

FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL

A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

Volume XXVII.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1879.

Number 32

AGRICULTURAL, INVISIBLE BATTLES.

Oh, not upon fortified hill or field,
Where foemen meet with saber and shield,
Are mightiest battles fought!
Not amid warfare's wild alarms,
In the roar of cannon, the clash of arms,
Are grandest victories wrought!
Look abroad into the earth's sad homes,
Where fierce temptation stealthily comes,
Followed by wan despair;
Where souls are assailed by some merciless foe,
And mark the conflicts there!
Only God and His angels pure
Ever can know what they endure
Who cope with these unseen foes;
Only heaven, with its infinite rest,
Can symbol the peace of the victor's breast
When these perilous conflicts close.
—*Youth's Companion.*

KENTUCKY FARM NEWS.

PENDLETON COUNTY.
A few days ago, Walter Parker, near Butler Station, while mowing disturbed a bumble bee's nest. He laid the scythe down to fight the bees, and then ran against the edge. A very dangerous cut on his leg was the result.

BOURBON.
Messrs. Bedford & Kennedy have dispatches from Eastman, cattle buyer in New York, whom they represent, stating further decline in the East, and that prices in Kentucky are too high. — \$2,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from Paris, so far this season, worth about \$68,880. — Sale last week of a lot of 80-lb lambs at Strode's Creek at 4½¢ per lb.

CLARK.
The depot at Comb's Ferry is piled full of wheat, and great stacks of it are all around waiting shipment. — Mr. J. W. Bean sold to J. A. Judy 22 New York cattle averaging 1,650 lbs, at \$4.50. — The buyers of cattle for New York parties got dispatches last week to stop buying at 4½¢. — A. D. Thompson sold last week to Dr. Nunnally 134 common ewes, and to J. G. Williams 200 do. at about \$2 per head. — The *Clark County Democrat* says John McDonald and J. C. Smith raised about 35 bushels per acre of Clawson wheat; Sam McDonald 32 bushels per acre of Franklin; and Joe Crum 35 bushels per acre, on 73 acres, of Fultz.

JESSAMINE.
The pastures were so burnt up at Russell's Cross Roads before the rains that some farmers were cutting bushes for their cattle. — Some scamp shot and killed a good young horse belonging to Colonel Crow, near Russell's. — Mr. Fountain Land, near Hanly, raised 6,080 bushels of wheat this year. — Some farmers about South Elkhorn propose to sow rye early for pasture to make up for short grass. — Muir & Frely have rented of J. M. Graves, East Hickman, 100 acres of wheat land, the renters to sow and harvest the crop, which is to be divided equally at the threshing. Mr Graves furnishes the seed and half the salt to sow on it.

FAYETTE.
J. W. Smith has purchased all the old hemp around Slickaway, at \$5.50. — The rains of last week have greatly revived the parched vegetation over this county, and the corn particularly begins to look something like it should at this time.

SCOTT.
Mr. P. Dolan has sold his crop of 100 tons of hemp at \$5.50 to Scott & Co., of Lexington. — Great Crossings still crieth for a good rain.

WOODFORD.
Mr. M. Satterwhite, near Midway, had 80 chickens and 40 ducks minked or weaseled. — The new crop of hemp is being cut around Versailles. It will fall short of the average. — Farmers are plowing for small grain. A large crop will be sown. — Dr. McLeod, the owner of "Hartland," is having that magnificent estate cleared of weeds and underbrush.

GARRARD.
The stock fair at Lancaster last week was reasonably successful. The rings were filled with stock from Garrard and the adjoining counties.

MADISON.
Two small negro boys, playing with matches as is supposed, burned the wheat stacks of 45 acres for W. S. G. Fife, near Silver creek. — Some good mules have been sold about College Hill at \$100 to \$135 per head.

MARION.
John Taylor, Gravel Switch, has 2,500 bushels old corn on hand. It has rained; good time to sell now. His present crop of 40 acres promises 60 to 65 bushels per acre.

SHELBY.
Sentinel: James Mulky, on Tinsley Hazelrigg's farm, had his foot badly cut by a mower he was driving. — Wheat around Clay Village averages about 9 bushels per acre.

W. L. Waddy & Son will sell some Cotswolds at the Shelby fair August 26. — The lamb buyers of Shelby recommend the use of South-down rams in breeding lambs for early market.

HENRY.
Constitutionalist: John Black, of Harper's Ferry, sold his crop of tobacco at \$13.50 per cwt all round at the house. — 1,500 acres of tobacco growing finely in Gistville neighborhood. — Henry Carter, Pot Riffle, sold his crop of tobacco in Louisville for \$21.50, \$19.50, \$17 and \$14, the best sale of the season. Louisville is the best market in the world.

NELSON.
Mr. J. H. Hagan is gathering good pears from trees planted by Capt. Talbot in 1806. — Alex. Sayers bought at commissioner's sale 151 acres of land near Deatsville, for \$500. It is knob land, perhaps.

