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BRANT AGRICULTURIST

— AND —

INDIAN MAGAZINE.

VOL. 5.

JANUARY.

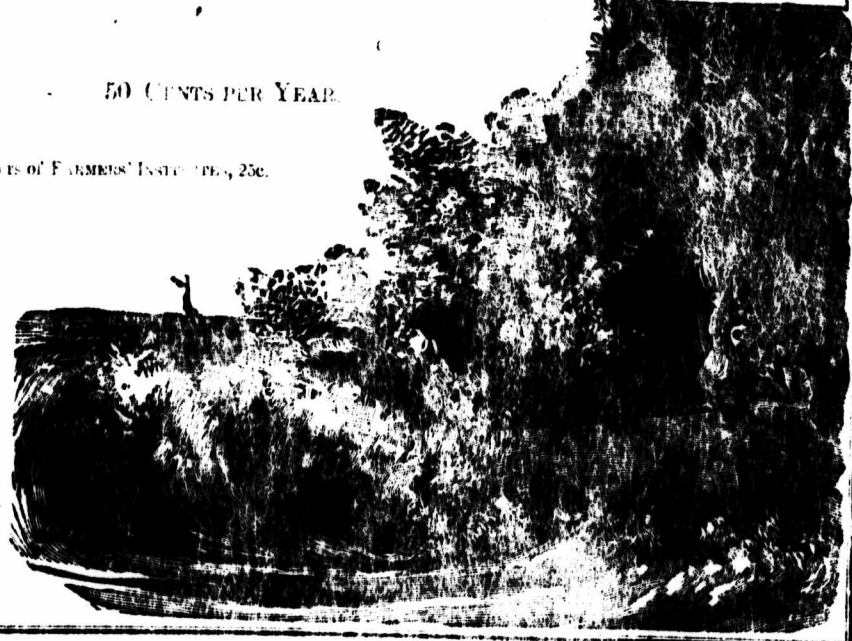
No. 1

Published monthly at
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BRANT AGRICULTURIST AND INDIAN MAGAZINE.

Vol. V.

BRANTFORD, ONT., JANUARY, 1898.

No 4

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

PRICE 50 CENTS PER ANNUM

Our subscription price of 50c will entitle the subscriber to a membership card in the Farmers' Institute.

Address all communications to the Editor of The Brant Agriculturist and Indian Magazine, Drawer 88, Brantford.

JANUARY, 1898.

With the commencement of the year the Indian Magazine makes a new department. In doing this we are not forsaking our former objects, we still aim at being the medium through which the public life and thought of the Six-Nations might find expression; nor will our efforts for the advancement of the Indians of the Grand River Reserve, morally, socially and materially be any way lessened. But our experience of over four years has shown us that in order to maintain our efficiency, the scope of our operations must be enlarged. We therefore desire to extend our interest and influence among the farmers of this county generally and especially to members of the farmers institute. We hope to publish reports of the meetings of the institutes, and our paper will always be open to correspondents for the discussion of subjects of interest to agriculturists and questions asked pertaining to the same. Our subscription price of fifty cents will also entitle the subscriber to a membership card in the Farmer's

Institute. It is our hope that we shall advance the interest of the Farmer's Institute and that of agriculturists generally in this section of our country. To our old subscribers we shall be able to furnish a better and more interesting periodical to our patrons who have favored us with their advertisements in the past, a far more extended means of bringing the notices of their goods to the knowledge of a most desirable section of purchasers.

Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario.

If any proof were needed of the great improvement which has taken place in every department of agriculture in Ontario, during the last few years, it would be found in a comparison of the Report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes of that province, just issued, with a report of agriculture 20 years ago. The report in question is a most excellent one, covering all departments of farming, and is, without doubt, the best and most practical publication ever printed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The ground covered by the Farmers' Institute system is now pretty generally known. It aims to provide a common meeting ground for all classes of agriculturists, and in order to suit all the different branches of farming, the meetings are made of a varied character. To the president of the Ontario Agri-

cultural College is due the honor of inaugurating and organizing the first institutes. They are the direct outcome of the work carried on at Guelph, being an attempt to give the agricultural community the benefit of the results of the work done there.

The growing importance of the Institute system soon made it apparent that, successfully as it had been conducted from the college, in order to produce the best results, it was necessary to put it under the care of an energetic man who could devote all his time to it. This was done in 1894 and the Minister of Agriculture selected as the first superintendent, Mr. F. W. Hodson, who has shown special capabilities for the work required, thus fully justifying the minister's selection.

The attendance at the local institute meetings during 1896-7 has been most encouraging. In 1885, the first year of Institute work in Ontario, twelve meetings were held and 2,808 persons attended the sessions. Last season 659 meetings were held, and 125,177 persons attended the sessions. 3,277 addresses on agricultural topics were delivered, and 15,452 persons paid their membership fees. During the previous season, a most successful one, 102,461 persons attended the meetings, 2,637 addresses were delivered, and the total membership was 12,384. The increase all round in 1896-7 over the year previous is thus very pronounced. The average attendance per meeting has been about 400, while at some it has run as high as 1,200. To S. Waterloo belongs the credit of having the largest membership, 465 in all. Its nearest competitor being

North Hastings, with 390 members. An interesting feature in the present report is that it contains the first annual report of the first women's institute formed in Ontario. It is in connection with the South Wentworth Institute, and promises to be the forerunner of several others.

A most gratifying fact in connection with the excellent work done by the institutes is that it is carried out at such a trifling cost to the community, and with such moderate grants from the government. The results are, therefore, all the more satisfactory, and particularly so, inasmuch as the benefits are far-reaching, not being confined to members of the institutes only. Any one can attend the meetings, while a copy of the annual report of the superintendent, which contains the cream of all the papers read at the various meetings, can be obtained from the secretaries of the local institutes.

The papers in the report to hand are most conveniently arranged under the several departments of the farm with which they are concerned. Lack of space prevents us giving extracts from them, and we can only mention a few of the writers and their subjects. Lt. Col. McCrae, Guelph, treats of the important question of "Cattle Forage Crops". Prof. I. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, takes for his subject "Five loads of Manure per acre Enough". "Corn and the Silo" receive attention from several writers, R. A. Lehmann showing "How to build an Octagon Silo". "How to assure a water supply for crops", is demonstrated by J. B. Reynolds, Lecturer in Agricultural

Physics, in Guelph, while W. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y., discourses on barn buildings on "Barn Buildings".

There is a very able paper on "Tuberculosis" by F. C. Harrison, Bacteriologist of the Ontario Agricultural College, while dairymen will be interested in "Parturient Apoplexy in Cows", by Prof. Reed of the same college. Prof. Curtiss, of the Iowa Experiment Station, writes on "Points of excellence in Beef Cattle". Among the articles on "Horse Breeding" may be mentioned those of Prof. John A. Craig, Rice Lake, Wisconsin, and Robert Ness, Howick, Que. W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland, gives useful information on "Feeding Work Horses and Colts." Those interested in dairying, horticulture and poultry will find some very practical papers on those subjects.

New and important branches of farming treated in this report are forestry and fish culture. In the latter department there are articles by three Canadian specialists.—Dr G. A. McCallum, chairman of the Ontario Game and Fish Commission; Prof. E. E. Prince, general inspector of fisheries for Canada and E. Harris, Port Dover.

