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Huron Signal

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VOLUME V.

GODRICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1852.

NUMBER XXII.

Poetry.

THE SLEEPING CHILD.

BY LEON HUNT.

A brook went dicing on its way,

From bank to valley leaping.

And by its sunny margin lay

A lovely infant sleeping.

The murmur of the purling stream,

Broke not the spell which bound him,

Like music breathing in his dream.

A lullaby around him.

It is a lovely sight to view

Within this world of sorrow,

One spot which will retain the hue;

That earth from Heaven may borrow:

Not a thought, a sense so fair,

Arrived in summer brightness,

And one being resting there—

One soul of radiant whiteness.

What happy dreams fair child are given,

To cast their sunshine o'er thee?

What court notes that will lead thee

Where visions glide before thee?

For wandering studies of clouded mist,

Or thy glad features beaming?

Mayst thou, afar on ocean wings,

Thy silent spirit soaring,

Now hear the burst from golden springs,

Where the sunbeams are arising.

And with the pure and angelic throng,

Around their maker praising.

The joyous hosts may join the song

Men thousand tongues are raising.

AGRICULTURE.

BARN CELLARS.

Mr. ENROTT.—Barn cellars have become so common and so generally praised both by scientific and practical farmers, it is doubted whether the many who have any cellars are not neglecting the necessary precautions to protect stock and their food against unhealthy influences.

The barn cellar is justly described as a favourable situation for depositing grain and other foodstuffs, and for the purpose of this it will tend to render unhealthy influences to the animals and lay situated over it.

Would any man in the exercise of reason direct a zinc spout into the cellar of his house, or doubt the injurious influence of the air thus produced on the health of the inhabitant, and on their provisions, very similar cases to such an arrangement would produce, are commonly ascending from the barn cellar, the animals kept there may not be quite so sensitive as human beings, nor quite so particular concerning the purity of the food, but pure air and clean food are no less necessary to their health than that of man.

It may not be possible to construct a barn in such a manner that composting manure under it will not produce noxious effects. Much vent, however, can be avoided with reasonable and suitable precautions.

The flooring of the barn should be made as tight as possible. Before it is put on a floor of good quality of plaster or lime should be applied. Lime will do very well under the bay, but under the cattle plaster should be placed and often renewed. Plaster should also be used in the cellar, often as the manure is worked over. With these precautions the air of a barn with a cellar under it may be kept in a tolerably healthy state, and to the amount of labor, which suppose, all owners of barn cellars ought to bestir, in view of personal interest and the health and comfort of those animals to which they are bound to be useful.

P. S.—It is the dictate of reason, that those who are allowed to penetrate the building must injure both the cattle and their food.

A merciful man is merciful to his beast, and ought in every way to consult its comfort.

Fembroke, March 26th, 1852.

WOOL GROWING IN MICHIGAN.

The Washburn Whig commenting upon a statistical table of the wool growing in Michigan, says:

We cannot see why Michigan should not be included in the above list as a principal wool growing State. It is found by reference to the census of 1850, that her product amounted to 1,000,000 lbs. of wool, valued at \$2,240,000.

Now compare the product of wool in the several States above named, with the population of each, and you will find that Michigan produces more wool in proportion to her population than any other State, her crop in 1850 being 4,495,088, while her population was but 214,820. Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky each yield but a few thousand lbs. more than Michigan, while their populations are respectively 1,431,601—986,415 and 682,495.

From this it will be seen that Michigan is not only one of the principal wool growing States but a second in her product to any other State, one of the oldest in the Union, whose principal source of wealth is the article in question.

This exhibits a very flattering contrast. We hope future years will make it still more so.

It is certainly well to give the producers and consumers will give their attention to that policy which incurs the establishment of manufactures in our State, to consume the wool and other produce within our own borders, instead of sending it off, at the sacrifice, in price received, of transportation. This does our farmers good.

WOOL TRADE.—Wool has been coming in during the week, in moderate quantities. Thus far prices range from 8 to 10 cents below those of last year; nor do we see anything in Eastern papers to justify the belief that any nearer approach to former rates will be made. The clip of the year, it is estimated, will exceed that of last year, in amount by ten or fifteen per cent. In Ohio alone it is put down at 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 pounds.

But little can be gleaned from the reports of Eastern Markets to fix the probable or published price of the season. The Troy Whig of a recent date contains the following:

TOO WOOL MARKET.—The demand still continues from the fact that all the markets are entirely bare. Prices steady.

of the week, about 100,000 lbs. from Ohio and Pennsylvania. None of the new clipping yet offered here; but are authorized to state that some 50 to 100,000 lbs. from Ohio will be received by the middle of the month, and that the new clip will be a heavy one. Stock on hand some 75,000 lbs. with a general assortment of fleece and pulled.

The New York Tribune of Tuesday last reports a sale, in New York, of 8,000 pounds of domestic fine fleece, at 42 cents.

One cause of the cost price of last year was the competition occasioned by the large number of agents who went to buy wool. The cause will not again operate this year, as we are not so numerous as last year. The wool will not be so much in demand, and we are not so numerous as last year. The wool will not be so much in demand, and we are not so numerous as last year.

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