LOGAN.
The barn of John King, near Whipoorwill, with crop, was burned accidentally a few days since. Loss \$3,000, no insurance. — Mr. Austin Cornelius had a rick of wheat, containing about 200 bushels, set on fire by lightning and consumed. Two sheep were also killed by same stroke.

EXTENDING WHEAT CULTURE SOUTH.

The *Macon Telegraph* announces that for the first time in the history of Georgia the local mills find wheat in sufficient abundance to run them without drawing supplies of wheat from the North. There are undoubtedly parts of central Georgia where wheat can be grown to perfection; for there the soil is a stiff clay loam, and is rich in the elements that wheat requires. But even upon the sandy soils of that State it appears that good wheat crops can be raised by the application of fertilizers, and if care be taken in the tillage. It seems to be a remarkable thing that in such soils wheat should be grown, as the *Telegraph* states, as far south in Georgia as the Florida line.

This success has been achieved by the use of the drill. Nor is it only in Georgia that the cultivation of wheat is extending. In northwestern South Carolina the Germans have demonstrated that excellent crops of both wheat and rye can be raised by deep drilling, and manuring with the waste of the barnyard composted with muck and pine shatters. The seed is drilled in bunches, the drills being sufficiently wide apart to admit of running a narrow cultivator between. After a while the wheat tillers and covers the whole ground. Three crops of rye for forage are cut there by the Germans in one season.

FAILURE OF ENGLISH CROP.

The last hope of fair crops in England has been destroyed during the past week by a series of severe rains and wind storms. It is a condition of affairs totally unknown in this country, that a few hours of sunshine should have a marked effect on the stock market of the nation, yet so great was the hope of fair weather for gathering the avowedly poor crops in England, that a ray of sunshine would cause a better tone in the London stock market. But now all hope is lost. The weather is cold and winter like, and so great is the amount of rain that has fallen that thousands of acres in the midland and northern counties are afloat, destroying the hay and potatoes, and greatly damaging the wheat crop. In Germany and France the harvest prospects are also bad, and the prospects are that Russia and America will have no difficulty in disposing of all their surplus grain at excellent rates. — *Charleston News.*

AMERICAN COMPETITION.—An English journal says:

"We are threatened at all points with American competition. It is mentioned that eggs imported from Chicago have been eaten at Dublin breakfast tables since the month began, and good American butter at 8d per lb is on sale on the Dublin quays."

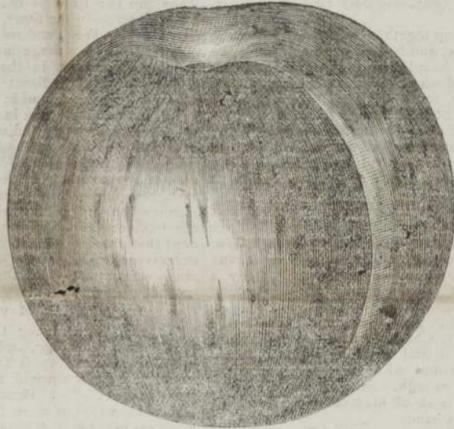
KENTUCKY CROPS—JULY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

We extract from Commissioner Bowman's report for July, dated August 1:

CORN.—Our correspondents, and they are from all parts of the State, speak despondingly and despairingly of anything like a full corn crop. Their reports, however, were written, in most cases, just before the recent rains that seem to have been satisfactory throughout the State. Those that have been written since have a much more cheerful tone. It may be remarked that corn is a patient plant, so much so that it has come to be a saying that "corn will wait a long time on rain." We have

are still of the opinion that there can not be more than half a crop raised, and that the lint or fiber must be necessarily of inferior quality.

LIVE STOCK.—With a failure of the spring pasturage, and in many cases with the stock water supplies dried up or become so foul and filthy as to be unhealthy, live stock could not be expected to be in otherwise than bad condition. In many cases in Central Kentucky, on this account, stock is being forced on the market in anything but marketable condition. This condition of things can have none other than a depressing influence on the butcher markets, and a reacting influence on the



THE GOVERNOR GARLAND PEACH.

The above represents the Governor Garland peach. It originated in Arkansas from seed of Amsdens' June, and is claimed to be from four to six days earlier than that variety. It is described as large, averaging 7½ inches in circumference, of a rich rosy hue, delicious

in flavor and of exquisite fragrance. It is like all the very early peaches—a cling.

It has not been fruited here yet, but the originator, Mr. John B. Gill, gives strong proof from reliable parties of the facts as stated.

reason to hope that a generous and fructifying season is upon us, and that it will continue, and that in the end the corn crop will surprise us in results as much as did the wheat crop. It would be hard at this juncture to calculate, in all of its bearings, the disastrous results from anything like a failure of this crop. It is gratifying to know that, with the present unpromising prospect, there is a much larger acreage in corn this year than usual.