The total number of pages in the report is 280, and of these 240 are devoted to selected papers on farm subjects. The agricultural department covers 60 pages; articles on live stock occupy 50; 20 pages treat dairying, 14 of horticulture, and 13 of forestry; poultry have 6, good roads, 4, and entomology 33, while fish culture takes up 14, the home department 6 and general farm topics, that do not come under other headings, 20.

Every one who has not received a copy of this report should apply for one at once to the Department of Agriculture at Toronto, and also become a member of the local institute so as to get all the reports sent to members.

The Eastern Questions.

The various questions disturbing the political arena in the ancient and eastern nations, seem to be growing more complicated. Great Britain seems to be holding a firm hand just now, and although but a very small dot on the map of the world, is alone, exercising a wonderful influence in keeping the nations in check. What will be the outcome we are not permitted to see, although we do see that craving ambition in the nations so prevalent, and so much to be deplored in the commercial circles, even in our own land, for to enrich themselves at the expense of another, regardless of what the consequences might ultimately be.

As another election approaches we wish to remind you of the power you exercise in your franchise, consider it well, not from a partisan view. But from a review of the principles under discussion, advocating and supporting those that in your sincere opinion will advance the best interests of the province. What makes prosperity for one class advances the interest of all—except when it is falsely nurtured by taxing all others, by burses and exemptions. We should give due encouragement to home manufactures, giving them the preference in all cases, because by employing artisans and laborers at home, we

proportionately increase the home consumption of produce and increases the home market. Hon. A. S. Hardy and Geo. Elliott, Esq., of Brantford are likely to be the candidates. The election is likely to take place within the next three months.

Execution of Allison.

On the morning of the 4th Feb. at 8.02, James Allison was hanged for the murder of Mrs. Anthony Orr, at Berlin, Ont. We have but little to say about this case only to enter our usual protest against the righteousness of taking life to expiate crime.

Before ascending the scaffold, he handed an envelope to the Governor of the prison, containing the following.

"I am sorry for my crime, I did it out of ill will. I hope those I injured will forgive me, and that no one will turn this up to my people."

Oasweken Council.

Jan. 24th, 1898. General council opened in due form by Chief David-Sky, one of the firekeepers.

Chief Levi Jonathan speaker for the day.

Communications from the department of Indian affairs were read by the visiting superintendent.

Pathmasters for the current year have been appointed.

The following are the committee on disputes: Chiefs Dan Doxdater, Philip Hill, George Key, W.C. Hill J. W. Sky, Jos Green and Ben Car-

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penier, sec'y of Committee.

The council decided unanimously to accept the new-year's present from Chief Sakothagesa E. M. Chadwick, of Toronto, being portraits of the Royal Family of Great Britain, and himself and his son, and the council further decided to send him a copy of this resolution, accompanied by a suitable letter expressing their thanks, through the Visiting Superintendent.

The case of Dolittle vs. Clause is postponed until next meeting.

Council refused the application of Ezra Johnson for a loan of \$100.

The council refused the application of Mr. Hopkins.

Council adopted the report of the treasurer, G. D. Styres, of the Six Nation Agricultural Society in re the annual plowing match for 1897.

The council decided to grant a license to chief Joab Martin to take twenty-five cords of wood off the Reserve.

The council appointed Chief David John administrator to the estate of the late Joseph Hill, on the north part of River Range No. 25, Tuscarora.

Funeral account passed.

Sundries account of Chief J. S. Johnston passed.

The council paid the account for the board of delegates, viz:

Mrs. Mary Johnson	11 75
" Jacob Seró	3 50
Josiah Hill	22 76

The question of a sand-pit on the farm of Alexander Silversmith is postponed until next month, in the meantime they will send the inspector of works to examine the place and report. Also have

the secretary look up the minutes respecting said pit.

The accounts of John Day Frazer passed.

The account of Doctor Jones passed, the same to be paid back out of John Hutt's interest money next spring.

The account of J. W. M. Elliott, for law costs, in Staats vs. Elliott, same duly announced by the speaker to the visiting superintendent to be paid.

In the case of a land dispute between Wm. Green, his brothers and sisters vs. Cornelius Green, on the south $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 24, concession 1, Tuscarora, and after all the witnesses were heard on both sides and reading of the documents presented by Cornelius Green, the council decided that the said south $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 24, is the property of Cornelius Green, subject to the payment of his brothers, improvements if any, upon the said premises, chfs Abraham Lewis and B. Carpenter are hereby appointed to value and report.

The council sent Mrs. Abram Green to the hospital.

The sum of \$1 was voted to Samuel Douglas.

It was decided to refer the Quit Claim of Hannah Feoman to Mrs. Eve Longfish on the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of south $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 4 and other claimants, to the administration of chief Nelles Monture, to report at the next regular meeting of council.

The following quit-claims were confirmed: Thos Thomas to Adam Thomas; Adam Thomas to Thos. Thomas; G. P. Martin, P. H. Martin, or Oonontiyoh, M. D.; Isaac P. Clause to Esther Martin; G. P.

Martin to G. W. Martin; Levi Jonathan to Ida Jacobs; Adam Martin to Cornelius Green.

To set with Six Nation School board, Chfs Joab Martin, Jacob S. Johnson and Nelles Monture.

School Trustees, Chfs J. W. M. Elliott, Geo. W. Hill and Nicodemus Porter.

Sec. Hill got leave of absence to visit friends on Tuscarora reserve, near Suspension Bridge N. Y.

We can recommend any cash purchaser to stop at the White House and see the boy's suit they are selling so fast at \$1.41. They are well worth \$1.75. Take your cash with you as no one gets credit at White House, next to Commercial Hotel, Brantford.

Chapped Teats.

At this season of the year cows teats are very apt to become chapped and very sore through the effect of lying on wet bedding or exposure to cold winds. For this there is nothing in the world better than carbolyzed vaseline, which is cheap and can be obtained at any drug store. It will cause the sores to heal in a very short time, and will prevent cracking or soreness if applied about once a week. Apply after milking. Farmers should be very careful about this little matter because quite often a quiet, gentle animal is converted into a vicious kicker by neglect of sore teats. There is no excuse for negligence in this respect, and if one gets kicked out of the stable, or obliged to sell a valuable cow for beef, it is his own fault.

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NEXT POST OFFICE

BRANTFORD**THE FARM.****Value of Hen Manure.**

Why do not the farmers take into consideration the value of their hen manure, as he would the manure of so many cows? If poultry manure is properly kept and carefully used on the land, it is worth more than half the food the fowl will eat. The following is a correct comparison: In one ton of we'll rotted barnyard manure there are six pounds of phosphoric acid, ten pounds of potash, and eleven pounds of nitrogen. In a ton of hen manure there are about 49 lbs. of phosphoric acid, 41 lbs of potash and 67 lbs of nitrogen. In speaking with a prominent farmer in the vicinity of Toronto, he told me he took the greatest care of the hen manure and treated it as follows:— To every barrel of manure he takes one barrel of lime and two of wood ashes, mixes them together and allows them to heat up. After cooling off he puts it through a coarse sieve, and then adds another barrel of wood ashes. He declares it to be the best fertilizer he ever used, and his root crops were immense. (— here is no question about it being superior to a great many of the so called guanos.

