

THE GAZETTE

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1850.

NUMBER XXII.

Poetry.

HOPE ON, HOPE ON!—Mark Howitt.

Ye who nobly toil to win
Laurels for your name,
Who have earnestly toiled
Of a deathless fame,
Who have dreamt such golden dreams
Which ye hope never
Who have had such dazzling gleams
Of your destiny;
Till on nobly with your pen—
Hope on with your heart,
Till you show your worth, then
Fame will give her part.
Ye who bravely work to gain
Comfort for your home,
Ye who have your hours of pain—
Let them go and come
Ye may have toilsome hard
With the frowns of fate,
Ye may hope for your reward
And have long to yearn,
But work on, strive bravely on,
Be despairing never.
Ye shall find, Fate's not unkind,
Hope on, then—hope ever.

AGRICULTURE.

SHED WHEAT.—The late Rev. Henry Colman, some years since, in his "Notes by the way," related the following anecdote of a farmer in Vermont, who always obtained a high price for his seed wheat, which he called "barrel wheat"—his neighbor resorting to him for their seed, and paying as high as \$3 per bushel. The wheat was, in fact, superior in appearance, productiveness, and early maturity. The secret was at last discovered, when those who had been in the habit of paying him tree prices, availed themselves of his practice of making "barrel wheat" for themselves and they save the difference in price.

The farmer in question "used" before threshing his wheat to select the best sheaves, and striking them over the head of an open barrel three or four times before laying them down to be thrashed, obtained in this way a superior seed. As, in this way, the largest and earliest white kernels would be shaken out and fall into the barrels, he obtained what might be considered a select seed, which he denominated his "barrel wheat" and which, until the farmer heard how to do it for themselves found their advantage in it. The above anecdote, which contained in it the above anecdote, may we think, be profitably availed of by wheat-growers generally.

TO MAKE PRACH AND OTHER TREES BEAR YOUNG.—S. W. Cole says: "To induce early bearing particularly where trees are luxuriant and barren, clip off the extremities of the branches in July, about one-third of the new growth; this will produce blossoms buds the latter part of summer, for a crop the next season. We have found this very successful." A. J. Downing says: "If you wish to bring fruit trees into bearing at an early age, pinch off the shoots the first of July and again at the end of six weeks."

BREWERY.—The nearest way to separate beer from the comb is, to tie it up in a linen or woollen cloth or bag, with a pebble or two to keep it from floating; place it in a kettle of cold water, which hang over the fire as the water heats, the wax melts and rises to the surface, while all the impurities remain in the bag.

SEEDS.—However torpid a seed may be and destitute of all powers to vegetate in any other substance, immerse it in a solution of oxygenated mastic acid at a temperature of about 46 or 48 degrees of Fahrenheit, provided it still possesses its principle of vitality, it will germinate in a few hours. And if, after this, it be planted as it ought to be, in its appropriate soil, it will grow with as much speed and vigor as if it evinced no torpidity whatever. "Good's Book of Nature," page 100.

MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.—Manures for fruit trees should always be coal-carbonaceous matters, with an excess of alkali. Thus much decomposed by salt and lime, before being applied, may be used with safety, and an addition of lime, or ashes may be most desirable, added. The surface of the ground around fruit trees should always be top dressed to a moderate extent, with charcoal dust or gypsum, which would assist to render the muck available to the roots, by the assistance of the ammonia, which would be arrested by these ingredients from the atmosphere, and carried to the roots by rains, dews, &c.—Such treatment would materially lessen the attacks of insects on fruit-trees.

TORRECO DUST.—We last year procured from a snuff mill a barrel of dry, but damaged snuff flour, and prepared dredging boxes, covered with fine bolting cloth, which we sifted through, and the snuff is perfect. For field vegetables, castor line, made into fine powder, while dry, and applied before sowing, or contact with the air, will produce similar results.

LESLIE'S.—Not your trees in June, July, and August from the branches to the ground with green catnip, to prevent the insects from laying their eggs in the bark.

HARDINESS OF THE ORANGE.—The plants in our own grounds, now two years old, nearly, are in perfect health, with the exception of a trifling damage to the ends of the twigs. So far as this goes, the plant is as hardy as it need be, for those two winters have been very severe upon tender trees.—The plants in question have not been very rapid growers, and their slow progress may have effected them favorably towards the present season.—*Practic Farmer (Chicago) Illinois.*

WHAT CAN BE DONE ON ONE ACRE OF LAND.—The editor of the Maine Cultivator published a few days ago his management of one acre of ground, from which we gather the following remarkable results:—One third of an acre in corn usually produces fifty bushels of round corn for grinding, besides some refuse. The quantity was sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same ground he obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of beans. From a bed of six rows he usually obtained sixty bushels of onions; these he had sold at one dollar per bushel, and the amount purchased his flour. Thus from one-third of an acre and an onion bed, he obtained his bread stuff.

