growing brood-corn. Perhaps that is the way to raise brood-corn in other times in those Eastern States, but it is not applicable in a young state like Kansas. Everything keeps up with the times here, and I am fully persuaded that if we should raise brood-corn on those principles we would not be able to get better to our bread. But I will try to give a few hints about our method if it might be of any use to many of your readers.

Prepare the ground as for Indian corn, plant at the same time, or later will do just as well. Drill it in well with a common, two-horse cornplanter, three feet and six inches apart; a bushel of good seed to twelve acres of land. If convenient, give a thorough harrowing a few days before it comes up, so as to keep the weeds down; then cultivate like Indian corn, as soon and as much as necessary to keep the field clear from weeds, then lay it by till the brushes are all out, and it is ready to cut as soon as the tops turn red, which it is likely to do, even an evergreen brood-corn.

Break down the corn about two feet above the ground, lay every two rows crosswise together so as to make a kind of a table, then cut it with a knife above the last joint and slip the leaves off at the same time, put the corn in piles on every other table so as to have it convenient to get through with a wagon and haul it to the shed and scrape the seed off; this is done with a scraper made for the purpose, then put up to dry in the shed. Nail strips on the posts eight inches apart, then put the corn in even layers on poles so as to let the air through. When perfectly dry take it down and bale it with a press, and then it is ready for market. Be very careful not to expose the corn to the sun or rain but keep it green, if possible, as that always brings the highest price. An average crop will yield 700 pounds to the acre. Heavy soil is preferred, but brood-corn will grow on almost any kind of land, even on sod; it is a paying crop. To bend down the brushes to prevent them from getting crooked would require too much labor, it is better to pick out those few brushes when scraping it and bale them separate, and then it will sell together with the straight corn.

CHAS. F. ROSS.

McPherson County, Kansas, May 22, 1917.

GROWING ARTICHOKE.

EDITOR FARMER: In answer to your subscriber's inquiry for artichokes I would say that Prof. Carruth, of our city, has a bed of artichokes growing, from which, next fall or spring, a considerable quantity may be supplied to those who may desire them. The chufa is a member of the natural order Cyperaceae, or sedges, and its name is *Cyperus esculentus*. It is not a native though many other species of Cyperus are. I have just received some from J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass. The Brazilian artichoke belongs to the genus *Helianthus*, or sun-flower; its name is *Helianthus tuberosus*, and is given by botanists as a native of Brazil, but a wild sunflower, *Helianthus divaricatus*, has tubers, and is thought by Prof. Gray to be the same. It is quite common in this country, and botanists are watching it with interest in hopes to settle the question soon. If they prove to be the same it will show that the true artichoke is indigenous to the western and southern States as well as to Brazil. It stands the winter without damage, which adds to its value.

J. SAVAGE.

Lawrence, Kansas, May 22, 1917.

A Manual on Silk Raising.

By Rev. JNO. SCOTTFORD, LOUISVILLE, KAS.

Prepared Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

CHAPTER II.

SILK-WORMS.

There are various breeds of silk-worms differing in color, as white, yellow and green; differing also in the number of times of moulting and in some other particulars, such as the number of times they breed in the same year. But these are not of any particular value. Experiment has demonstrated that the annuals, or those who breed but once in the year, are much the best for our climate, making larger and better cocoons, and at less expense than those who breed two, three and four times in the season.

The silk-worms will change their color and qualities with a change of climate, so that should the same breed be taken to six different countries, they would in a few years become six different breeds, differing in color, fineness &c. Such is the origin of the noted breeds as the Milanese, of Italy; the Ardeche of France, and the Brosse of Turkey. The Milanese small, fine, yellow cocoons; the Ardeche, large, yellow cocoons, while those of Brosse are unrivaled white.

The Japanese white worms producing yellow silk, imported by Mons. de Bessier to Kansas are increasing in size, amount and fineness of silk; and what a few years may do in further

changing the size and quality of the cocoons remains to be seen.

SILK-WORM EGGS.

Are laid by a white miller that comes from the cocoon made by the silk-worm. They are round and slightly flattened, and about the size of turnip seed. Different breeds, produce different colors, as lilac, violet and dark green, the eggs are light colored when laid, but in a few hours turn dark when they have been impregnated by the male miller; otherwise, they will retain their light color, and dwindle away. The eggs of the annuals will not hatch until the following spring though kept in a warm room all summer, but if they should be kept in a warm room during the winter, there is danger that they would hatch towards spring and be lost. Mons. Crozier says: "The most intense cold does not hurt them, and it would be better to bury them in ice than to expose them to a high degree of heat after the month of October."

To keep the eggs through the winter they should be placed in a pasteboard box or glass can, with some material drawn over the mouth, that will keep out rats and mice and yet let in the air, without which the eggs would suffocate and die. This box or can should be placed in a cool, dry cellar, where they should remain till your mulberry leaves are putting out, or till you get ready to have them hatched. In regard to the time for hatching

HATCHING.

It depends altogether upon the time when the mulberry tree puts forth its leaves. In climates where, in consequence of cool, damp weather, the leaf develops slowly, as in Ardeche, France, they wait till the leaf is the size of a silver half-dollar. But in Kansas we have the rare advantage over France that when the leaves begin to put out, they grow with great rapidity. Mr. L. S. Crozier, the managing foreman of Mons. de Bessier's silk-raising establishment, than whom no man is better authority, says: "As soon as the buds are seen to commence swelling the eggs must be removed from the cellar, and put in a room kept at the out-door temperature." The same temperature that causes vegetation to spring and grow, will cause the silk-worm's eggs to hatch, in the most safe and natural way.

Care, however, should be taken to secure as even a temperature as possible. Should the temperature be likely to descend too low during the night, it would be well to keep a gentle fire in the room where your eggs are spread, or, if more convenient, you can put the eggs in a basket on a white cloth, set several bottles or jugs of hot water around the basket on the outside, and cover the whole with a thick blanket or quilt. Should the weather be cool in the mornings it would be well to renew with hot water till the outside temperature is warm enough to be of no further use. The proper temperature is from 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit. A gentle fire kept in the stove during the night, or while the temperature is below 75 degrees, allowing it to rise only to 80, is a good way often, and will be less trouble than to keep the temperature even with hot water.

When the eggs pass from dark lilac color to ashy lilac, you may know they will soon hatch, and when the worms are out they will become quite white. Of the steps to be taken from the hatching of the worms till the worm spins his cocoon, and in process of time becomes a miller and lays the eggs for the next year, a succinct account will be given, after we have prepared the way by a statement in regard to the buildings, and its fixtures for feeding and rearing the worms, called a cocoonery.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LUCERNE OR ALFALFA.