Brantford Items.

A lad of 18 years passed a one dollar bill which he had raised to tea, getting the change from an inexperienced girl. He was arrested shortly afterwards and gave his name as Wm. Steves. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in Kingston penitentiary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer.)

Trespassers on the Reserve.

To the Editor:—

DEAR SIR,—Once more we see notices warning trespassers to stay off the Reserve and that the bailiffs and constables have their orders regarding them. We would like to know what the orders are. There are no end to trespassers on the Reserve; composed mostly of the lowest class of white trash. In spite of the bailiffs and constables the Reserve seems to be the retreat of all sorts of questionable characters, from the wood thief to the religious crank, and the bailiffs have their orders regarding them. From time to time, almost out of memory, these notices have been put up, more or less, and when a person posts up these notices that seems to be the end of his duty—no one to see the orders enforced. It is these half measures that are the safeguard of these refugees—when other parts of the country will not have them they come to the Reserve. They say we have no laws, but these notices say we have, and that the bailiffs and constables have their orders, and have had them more than 50 years, and trespassers know just what it amounts to. We noticed some time ago in the Courier how some one in Brantford was kicking about three Indians who were operating their own pile driver (he called it spile

driving). Its getting pretty fine when a complaint is made that men from the country are operating their own machine in the city, just because some men in the city are hungry. Its simply ridiculous. An Indian has a pile driver and has to operate it in the city limits and it takes three men to run it; is the owner supposed to allow three green horns to work with it because they live in the city and are hungry, and, above all, they are white men? How small the noble white man can be when you see his full size.

WARRIOR.

Stone Ridge.

The Jubilee Methodist Church was opened for divine worship on Sunday, January 9th. Rev. Dr. Ross, of Brantford, preached both morning and evening to large and interesting congregations. He was assisted in the dedication by Principal Wilkinson, of Brantford.

The church is a neat little brick structure, 26x36, with a tasty belfry on the front end. A marble slab is put in the front of the church with the words, "Jubilee Methodist Church" nicely carved and painted. The church is a credit to the Reserve and every one is pleased with its general appearance. Mr. G. Bradley had the contract and did good work. The seating part is done with chairs and will seat 150.

On Tuesday, 11th inst., an oyster supper and literary entertainment were given. Excellent music was furnished by the Methodist choir of Caledonia. Rev. H. S. Livingston also rendered three

solos which delighted the audience. Chief J. S. Johnson occupied the chair and in his pleasing manner kept the audience in good humor. The following speakers gave spirited and interesting addresses: Captain Clinch, Augustus Jamieson, Nelson Moses, Mr. Parks, Revs. A. Potter and H. G. Livingston. The proceeds of opening services, including subscriptions, were \$100.

Grand River Items.

The annual Sabbath school entertainment took place in the church on Friday evening, Dec. 31st. The pastor, Rev. W. Walker, occupied the chair and gave the report of the school, which showed that the first prize given for the most Sabbaths attended was awarded to Miss L. Jamieson, who had attended 50 Sabbaths, Nelson Maracle being second with 49. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and a motto with the words "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all" graced the wall above the pulpit. A platform had been erected on which was arranged a magnificent arch of evergreens; upon this the presents were hung to the delight of the children. Dialogues and recitations were rendered by the children, addresses delivered by the chairman and Mr. E. Bearfoot, teacher. Two readings were well received from Mr. G. A. Martin. Vocal and instrumental music, in charge of Mark Martin, were given by the choir and orchestra, which was well received. Mr. W. White, of Ohsweken, also delighted the

audience with selections on the autoharp and the mouth organ. The church was crowded to the doors with the parents and friends of the school. The entertainment was a decided success.

Lydia Everett, aged 12, daughter of Mrs. Fish, River road, passed quietly away into the land that knows no death on Wednesday, December 29th, after a lingering illness of some three years from consumption. Her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery here on December 31st. Mr. Walker officiated.

Mrs. Fish slipped on the ice near the door of her house and fell to the ground but escaped with a severe shaking up.

Chief Job Martin has nearly completed his new home, his old one having been destroyed by fire in the fall.

Mrs. Gilson, of Canfield, has rented Mr. Burnham's farm and the family have moved in.

Wm. Jamieson, who has been laid up with a severe cold, is out again.

No service here on Sunday, January 9th. Nearly everybody went to the church opening at Stone Ridge.

Moisture of Walls.

Old buildings do not seem to have as much moisture on the wall as new. When lumber is seasoned the grain is closer, and less moisture penetrates, but new lumber, especially that containing much sap, will show moisture on the walls.—Damp walls have frequently been a source of annoyance. When tarred paper is used apply it on the outside instead of on the inside of the walls.

THE FARM.

Poultry Breeding Stock for Next Year.

Good breeding stock—that from which the future layers are to come—is the foundation of success. In saving breeding stock for next year keep the old turkeys, geese and ducks, and also all hens that have done good service. It is possible that they may have fallen behind those that are young, but it is a rule that the strongest young stock are procured from the matured birds. The hundreds of chicks that fall by the wayside and perish from no apparent cause are the offspring of pullets. This breeding from the younger stock every year is destroying the turkeys. With geese the fault is not so frequent, as old geese are not saleable in market, the young ones only being sold, and the result is that geese give less trouble in raising them than any other class of poultry. At the present day there is too much reliance placed on young ducks for breeding purposes, and the fact is being brought out that the losses of ducklings are increasing every year. When the old ducks only are used, and breeders will select the best and most vigorous for breeding purposes, the difficulty of weak offspring will be overcome.

Profitable Farming.

It has come about that there are few grain crops which can be raised and sold at a profit in this province or in the western and middle States. Where the conditions and facilities for growing wheat are favorable, there is a margin of profit at the

present prices. When the farmer sits down to appropriate his farm so as to calculate on a profitable crop, he is at a loss to know what to sow or plant. This being the condition which confronts us, the remedy is to turn our grain into sheep, cattle, hogs and poultry for the market. It is ruinous to go on raising grain when the prices realized scarcely pay the expenses of production. If it is at all practicable, each farmer should speedily get enough stock on his farm to consume the bulk of what he raises and feed it on his farm. Do not go into debt or mortgage your farm to buy, but rather, if necessary, adopt the slow but sure method of growing into the desired condition.

Even if grain raising was a profitable industry, the time has come when farmers must turn their attention to fertilizing their farms.—Even a small lot of cattle is a great help in keeping a farm productive. Feed during the winter, in a small lot, as nearly level as possible with ample sheds and a good supply of bedding, if it is wet use enough bedding to keep the cattle out of the mud. When you plow your ground estimate the number of loads of manure you will have and leave a strip large enough to receive it. As soon as the job of hauling is completed the land should be plowed quickly and sown or planted. This policy will add greatly to the productive of farm.

Pruning and Scraping Trees in Winter.

I should not hesitate at all about pruning during the mild weather of winter, but would think it desirable to cover all the larger wounds made

with a good coating of liquid wax or white lead and oil. It would undoubtedly be a good plan to scrape off the rough bark on trunks and larger branches and then to wash them with weak lye or strong soap suds. I should prefer the lye wash and this may safely be done at any time, but if done during winter or early spring numerous insects will be destroyed, and it will consequently be more beneficial.

