A Word on Tree Planting.

To the Editor of The Huron Signal.

SIR,—All are agreed that our farms are becoming, from the continual clearing of the remains of our forests, very destitute of shelter, greatly to the injury of various crops, and the general fertility of the soil. Will you allow me to suggest to your readers, that rows of evergreens planted along the north or exposed sides of a farm, form the best wind-brake. That in nine or ten years, a farm so protected, will readily sell for in many cases, thousands of dollars more than one which is not; and that after the 15th of June, that is, just when the buds are commencing to burst is the time to plant them. (After that, the first week in August, choose small trees.) Cedars or spruces will transplant more readily than pine, having a greater quantity of fine roots, but with care, either can be successfully transplanted. The roots should not be exposed to the sun for even a minute; the resin hardens and closes the tubes. The ground should be mulched and the lower branches let grow to shade it. Cedars and spruces like damp—not wet—ground, therefore plant them close in the row two or three feet, or closer for cedar, hedges. Pines do with drier soil, twelve feet I have known them do well at; but should rather plant them closer, and thin out when desired. Any tolerably fertile soil answers; pines do on poor soil, but not so well.

There is another thing—a preparation to plant—not a planting—which may well be done in June. If then you go to the bush, select young trees, and with a sharp spade, cut a circle about them, say eight inches from the stem, if little, but a top root, cut it a foot deep, and leave it till fall; by that time summer growth will have started roots inside the circle, and the young tree properly lifted with a spade, will come up a mass of earth and roots which will cling together, and generally without fail. In the meantime mark the tree to know it, and to know its south side. Then in the fall if you take all the earth you can, plant at once after digging and fill up with soft earth, not hard chunks, and mulch afterwards. Most trees will grow if mice and cattle can be kept away. This I have known excellent with maples, but they will transplant without it. If the transplanting from the bush of the hard-wooded trees, which are difficult of transplanting, owing to their having few roots, be tried with this method, much greater success may be expected than without.

Could we see this fall a good many plantations of some acres set out with care, say four feet apart, it would soon be found an excellent investment. Good timber of all sort is growing scarce and dear, and in ten years he who plants successfully now will be fortunate. True—it will not be fit to cut then, but will sell for a good figure to those who are prepared to wait till it is fit.

And—one word more—many good pieces of forest which will otherwise dry up, die, and blow down, could be saved, yielding beautiful successions of trees, a perpetual store-house of timber, could we but afford to keep cattle out of them.

Yours &c.,
M. W. PHIPPS.

Toronto, June 3rd, 1885.

Whalebone.

The market price of baleen is exceedingly variable, depending on the fashion of the day. It is not so valuable now as used to be the case some years ago, steel having superseded it for many purposes. The price may range from £500 to £850 per ton, and a good whale ought to produce about two tons. In 1814 a single vessel sold her cargo of baleen and oil for £9,568, but such times are not likely to return. Mineral oils have now supplanted train oils for many purposes, and perpetual hunting has diminished the numbers as well as the size of the whales, no animal having a chance of attaining its full dimensions before it is harpooned. Often, nowadays, a whaling ship returns "clean," i. e., without having captured a single whale, so that, with the lessened prices and diminished numbers and dimensions of the animals, whaling has become almost a lottery, instead of a solid investment of capital, and few shipowners care to run such a risk. Furnished with its wonderful horny sieve the Greenland whale has no difficulty in procuring its food. With mouth more or less open it swims backward and forward through the shoals of the Clio, which mostly are found near the surface. The water escapes freely between the horny plates and lining fringe, while the animals are detained within the cage. When it wishes to swallow the prey which it has caught it employs its tongue, which is not less remarkable than the rest of the whale's structure. The tongue is not free except at the base, as with mammals generally, so that it is impossible for the animal to protrude its tongue from its mouth. The tongue is fixed by nearly the whole of its edge, so that it can only be protruded upward. I once had an opportunity of examining the tongue of a small baleen whale which had been cast ashore. It was of great size, smooth on the surface, and I could not help thinking that it was very like a soft, well-stuffed pin cushion. I pressed upon its center with my fingers, and found that a pit was formed which rapidly filled with oil. Then I took a hammer and pressed the head of it on the tongue. The pit formed by the pressure became deeper and larger, and filled so fast with oil that not only was the whole of the hammer submerged in the oil, but my hand and wrist also. The ignorance which prevailed in former days on this subject is amusingly exemplified in the old document which constitituted the whale a royal "fish:" "The King himself shall have the head and body to make oil and other things, and the Queen the tayl to make whalebones for her royal vestments."—[J. G. Wood, in Longman's Magazine

Killed by Lightning.

GARDEN HILL, Ont., June 6.—During a thunder storm this forenoon S. Bryan, a farmer 35 years of age living about half a mile east of Garden Hill, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while standing in his own house. This is the second time Mr. Bryan has been struck. His hired man who was standing close beside him was rendered unconscious. The corner of the house where the lightning struck was considerably shattered but no material damage was done.

Pie Making.