It seems somewhat strange that Lucerne (*medicago sativa*) is not universally known and generally raised in this country, especially, in the south and west. Its merits as a forage crop are generally admitted to be superior to any other forage crop in cultivation in soils and with culture adapted to the requirements of the plant. It is a very rapid grower, as when well established it may be cut five or six times during the season and yield a good crop at each cutting. Five to ten tons of good hay per acre is not an uncommon yield, and much more is sometimes obtained. Chancellor Livingston of N. Y. cut, at five mowings 25 tons of hay from one acre. In nutritive value the Lucerne compares favorably with other forage crops. The following gives the economic value as shown by analysis of this plant in the dry state, both as cut when young and when in bloom:

	In bloom.	Young.
Water	74.0	76.7
Organic matter	76.9	74.6
Ash	8.4	7.7
Albuminoids, or flesh formers	14.4	19.7
Carbohydrates, or fat formers	25.4	36.30
Accessories	40.3	32.1

Taken in its green state, or when freshly cut it gives the following showing of constituent elements:

	In bloom.	Young.
Water	74.0	81.0
Organic matter	76.9	77.1
Ash	8.4	7.7
Albuminoids	14.4	4.5
Carbohydrates	25.4	8.5
Accessories	40.3	6.0

For the purpose of comparison I give below the value of red clover as calculated on the same basis by which it will be seen that there is no great difference in the value of clover and Lucerne ton for ton.

	Green.	In hay.
Water	78.0	76.7
Organic matter	80.9	77.1
Ash	1.9	6.3
Albuminoids	1.7	13.4
Carbohydrates	9.3	43.1
Accessories	10.0	48.5

It appears from this comparison that if there is any difference in value it is in favor of the Lucerne, taking an equal weight of each, but when we consider that the Lucerne will pro-

duce from 3 to 10 or more times as much as red clover, the advantage is decidedly in favor of the former.

Lucerne is somewhat choice as to the soil in which it will flourish, as it will not succeed on a stiff clay soil, or where the subsoil is of that nature. It has a remarkably long root, running, where the conditions are favorable, as much as 15 to 20 feet in depth. It will grow in almost any soil that is in fair condition and that has a porous subsoil, but it does best on a rich, sandy loam. Most of our prairie soils, and especially our rich valleys, are well adapted to the growth of this crop. When once established it is almost indurated to any degree of drought as the system of its running roots renders it largely independent of surface moisture. It thrives in hot sunshine, and flourishes on the prairie of South America and in California, where it has become extensively naturalized. The principal difficulty in raising this crop is in getting it started. Should severe drought occur about the time it is starting, or should weeds be permitted to crowd it during its first season, there is great danger of a failure, but when once fully established it is competent to take care of itself. The soil for this plant should be deeply and thoroughly prepared, and if preceded by some hoed crop in which the weeds have been completely subdued the seed may be sown broadcast, but if there is any probability of the appearance of weeds in it during the season it should be sown in drills and cultivated the first season. If it makes a fair growth the first year, it will need no further assistance in its contest with other plants. It does not attain its best until the third year.

There is in some portions of our State considerable sandy soil on which crops are liable to be blown out by the winds; if these were set in Lucerne it would effectually stop their blowing and make them among the most profitable parts of the country. The amount of seed required for sowing an acre will depend on the purpose for which it is sown; if the object is to raise seed, 8 or 10 lbs to the acre will be sufficient, but if hay is the object, 20 lbs will be none too much, as thick seeding makes a finer, better hay. It should be sown as soon in the spring as severe frosts are over. It may be cut about twice the first season, and after that as often as it becomes large enough. It should not be permitted to stand beyond the full bloom as it becomes somewhat hard and woody standing longer. It requires some skill to make hay of it in the best condition as the leaves soon become dry and crumble in handling. As soon as the leaves are dry it should be put up in cocks five or six feet high and as slender as will stand and allowed to dry out well before going to the barn, but it should never be exposed to rain as it will not turn water as hay made of grass. One drawback to the culture of this crop is the cost of the seed, but when once started it continues to do well for from 15 to 25 years without any renewal, and at any time a man may raise his own seed for further sowing. This crop should be much more extensively sown in this State than it has yet been.

L. J. TEMPLIN.

Hutchinson, Kansas.

We though we had a sure defense against the inclination of the locust to leave the nice grass and climb a tree after the sour fruit or tough leaves. It consisted in a band of cotton-wool or batting tied around the trunk. We have tried it; so have the g'-oppers. The little fellows don't go over it; some of the large ones do,—enough of them to create a doubt regarding the efficacy of the cotton. It may be, however, that when they grow larger and heavier it will work well. Prof. Gale reports favorably, thus far, on the efficiency of a collar of heavy paper, oiled, put around the tree and fastened with grafting wax.—*Industrialist*.

We have had about 43 first class showers within the last 14 days, without any intervening clear weather. Those whose memories are fresh of '09 will recollect that the spring and summer of that season were so wet that an ordinary black walnut fence post, stuck in the ground—well, we ought not to say would take root and blossom out—but it rained, frequently, a dozen times a day without any apparent effort. Those who now predict a dry summer as a consequence of the large amount of water falling at the present time, may also be reminded that there was enough left that season so that when wheat harvest came, which was very large, it was difficult to secure the crop. Thousands of bushels were destroyed in the shock by frequent wettings. On the Steel farm for instance, now Charles Preston's, the rain came after the wheat had been stacked so abundantly that the whole flat from the Gillet (Douglass) place, to Irving was a shallow lake. Of course the corn and seed potato crop was a grand success. From seed that had cost \$1.25 a bushel corn was raised that could be sold at 15 cents with good returns. So those that argue a drought later in the season from the present abundance of rain cannot rest their prediction on any unfailing sign.—*Blue Rapids Times*.

We have, since the 4th inst., traveled some 250 or 300 miles over Northwest Kansas. We have, in that time, seen more winter wheat and rye than ever before in one season. It all looks well and large quantities of it in head. Aside from the vast amount of winter wheat, a large breadth of spring wheat was sown, as well as barley and oats, all of which look well. We have seen the small grain harvest of Kansas, in its different stages, for ten years past, and never saw anything that would compare with that of 1877. Farmers throughout the country regret that they have not more small grain growing. We noticed vast quantities of corn already up and looking well, while in every direction men and teams could be seen busily engaged in planting more. The acreage of corn planted in Northwest Kansas this season will more than triple that of any former year. The Kansas farmers prospects are better at this writing than ever before in the history of the State. There are no grasshoppers or other insects to molest or make him afraid.—*Beloit Register*.

May 30, 1877.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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Overseer, J. F. Williams, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
Lecturer, J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas Co.
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The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby authorized and empowered to perform all the duties of their office in any county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed, or new appointments made, upon recommendation of County or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists.

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THE POOR FARMER.

Too poor to take a paper,
Too poor to join the Grange;
So when the price was raised,
He did not want to change.
And he was poor for a while,
Till he was a quarter more,
And now the man is poorer
Than he had been before.

His neighbor Lookout told him,
This side the market town,
He should have come in earlier,
While goods were down.
"But then perhaps," he said,
Since corn is on the rise,
And what you gain by waiting,
Will pay for your supply."

"Corn rising? why, I sold it!
The chap who bought my wheat,
Said, this year corn was plenty,
But mine was hard to beat.
And so he paid three shillings—
What! everywhere the four?
The difference would give me
A hundred dollars more."