The next time you are in town look at that line of \$1 and \$1.25 top shirts that are selling so fast at White House, next to Commercial Hotel, Brantford.

Brown Rot of Plums.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat the general remarks on treatment for fungus diseases published in several previous bulletins. But concerning brown-rot (*Monilia fructigena*) we may say that only the most persistent effort can hold this fungus in check. As all growers have observed, the decayed fruit hang to the twigs and persist over winter. It is from these in the early days of spring that an abundant crop of spores are borne, and the petals of the flowers, young leaves, and even many branches are attacked. These mummied fruits also hang on all summer and continue to produce spores. Hence by the time the fruits become half-grown or begin to mature, the infecting spores may come from the old decayed fruits of the previous year or from more recent infection in the young growth of the current year. Whenever the fruit has become badly attacked treatment is quite useless.

The proper plan is to remove all

decayed fruit from the orchard when the trees are free from foliage, as it can be easily seen at this time; then, before the buds swell in the spring, wash the trees thoroughly with a solution of concentrated lye or of sulphate of copper. The first solution should be made by dissolving eight cans of lye in fifty gallons of water, and the copper sulphate solution by dissolving two pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone) in fifty gallons of water. I consider the lye preferable, but the latter may be pleasanter to handle. This washing is very important and perhaps does as much real good as all later work.

The later washings should be given as follows; Weak Bordeaux just as color shows plainly in the bloom-buds, and repeated soon as bloom has fallen. If the work is well done to this point very little infection will have survived. Concerning value of later sprayings I am very much in doubt. If the early washing is not well done I have almost no faith in later treatment.

All washing or treatment of orchards can better be done with a spray pump—Farm and Fireside.

If you want overalls and odd pants and have the cash, see the line of 61c pants that don't tear, with rivet buttons, sewn with linen thread at White House, next to Commercial Hotel, Brantford.

The 28th annual convention of the M. C. A. opened in the Park Baptist church, Brantford, on Thursday afternoon, January 20th, and closed 23rd.

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PROVISIONS

EAST WARD :-: BRANTFORD

Speckled Trout and Black Bass.

By Edward Harris, Port Dover, in the Report of the Supt. of Farmer's Institute's of Ontario, 1896-7.

If the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council gives the ownership of the fisheries to the provinces, it will naturally put more life into the fishery question in Ontario. Ontario is now far behind the neighboring states in all that relates to trout and bass culture. Twenty-five states have now established hatcheries for the free distribution of trout, bass and other game fish, to re-stock their streams. This is in addition to the regular distribution of fry. It cannot be that our agricultural population are behind the same class in the neighboring states in intelligence. Still no pressure has ever been put upon the government to re-stock the streams and waters of the province. The money appropriation required for the purpose is fractional compared with the beneficial results to follow. Our Federal Government has done something for commercial fishing by making an effort to restock the great lakes and salmon rivers with white fish, salmon trout and salmon fish. In the U. S. this has not only been done by the federal government, but the several states have done even more to re-stock private as well as public waters with brook trout, etc. The state of Pennsylvania, the oldest settled state in the union, ten years ago their trout streams and bass waters were utterly depleted. From 1891 to '96 that state distributed free to applicants and paid freight on 13,910,891 brook trout to stock the streams of

the state, and did it with success, and the distribution on this plan still goes on. The same thing is done in Michigan, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Maine, etc. Neither the Federal Government of the U. S. or the separate States derive any revenue whatever from the fisheries, while the Province of Ontario alone pays our government \$35,681.68 annually in license fees. That there is lethargy on the part of our people in this matter is plain. Governments no longer take the lead in matters of this kind. The modern legislator follows public opinion; the people have been educated, and they must make their wants known to their representative. A depleted trout stream is not unlike an exhausted farm. Skill and care and proper husbandry are required to make it again productive. In Ontario our rivers and streams have become a desolation. The sons of the farmer leave the old homestead, sometime never to return, because the amusement with rod and gun, the two great attractions of country life are gone. Happily, if the people desire it, all can be restored. The artificial re-production of brook trout is so easy and now so well understood that it is a waste of time to describe the process. With few exceptions, any streams, or lakes which once abounded in trout can be successfully restocked. It is now generally admitted by scientists that the proper way to reproduce black bass for restocking purposes is to take the parent fish, place them in artificial or open small ponds, and let them make their nests and rear their young.— They may be allowed to spawn in

(Continued on page 10.)

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ponds of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 acres. The bass mate and nest like robins. The nest is concave with diameter from two feet to three feet six inches.—The period of incubation is about nine days. The young are born like most young fish with a food sack that lasts about a week. After that they disperse in search of food and until then they are guarded by the parent fish. If there is any vegetation in the pond they will find proper food. When one inch long they will begin to eat smaller fishes. When about two inches long it is better to remove them from the smaller spawning ponds to prevent them from destroying the smaller fish of the same kind.

If you are consulting your own interests you will go where we do for our Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishings. We get \$3 hats for \$2.21, and \$2 hats for \$1.21, and \$1 hats for 71c for spot cash at the White House, next to Commercial Hotel, Brantford.

See What We Give For Only 10 Cents.

TAKE NOTICE:—You are given a choice of one of the following articles and THE HOME for only 10 cents. Lord Lisle's Daughter, by Charlotte M. Braeme; Book of 60 pages on crocheting and Knitting; or a stamping outfit of 66 patterns, many new designs, including centerpieces, doilies, etc.

The excellent stories for which the home is noted, will be continued; the fashion and fancy work departments will be kept up to a high standard. Kate Sanborn will continue her bright "Off-hand talks," and every one of the numerous departments will be increased and made brighter. Illustrated premium list, or outfit for canvassing sent free. The Home Pub. Co. 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Meetings of Farmers' Institutes.



The following institute meetings will be held as follows:

Foster's Hall, Scotland, Thursday, February 24, at 1.30. R. S. Stephenson, on breeding and rearing dairy cattle. Ebenezer Dadie, on mixed farming. M. Burrell, on the farmer's fruit garden. Ernest Smith, on poultry and its relation to the farm.

EVENING SESSION.—R. S. Stephenson, on selecting and feeding dairy cattle. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, address. M. Burrell, on the mental and moral influence of the farm house.

February 25, Council House, Ohsweken, at 1.30 p. m., R. S. Stephenson, breeding and rearing dairy cattle. J. G. Hanmer, Sheep on the farm. M. Burrell, the farmer's fruit garden. R. F. Holterman, on the successful management of bees. R. S. Stephenson, feeding dairy stock, etc. T. A. Good, Co-operative cheese making. M. Burrell, the mental and moral influence of the home.

There will be vocal and instrumental music at the evening sessions.

What is Guano?

