

CREED FOR A FARMER

I believe in a permanent agriculture, a soil that shall grow richer rather than poorer from year to year.

I believe in 100-bushel corn and 50-bushel wheat, and I shall not be satisfied with anything else.

I believe that the only good weed is a dead weed, and that a clean farm is as important as a clean conscience.

I believe in the farm boy and in the farm girl, the farmer's best crops and the future's best hope.

I believe in the farm woman, and will do all in my power to make her life easier and happier.

I believe in a country school that prepares for country life, and a country church that teaches its people to love deeply and live honorably.

I believe in community spirit, a pride in home and neighbors, and I will do my part to make my community the best in the province.

I believe in the farmer, I believe in farm life, I believe in the inspiration of the open country.

I am proud to be a farmer, and I will try earnestly to be worthy of the name.—Frank I. Mann.



Remarkable Headgear

This lady has trimmed her bonnet with the costliest trimming in the world—trimmed with her baby!

Strictly speaking, however, the contrivance on her head is not a bonnet. It's the baby's basket.

This custom of carrying baby, basket and all on the head, is a custom of the Baralong tribe in South Africa. The basket is made of reeds, bound around with goat's skin. The inside, however, is thickly laid with downy feathers, so that baby has a beautifully soft nest.

CARE OF HORSES

Some sensible Facts For the Guidance of Teamsters

Load lightly and drive slowly. Stop in the shade, if possible.

Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working water in moderate quantities will not hurt him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still.

When he comes in after work sponge off the harness marks and sweat, his eyes, his nose, and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet, but not his legs.

If the thermometer is seventy-five degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a wet sponge. Use vinegar water, if possible. Do not turn the horse on him.

Saturday night, give a bran mash, cold; and add a tablespoonful of salt-petre.

Do not use a horse-hat, unless it is a canopy to a hat. The ordinary bell-shaped hat does more harm than good.

A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If dry, it is worse than nothing.

If the horse is overcome by heat, get him into the shade, remove har-

ness and bridle, wash out his mouth, sponge him all over, shower his legs, and give him four ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirit of nitre. In a pint of water, or give him a pint of coffee warm. Cool his head at once, using cold water, or if necessary, chopped ice wrapped in cloth.

If the horse is off his feed, try him with two quarts of oats, mixed with bran, and a little water; and add a little salt or sugar. Or give him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink.

CLAY EATEN BY INDIANS

Was Considered a Delicacy by a Number of Tribes

There have been several tribes of Indians in America that in times past were given to eating earth as food. The Pawnees used to prefer a yellowish clay, which they shaped into little balls that were allowed to dry in the air and were then slowly roasted at the open fire. When the clay attained a red color the balls were removed, moistened with water and eaten. These clay balls were especially liked when served in connection with fish, and seem to have promoted digestion.

The Timmen Indians of the Mackenzie River used to resort to earth as food in times of famine. They dug out the clay found in the hollows along the banks of the river. In prosperous years they chewed the clay as a delicacy. The Apaches mixed powdered clay in their meal before baking this into their rude loaves of bread.

The Indians in the uplands of Bolivia ate a light clay that is nearly white in color; this they used either raw or in the form of cakes of various shapes, which were sold in the market places. They also prepared a sauce with the clay; this they ate with boiled potatoes.

Among the negroes of the Guinea coast, as well as among those in West Africa, the eating of dirt is very common. The natives of the Soudan dig their favorite clay from between layers of sandstone in the banks of the rivers. The natives of Java prepare their cakes of clay containing ochre; these are sold in the public markets.

How Musicians Are Produced

Great composers and musicians have always sprung from people who had a folk music. In Germany, in Italy, in France, in Hungary, it has been so. Long ago, when the common people of England were instinctively musical, England produced the greatest songs and the greatest composers. When England began to get its musicians, and to take its musical standards from the Continent, the popular music was shamed out of existence, and the race of English musicians died the death.