He drew the reins and started,
With spirits sadly down,
And did a heap of thinking,
Before he reached the town.
The upshot of the matter
You easily might guess,
This year he takes two papers,
And could not do with less.

—Mrs W. V. Brainerd in St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

Immense progress in knowledge on subjects connected with political economy has come from Grange discussions, especially upon all subjects of financial importance, taxes and tariffs, and the ways and means of getting money to run the machinery of government. Much yet can be learned on these subjects before the people can dictate to tricksters that the masses must have their dues.

Bro. B. W. Saylor, writes the West Virginia Grange Bulletin, that the business operations of the Maryland and West Virginia Grange Agency at Baltimore, amounted to \$314,900, with a saving to the Patrons of Maryland and West Virginia of \$80,000, without dollar of expense to either State, except the expense of overlooking the same, say about \$100, to each State. This year they expect to do a much larger business, as the agency is better established and more universally known.

Says the Indiana Grange Bulletin: "We ought to take the lead in all agricultural reforms. We are organized for mutual protection and advancement. We meet partially for the purpose of obtaining new ideas and discussing new plans for making our farms more productive without a proportionate expense. And while we lead in the effort to obtain fair prices for our labor and the money invested in our farms, let us not forget that one of the best ways is to increase the amount produced from each acre tilled. Let us all labor to that end."

A Patron belonging to a Pennsylvania Grange writes that he is growing tired of attending the Grange meeting simply to listen to the routine of the manuals, that business is rarely transacted, and no interest taken in the discussion of farm topics. We advise this brother, who seems to appreciate the objects of the Order, to "reconstruct" that Grange. One good, live enthusiastic man can frequently save a Grange from destruction by inaction. It is a hard way to die—this lingering, torturing death, and the Grange referred to will certainly die this death unless vitality is infused into it by some one. Agitation is the one great law by which nature preserves her elements and combinations from decay. When this ceases stagnation begins and always results in decay and death. This law prevails in all the moral, social, educational and spiritual relations of life. Something must agitate these stagnant Granges or they must die.

The Master of Wisconsin State Grange writes: "I have just returned from a visit to the Granges of Waupaca county, with which I have had several very pleasant, and I hope profitable meetings. I find the Order in Waupaca county, as far as my visits extended, in a very sound condition. Their numbers have decreased some, but those who remain are as solid as a rock, and the word fall is stricken from their vocabulary. They have a warehouse, which cost \$1,200, paid for, and a store, running in their interest exclusively, with a brother at the head, second to none for business and fair dealing. Some of the Granges did not respond to the call for the meeting at Waupaca, and in consequence I could not visit them, as I wished; but from the best information I could get, most of them are possessed of the Grange spirit, and all will work in the Grange harness. We had six meetings in the county; all very well attended by the members, who only seek an opportunity to show their faith by their work."

COURAGE—A PATH TO SUCCESS.

He who loses money, loses much; he who loses a friend, loses more; but he who loses his spirits, loses all.

"Be thou strong therefore, and shew thyself a man."—David to Solomon.

Courage! there is no power like it except that of love. Courage, it laughs at impossibilities. Before it they fade away. The attempt is made, and the work is done.

Nothing venture, nothing have.
Without pains, no gains.

He who would catch fish, must not mind getting wet.

Courage will get you up at five. Courage will make cold mornings warm. Courage will make you thrive amidst difficulties. The time to make money may be when the flesh cries: "Rest," but courage cries:

"Make hay while the sun shines."

Napoleon used to attack his enemies in the midst of a storm of snow and sleet. He seldom, or never wore gloves. He hated a womanly man. Softness and self-indulgence, may do for babes and fools; but men should fight the storm, conquer nature and make a friend of God. Sweat opens the pores and lets in countless thousands of breathings to the soul. What if you dirty your hands? you can soon wash them. When you were born you needed washing, and when you die your friends will not refuse water. A smooth sea never made a skillful navigator.

Emerson thinks that "the affirmative class monopolize the homage of mankind. They originate and execute all the great feats. What force was coiled up in the skull of Napoleon? Of the sixty thousand men making his army at Eylau, it seems some thirty thousand were thieves and burglars. The men whom, in peaceful communities, we hold, if we can, with iron at their legs, in prisons, under the muskets of the sentinels, this man dealt with, hand to hand, dragged them to duty, and won his victories by their bayonets."

See what a woman can do: Mrs. Maxwell, of Colorado, had on Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, a collection of birds and animals, killed in the Rocky Mountains, most of them by herself, and prepared by her for the Centennial Exhibition. The collection was unrivaled. She sold a similar collection for \$10,000. Courage and enterprise in woman are beautiful and profitable. It makes her happy while others weep. She is surrounded with plenty while others suffer want. She is not afraid of the snow for her household; for all her household are clothed with scarlet. Courage not only builds houses and keeps out cold, but give cheerfulness and success to most of our undertakings. Out of it grows splendid planning. "On the neck of the young man sparkles no gem so gracious as enterprise." It is also beautiful in woman.

Thealuggard is a coward, he says: "There is a lion in the streets." That is his answer for idleness. He that observeth the winds will not sow, and he that observeth the clouds will not reap. We must risk something. Courage will make the risk small, for courage nearly always wins. Sidney Smith said: "A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage." Bacon tells us that "the coward will call himself a wary man." But if caution leads us to know nothing, then we amount to nothing. Things out of hope are compassed often with venturing. Courage is not rashness; courage, like the sublime, takes the utmost step that wisdom dictates, but no more. It was the courage of Luther at the diet of worms, that saved his head and immortalized his name. We can have courage in little things as well as in great things. A little boy was attending school with a large patch on his knee; one of his schoolfellows nicknamed him "Old Patch." "Why don't you fight him?" cried the boys. "I'd give it to him!" "Oh," answered the boy, "you don't suppose I am ashamed of my patches, do you? For my part, I'm thankful for a good mother to keep me out of the rags. I honor my patches for her sake." There was pluck—genuine courage. Dangers will come and we must face them.

"Flying from the bull, I fell into the river."

—Spanish.

If we get between the hammer and the anvil, or between the devil and the deep sea, or the precipice ahead and the wolves behind, our courage must look them out of countenance. The eye of courage can conquer the untamed lion. It is better to walk on rugged rock than on slippery ice. Duty is often difficult, but safer than pleasures. Courage does not dream of safety amidst dangers; courage stands upon a rock and battles for the right. Cowardice flees to Tarahila. Courage preaches repentance in the midst of Nineveh. Cowardice begs in harvest, courage rolls in plenty. God smiles upon the brave man.

Providence favors the industrious. To be up and doing, is a virtue in the eyes of God. The fear of man begetteth a snare—hedges him about, and entraps his feet. The courageous strike, while others halt and fear. Courage takes time by the forelock.