It is a bird manure consisting of the decomposed excrement of large numbers of aquatic birds, which has accumulated for ages on certain barren and uninhabited islands off the western coast of South Ameri-

ca and in other localities. The best comes from Peru. It is a coarse dry powder of a brown color. Exposed to the air it absorbs moisture, and becomes sticky. A good specimen when analyzed, consists of about two-thirds of ammonium, and one third earthy and alkaline phosphates, and is considered to be one of the best fertilizers. Then why should we not prize our hen manure? We pay out good money for land plaster, salt, etc. Save all the hen manure during the present winter and spring, and treat it as described, and give it a test on your root crop, you will be convinced that it is all that has been claimed for it, and don't forget to give the hens credit for so much cash.

GREAT MUSIC OFFER.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ together with ten cents in silver and we will mail you ten pieces of music, consisting of popular songs, marches, waltzes, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address:—Popular Music Pub. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

James Campbell of Burlington has been committed for trial at Milton, on the charge of shooting at Isaac General, an Indian known on the Grand River reservation

WANTED—Trustworthy and active gentlemen or ladies to travel for a responsible, established house. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to
The Dominion Company,
Dept. V., Chicago.

Attention! Boys' Brigades!

Halt! stop a moment while I tell
Of danger in your pathway lying,
E'en while the martial bugles swell
With notes that boast of fame un-
dying.

Heed not the flattering sounds of
praise,
For brilliant deeds on fields of
glory,
Nor dream that war can never raise
A nation, by its conquests gory.

What! would ye learn the art to take
A life that God alone has given,
Unheeding of the words He spake
On Sinai's crest, by lightnings
riven?

Still rings that voice as loud and
clear
As when to millions it was spoken,
"Thou shalt not kill"—O! Israel,
hear
My law, and let it be unbroken.

The brand that scarred the darkened
brow
Of Cain, while yet with anger
swelling,
Rests on the face of warriors now,
Their murderous aim and training
telling.

O! can ye then invoke the name
Of Him the Prince of Peace un-
dying,
Or dare to put his words to shame
By deeds, His power and praise
denying?

Hear, while ye may, the solemn
word
Of Christ whose love His followers
cherish,
"The nations who unsheathe the
sword
Shall, conquering or conquered
perish."

Uplift the banner of the Cross
Till every tongue of tribe and
nation
Confess, that no defeat or loss
Is known by heralds of salvation.

So live that the millennial reign
Of Jesus, may, through your en-
deavor,
All war and violence restrain
By peace that shall endure forever.
—JOHN COLLINS.

Living Without a Stomach.

In these days of remarkable
achievements in surgery there is al-
most no limit to success in opera-
tive procedure. In the matter of
brilliant achievements along this
line must be noted the operation
performed by Dr. Carl Schlatter of
the University of Zurich, who has
succeeded in extirpating the stom-
ach of a woman. The patient is in
good physical condition, has sur-
vived the operation three months.

Anna Landis was a Swiss silk
weaver, fifty-six years of age, and,
as all surgeons know, a capital op-
eration at this time of life is attend-
ed with more than usual risk. From
childhood she had abdominal pains
and medical treatment afforded no
relief. On examination it was
found that she had a large tumor.
After a preliminary strengthening
of the vital functions, she was op-
erated upon, and the entire stomach
was found hopelessly diseased. Dr.
Schlatter conceived the brilliant
idea of removing the stomach,
which he did, uniting the intestines
with the oesophagus. This done
there was then a direct channel
from the patient's throat down
through the intestines, while in
place of the stomach was the end
of the intestine—a length of about
fifteen inches.

The abdominal wound healed
rapidly, and three days after the
operation nourishment by enema
was discontinued and the patient
was fed by the mouth. In a few

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HARNESSES, TRUNKS AND VALISES

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\$10 and \$15 Harness. Collars a
specialty. Always pleased to
show goods.

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Hand Stove; a Copp Plough or repairs
for a Copp Plough, I can supply you. I
can also Trough your House or Barn or
sell you anything in the Tinware Line as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

I also pay cash for Old Iron, Rags, Old
Rubber, Bones, Copper, Brass and Wood
Ashes. Pick up your old truck and
bring it in. You have dollars laying in
the fence corners and don't know it.

Yours truly,

THOS. POTTS

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with Genuine Garnet FREE!**

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and Address

Plainly written, and
we will send you 20
Packages of IMPER-
ISHABLE VIOLET
SACRE PERPUME
(which for delicacy
of odor, natural freshness and inexhaustible
character is unsurpassed) to sell for us (if you
can) among friends at 10c. per package. When
sold remit us the money, and we will send you
free for your trouble the above described ring,
which is stamped and warranted Solid Gold, set
with Genuine Garnet. Send address at once,
mention this paper, and state that you want
Perfume and we will send it. No money re-
quired. We take all risk. Goods returnable if
not sold.

TISDALL SUPPLY CO.
SNOWDON CHAMBERS, TORONTO, ONT.

days she could eat eggs, chopped meat and even a half of a chicken. This, however, appeared to have overloaded—the substitute for a stomach, and she vomited, thus proving that this act, which is usually associated with the spasmodic contraction of the stomach, can be considered special to it no longer. A New York physician who saw the patient says that he was struck by her ruddy complexion and general alacrity. Her appetite was good; she did not eat much at a time, but ate every two or three hours.

In the lower forms of life the functions are little specialized, and in case of need other parts of the organism may be impressed into service to take the place of those which are missing; but with man it is different. When deprived of

an organ which ordinarily performs functions essential to life, he dies. The recent operation on the Swiss woman throws over our preconceived and stereotyped notions as to the vital organs. The stomach has long been supposed, in a certain sense, to govern the other functions of the body, but its physiological place in the human economy is threatened and the work done by this autocrat is now performed by the intestines, which, in this case, have assumed the whole burden of digestion, and, to all accounts, they are performing their good offices in an exemplary manner. It is not beyond the limits of possibility that there will be a future enlargement of the digestive tract to form a food pouch, and replace, in some degree, at least, the missing organ. Such an incident tempts

one to speculate on the validity of many opinions we now hold regarding the physiology of the vital functions. There is a limit somewhere, but medicine and surgery are constantly pushing it farther away and the end is not yet.

The White House are capturing the trade this season. Passing there the other day I stopped and was surprised at the value of a line of men's underwear they are showing at 41c, as good as I ever got for 65c. The place is right next to Commercial Hotel, "Brantford."

WANTED—Trustworthy and active gentlemen or ladies to travel for a responsible, established house. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to The Dominion Company, Dept. V., Chicago.

Half Yearly Shoe Sale!

First half year just ended and a Large Balance of
.....WINTER GOODS still on hand.....

 We Promise You **BARGAINS** in Many Lines 

THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU WITH LOW PRICES.

Men's felt half fox felt boots, reg. \$2, for \$1.45 | Men's grain telescopes, reg. \$2.50, for \$1.45

Women's felt lace boots, reg. 85c, for 60c... | ... Women's felt elastic sides, reg. 85c, for 69c

Women's kid button boots, good and neat, reg. \$1.15, for 83c..... | ... Women's tan box button, formerly \$1.75, for 75c

J. T. HEATH & Co.,

Yellow Shoe Store

No. 7 George Street

RESERVATION ITEMS.

Sour Springs.

Our Xmas services were very well attended this season, as was also our Xmas tree for the Sunday school children. The report of the school on the whole was good, but the attendance was not equal to that of last year, which was accounted for by the nearness of the Seventh Day Adventist camp meeting which naturally attracted a good many of the elder scholars. Except during the months the above camp meeting was in progress the attendance was better than that of last year.

