

THE HURON SIGNAL

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.
VOLUME III. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1851. NUMBER LI.
TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

The Huron Signal,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THOMAS MACQUEEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE: MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.
*Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.
*Papers of THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum if paid strictly in advance. *TWELVE AND SIX PENCE with the expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless the publisher thinks it his advantage to do so.
Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh gratis.
*If all letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the post office.
*RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Singles and under, first insertion,..... £0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion,..... 0 0 7 1/2
Ten lines and under, first insertion,..... 0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion,..... 0 3 0
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line, 0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion,..... 0 0 1
*A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

COWS HAVE POWER TO HOLD UP THEIR MILK.

We clip the following from the American Agriculturist:—
It is known to many farmers that, when young cows first come in, who the calves are taken away, they will hold up their milk for a short time, but some will almost dry themselves before they will give it down. A few years ago, I bought a young cow which proved to be very wild, and when I took away her first calf, she would not give down her milk. I had heard it remarked that putting a weight on a cow's back would make her give her milk down. I accordingly drove her into the stable, got a bushel of grain and put it on her back, but not being heavy enough, I took it off and put my elbows in the center of her back, but she would not give down her milk. While she was kept in the stable, she had no power to hold up her milk; for she came down freely. After doing this a few times, and afterwards putting my hand on the back of the cow, it would give way, and she would immediately give down her milk.
Huntington, L. I. May, 1850.

FARMING AND MENTAL CULTURE.

It is thought by some, that agriculture and the pursuit of knowledge are not congenial, and that they are antagonistic. Even John Foster remarks, "The occupations, which their attendants and consequent labors, notoriously tend to stultify the mental faculties." Would that this were the only error of that great man.
But is this an error? The reader may ask. We sincerely believe that it is not, and that conviction, we have read with great pleasure the address of James Tully, Esq., of Wardeboro, Vermont, in which he maintains the opposite conclusion, from the consciousness of farming to health and longevity, from the leisure which it affords for the pursuit of knowledge, from its salutary influence on the mind, from its intimate connection with other arts and departments of knowledge, especially the natural sciences, and from the stability and virtues which it fosters. To these remarks, we say yes, and amen. Farmers should be the most intelligent men in the community. If they are not; if they allow others, except gentlemen of the learned profession to surpass them in knowledge, or in the extent of acquaintance with the history, the progress of human society, or themselves the responsibility must rest. They should form the character of society, and turn the wheels of government. Would that there were more intelligent farmers in our country. Their lacic style, their strong common sense and integrity of character, would dispatch public business with safety and rapidity. Neither the Commonwealth nor the Nation have ever been better governed than they were, when such men were at the helm of our political ship. Honor to their memories and praise to their illustrious deeds!

THE LAWYER CONSPIRACY.

A formidable conspiracy has been started at Quebec, the object of which is to deprive the people of the benefits of a free press, and to subject the actors to the penalties of the law. A recent Act of the Province, which gave to the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, the duty of issuing a new tariff of fees for the Counsel, Advocates, and Attorneys, practicing therein, has been the subject of a conspiracy on the part of the lawyers in Quebec. In pursuance of this law, the following six Judges agreed upon a tariff of fees, which was published in the Montreal Standard, and in the Quebec Daily Telegraph, and in the Montreal Standard. Previous to the promulgation of the new tariff, the members of the Bar surreptitiously obtained a copy of it. Being displeased with this new tariff, they immediately organized a conspiracy to resist its promulgation. This conspiracy was organized in the following manner: The Judges were invited to a meeting, at which they were informed of the new tariff, and they were requested to sign a declaration, in which they would not submit to the reduction of their fees. The declaration was signed by the Judges, and they were legally empowered to fix the tariff of fees. The conspiracy was organized in the following manner: The Judges were invited to a meeting, at which they were informed of the new tariff, and they were requested to sign a declaration, in which they would not submit to the reduction of their fees. The declaration was signed by the Judges, and they were legally empowered to fix the tariff of fees.

PEAT CHARCOAL.