"He who knows well what he is capable of, has success." Courageous men see through mill-stones and grind out fine flour. Courage in Franklin, bottled the lightning from the clouds, and has made the telegraph our post-boy. Courage conquers mountain and valley, sea and sky, and the wealth of earth, and air are poured into the lap of the brave. George Peabody was a successful man; his donations and bequests must have amounted to not less than nine million dollars; of this man it is written: "He was prompt, reliable and energetic." This was when he was only sixteen years of age. When a prominent merchant in

Baltimore, he was noted for "a judgment, quick and cautious, clear and sound, a decided purpose, a firm will, energetic and persevering industry, punctuality and fidelity in every engagement, justice and honor controlling every transaction, and courtesy—that courtesy which springs from genuine kindness, presiding over the intercourse of life." As a banker in London, he was "careful, confident, and courageous."

It is a common trick of persons who have failed, to get on in the world, to put on an air of injured innocence, and to complain of the world's injustice in conferring its honors and patronage on merely pushing men while they, whose claims are sold, are neglected. Indeed, no old saying is oftener repeated than the threadbare one, about modest merit being neglected, while demerit is loaded with riches and applause. Of this stereotyped talk, Washington Irving justly says that, "It is too often a cant by which indolent and irresolute men seek to lay their want of success at the door of the public. Modest merit, however, in too apt to be inactive or negligent, unimpaired merit. Well-matured and well-disciplined talent is always sure of a market, provided it exerts itself, but it must not cower at home and expect to be sought for. There is a good deal of cant, too, about the success of forward and impudent men while men of retiring worth are passed over with neglect. But it usually happens that those forward men have that valuable quality of promptness and activity without which worth is a mere inoperative property. A barking dog is often more useful than a sleeping lion." Self-confidence makes ability available. Courage sets ability to work, and the world wants work done.

But suppose the world fails to appreciate your worth, what then? be a man still. Wait or seeks its level. The fire ascends. The gold will yet be discovered. Truth will triumph. Regret will prevail. The best will be sought after when most needed. The question will yet be asked, "Adam where art thou?" and you can come forth and give an account of yourself. It was so with Lincoln. It was so with Grant. There is always room for energetic men. Men will not pay more for a poor article than for a good one. Is your corn sound and clean? Is your clothes solid and strong? Is your milk thick and fresh? Are your peaches large and luscious? Are your strawberries clean and fresh? Can the people not see and smell? Is your voice sweet and persuasive? Are your words wise and logical? The people will hear you and pay. Henry Ward Beecher got over forty thousand dollars, as his share of a course of lectures, during the past season. For the first Fourth of July speech he got ten dollars for it, he walked some distance to the town where he made it, and then walked home, saving his money, which he put into books. His courage and perseverance amidst many dangers and difficulties, enabled him to win a world-wide fame, and one year received \$100,000 the largest voluntary contributed salary ever known to be given to any man. Courage brings a fair price in the market of the world. Physical courage is worth much; intellectual courage is worth more; but moral courage is above all price, without these we are like a rope of sand—will admit of no strain. "Courage, my soul on God rely." Then our lands will flow with milk and honey, and corn, wine and oil—plenty shall fill the board.

JOHN D. KNOX.

Topeka, Kansas.

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General Business Directory.

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The Kansas Farmer.

J. H. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

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The Kansas Farmer,

IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

And should be in the hands of every Farmer in the West. The FARMER offers no cheap pictures as premiums to secure subscriptions. The course of the paper will continue to be straight to the front as a fair exponent of the rights and interests of Agriculture, without truckling or pandering to prejudices for support. It aims to commend itself to every thinking citizen as worthy a place at his family fireside.

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TO PUBLISHERS—DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT DR. J. BALL & CO., NEW YORK?

We should like to hear from the publishers of the country to what extent they are being beaten out of their advertising bills by Dr. J. Ball & Co., of 91 Liberty street, New York! This firm advertises for agents to sell their patent eye-cups, and have been advertising largely in the agricultural and religious press. We are not acquainted with the merits of these eye-cups, but it is fair to suppose that a firm that will deliberately swindle publishers out of their advertising bills as they have done in our case, will not act honorably with their patrons in the sale of their goods. We shall investigate more thoroughly the claims of this firm and make a fair statement of the facts to our readers.

MR. BERGH'S HOME FOR DOGS.

We have always been in sympathy with Mr. Bergh's efforts to prevent abuse and cruelty towards animals and there is no doubt but his efforts have been productive of much permanent good. His latest effort however, which is to build a \$10,000 house as a home for invalid and injured dogs, strikes us as something very ludicrous in view of the suffering, poverty-stricken thousands of men, women and children who need this help.

LET THE BLOT BE WIPED OUT.

Governor Emery, of Utah, is asking the Government for troops to enable him to keep the peace. It appears that the Mormon militia have been organizing, arming and drilling with the avowed purpose of resisting the government, should there be any interference with the affairs of the Prophet and his people. The District Attorney claims that the Grand Jury which is now in session will investigate the numerous murders which have occurred in the Territory within the past few years. Since the execution of Lee for the Mountain Meadow massacre it has been plainly stated by the church leaders that any attempt to implicate or arrest Brigham Young for trial as an accomplice in the Mountain Meadow murders or others, since that time would be resisted. The blot of polygamy has existed long enough, and it is about time the Mormons were made to conform to the laws of the country.

THE RIGHT MOVE.

The legislature of Illinois has passed an act making all silver coins of the United States a full tender in that State. The following is the first section:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that from and after the date of the passage of this act all silver coins, the standard value of which has been fixed and declared by the Congress of the United States, shall be a legal tender, at such public and private, which are payable or collectible within the State of Illinois, and which are not made by the terms of the contract which created them expressly in other kinds of coin."

Heavy rains with a slight mixture of sunshine. Corn just comes up out of the ground and starts without resting; wheat is doing its level best; vegetables and fruit are flourishing and the farmer scrapes the mud from his boots and is happy.—*Idaho Press.*

PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE SILVER DOLLAR.

It is rumored that President Hayes will urge upon Congress in his next message, the remonetization of silver. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman, is an opponent of this idea and is proving a most pliable servant of the gold speculators in carrying out, to the utmost of his ability, the specie resumption, gold-basis humbug. Notwithstanding the persistent statements of interested parties that the people know nothing about finance or their currency, there is a thorough conviction extending throughout the entire length and breadth of the country, among all classes of active business men, outside of those dealing in bonds and money, that the remonetization of silver will give the country some relief from the present stagnation in business. The anticipated revival of trade is postponed from spring to fall, from fall to spring, while each succeeding report of the commercial agencies shows a continued and alarming growth of bankrupt business. The East is suffering to a greater extent than the West. Emigration and the opening up of undeveloped lands gives a superficial show of prosperity, but western manufacturers and merchants are feeling most keenly the present contraction policy and sympathize with the condition of business in the East. If President Hayes wishes further to make good his claim as the people's President, which he has so courageously and nobly earned since his inauguration, he will urge the remonetization of silver. Whatever the money speculators of the West may think or claim or the willing servants they place in official positions, the mass of the people are earnestly in favor of the remonetization of silver and will sustain their representatives in Congress and the President in overthrowing the legislation which has heretofore been secured in the interest of gold and gold bearing bonds. We quote the following from the Washington Nation to show that a similar sentiment is growing in the East:

"The condition of business is too precarious to admit of further trifling. During the past year, under the action of Mr. Sherman's ideas, the number of bankruptcies was greater than in any other year since the formation of the Government. All classes and conditions of people went by the board, and instead of getting better, the trouble is hourly increasing. It is evident that the Secretary is too firmly founded in his opinions ever to change, even when, as in the case of the remonetization of silver, he stands almost alone in opposition to the nearly unanimous public sentiment. He is too sincere a man to yield when unconvinced; and with that firm, iron will for which his family is noted, he proposes going ahead with his financial scheme, even though the heavens fall. The time has arrived when President Hayes must recognize that the financial condition of the country is the great question with which his Administration will have to deal. He must recognize further, that the present Secretary of the Treasury totally misrepresents the popular will. There is no other hope for a return to prosperity than through the careful management of the Government. Secretary Sherman must be requested to resign, and his portfolio given to some one with very different ideas upon finance. There is not a position under the Government which Mr. Sherman would not fill with benefit to his country, except the one he now holds; but this one he must not continue to hold. The President may not see the necessity for such a course now, but sooner or later Secretary Sherman will have to be requested to retire."

"THE JACKAL IN JOURNALISM."

Somewhere in our recent reading, we came upon a brief article with the above heading, and we borrow it as peculiarly appropriate to the newspaper history of the present day.

The introduction of the impudent practice of "interviewing" gives great scope to the lowest and most leprosy of the literary jackal—gives an opportunity to snarl, steal, sneer or force his hateful presence into the society of his betters, and backed by a paper, a quasi power. A dying lion sniffs his loathsome appetite to a nicety, and he revels in the most disgusting familiarity and minuteness of detail, and is always ready to do most disgusting work—for pay.

Like the beast after which he is rightly named, nothing is sacred from his foul touch. The reputation of the living and the graves of the dead are reviled and plundered; the hearthstone of home fanned and the coffin desecrated if it can in the slightest degree tend to his advancement, create a sensation that will cause the sale of even a handful more of papers, or produce another dollar to be spent in the gratification of a debased appetite.

For the truth he cares absolutely nothing. If it chances to suit his purposes, well; if not, it will be tortured and twisted until it does, and the most pure and holy feelings of man or woman be violated, and a scandalous broad-cast that can never be as fully denied—a wrong inflicted that can never be atoned for, even where any disposition is shown to do so.

In no other land, no other age, and under no other circumstance, could such a monstrosity in journalism be a possibility. The great liberty given in America to the press has heretofore been unknown, and the literary beast is an outcropping thereof. But he did not arrive at his full stature and startling development of baseness at once. It took years to make what he is, to give him the audacity he possesses, to make him a remorseless pirate of character, an insulter of fair fame, a defamer of virtue, a destroyer of credit—in a word, a notorious and infamous social bandit.

Were he an open enemy it would not be one-half as bad as this. Then there might be some safeguard, now there is absolutely none. The sheet blackened by his insinuations and falsehoods dressed up as truth, possesses some influence, is eagerly caught up by those of vil-

lated tactics, and will, of course, shut out all in rebuttal from its columns. But others may be open. True; but they reach in only a limited measure the same class of readers. The law? Repeated efforts have proved the difficulty of obtaining redress. There are so many loop-holes that escape is easy; and if there is any danger of conviction, and apology, after the fashion of Midehipman Easy, to the late old twain, takes off the edge of the judgment. Personal chastisement? Ah! that is the very thing that jackal delights in. It creates sympathy, enables him to cry martyr, and gives him the longed-for opportunity to mulct in damages.

A dangerous beast in the body politic is this same literary jackal. He prowls unseen and in the darkness, and his poisonous bite is inflicted without warning. The rattlesnake in this respect, is the most noble, is less treacherous, a much fairer enemy. Often under the guise of friendship the jackal enters a home, prys into its secrets, and then wantonly reveals them to the world. In cases like the BEECHER-TILDEN, he actually grows obese. A device with seditious surroundings, with letters intended for one eye only and filled with words of burning love, is to him a feast; a case of *crim. con.*, a harvest.

His inventive genius is large. It needs but a hint to enable him to write a page that will blacken the type far more than any ink. Give him but a starting point, and he will soon manufacture a whole; give him a handful of dollars, and he will besmirch the fairest name in the records of the world. And not alone is the head of the house attacked; wife and daughter are dragged in without sense or decency, and the moldering bones of ancestry torn from their resting places and scattered before the eyes of a shuddering public.

But the taste that permits such revelations has grown with the caterer thereof. The one could not exist a moment without the other. There are necessity twin-mated. The appetite has grown by what it was fed on, and is leechlike in its cries for more. And more they will have; and the fouler will be the abominations produced, as long as it pays, unless, indeed, the taste becomes nauseated, and the things works its own cure.

The defense urged by the jackal, "that the public demands such things," is as infamous as his career, and false upon its face. The public does nothing of the kind. But if it did, no one has any right to pander to such debasing tastes; no one has any right to sow discord, and scatter scandal, and bring shame to the threshold. But the public, *id est*, the public that is worth cultivation, turns a deaf ear to such things, and would gladly lend a helping hand to destroy every press and type that gives them permanency. And yet it is from this same public, the one from which the jackal knows he is entitled to nothing but kicks, that in many cases he gains even a reward for his misdeeds. Many a map—aye, and woman—has silenced his yelping by bribery; many an honest heart, shrinking from the publication of some gross calumny, paid liberally for peace, and the jackal slunk away to seek new victims and desecrate other shrines.

The "Jackal in Journalism" is a monstrosity the sooner strangled the better. He belongs to a race of carrion-loving carnivora that should be eliminated; for, worse than the cobra, he is proof against his own poison—is one whose main business appears to be to "conduct a coroner's inquest on the putrid remains of fallen honor, integrity and reputation."

Is it not high time that this thing ceased? Is there no limit to his depredations? Will this work ever purify itself, even as foul water? For years we have waited and hoped, but the "good time" has not yet come. On the contrary, the leprous spot appears spreading—the drop of blackness that at the first tinged but a little surface, to be coloring the entire sea.

Is there no remedy? Must journalism still bear the curse and the shame of those who debate it for selfish ends, and grovel in the wages of their sin? Is the voice of the good not potent? Is not the hand of the pure strong? Will not the press and the public combine to do away with the evil? It is within their power. It is their duty. The one can forbid and the other refuse to purchase. As the matter now stands, it is a burning shame to both.

But the good work must begin in the printing office, or perhaps, more strictly speaking, in the chair of the editor. He is the one to say what shall and what shall not be given to the world. He is the censor; upon him rests the responsibility. Let him set his foot down squarely, and the jackal will seek other loathsome, or no longer dip his pen in malice and scandal and all that is foul and vile.

It is a good time now to make this resolve and act upon it! There could be none better. Shall it be done? Shall the errors and abominations of the past be corrected and blotted out? Shall a brighter and purer day dawn upon journalism? Must the curse of the bad still fling its alms over the homes and hearts of the good? Must the banners of the greatest and proudest Art upon the earth continue to be trailed in the dust, until all who love it wish they could, like the lotus eaters of ULYSSES, forget their country?

