

THE HURON SIGNAL

Published every Thursday by GEO. & JOHN COX.

Office, Market Square, Goderich.

Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Terms of the Huron Signal.—TEN SHILLINGS per annum paid strictly in advance.

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 copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the post office.

Terms of Advertising.—Six lines and under, first insertion, £0 2 6.

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7.

Ten lines and under, first inser., 0 3 4.

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10.

Over ten lines, first insertion, 0 0 11.

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 11.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

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TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOLUME V. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1852. NUMBER XXIV.

Poetry.

GOOD BYE.

Farewell, Farewell is often heard From the lips of those who part—

Disposition of the House.

Disposition of the House.—Horses differ as much in their disposition as men; and some are gentle, intelligent and capable of learning almost anything, others are dull, stupid, stubborn, and headstrong.

Literature.

FROM THE ALBION. A TERRIBLY STRANGE BED.

The most difficult likeness I ever had to take, not even excepting my first attempt in the art of Portrait-painting, was a likeness of a gentleman named Faulkner.

TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

Who knows the value of a friend, Till with that friend he's forced to part?

AGRICULTURE.

HAYING.

Then in June "haying" commences.—Thick heavy grass should be mown first, as that is liable to "rot."

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL, CAN be consulted at all hours, at Mr. LeTarte's Boarding House, (Formerly the British Hotel), Goderich, April 29th, 1852.

IRA LEWIS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. West-str., Goderich, June 25th, 1852.

DANIEL HOME LIZARS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. has his office as formerly in Stratford, Stratford, Jan. 15th, 1852.

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER, Three doors East of the Canada Company's office, West-str., Goderich, August 27th, 1849.

JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B. and Conveyancer, Stratford.

WILLIAM REED, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, Light-house-street, Goderich, October 25, 1849.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, West-str., Goderich, July 1850.

HURON HOTEL, BY JAMES DONOGHUE, Goderich, Goderich, Sept. 19, 1850.

STRACHAN AND BROTHER, Barrister and Attorneys at Law, &c. Goderich, C. W.

JOHN STRACHAN, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.

ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, BROKER, House, Loan, Insurance, Shipping and General AGENT. Produce and Commission Merchant, Accountant, &c.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, One door West of W. D. Grace's Store, West Street, Goderich, Feb. 19, 1852.

WANTED, TWO good BOOT and SHOE Makers, who will find constant employment and good wages, by applying at the Shop of the Sub-Editor, West-str., Goderich, Sept. 9th, 1851.

VICTORIA HOTEL, WEST STREET, GODERICH, (Near the Market Square).

BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOGHUE, GOOD Accommodations for Travellers, and an attentive Board at all times, to take charge of "Families."

MR. JOHN MACARA, BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office, Ontario Buildings, King-st., opposite the Gore Bank, and the Bank of British North America, HAMILTON, 4 10

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH, CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich, April 30, 1851.

DR. HYNDMAN, QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road, May 1851.

JAMES WOODS, AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms. Stratford, May 1850.

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR, NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich. Clothes made and repaired, and cutting done on the short.

W. & R. SIMPSON, (LATE HORN, BIRRELL & Co.) GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers and Oils, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W. February 25th 1852.

ROWLAND WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms. Apply at the First Division Court office, or at his house, East Street, Goderich.

N. B.—Goods and other property will be received to sell either by private or public sale. January 6, 1852.

Who knows the value of a friend, Till with that friend he's forced to part? Till severed each strong cord that binds That cherished friend so near the heart.

But death—ah, who can stop its course? Who had can save in that dark hour? Our sighs and tears avail us naught— It is ordained by higher power.

Though partings we have keenly felt, And tears of anguish we have shed, For cherished friends we long have loved, Yet their bright spirits, ever soaring, Reach, that here we'll all adore.

Though we are parted for a time, We hope to meet in joy's bright sphere.

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There not a cloud will ever obscure That ever sunny summer sky; And not a grief can rack the heart, Nor bitter tears bedim the eye.

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Then take the next heaviest, and so on reserving the top to the last; unless it is becoming "too thin" to mow, when the sooner it is mown, the better. When a "second crop" is calculated upon, the first crop should be mown clean and even, and then the hay should be properly made. It should remain upon the ground while it is "proving" or ripening, and its good qualities are carried out in a burning sun! Some farmers do not content with curing their hay, scorch it until it will crumble to dust. More hay is thus lost than is worth the trouble. Good hay-making consists in rendering the cut grass so dry that not to heat too much in the mow, at the same time to preserve as much as possible the natural juices of the grass.

In England, farmers burn their hay much sooner after cutting than we do in this country, and to preserve it from over heat, they place upon the scaffolding, first a layer of fresh hay, and then a thin layer of straw, and thus on until the mow is completed. The straw absorbs the damp exhalations of the new hay, becomes impregnated with them, and thus preserves the mow, and at the same time, the straw thus used, is eaten by the cattle with great avidity, and is palatable to cattle.

As to curing clover, and thus better the condition of both old and new. Others still sprinkle salt upon the hay, as they do along with the mow. From four to eight quarts to a ton is sufficient, and this quantity will not only preserve hay in a green state, but it adds to its quality by rendering more of its palatable to cattle.

As to curing clover, a diversity of opinion prevails. Some say that it should remain till it dries to two thirds of its thickness, then turned over with at spreading, suffered to dry a little, and then be burned; in a word, that clover should be stored as little as possible, before it is put under cover. Others recommend to let the "greener" follow the "mower," make the hay as soon as possible, and get it into the barn before the leaves crumble. Others still, spread it out and put into cocks as soon as possible; and let it remain in the cocks over night, or until it "makes" and then burn it.

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