REBEL CHIEF'S BRIDE

This beautiful girl was cashier in a clothing store at Torreón, Mexico, where she came under the eye of General Villa. The famous rebel forcibly married her in true bandit fashion and drove off in the finest carriage available. The girl seemed quite reconciled by the time the triumphant procession was ready to start.

Similarity of Wood

In Southern Russia and Transcaucasia, the forests are very similar in composition to those of southern Canada and the United States. Of the hardwoods, beech and oak are the most important species, the former forming vast forests on the slopes of the Caucasus Mountains. Scotch pine, Oriental spruce and Nordmann fir rank first among the conifers. The latter sometimes attains a height of 150 feet and a diameter of eight feet, being much superior in size and quality of wood to the balsam fir, or "balsam," of eastern Canada.

Magistrate on Diet

On the question of diet there is a tendency to go astray by neglecting the simple and more wholesome dishes, said Mr. D. Lleur Thomas (stipendiary of Pontypridd) in a speech at Ferndale Secondary School. Children should have plenty of green vegetables, a wholesome parsnip, and that great delicacy, a boiled onion. (Laughter). Then, again, there was no greater delicacy than a herring, if a child could be persuaded to eat it.

Care of Books

When bookcases are to be closed for some time sprinkle a few drops of oil of lavender on each shelf to prevent the books from moulding.

EXTENT OF FISHERIES

Canada's Industry is the Most Extensive in the World

To say that Canada possesses the most extensive fisheries in the world is no exaggeration; moreover, it is safe to add that the waters in and around Canada contain the principal commercial food fishes in greater abundance than the waters of any other part of the world. The extraordinary fertility of what may be called our own waters is abundantly proved by the fact that, apart from salmon, all the lobsters, herring, mackerel and sardines, nearly all the haddock, and many of the cod, hake, and pollock landed in Canada are taken from within our territorial waters. The coast line of the Atlantic provinces, from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, without taking into account the lesser bays and indentations measures over 5,000 miles; and along this great stretch are to be found innumerable natural harbors and coves, in many of which valuable fish are taken in considerable quantities with little effort. On the Pacific coast, the province of British Columbia, owing to its immense number of islands, bays and fiords, which form safe and easily accessible harbors, has a sea-washed shore of 7,000 miles. Along this shore and within the limits of the territorial waters, there are fish and mammals in greater abundance, probably than anywhere else in the whole world. In addition to this immense salt-water fishing area, we have in our numerous lakes no less than 220,000 square miles of fresh water, abundantly stocked with many species of excellent food fishes.



ROMULO S. NAON

Minister to the United States from the Argentine Republic.

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FENELON FALLS MARKETS

Fenelon Falls Friday, Feb. 20, 1914

Wheat, Scotch or Fife, 80c. to 82.
Wheat, fall, 80 to 85
Wheat, spring, 75 to 80
Barley, per bushel, 60 to 60
Oats, per bushel, 85 to 87
Pease, per bushel, 75 to 1.00
Buckwheat, 65c. to 75
Potatoes, bush, 60 to 65
Butter, per pound, 27 to 28
Eggs, per dozen, 28 to 30
Hay, per ton, \$15 to \$18
Hides, \$10. to \$12
Hogs, live, \$7.50 to \$9.00
Beef, \$10 to \$11
Sheepskins, 50 to 80
Wool, 15 to 23
Flour, Samson, \$2.80 to \$3.00
Flour, Winnipeg \$2.70 to \$2.90
Flour, Silver Leaf, \$2.50 to \$2.70
Flour, Victoria, \$2.45 to \$2.65
Flour, new process, \$2.40 to \$2.60
Flour, family, clipper, \$2.35 to \$2.55
Bran, per 100 pounds, \$1.15 to \$1.30
Shorts, do., \$1.25 to \$1.35
Mix'd Chop, do., \$1.50 to \$1.70
Corn Chop, do., \$1.65 to \$1.70
Oat Chop, 1.40 to 1.45
Oat Chop, \$1.50 to \$1.60
Crushed Oats, \$1.55 to \$1.65

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