We strike a blow for the Right and the Pure and the Just. Who will help us? We would do our all to elevate PRINTING and THE PRESS. Who will join hands with us? With all that in us is, we would hunt down the journalistic jackal. Shall we stand alone? Not with our consent shall fair type be fouled. Are there more, good hearts and true, who

will say the same? Not with our consent shall the harpy longer prey upon the sacred things of earth and make commerce of virtue and reputation. Are we to stand alone in this?

Editor, author, publisher, compositor, pressman, we call upon you all, and what shall the answer be?—*Rounds' Printer's Cabinet.*

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

From Doniphan County.

May 14th.—There was the usual amount of winter wheat sown, but there is not 800 acres standing now in Iowa township, farther east it is good; the grasshoppers did not get more than one-third of the way over the county. There is but a small amount of spring wheat sown; a large acreage of barley, and oats, about the same as last year; of corn there is in this township, 10,228 acres, being an increase over last year of 6,691 acres. Winter wheat has been a paying crop for the last six years, the average yield being about 23 bushels to the acre; oats 40; barley 35. Oats yield well but the price is always low. Corn is the main crop; cattle and hogs are profitable, but the cholera (so called) reduced the profit on hogs this year; the number that died in this township was 5,250. The prospect for fruit is good now, in our orchard (seven years old, ten varieties), the wine-apples are the largest and finest looking trees; they are full of blossoms now, and not one of the rest have a blossom; all received the same treatment. The spring is backward; very few grasshoppers hatched, the farmers are prepared to fight them when they do come. Money can be borrowed on good security, at about 9 per cent. Price of horses from \$75 to 125, cows \$25 to 35. We have good schools and churches. The amount of corn in Iowa township on the first of March was 190,215 bushels.

From Marshall County.

May 16th.—Wheat, rye and oats are looking well, the first sowing of rye was eaten by grasshoppers last fall, but farmers sowed again and the rye in some places is heading out. There is but little winter wheat sown in this county comparatively as the 'hoppers destroyed much of it last fall. The grass wheat is looked upon with much favor, it being either winter, or spring wheat; there is considerable sown. The 'hoppers have done some damage on small grain but the heavy rain has destroyed large numbers of them and the farmers are hopeful of good crops; there will be a large acreage of corn planted this season, the heavy rains of the past week has delayed the planting a little. Irving is a growing town; has a good flouring mill and excellent water power on the Big Blue; it has a hotel and nearly all trades are represented in the several business houses; there have been large sales of wagons, sulky plows, Riding cultivators, drills and corn planters made this season, which speaks well for the enterprise of farmers. Stock looks well, there is considerable interest in improved breeds; this is an excellent climate for sheep; it is healthy for man and beast; there is no disease among stock except a case now and then of Black-leg among yearling cattle. It would be well if farmers would give their experience (through your columns) in the successful treatment of this disease; many valuable animals have succumbed to its power. If desired I will at some future time give my past experience, and my success, but having been in this State but a short time, it would be well to wait, and in the meantime learn what we can of those having more experience.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From Harvey County.

May 19th.—This county has been visited by heavy rains; on the night of the 11th it commenced raining and continued through the 12th, causing the streams to be swollen, and sweeping bridges away like straw; on the west branch of the White water, in the east part of the county there were three swept away, and the fourth injured so as to be useless, and on Sand creek, in Newton, one was rendered useless by the levee being washed away. Road overseers set some of the bridges back to their places, but the rain of the 18th took them away, with others that had stood the flood of the 12th. The grasshoppers are about played. Today the three T's along the west end of the county vote on the R. R. bond question, for the Solomon, Arkansas Valley & Eastern Railway Co.

There is a fine prospect for fruit, considering the age of the trees; there is a large acreage of corn planted in this county this season; some of the farmers are done planting. This county has over 4,000 hogs consisting of the following breeds: Essex, Berkshire, Poland, China, Chester-White and Rawson-Diggers. According to the Assessor's returns, there are in the 14 T's heard from (Newton not in yet) 27,385 acres of winter wheat and 378½ of spring wheat; there would have been more wheat but the early spring, on the east side was taken last fall by the 'hoppers, as they came on first in the west part, they did not sow until they left. Stock in good condition; no disease.

W. H. COLE.

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From Brown County.

May 18th.—Rain, rain, rain, day and night, plenty of mud and plenty of 'hoppers hatching before the rain commenced none to be found now plenty of eggs on top of the ground, ready, I think, to come out as soon as favorable weather comes. No fall wheat or rye here, 'hoppers took it last fall; oats, spring wheat and barley look well; planting corn is in all stages, some have planted two weeks ago, others partly done; while some have their ground to plow yet, the ground is so wet we cannot get into the fields to do anything. I have been farming in Brown county for twenty years, and never saw so backward a spring, and the farmers so behind with their planting. Bids fair for plenty of fruit; peaches all right; stock looking very well; we leave good hogs in this county. I had my house burned last winter, am building a new one, how will it do to call on the inside with common rough, pine lumber and use building paper and finish with wall paper instead of lath and plastering?

R. M. MCCARTNEY.

From McPherson County.

May 13th.—Summer wheat in good condition; about the same sown as last year; pays very well at present prices. Some rye, barley and spring wheat sown in this part; looks well; corn mostly planted, and more than ever before in our part of the county; people are going more for stock and less wheat. Prospect is good for small fruits; no apple trees large enough to bear; some few 'hoppers. I believe the raising of stock to be more profitable than so much grain to be sold in the bulk. Horses are worth from \$75 to 100; hogs 4 to 5 cts per lb. Not many sheep raised. We are not troubled with any disease among stock at present. Ten per cent. is paid on money.

C. H. WAY.

THE HIGH WATER IN KANSAS RIVER.

Since 1868 there has been no rise in the river at this place which anywhere nearly equalled that which commenced about four o'clock Sunday, and which has been rising ever since. About six o'clock last evening the water seemed to be at a stand still, and within about eight feet of the floor of the iron bridge. At the railroad bridge it seemed to be about six feet from the rails. Large accumulations of drift wood and earth passed in quick succession all day yesterday, and the night before. The hook and ladder company turned out and worked bravely and to splendid effect in turning aside the driftwood, from Sunday evening until one o'clock yesterday morning, and again from morning until the danger was past.