Not long since I took up a journal on household matters, containing a short chapter about pies. The lady who wrote the article condemned them as being unhealthy, and also thought that too much time was spent in making them, as it usually took the best best part of a day to make a row of them. I thought there must be some hard way of making pies, that I did not understand. My pie day is no harder than any other. My pies are not unwholesome, and are really good things to have in case of a busy day's work at sewing or house-cleaning. By the following recipe I can can make in 10 minutes enough good paste for eight pies:

Two cups of lard, or part butter and lard (I use the fat cooked from pork or beef); rub this into a sifter of flour in which you have put two teaspoonfulls of cream-of tartar and one teaspoonful of soda. When the lard is rubbed completely into the flour, mix with three-and-a-half cups of cold water. This rule never fails to make paste that is light, short and digestible. The pies are just as good a week after baking as at first; that is, if made or filled with fruit, as simply warming a little makes them fresh again. Mince pies will keep good a long time. Just before heating up, pour a little hot water over the top crust and set in a hot oven. In baking pies, they should always be placed on the hottest lower grate at first, as this insures a good brown under crust.—[Rural New-Yorker.

Binding Twine. What Is It?

The self-binding reaper, cutting, binding, and delivering the bundles ready for shocking, thus, in heavy grain, saving the labor of at least five men and relieving the farmers wife of the heavy work of feeding so much extra help, ranks as a labor-saver second to none. By its use what was really the most trying and dreaded work of the year is now a mere pastime. One of the little things on which depend important results was the providing of the proper material for binding the grain; first wire was used, and while this held the bundles in a splendid manner, the presence of the wire was afterwards a great drawback; pieces got mixed with the grain, and with the straw, thus injuring the quality of each. Twines made of hemp and jute were tried, and they decayed quickly in wet weather, and the grass-hoppers delighted in eating them, and thus making bad work. The twine now used, and which gives perfect satisfaction, is made of manilla and Sisal, equal parts.

Manilla is, beyond all comparison, the strongest of the fiber plants. It is a native of Luzon, the largest of the Phillipine Islands, a group lying in the tropics south and east of Asia. It is one of the Musas of the same family to which the banana belongs, which it much resembles. It grows readily from seed, and also from suckers, and when cut down, like all the banana class, it readily sprouts from the same root; and as it matures in three years, and can be grown in any tropical country, we are not likely to be ever troubled for the raw material. It often grows to a height of 15 to 20 feet, having a tuft of leaves only at the top. When properly matured, it is cut at the root, and the leaves are peeled off down to the very bottom of the stalk; these strips are then beaten on smooth wooden blocks with clubs or mallets until the pulp, or body, is broken up, when they are scraped with knives something like a box scraper, which readily cleanses the fibers from all foreign substance, leaving them often 10 to 15 feet long. After being thoroughly dried, the product is put in bales and sold for export, and being nearly all exported from the port of Manilla, it takes that name. Formerly, it was principally used for the manufacture of rope and cordage, but since its use for binding twine, the demand has so greatly increased, that it would be very high in price and hard to obtain in sufficient quantity were it not that it has been found that an admixture of an equal quantity of Sisal makes the twine of sufficient strength, while much reducing its cost.

Sisal resembles manilla, only the fiber is not so long, being about three or four feet, and it is obtained in Yucatan and Central America. It comes from a plant of the Agave (Century Plant) family, and it is obtained from the fiber of the leaves, much as is the manilla fiber by beating and scraping. It can be obtained in almost unlimited quantities and at much less price than the manilla.

Few are aware how much the successful harvesting of our magnificent grain crops is dependent upon these two productions of tropical countries, or of the extent to which they are required. There are several firms in this country having immense factories running almost entirely on harvester twine. One of these firms is turning out the enormous quantity of 46,000,000 pounds of this twine. This would load 230 trains of 10 cars each, or 2,300 cars, making 23,000 tons. From this may be formed a little idea of how much is used in this country and how much we are indebted to two insignificant plants of tropical countries.

Not So Easy for Men to Fly.

With wings of any moderate spread a horse power is able to lift about 25 pounds. To lift 150 pounds, the average weight of a man, calls for six-horse power, while man's power is estimated to be about one-fifth of a horse power when exerted to the greatest advantage. In other words it the machinery for the purpose weighed nothing, man's strength must be increased 30 times at least before he can sustain himself in the air. Even when he could fly only in a calm. It has been stated that the average velocity of air currents at a distance above the earth is 20 miles per hour. These must be met and overcome by any flying apparatus before it can be successful. These facts ought to be enough to settle one side of the question at least. Men cannot hope to fly by muscular exertion. Any flying apparatus must weigh less than 25 pounds per horse power in order to sustain itself, and, if supported by a balloon, must be even lighter.—[Industrial American.

One of the sayings of Goethe's mother was: "I always seek out what is good in people and leave what is bad to Him who made mankind, and knows how to round off the angles."

The Real Culprits.