The following letter from Archdeacon Keating, of Lunenburg, has been received by the Editor of the Signal, as Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Lunenburg Union, with a view of bringing their attention to the important subject:—
My Lord,—I trust you will pardon me for bringing under your notice a subject which is so important to the Union. I am Chairman of the Board of Guardians for this Union, and in the utility of Peat Charcoal, as regards its decomposing properties, and its value as a species of manure. The fact is ascertained by repeated trials, and the statement is confirmed by competent authority, that when the ingredients of carbon mixed with night soil in due proportions, the ammonia is quickly absorbed, forming a compost free from any unpleasant smell equal in quality to guano, and applicable to all agricultural purposes. The report on the subject is at once gratifying and satisfactory. Should the Board be disposed to institute an experiment on a small scale, with reference to the tanks cess-pool and sewers of the establishment, the expense incurred will be amply repaid by a new arrangement with the contractor, and a sanitary influence exercised on the health of the inmates, by neutralizing the noxious effluvia generated in these quarters. By this expedient a nuisance is not only abated, but rendered the source of gain. A single ton can be procured in the best instance by addressing a letter to Mr. J. Rogers, secretary to the Irish amelioration

THE HURON SIGNAL.

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

Poetry.

From the Chronicle and Atlas.
THE DESTROYER.
BY F. H. HARRIS.
There's a wall gone up from our frozen lakes,
To the hands of our southern shores,
For the angel of death is abroad in the land,
And he breathes a glittering blade in his hand,
Deep stained in human gore.
From the home of the sons of toil and care,
To the halls of wealth and state,
The cry of lament for the "loved and the lost,"
For the dreams of happiness suddenly crossed,
Is heard from the lowly and great.
There's a son in the vigor of manhood's prime,
But health from his cheek hath fled;
And a silver-haired sire, with pallid brow,
Both dressed in the grave's habiliments now,
For the quiet repose of the dead.
From the pale-lip'd dwelling of pomp and pride,
Comes a sound and a stifling shriek,
For the scourge hath been sent a leaping pair,
By opening the veins of a burning heart,
And blanching the bride's fair cheek.
She clings to his form with a maniac's clasp—
As the vine to the falling oak—
And the sighs that heard her heart's steel,
As they look on the grief that suffering one,
As she bows to the heavy stroke.
They laid a babe in his certain crib,
For his dying man is hushed;
But the fair young mother was pleading still,
For strength to bend her knees to the Lord,
Though she knew that her babes were crushed.
But that babe hath changed his cold-white shroud,
For the "garments undefiled,"
And a seraph is leading him hand in hand,
On the flowery banks of that spirit land,
For the mother hath joined her child.

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

AGRICULTURE.

COWS.—HOW TO ASCERTAIN THEIR RELATIVE VALUE FOR MAKING BUTTER.

Mr. Editor,—Should the hypothesis of Youatt prove to be based on correct data, the following directions for ascertaining the relative value of cows for the production of cream will probably be productive of some good, as every dairy man will be able to decide almost instantaneously as to the value or worthlessness of animals by external marks, which is as follows:—
1. The color of the coat.—A half-pint white glass phial, corresponding with the number of cows in the dairy, label and number them consecutively, 1, 2, 3, &c., and the cows to correspond. Fill each phial with the milk of the cow bearing the same number; note down the quantity of milk each cow gives. After the milk is stood in the phials about twelve hours, the eye can easily discriminate the amount of cream that each produces, which mark down by sixteenths of inches. Pursue the same plan at the next milking, about the middle of time of milking. The quality may thus be easily ascertained.
By adopting this plan, the relative or comparative value of cows for dairy purposes may be ascertained with accuracy and ease. Where there are a number of cows kept on a farm, the milk of which is used for butter-making, it is difficult for the owners to decide, accurately, as to the value of the several animals, but often happens that the quality of milk varies but little while the quantity of some is vastly superior to that of the rest. Every one is aware that the richness of milk is an important quality. While the milk from some animals presents a thin, bluish appearance, and is raised but a thin cream, that from others is thick and yellow, and replete with buttery particles. Animals of the latter class are more valuable, whatever use may be made of their milk, than those of the former. The first should be selected for the dairy, the latter for the market. No farmer should keep an unprofitable animal; he should endeavor to secure the best, and of this order are those which give the best, and richest milk, and in large quantity. I have known animals which combined these essential requisites, to be selected by farmers for the market, because they would command a larger price than their less profitable members, and their herd being retained for dairy purposes.

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...
... (Continued from previous page) ...