The water is about two feet higher than in 1868, when the pontoon bridge was floated away.—*Commonwealth, May, 22.*

Mitchell county will produce about 16,500 acres of wheat this year which at an average of twenty bushels per acre, will bring to the market over 300,000 bushels. We make this assertion early in the season, so that people may realize how much fall hauling wheat to market. This crop will make 6,000 wagon loads or 730 car loads; or sixty trains of grain, provided all is sold. Jewell County will do as well, and Osborne and Smith Counties nearly as well. It seems a shame to sacrifice all this grain while with a railroad, the same price would be received, and the teams might be busy putting in another crop.—*Mitchell Co., Echo.*

Has the Grange done any good? This is a question the uninitiated often ask. The number of people who want something for nothing is large. They are always looking for a benefit; they come into the Grange with a spasmodic jerk; they are soon disappointed and fly off the handle; they are always looking for corners, and when they dodge one corner they run sharp against two others; they are never pleased to see any body succeed; they are often disgruntled and would like the Order well if it benefited them alone and pulled down every body else, they are never willing to help themselves for fear they will help some one else—and this class of folks is in every institution—it is a great pity that some of this class is in our Order. The Order will survive in spite of all the grumbling, bickering and flying off the handle. To say nothing of social and other advantages, the reduction in transportation from our great commercial centres is sufficient to remunerate every member of the Order in the State—we cannot be denied. Let us work to extend our fraternal feelings throughout our brotherhood and draw closer the cord that binds us.—*Dirigo Rural.*

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

BY MARY W. HUDSON.

CHAPTER I.

"Come here Lizzie, quick, I've something sweet to tell you," said Dick Rodgers in a pleasant, confident tone as he stepped out of a vine-covered porch and addressed a young girl who was clipping roses from a hedge in the garden and letting them fall into her apron. He had apparently been enjoying very much a *tete a tete* with another young lady under the vines, and as she left him and went into the house he started towards the garden. But Lizzie did not come, she kept on clipping roses and when Dick sank into a rustic seat in the shade and called again, she only answered sauntily. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," I have not time to come to you," and wandered farther away. This set Dick to thinking and though he thought seriously of exerting himself to follow her, he did not; He sat still and began a soliloquy by saying "hang it all, what is the reason a fellow can never look at two pretty girls at once without getting himself into trouble. Lizzie has too much good sense to imagine that I mean anything by a little attention to Nora Parry; she is a charming girl to chat with, and may be to flirt a little with, but compared with Lizzie she is weak in every way; even her beauty, which is fascinating I admit, lacks the nobleness that lights Lizzie's face. Pshaw! there is no comparison possible between them, one is lovely for a day, the other for life, in fact for a wife, I should have asked Lizzie before to-day. If Nora had not come, not that that has made any difference, only that she has been often with us and Lizzie seems to be—well, more occupied, necessarily, now that she has another guest."

It is possible that Dick could not have reasoned it all out if he had been allowed time and opportunity, and it is certain he could not with Nora at his side, where she soon seated herself. In the midst of his reverie he heard her step coming towards him, and though not altogether pleased, he could not help turning his head to see her graceful figure and catch the gleam of her wonderful eye.

As she laughingly accepted Dick's invitation to a seat, she crushed a *Hermosa* rose into her shining hair and looked a queen; even poor Dick could not help feeling it, though a gentle pang shot through his heart and he half wished he had asked Lizzie and had it all settled with her, then she would have understood that this meant nothing, and he would have been a little surer that she could be had for the asking. But the pang was of short duration, a beautiful woman can dispel a severer one than that, and when Lizzie approached them from the garden Dick started as if he had seen an apparition; Nora merely turned her head and inquired what she was going to do with so many flowers. "I am going to decorate my parlor ready for company."

Indeed! and whom do you expect, may I know?" said Nora.

"Certainly, Dr. Gray and his sister are coming over from Kirtledge to spend the evening."

"It is very strange you could not have informed us sooner; it is almost evening now."

"So it is, but I have only just learned it myself, the Dr.'s man rode over to tell me, and as I happened to be at the foot of the garden, next the road, he did not come any farther."

Lizzie went on her way humming some soft air, and Nora without another word, disappeared with more alacrity than usual to address herself to her toilet. Dick found himself alone again on the rustic seat, but he did not feel inclined to pursue his meditations, and besides he could not gallantly do less than go in and offer his services to Lizzie in helping to arrange the flowers; but somehow it was not quite with the same feeling of happiness he had experienced many a time before, that he assisted Lizzie this time, and yet he had a longing to take her in his arms and forget everybody else; but he did not; Lizzie seemed out of his reach, and he was ill at ease. Something, somebody, had come between them and they were both too sensible of who it was to ignore the fact. Neither referred to the little incident of Dick's call and Lizzie's reply, but he thought more than once of the bird in the bush. When the visitors arrived, it was with no little chagrin that Dick saw Nora devote herself exclusively to the Dr. and still more crestfallen did he appear when he found that his attentions did not seem at all necessary to Lizzie, she was chatting with all and moving from place to place so continually that there was nothing left for Dick to do but entertain the sister, and that, it is feared, he did rather ably, and perhaps failed to make his usual impression as a gay and gallant admirer of the gentler sex.

Twice during the evening the Dr. left Nora's side and crossed the room to Lizzie and asked her to sing, she did so, but her voice was not as clear as usual and her touch upon the keys was tremulous; all the party noticed it and did not urge the request, so the music was mainly supplied by Miss Gray.

Once Dick saw the Dr. turn his head and watch Nora Parry intently for an instant as she examined a vase of flowers; and once when Lizzie and the Dr. were standing together near the piano, he said "Miss Michener is this lady, Miss Parry, your friend of whom you spoke a few weeks since?"

"Yes sir, she is, she arrived last Wednesday; 'Ah,' said the Dr. and nothing more. After the adieu were said, the good night were a little embarrassing to all the trio and they did not linger over them long.

A boating excursion had been planned for the next day but Lizzie arose with a headache and was obliged to excuse herself; whether Dick was glad or sorry it would have been hard to tell; since he could not go with Lizzie alone, he said to himself, perhaps it was as well as it was, Nora would be gone soon and then they would have it all straightened up and he and Lizzie would be all in all to each other again.

This he said over and over to himself, for had not Nora alighted him the night before? But how marvelously soon he forgot that after they were out on the water alone. Oh weak human nature! where is the man who does not forget all, everything, when a beautiful woman looks into his eyes, as if he was the only one in all the world, into whose eyes she cared to look, and in whose heart she cared to have a place. And Oh weak human nature! where is the woman who does not sell her greatest happiness, a home in some steadfast heart, where she stoops to become an accomplished coquette?

Perhaps the day was not entirely satisfactory to any of our young friends for when Dick and Nora returned the former looked worried and anxious, and Nora seemed jaded like a tired angler.

As for Lizzie she was absent minded and taciturn; partially recovered from her headache she met Dick and Nora in a fresh evening dress and made a spasmodic effort to appear interested in their day's pleasure, but after tea when they had all gone out on the lawn, she glanced uneasily and frequently down the short stretch of road, and then across the little valley to the speak of road visible at the brow of the hill beyond. These glances did not escape the notice of her companions and very suddenly after one of them, Nora hastened into the house, and a moment after Dr. Gray rode by on his stylish bay; after a hasty glance and a bow to Lizzie and Dick under the trees, he quickened his speed, and his intention to stop, if he had one, was gone; as he passed the house another bow and a rather dignified touch of the hat told that Nora was at the window, alone.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HOUSE-CLEANING.