A night school has been started at No. 1 schoolhouse on three nights in the week.

The Missionary Association met at the Grand River parsonage on Tuesday, January 25th. The next meeting will be at the Kanyengh parsonage the last Tuesday in February.

We regret to have to record the death of Henry Hill from consumption. Mr. Hill had been failing for a year or two past. The funeral took place on Jan. 13th and was largely attended.

Work a Small Farm

Last season convinced me more fully than ever of the propriety of reducing the area under cultivation and doing more thoroughly what is undertaken. Having sold off a part of my farm, retaining only 14 acres, I received about as much profit from it as I did from 36 acres before.

From the 14 acres and one acre

rented, 15 acres in all I sold last season about \$730 worth of stuff at an outlay of about \$224 for help, fertilizers, etc., and this in spite of sickness and many disadvantages that I never had to encounter before; while of the 14 acres fully $\frac{1}{2}$ is in apple orchard that yielded no "money crop" this season. I have made no note of the vegetables and fruit used in the family and stored for winter use, which is a considerable item. About an acre was planted in strawberries, which yielded no returns and an acre in Duchess pears also did not give an income.

Cauliflowers paid me well, a patch of 600 made nice heads, and averaged about eighty cents a doz I held a good trade in Buffalo all this season in these. I sold with all the leaves on instead of having the heads trimmed up, this way they keep much better and do not bruise and spot. Cabbage paid well, my Succession brought me \$3 per hundred heads. The Danish only brought me \$2, the Danish wan's rich soil and high cultivation land should be planted earlier than the others. Prizetaker onions paid well where I got them out early.— I did not have them large enough to put up in crates like imported onions but it strikes me that would be the way to get the top price for them. The Gibralters grow larger and are a shade lighter color.

The Early Ruby tomato for first early is still the best paying tomato but I have learned that they should be planted on richer ground than other tomatoes, and only extra strong plants should be set out. For a later tomato the New Imperial is a favorite, I was very much pleased with the latter from a trial, ast year.

Meetings of Farmers' Institutes.



There was a large attendance at the Mt. Pleasant meeting. The papers submitted were very instructive.

The meeting at Burford was also well attended and the addresses were listened to with much interest.

The programmes, in the evening, at both places, were very much enjoyed.

At the Institute meeting at Ohswucken, on Feb. 25th, there will be a band in attendance and other first-class music. A splendid meeting is assured.

The Composition of an Egg.

About 84 per cent. of the white is water. $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is albumen 1 per cent. mineral matter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sugar. The yolk is 52 per cent. of water, 45 per cent. is oil and fat, and one per cent. each of albuminoids, coloring and mineral matter.

Eleven dozen eggs a year is the average estimate given as the production of the hen.

Do not be afraid to let the grain go deep into the litter. Healthy fowls will never allow it to be lost.

Pullets will lay earlier if the males are not allowed to run with them.

Keep saw dust out of the poultry pens. If the fowl eat it, it is likely to pack the crop.



A HUNDRED COWS.

Waldo F. Brown Designs a Barn for Their Profitable Helder.

If I were intending to build a barn of the size necessary to accommodate 100 cows I should certainly make the plank frame, as the saving of lumber and of time in framing would certainly amount to \$300 or more, and this is not to be disregarded in these times, when it takes so large a quantity of produce to bring a hundred dollars. I visited, in April last, a stable that had stalls for 100 cows, and noted its points of excellence as well as its disadvantages, and the recollection of what I saw there will help me in the suggestion I offer now.

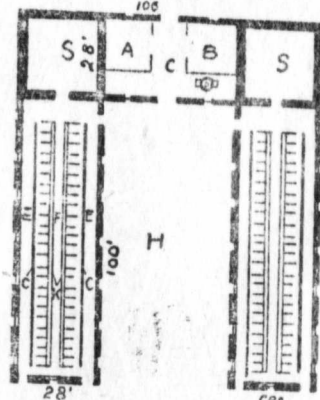
Two essentials of a cow-stable are light and ventilation. To secure these I would build two stables parallel, and distant from each other not less than 50 feet, and then connect them by a building built across the end nearest the house. It will be necessary to have an engine or power of some kind to pump water and cut feed and probably silos will be wanted; and there must be a nicely furnished room for the ice-tank, cooler, churning, and where cans and pails may be washed, and storage for ground feed, room for wagons, etc. The cow stables will be located in the two wings, and I would build them 28 feet wide, so as to give room in each wing for two rows of cows facing each other, with a feed-hall between, in which a track should be laid, and a car large enough to hold a feed for 50 cows used in each feeding room or hall. The mangers should be so arranged that as the car is pushed along it will pass within an inch or so of them on either side, so that no feed will be dropped.

I would have no separate feed-boxes, but make a continuous manger and feed-box combined, and let it project over the passageway where the car passes. It should be about three feet above the floor, 13 inches wide and a foot deep, with the side next the car flared out a little. It will be easy to clean this out in case of any feed being left in it by the cows, as when the car is pushed back of where it will be kept through the day, the hall will be clear.

The stable should be divided as follows: A walk 3 feet wide to each wall, a manure ditch for each stable 2 feet wide; the floors on which the cows stand 5 feet each, and the feeding passage, including feed mangers or box, 8 feet, as this would give room for a car to pass, 4-1-2 feet wide, inside measure. Make the floor where the car track is laid with a slight down grade for pushing the loaded car, as it will be easy to run it back empty up

the grade. The feed for the cows should always be mixed twelve hours before feeding, and it will usually warm up a little in that time.

The way to prepare the feed is to put a few inches of cut hay on the bottom of the car; then a layer of bran, with corn meal or oil meal with it, and a light sprinkle of salt; then turn on the hose and wet it, and so continue till the car is full. If brewers' grains or ensilage be fed, see that they are so



Plan of Barn for 100 Cows—S S, Silos, A, Milk Room; B, Wagon Room; C, Hall; D, Engine; E, E. Walk; F, Feed Passage; H, Space 50 feet wide between Stables.

distributed that each cow will get her share. No mixing or stirring with forks will be necessary, if care is taken, in filling the car, to put in the right quantity of feed in evenly spread layers, for in forking it out to the cattle with forks with eight long tines, you will mix it thoroughly. You should feed twice a day from the car, and for the noon feed give a small quantity of dry hay and bran and meal, as it is better for the cows to have one dry feed per day.

I should certainly arrange to water the cows in the stalls. The feed manger can be made high enough so that the arrangement for watering can be put beneath. I have seen devices for this purpose, and you can easily find them on sale. The space of 50 feet wide between the two stables would be well sheltered, and a nice place to turn out the cows for exercise, and sheds can be built across the ends to still further protect it, and to make box stalls in which to put cows to farrow or to winter calves.

The price of lumber and labor as well as of material for roof, and one and only approximate the cost of a building; but I can put up a barn of this width with a good shingle roof for less than \$5 per foot of length, and I think that if metal were used for the roof, it would be still cheaper. This estimate does not, however, cover floors and mangers, but only to put up the frame and sides, and roof it.

