

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Farmers' Column.

Miscellaneous Advertisements,

Hon City College

*He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.*

CULTURE OF BUCKWHEAT.

Enjoying daily, as perhaps all our readers now are, the welcome dish of "hot cakes, piping hot," what more timely than a word about growing buckwheat? It was formerly called Beech-wheat, from the resemblance of the kernel to the beech nut. It is supposed to be a native of Asia and is now extensively used in China, and other oriental countries and in Europe for making bread and cakes and gruel. It is cultivated extensively in many parts of the United States, and in some sections is hardly less important than the wheat crop. The average price per bushel is fifty cents. Considering the short time required for growing it—about seventy five days—it is very profitable crop.

The land on which it is to be grown should be brought into fine tilth and be well manured. Bone dust or plaster and ashes make an excellent dressing for it, and barn-yard manure is not lost upon it, if judiciously applied. The old notion that the poorest land is good enough for buckwheat is now well discarded. And the truth of another notion, that it is a very exhausting crop, is also doubted. One reason why it kills out weeds and grass is, that the land for growing it, is plowed and harrowed in mid-summer, and so exposes the roots of every green thing to the scorching sun; and then the rapid growth of grain overshadows and smothers every other thing that springs up. It is almost sure death to Canada thistles, if this crop is followed by oats and clover. The time of sowing varies with the season from the middle of June to the middle of July, though in ordinary seasons, it is hazardous to sow later than the fourth of July. If sown too early, it is liable to blast, if too late, the frost overtakes it.

CULTIVATION OF WINTER BARLEY.

The soil most suitable for barley, is a good strong loam. If not naturally rich enough, it should of course be manured sufficiently to make it so. It should be well drained for land inclining to be wet, and not sufficiently drained, will not pay to grow barley. There are, no doubt, a great many manures that will answer the purpose. Stable manure does very well; so does one or two good green crops plowed under, such as red clover, rye, &c. Of course they should be well rotted before the grain is sown. Oat stubble is perhaps preferable to most other ground for putting in fall barley, for various reasons, some of which will be explained in their proper place.

It is a very important matter that the ground should be thoroughly broken up and well prepared by the last of August, in order that the barley may be sown as early as possible in September, if seasonable, and if not seasonable, it should be put in the first suitable weather, as a general rule, (lat. 38°), we cannot sow too early in September; but when we have a very hot, dry season, it would be better to wait until about the 1st of October, when the sun has not so much power. It would be advisable to sow them without waiting longer, even if the ground is rather dry. The sun will not be likely to hurt it after that time.

There is quite a difference of opinion in regard to the amount of seed sown to the acre. Two bushels, perhaps, is as near right as we can come at it; and in this item we should be governed by the time it is sown. For instance, one and three-fourth bushels, or even one and a half bushels, sown early in September, will be equal to perhaps two and a half sown in November, for the very plain and palpable reason, that when sown early it has a chance to stool or spread out over the ground, but when sown late, it has such a precarious existence that it has no chance to spread before a great deal of it is thrown out by the frost, and perishes. After sowing, the grain should be harrowed, cross harrowed and rolled, the old furrows opened, or others made wherever it may be necessary, for it will not do for water to stand on it.

Barley has its casualties to encounter as well as wheat and other grain. If sown before the first of September, there will be danger of its coming to a joint before the hard weather of winter comes on, and it may be ruined; but sown about the 1st of September, there is not much danger in that particular. It is true the insects, &c may injure it more or less, yet all the injuries it is likely to sustain from those causes are not to be compared to the injuries received by the late sowing, from severe weather and other casualties.

The reason why oat stubble is preferable are that it is easier broken up, and we can make a far better job of it than we could with wheat stubble, or other ground that had lain twelve months without being plowed. But the most important advantage of all is that, when the barley is put in about the first of September, all the scattering grains of oats that are in the ground start and grow up with the barley, thereby helping to cover the surface of the whole field before the hard weather sets in; and when that does occur, the barley will be so firmly rooted and matted over the surface, that it will not suffer much by the weather. The hard weather will of course kill the oats, and in the spring the barley will have all the surface to itself, and a

J. L. K.

PREMIUMS
AWARDED THE JOURNAL JOB OFFICE

AT THE LATE FAIR FOR
THE BEST
BLANK AND FANCY
PRINTING.

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THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compound entirely of Gums.

One of the best purgative and liver medi-

cines now before the public, that acts as a Ca-

theric, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Ca-

theric, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accom-

plishing its purpose effectively, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operation of past Catherics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regula-

tors of the human body; and when it per-

forms its functions well, the powers of the sys-

tem are fully developed. The stomach is de-

pendent on the healthy per-

formance of the Liver for

any disease, and the

system suffers in con-

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For the diseases of

proprietors has made

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