The Toronto *Mail* charges that Robert Jefferson, who was appointed Indian Instructor by Sir John Macdonald, actively participated in the Poundmaker branch of the rebellion. Jefferson, it appears, is an Englishman by birth, and owed his position to the "influence" which he and his friends were able to bring to bear on the Government. If, instead of selecting an inexperienced young man, but recently arrived in the country, as farm instructor, the Government had appointed the best man available for the position, Jefferson would not have been able to use his office as a means of fomenting rebellion among the Indians. Another pet of the Government was Michael Dumas, who was one of the delegation sent by the half breeds to bring Riel from Montana. After his return he was appointed farm instructor on Beardy's reserve, and when the rebellion broke out he and the Indians under him heartily joined in it. We mention these facts to show the utter groundlessness of the Tory assertion that the outbreak was "a Grit rebellion." The people of Prince Albert have been accused of aiding the rebels because they asserted their right to have their own grievances redressed, as well as supported the half breeds in their reasonable requests, so long as they made them in a legal manner. What shall be said of the Tory farm instructors, who led the Indians against the troops? Let the guilty be punished, but let it not be forgotten that the gross carelessness and neglect, or worse, of the Ottawa authorities rendered rebellion possible. They left actual grievances unredressed, ignored the representations of the spiritual advisers of the people, disarmed the loyal volunteers because they could not agree on how the men should be clothed, and allowed the rebels to take up arms and defy the police, though the member of the Northwest Council for the district and the chief Catholic priest had given them warnings months before that the rising was in contemplation.—[Hamilton Times.

Good Books a Comfort.

A neat little book-case filled with good books has always been the desire of my heart. But how is it that almost invariably women will show by looks and actions that they despise this fondness for books and the woman who betrays her attachment to them.

When fatigued with work I drop into a chair to rest a few minutes, and pick up a book or paper to read, I always feel a flush rising to my cheeks if I see a woman approaching the house, for her eyes are sure to take a survey of the room to see if it is in perfect order; if not, as too often the case, my dear book and I are blamed, and a polite, but cold and cutting speech made in reference to my finding time to read books. No allowance is made for ill-heath or even overwork, or for the fact that books have from childhood had to fill the place of mother and sister to some of us.

What cheer, what comfort they bring! What exhorations to purity of life.

Surely the art of printing was a heaven-sent blessing. May the number of good books be multiplied till they shall be within the reach of all. Let them come in paper covers rather than not to come at all; we will make their glorious thoughts our own then send them on to bless other hungry souls.

If we train our children to read good books, to love and cultivate fruits and flowers, to admire the beauties of nature, and to adore the God who made them, it will be a safeguard about them to keep them from evil thoughts and deeds.

Thirty years ago the prairie country was dreary and monotonous, with but few settlers and no tress nor shrubs, no hills nor dales; but what delight was ours during the long, cold evenings to read over our few books, and occasionally some kind neighbor would lend us one.

Wedding of Princess Beatrice.

A London cablegram says: It is officially announced that the marriage of the Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenburg will take place on Thursday July 23rd. The wedding is to take place in the parish church of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, and will be as private as possible. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester would officiate under ordenary circumstances, assisted of course by Rev. Canon Prothero, the rector of Whippingham, but it is stated at present that the Queen inclines to have Rev. Randall T. Davidson, Dean of Windsor, as principal officiating clergyman. The Queen will herself give the Princess away, and Prince Henry is to be attended by his brother, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, as best man. The bridesmaids will be the nieces of the Princess, the daughters of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Princess Christian and the Princess Irene of Hesse. It is stated the affair will be so quiet that, except royal personages, there will not be more than a dozen invited guests. After the ceremony the happy couple will spend a week in Quarr Abbey, Lady Cochrane's charming place, near Ryde, completing their honeymoon afterwards by a cruise in the Victoria and Albert.

Packing the Jury.

The Opposition proposed that the voters lists should be prepared by the municipal authorities. This was voted down. They then proposed that the municipal authorities should prepare a list containing the names of all those parties who, under the new franchise law, would be entitled to vote at the elections, and that from the information so furnished, the revision officer should make up the voters' lists. But even this proposal the Prime Minister refused to accept. He declared that the assessors and municipal officers were so thoroughly partizan that they could not be trusted, and it was therefore necessary, in order to get rid of the spirit of political partizanship that the preparation of the voters' lists should be in the hands of an impartial and moderate man appointed by himself. Could anything be more insulting to the municipal authorities of the country than this declaration, that the assessors and the municipal councils are composed of men who do not hesitate to commit perjury in order to serve party purposes?—[London Advertiser.

Russia proposes to increase the strength of her effective army from 418,000 to 480,000 and to increase her artillery 60 per cent.

For constitutional or scrofulous catarrh, and for consumption induced by the scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breadth, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

A lady passing through a village, observed the following notice on a board: "Horses taken in to grass Long tails, 3s. 6d.; short tails, 2s." She asked the owner of the land the reason of the difference of price. He answered, "You see, ma'am, the lang tails can brush away the flies; but the short ones are so tormented by them that they can hardly eat at all."

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with Boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus:—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic hemists, London Eng." Sole agent for Canada, C. E. COLSON, Montreal.

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It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July* 3, 1882: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

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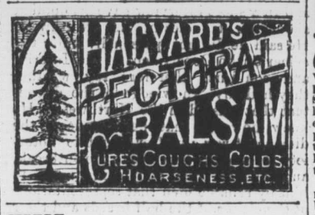

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