I would ventilate not only by windows at the sides, but also by open-

ings over the mangers leading up to the roof, as it is of the utmost importance to keep the air as pure as possible. I would floor the entire barn with Portland cement, as the first cost would be about the same as for a plank floor, and the plank will rot out in a few years, and be saturated constantly with urine giving off foul odors, and furnishing a breeding place for rats; while the cement floor will last for generations, and be free from all the objections of a plank floor. The floor must be made of Portland cement as the cheap grades do not stand and give satisfaction. Good Portland cement ought to be laid down at any railroad station at \$3 per barrel by the carload, and each barrel will lay 100 feet of floor, as this cement is so strong that eight barrels of cement for

the foundation and two of sand to one of cement for typing. I am not theorizing about this, but speaking from experience, for I have horse and cow stables, collars, hog house, and walks, made from it during the past seven years, and it gives perfect satisfaction, and it was a 1 mixed in the proportion above named.

The drawing gives some idea how I would arrange the building, but as no two persons would be likely to want just the same arrangement of rooms, I have not been particular about the proportions, but leave these to be determined by each individual.—Waldo F. Brown, in Country Gentleman.

Things We Don't Know.

That it is not wise to provide too many pots, kettles and pans when furnishing a kitchen.

That it is wise for a young housekeeper to go into each room in her house at least once a day.

That the cellar should be kept clear and whitewashed at least once a year—preferably in the spring.

That all bills for marketing should be paid weekly—and, better still, when the article is bought.

That "no credit" is a very safe motto for a young couple to live up to.

That necessities should be selected before fancy articles.

That it is always decidedly cheaper in the end to buy good carpets and good furniture.

That it is wiser to furnish the necessary rooms first, leaving the spare rooms until a more convenient season.

That a small sun should be put aside regularly with which a home may be purchased.

That good cooking and a tidy home, combined with a sweet temper, go far toward persuading a husband that marriage is not a failure.

That a child in a house is a well-spring of pleasure, especially when the child is well trained.

Quoted Dialogue.

Lady—"And you escaped from the wreck?"

Indigent Seaman—"Yes, mum."

Lady—"How did you feel when the waves broke over you?"

Seaman—"Wet, mum; werry wet; but now, mum, I feel dry—werry dry."

-Tit-Bits.

Petticoat Prettiness.

The novelties in petticoats seem to follow the general trend of the modes. The extravagant use of narrow black velvet ribbon, for instance, is conspicuous. A skirt of pink and cream brocade is finished with a deep flounce of plain pink silk, trimmed with many narrow rows of black. Over this is another ruffle of pink silk net, arranged in full festoons by means of rosettes of narrow baby velvet. Some silk skirts have flounces of ecru lawn, embroidered and trimmed with yellow lace. Very sensible skirts are of mohair, trimmed with a ruffle of lace over one of silk. They are no cheaper than many of the silk ones, but, of course, wear much better.

The present fashion seems to be to have the petticoats matched in color the dress fitting, although both skirt and lining form a contrast to the color used in the gowns. More silks are as much used for petticoats as they are for dress trimmings.

Coal Ignited by the Sun's Rays.

An instance of the ignition of coal dust by the sun's rays is reported in The Gluckauf, a German authority. It appears that the surface works of the Maybach Colliery, near Friedrichsthal, in the Saar district, are chiefly of iron; and on certain girders the heating dust, due to the tipping of coal onto the jiggling screens, becomes, in course of time deposited in a layer more than an inch thick. On a workman burning his hand, while repairing a pipe running through the corrugated iron forming one of the south walls, the official inquiry showed that the layer of coal dust had been formed along the whole length of the wall, and, although the dust contained a proportion of pulverized rock, the metal plates heated by the sun had ignited it, the layer of white ash on the top proving that it had burned for a considerable period. The circumstance affords fresh proof of the ease with which coal dust may be brought to ignition, also a possible explanation of fires at similar surface works.

Sexey—Why do so many young men carry their umbrellas under their arms? **Knoxey**—Oh, I suppose its because they like to have their arms around some kind of ribs.—Pittsburg News.

Large Experiences.

Silage produced more milk at the Ohio station, more butter at the Pennsylvania station and ore mutton at the Michigan station, than beets. Even when there is a loss of 20 per cent. in the feeding value of silage, it is a cheaper feed than roots. The Wisconsin station preserves silage at a loss of only 8 per cent of its feeding value. The loss in curing fodder is never less than 20 per cent.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Live Stock Notes.

Good blood is all right, but good quarters, good feed and good methods make success doubly sure in the raising of hogs.

While there is good pasturage is a good time to push the growth and fattening of undesirable animals. When they are ready to market sell them.

Winter Work on Farms

Dairying will afford constant employment on a farm during all seasons of the year if it is properly conducted, but all farms are not dairy farms, and there is considerable lost time during the season of the year when the ground is frozen and snow obstructs operations. It is true that an enterprising farmer can find something to do every month in the year, as he can repair the tools, buildings, fences and get everything in complete order for spring work; but what the farmer most desires is to engage in some employment on the farm that will bring in cash returns. Unfortunately for the large majority of farmers, they will not accept the innovations on present methods. With the staple crops—wheat, corn, oats and potatoes—which are cultivated by horse power, any return to the hoe, spade or rake is not willingly done, yet the farmer will have to use the tools which enable him to derive the most from his land if he expects to compete with those who give careful attention and hand labor to crops, which not only pay well for the labor, but give a larger profit than can be secured by the usual method of farming by horse power. There is use for the horse and staple crops must be grown, but if farmers can grow something else during the winter months they will gain to that extent.—Farm Journal

Fast-Walking Farm Horses.

Any good breed of trotting horses, or any horse which has thoroughbred blood in its veins, can by practice be made to walk fast. No common-bred animal can be made a fast walker. A fast walker is made by careful exercise in that gait and it is a delightful one for a traveler if his steed walks four to five miles an hour. It is also very important to the farmer to have a fast walking team; but it depends much on the rider or driver whether a horse ever attains this highly esteemed quality.

All Around.

In a sandy soil deep planting is best for potatoes.

If the hay is dusty, dampen it for feeding purposes.

Pull the collars away from the horses' shoulders while they are resting.

Ashes may be considered as a special fertilizer for potatoes, improving the yield and quality.

Generally with flower seed, large or coarse seed should be planted much deeper than fine seed.

The most successful work of the farm is done according to the season, rather than by any other set rule.

It will be an exceptional case when some soiling crop cannot be used to a good advantage during the summer.

When the cabbage, tomatoes, or sweet potato plants have grown long and spindling set them deeper into the soil; down to the first leaf is usually a good plan.

If the full number of stock is kept that the pastures will carry during the best part of the growing season, some soiling crop must be grown to help out when the pastures fail.

Blue Asbestos From Africa.

Canadian and Italian asbestos will find a serious competitor in the blue asbestos recently discovered in the Cape Colony, since the South African product is less than half as heavy and furnishes fibres considerably finer and longer than any other. The South African fibre has been worked into webs, which are but little inferior to those made of vegetable fibre, and are absolutely fire-proof. Twine, cord and rope made of this blue asbestos will not only resist fire, but also most of the known chemicals, corrosive vapors and atmospheric influences. These qualities will open a new field for the employment of asbestos fabrics in chemical laboratories, and for the caulking of chemical apparatus.