WHEAT.—The wheat crop has been extraordinary in both quality and yield. We regret that we have no data at hand from which we can approximate the acreage in the State. Nor have we any means from which to form anything approaching the aggregate crop in the State. The acreage we gather from our correspondents, and, of course, each only speaks for his locality, is from 8 to 10 per cent. above that of last year. To reach a comparison as to the aggregate yield between this and last year, basing our conclusions upon the estimates of our correspondents, we should place it at from 15 to 20 per cent. above. Most of our correspondents place the crops in their respective counties at from 5 to 25 per cent. above an average. All speak of the crop as being unusually fine in yield and quality. When a yield of from twelve to eighteen bushels per acre is counted a fair crop, and we find this year the yield ranging from fifteen to forty-six and a half bushels per acre, we feel satisfied in our conclusions, especially when we are backed up in them by the concurrent estimates of our correspondents.

HEMP.—Nothing has occurred since our last report to materially change our estimate of the growing crop. From the decreased acreage sown, and from other causes, heretofore set forth, we

prices of live stock at home. Our correspondents report a full average of hogs in the State. Encouraged by the seasonable week just passed, and with indications of its continuance through the critical period with the corn crop, we are led to hope that a full crop will be yet made, and that the farmers will be able to send their hogs to market in proper condition.

NOXIOUS INSECTS.

J. Henry Comstock, Esq., entomologist to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., writes us July 31, 1879:

"I know you must often receive letters of inquiry respecting insects. I shall be glad to do what I can to answer such questions as you may wish, through the columns of the *FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL*. I am anxious that the entomological division of the Agricultural Department shall be of practical use to the farmers of this country, and feel sure that much can be done to attain that through agricultural journals. In order to answer inquiries fully it will be necessary in most cases to have specimens of insects in question."

We shall be glad to have farmers send to us specimens of insects they find damaging crops, grass or forests. If the insect appears in two forms, such as larva and chrysalis, send both. Be sure to gain as much information as possible about the habits of the troublesome insect.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD FLORA. just home from a little folks party, describing costumes: "Little Susie had on a lovely lace dress; Marie wore white slippers with bows; and Sammy Myer, he had on nuffin' but his barefooted feet."

WHEAT FOR SHIPPING.

The following correspondence between Col. C. E. Bowman, commissioner of agriculture, horticulture and statistics, and one of the great milling firms in Richmond, Va., which turns out 1,000 barrels of flour per day for the South American market, will be of interest to our farming readers. They will get some good hints as to the best wheat to sow this fall. An answer of similar import was received from the Gallegos mills, Richmond:

OFFICE OF COMM'R OF AGRICULTURE, FRANKFORT, KY., July 8, 1879.
Proprietors Maxall Mills, Richmond, Va.
Gentlemen: Our people are a provident people, and are at all times ready to adjust themselves to coming events, when they can forecast them. The recent moves of Mr. Huntington lead us to conclude that, within a little more than a year, there will be a continuous line of railway from Richmond, Va., to Louisville, Ky. This will be our shortest route to the seaboard, and the roadway will be through the heart of one of our best wheat growing belts. This will bring Richmond to the front as one of our chief wheat markets.

Now, as your mills make flour that bears shipment across the tropics, be so good as to state whether this is attributable to the mode of grinding, or has the varieties of the wheat anything to do with it? If it is the varieties of wheat, then I want to advise our farmers what kinds to sow. Be so good as to state what varieties stand highest at your mills and in your market. An early reply is solicited. Respectfully,
C. E. BOWMAN, Commissioner.

RICHMOND, VA., July 12, 1879.
C. E. Bowman, Esq., Commissioner of Agriculture, Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Sir: We are complimented by your letter of the 8th, and take pleasure in replying. We think that the mode of manufacture has much to do with supplying suitable flour for trade with hot climates, but are ready to acknowledge that we much prefer some species of wheat for the purpose than others. We regard Southern winter wheat as indispensable for this purpose, and of the several species we prefer—

First—Long berry red, which includes the Mediterranean and its several descendants, such as Lancaster, German, Amber, etc.

Second—White wheat, of which the different species are not all clearly distinct, but the Booton or Tappahannock is the most glutinous, and hence the best. The Clawson White is one of the least desirable wheats.

The "Fultz," and other species of short berry amber, we condemn as being unsuitable for our South American business.

We trust no disappointment may result as to the perfection of Mr. Huntington's scheme. We desire eagerly to have an all rail connection with Kentucky and the States west. Very faithfully,
THE HAXALL CRENSHAW CO.
PHILIP HAXALL, Vice President.

CURRENT SHRUB.—No finer or more wholesome summer beverage can be enjoyed than what is popularly called currant shrub, and it is very easily made. Fill a stone jar with red currants, stripped from their stems; place the jar in a kettle of water; let the water boil around the jar until the juice is well extracted; let it drip then through a flannel jelly bag. To each pint of clear juice add a pound of white sugar and half a gill of the best brandy; cork securely.

The gibbet is a species of flattery to the human race. Three are four persons are hanged from time to time for the purpose of making the rest believe that they are virtuous.