The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for summer and winter use—potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbage, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of peas and carrots for the fowls of a cow. Then he had also flower gardens, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries in great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, and quince trees. If a family can be supported from one acre of ground in Maine, the same can be done in every State and County in the Union.

TURNIPS.—Turnips may be sown at all seasons, from April to August, in our climate, although those will be the best which are sown very early in August for a fall or winter crop. Those sown late in Spring or early in summer, are seldom worth much, as the weather is so warm, and the insects become so numerous, that they are generally hard and wormy. A light soil, well manured the previous year, is the best; no manure should be applied at the time of sowing, unless it be a well decomposed compost, or the roots would be liable to be laid flattered. Let the ground be dug or ploughed deep, and made low and fine; sow the seed broadcast, and rake in evenly. As the spring crops are often destroyed by the turnip-fly, it is an excellent plan to strewn ashes and soot over the ground, just as the young turnips are coming up. After they are well up, they should be hoed and thinned to six or eight inches apart, and be kept close from weeds. The main crop for winter use may be sown from the twenty-fifth of July to the tenth of August, on land that was well manured for other crops in spring; hoe and thin as for the early crop. The best kinds for early use, are the Early White Dutch and Early Garden Stone. The White Flat, Yellow Stone and Yellow Aberdeen, are excellent sorts for winter use. The value of root bags for feeding cattle in winter is too well known to need urging here. One thousand bushels can be grown, with good management on an acre, and it is considered an extremely profitable crop for farmers. The seed should be sown from the first to the middle of June, as they require longer time to grow than other turnips. Sow in drills, on land ploughed deep and harrowed; thin them to the distance of twelve inches from each other, and give them one or two good hoeings afterwards. One pound of seed will sow an acre.—*Puritan Recorder.*

THE BEST VEGETABLES.—The very best early pea, out of eight new sorts tried by Mr. Leston, was the Prince Albert. It is about five or six days earlier than the Early France or Washington. Champion of England is a new pea, a liberal supply of seed of which was sent to us last season by Mr. Rowditch, seedman, Horticultural Hall, Boston. It grows about five feet high, and produces an early crop; the pods are well filled, the peas large and very juicy in quality. When dry, these peas have a bluish color. Altogether this pea is the finest of the table peas that we have cultivated, and will undoubtedly become a favorite. We notice that it ranks very high in England. The *Bessano* beet is not only the most tender and delicate of early beets but when sown for a late crop it is always the best Winter beet for the table. Cole's Superb Celery is the best red, and Seymour's White the best white celery. The early and late Welcheron Cauliflower turns out after two years' trial, the best sorts yet proved in this country. White Spanish is the best onion for all purposes. The Altringham is the best carrot, and the Autumnal Marrow the best squash grown.—*Horticulturalist.*

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I applied about once a week, for three times, commencing when the green leaves first began to start, and making the last application just before the plants were in full bloom, the following preparation—of nitrate of potash, sulphate of soda, and sulphate of iron, each one pound, muriate of ammonia, one quarter of a pound, dissolved in 30 gallons of rain or river water, one-third was applied at a time, and when the weather was dry, I applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparation—as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid, that unless well supplied with water the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering-pot, and made the application towards evening. Managed in this way, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed, or setting it out anew. Beds of ten years old are not only as good, but better than those of two or three years old. But you must be sure to keep the weeds out.—*C. A. J., Northampton Gazette.*

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Your rows and drills may be fifteen inches apart—and your drills may be made into hills if you have courage enough to cut them up to the roots. If you have a few weeds as possible for the hoe and the fingers.

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CHAN, THORNEY AT

Contemporary, ULLIC, Street, Goderich, 1850. 2r-449

E. LIZARS, AT LAW, in Chancery

only, in Stratford. 2r-449

of the late firm of continues to act as Mr. Lizars in all Stratford.

WILLIAMS, of Goderich, LAW, &c. &c. and 144 St. of Stratford, 2r-449

WILLIAMS, of Goderich and Stratford, 2r-449

AMS & Co. DRUGGISTS, in Groceries, Liquors, 2r-449

WODDING, IONER, 2r-449

T. MAKER, 2r-449

YOUNG, 2r-449

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Queen's Bench, 2r-449

OH. HYDE, 2r-449

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TO LET, 2r-449

JOHN McEWAN, 2r-449

JURON SIGNAL, 2r-449

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