In order to test the resistance of the new material, a blue asbestos rope of about three-fourths of an inch in diameter was weighed at one end with 220 pounds and exposed to a constant flame from a large gas jet, so that the rope for a considerable length was surrounded by fire. The cord only broke after 22 hours. Still it was a trifle lighter than a rope of the same diameter made of Russian hemp. Compared with a new hemp rope, the asbestos rope has two-thirds of its strength, but as the ropes get older, the proportion is altered in favor of the asbestos ropes, since they suffer but very little from the influences of the atmosphere.

Another novel application of this material is the working of blue asbestos fibre into mattresses for hospitals. They are cooler in summer and warmer in winter, than those made either of animal hair or vegetable fibre, and no vermin can live in this mattress. Experiments are now being made of working this fibre into cloth for firemen's apparel. Of course the long fibre blue asbestos can also be employed for all the uses to which white asbestos has been put heretofore. While a trifle more expensive, its superior qualities make it well worth the difference.

Wanted All in the Record.

"Now, your honor," argued the attorney in the court of Justice Brown of Santa Rosa, "I move dismissal of this case on the ground that the corpus delicti has not been established."

Judge Brown rubbed his chin in a perplexed way, fixed his gaze on the ceiling for a moment and then, clearing his throat, said:

"Of course, it is an old principle of law that the probator must correspond with the alligator, and in this case I am of the belief that the corpus is all right, but I don't know about the delicti."

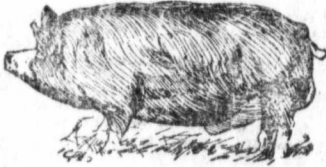
"Your honor, I want that to go into the record," demanded opposing counsel. "I want the record to show that your honor said the corpus is all right, but you do not know about the delicti."

Judge Brown realized that he had blundered, and sat staring at the attorney for a moment. Then pulling himself together he said:

"All right, let that go into the record. But you fellows knew damned well I was only joking when I said it, and that will go into the record, too."—San Francisco Post.

A Champion Berkshire.

The unbeaten Berkshire boar, Fritz Lee 4148, herewith illustrated, heads the famous Golden Link herd of Berkshires, owned by Mr. T. A. Cox, Sunny Side Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont. The cut shows him as in life, it being a direct reproduction from the photograph. This ideal Berkshire was sired by Baron Lee 4th 3444, bred by W. H. Gentry, Mo., U.S., while his dam is Heather Bloom 2790, bred by J. G. Snell & Bro. This sow was by imported Royal Winnie. Fritz Lee was shown at



"FRITZ LEE" 4148.

eight fairs this year, including Toronto Industrial and London Western, and won eight (8) first prizes and headed the herd that won the medal at the Western. He is now seventeen months old, and weighs 650 pounds, while his quality and sprightliness are all that may be desired.—London Farmers' Advocate.

Devoured His Own Body.

Cannibalism has been regarded as the lowest depths of degeneracy, but observations made by F. Nordlinger prove that in animal life conditions are existing which are worse than cannibalism. This zoologist relates that he at one time, when digging in his garden, happened to cut in two a large cricket, which he thought had been killed by the accident. Looking 10 minutes afterward at the supposedly dead cricket, he was very much surprised when he saw the forward end of the cricket busy eating up the rear end. It takes pretty good nerve to do that, but we cannot judge of the sensations of pain in animals of a low order by our own sensations and feelings. Interested by what he had seen, Mr. Nordlinger placed the two halves of the cricket into a large glass, within which he placed a clot of earth and some roots, and he actually found that the cricket not only got entirely well and grew a new end, but judging from the disappearance of every vestige of the other part, he concluded that the cricket had disposed of that part of its former anatomy by eating it up.

The Obstacle.

Mr. Tynchasser (who has been obnoxiously persistent in his attentions)—I have not had the pleasure of finding you at home for a long time, Mrs. Pond.
Opulent Widow—No. There seems to be an obstacle.
Mr. T.—Can't I remove it?
O. W.—Possibly.
M. T. (tenderly)—At least let me know what it is.
O. W. (coldly)—The front door.—Harmless Life.

Work of Bacilli.

It is a matter of popular knowledge now that all fermentation is caused by some microscopic organism, and special cultures of particular bacilli are sold to dairymen for the purpose of inoculating their cream for the purpose of inoculating their cream to give the butter a specially fine flavor or good keeping quality. In the same way specific bacteria which helps various plants to get their nitrogen from the air have been cultivated, and will probably soon become articles of commerce, so that the farmer can buy the particular kind needed when he wishes to vaccinate his fields for clover or peas or alfalfa. And now it is reported in Garden and Forest, on the authority of the British consul at Naples, that a special ferment is largely used there in the manufacture of port wine from barley. The grain is malted, after which the specific bacilli which caused the fermentation in port wine are introduced into the mead, where they multiply abundantly and transform the immature beer into the richest port. After their work is finished a sufficient stock of the microbes is preserved in the laboratory for future use and the product is then sterilized. The manufacture of a good quality of port wine from barley mead is certainly a new triumph of science.—New York Tribune.

Told of New York.

It is stated that more than 7 per cent. of those who people New York to-day were born of foreign mothers, while more than 40 per cent. were themselves born on foreign soil. Peter Stuyvesant ruled in his day over 1400 New Yorkers, who conversed in 18 different tongues.

The population of New York cannot be called a church-going one. There are less than 600 places of Christian worship, seating only about 300,000 persons.

The most valuable spots on the face of the earth are believed to be the four corners where Wall street touches Broad. Not long ago \$1,500,000 was paid for five lots on Broadway, opposite Bowling Green.

It is said that there is scarcely a nation upon earth which has not eating places of its own in New York.

Cost of Pavements.

A comparison of various pavements has been made at Wolverhampton, England, by a local engineer. The materials being laid on a Portland cement concrete six inches thick, he finds that granite costs \$5 per square yard, with a life of thirty years; Australian hardwood blocks, \$4.50 per square yard, lasting eighteen years; cressote deal blocks, \$3 per square yard, the durability being but twelve years. A 2-inch natural rock asphalt on the same bed, good for fifteen years, costs \$3.35 per square yard. To maintain 7902 square yards of pavement thirty years, including watering and scavenging, is found to cost \$45,000 for granite, \$87,210 for Australian hardwood, \$78,800 for cressote deal, and \$65,175 for natural rock asphalt.

Clean Quarters for Pigs.

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Gambor Salts, Epsom Salts			Ground Cloves, 1oz. 1/2	15	10	White Pepper, 1oz. 1/2	17	80
Sulphur, Rosin, Lard			Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10	Black Pepper, per oz.	5	5
Meat, per lb.	5	10	Wagon Powder, 1oz. 1/2	15	10	Black Pepper, per lb.	5	5
Powdered Gentian, Black			Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10	Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10
Antimony, Fowlingick,			Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10	Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10
Ginger, per lb.	20	30	Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10	Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10
Powdered Coppars, per lb.	20	30	Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10	Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10
M. Gregor's Sheep & Cattle Wash	35	50	Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10	Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10
McGregor's Condition Pr	15	25	Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10	Mustard, 1oz. 1/2	15	10

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