Mrs. Hudson, you ask for suggestions on house-cleaning; I have cleaned house the same way so long that it does not seem as if my way would be new to anybody. When we know and practice anything while it seems so easy and simple that it does not seem worth telling, but it is a mistaken idea, there is a right way to do everything. I did not know the right way to break an egg till last week, I always broke the shell on the side and emptied it into a cup and occasionally had to throw one away and wash the cup; a lady said to me I can tell you how to save all that trouble: make a hole in the large end and you can look in and see at once whether it is good or not. One can learn about so small a thing as breaking an egg, after having lived half a lifetime, we may conclude that we can learn and teach as long as we live; we all like to learn to economize time and labor, and then it is so nice to be able to show that we know more about some things than other people do. I want to tell the fishing party how to cook a chicken for the next luncheon. Cook the chicken so tender that the meat will fall off the bones, let it get almost dry, before you take it off the stove, when cold take out the bones, chop it fine, put in salt, pepper, and spices to suit the taste, add a little good vinegar and pack it in a dish, when cold cut it in slices and if you don't say that you have something good to eat, I am mistaken. It is a good way to cook old chicken.

Smoke will remove a bad smell more effectively and with less labor than it can be done any other way. If the hands smell of anything disagreeable remove the stove-lid and hold them over the smoke a minute and it will all be gone. Fill an empty barrel half full of straw and set it on fire, it cleans the barrel and a little care will keep it from scorching. If any of the young folks should go a rabbit hunting and make a mistake in the game they tree (as was the case with our boys a short time ago), they can lose the unpleasant remembrance of it by setting a bunch of straw on fire and standing a while in the smoke. I have removed the taste and smell of turpentine and coal oil from bottles by washing them with a little vinegar.

To remove grease from the floor spread on a little moistened lime and let it remain over night; in repainting doors sashes and such things it will be found convenient for paint will not stick to wood that has grease in it.

If June-Berry raises pie-melons this summer I can tell her how to make good butter out of them. If any mother would like a good remedy for bowel complaint for children I can give a receipt that is mild, safe and not unpleasant to take. We have been invited to correspond through these columns, will some one write to me?

AUNT MARY.

AN EVERY-DAY TOPIC.

Grammar books are multiplied almost indefinitely in these days, and grammar has become an essential branch in every modern educational system. A considerable portion of the time spent at school is devoted to the study of grammar, and a boy or girl is considered very imperfectly educated until thoroughly drilled in its rules and principles. Yet

in conversing with our children we use and permit our nurses to use, what is familiarly termed "baby talk," thus commencing at the very starting point to demoralize their language. One would think from the persistent efforts made to corrupt the language of children that "baby talk" was our mother-tongue in its normal condition; or that the infantile mind comprehended an absurd and ungrammatical dialect—for the jargon used is always as ungrammatical as absurd—sooner and more easily than it does pure, undefined English. If such an opinion does not obtain, what sense is there when talking to or with children, of changing little into "itty" or pretty into "poety," etc., etc., until a something worse than the worst pigeon English has been manufactured for their use? And if it does obtain the sooner we get rid of the erroneous notion the better. Early impressions are the most lasting, and the things we take so much trouble to teach children, require after years of laborious effort to eradicate. With what tenacity we retain the foolish rhymes learned in childhood; and how bitterly many of us—all of us, perhaps, who shed the shell of infancy—regret in maturer years that, instead of Mother Goose's melodies and similar trash, we had not been privileged to hear and commit to memory some beautiful, simple verses that in after days we could recall and repeat with gratifying pleasure.

If correct and grammatical language were always used in speaking with children, would it not soon become unnecessary to teach grammar in our schools; and would not the mispronunciation of which so many of us are guilty in the commonest words, be in a great measure avoided? The subject is one that deserves consideration, and parents who have the welfare of their children at heart, and do not wish to entail upon them a thankless legacy, should see to it that they avoid slang phrases or incorrect and inelegant language.

W. P. E.

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Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the great organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

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It is more than intimated that during the rage of the yellow fever last season a great many blondes died.

Snodgrass says when he sees a man standing on his dignity, he realizes upon what a circumscribed base he depends.

The excuse of a base ball nine put in, last summer, for non-appearance on the field, was that "the pitcher was full."

The name of the man in Vermont who feeds his geese on iron filings, and gathers steel pens from their feathers, is Sharp.

An Indiana paper says that Ephraim A. Screw, a horse thief, has just broken jail. We have heard of a "screw loose" before.

We asked Snodgrass, the other day, how it happened he was not married. "Because," said he "when I wooed she wouldn't."

Springfield Illinois has a female dentist. She is said to be a lady of gentle extraction.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Such a woman is bound to pull through life—peaceably if she can, forceably if she must.—Norristown Herald. Such discouraging talk is calculated to make the young woman feel down in the mouth.—Burlington Hawk-eye. Such remarks are likely to fill her mind with gloom, unless she is a lady of unusual probe-ity, and has a good stock of file-osophy.

Mrs. Partington insults the doctor: "Yes, doctor, and a few days previous, feeling somewhat predisposed, and having a grooping pain in the abdomen, I took some patient medicine, and I feel convinced that it vigorously repaired my constituent. I suppose I'm of an excruciating temperature, for I'm always a-worrying ever since Betsey Smith had congregation of the lungs, or some tenebrous affection: but to tell the truth I always dreaded an infernal rumor."

"What is love Nannie," asked a minister of one of his parishoners, alluding, of course, to the word in its spiritual sense. "Hoot, fye, sir!" answered Nannie, blushing to the e'en-holes, "dinna ask me sic a daft-like question; I'm sure ye ken as well as me that love's just next to cholera. Love is just the worst inside complaint for a lad or lassie to have."

Even the shoemaker has left his last to take a hand in the manufacture of war maps. It's the best business going, and the best thing about it is that it requires neither knowledge nor capital.

A man who can sit with his feet in a pail of hot water, with a strip of red flannel about his throat, and not feel the tender influence of spring, is dead to the subtle instincts which link humanity to nature.

The occasional appearance of a man wearing a duster, with a small demijohn in one hand and a package in the other, containing a copy of "Songs for the Sanctuary," and a schre deck, shows that the camp meeting season has arrived.

A wag tried to annoy a popular preacher by asking him whether the fatted calf was male or female.

"Female, to be sure," was the reply, "for I see the male—" looking the questioner full in the face—"yet alive in the flesh before me."

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In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

CLIMAX



Mowers and Reapers

These machines are used by the P. of H. throughout the United States, and are sent to them at wholesale prices. Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

GIBBS & STERRETT MFG CO.,
5 South Main Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE SHORT-HORNS,

Bourbon Place Farm,
Six miles south of
GRAYSON STATION,
On the Southwestern Branch of the C. R. I. & P. R. R.,
in CLINTON CO., MO., on
Wednesday, June 13, 1877.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell about 60 head of well-bred Short-horn cattle, being about one-half of the "Bourbon Place Herd," and with two exceptions (Loman of Oakhurst and Fionasco), the very top of the herd, including representatives of the following families:—Wesley Lady, Loman (Jesse Dracott's sort), Nannie Williams, straight Babra, Daisy, White Rose, Young Harry, Ianthe, Miss Saver, Imp. Lady Garter, imp. Duke of Hamilton, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 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