

Jacob Gemisson

PAAP
FC
2095
B1T5

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, AT BRANTFORD,

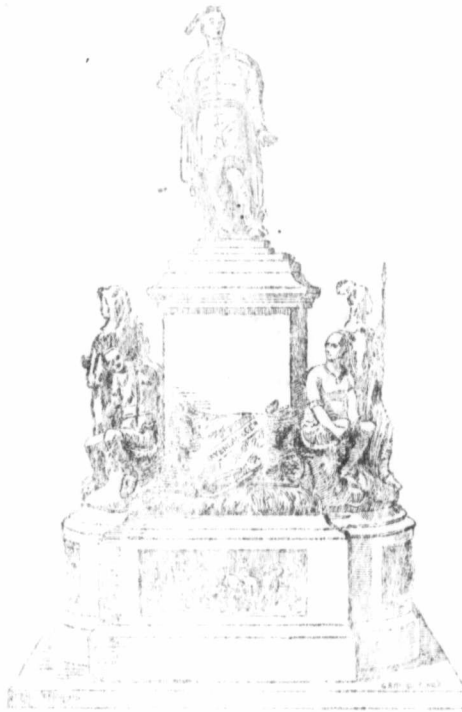
in the interest of Canadian Indians, and mailed to subscribers about the middle of each month.

Vol. III,

AUGUST, 1896

No. 11

L. G. Gemisson



A Record of Important Events on the Six Nations
Reservation.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER YEAR

Copyrighted by the Publisher, J. G. Gemisson, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

Fellow Citizens of the Six Nation Indians.

The Big Cut Rate White Dry Goods Store invites your attention to their New Fall Stock arriving daily. All summer goods at about **One-half Price.**

**We Buy For Cash From All
We Sell for Cash to all.**

Not having any books or bad debts, we can afford to sell all kinds of Gents Furnishings at prices that must bring you to us again after comparing values.

25 cent leather mitts	17 cts.	35 cent undershirt or drawers for ..	21 cts.	3 Celluloid or Linen collars for ...	25 cts.
45 cent leather mitts	31 cts.	50 cent under-wear for	31 cts.	usually sold at 25 cts. each.	
25 cent top shirts	18 cts.	50 cent white shirt for	27 cts.	Silk handkerchiefs at half price in color- ed or white hemstitched	

— AT —

THE BIG CUT RATE WHITE DRY GOODS STORE next to COMMERCIAL HOTEL, C. P. MCGREGOR, Brantford

THE ARCADE, 61 DALHOUSIE ST.
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

S. H. WILSON,

Lawn Mowers Ground and Repaired. Sewing Machines, Locks and All kinds of Repair Work promptly done.

KEY FITTING A SPECIALTY.

We are always pleased

To see our friends from the Reserve. A large number of Indians do their trading at this store because we supply the best and most reliable goods for the least money. If you are not now a customer of ours call when next in Brantford.



Goods for Men.

CLOTHING,
SHORTS,
CAPS,
HATS,
OVERALLS,
BRACES.

Cheap Goods for Women.

DRESS GOODS,
COTTONS,
PRINTS,
GLOVES,
MILLINERY,
RIBBONS.

Cheap Goods for the House.

CARPETS,
CURTAINS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TOWELS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW Cottons.

William Grant & Sons,

BRANTFORD

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE

Vol. III.

BRANTFORD, ONT., AUGUST, 1896.

No. 10

DEMPSTER!

Brantford's

Leading

H TTE and FURBEE

Cash for all kinds of Fur Goods.

DEMPSTER

Market Street, Brantford

Cheaper Than Ever

Our New Stock of Wall Papers, Ceiling Papers, Room Mouldings and our Window than ever.

J. & J. SUTHERLAND,

COLBORNE ST.,
BRANTFORD.

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.

BRANTFORD, AUGUST, 1896.

THE Rev. R Ashton has returned from England, where he has been attending some special meeting of the New England Company.

THE Governor General and Lady Aberdeen are expected to be present at the South Brant Agricultural Exhibition in September. Their Excellencies are also to be with us on October 1st in response to an invitation from the Six Nations Agricultural Society. It is to be hoped the fine weather which has accompanied our exhibitions on the two former years may favor us once more.

AUGUST or rather the first half of August, 1896, will be remembered for some years to come as one of the hottest periods that has ever been experienced.

THE hot wave has extended generally over the United States and Canada. In New York City the deaths from excessive heat ran up into the hundreds daily, horses also suffered greatly, dying by hundreds in the streets. In some instances manufactories were compelled to shut down while the extreme heat lasted, it being impossible for the men to work. While the greatest mortality obtained in New York the other large cities

also suffered, considerably, especially Chicago and St. Louis.

THE harvest with us is nearly all gathered with the exception of corn, as a general thing it has turned out better than expected.

Wheat has been a general failure on the Reserve; the hay crop has been short, but the oats have been very heavy, and the corn and peas are also abundant. Some fears have been expressed as to the rotting of the potatoes on account of the wet but we do not hear of any actual loss complained of on that account.

Apples will be an exceptional crop. On the whole the prospect is considerably better than that of last year.

THE holidays are now over and the sound of the school bell is once more heard on the Reserve. We hope that the schools will all open with a full attendance of children.

WE regret that there has been a good deal of sickness on the Reserve lately and several cases of typhoid fever, which has in one or two instances terminated fatally. It is in cases like typhoid fever which so much depends on the nursing of the patient that the need of a hospital on the Reserve becomes so apparent.

A cottage hospital with male and female wards containing four or five beds each would not be a very expensive affair, and would prove an invaluable blessing in many cases of sickness, where it is at present impossible that the patient can receive the proper care, and

nursing required. We hope that this matter of a hospital will soon become a real live question on this Reserve.

WE would call attention to the programme of the South Brant Fair, which we publish below. We have also been requested to remind our readers that Indians wishing to exhibit are not necessarily bound to do so in the special Indian exhibit. But that the whole exhibition is equally open to them as to whites.

THE annual meeting of Six Nations school board was held in the Indian office, Brantford, on Saturday, August 15th. All the members of the board were present. The report of the Hon. Sec. Rev. R. Ashton concerning the general condition of the schools was satisfactory. The Superintendent's report was very complete, and contained a great deal of information concerning the schools. A full report will be given in our next.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Presidential election excitement is nearly in full swing across border; the election promises to be the most hotly contested one that has taken place for many years. A severe battle is reputed from Matabele land, South Africa. Seven thousand Matabele warriors led by prominent chiefs attacked a force of 700 British troops and volunteers. Matabeles displayed great courage but were unable to withstand the deadly fire of the Maxim guns and were routed with great loss. This will probably end the Matabele rising.

In Northern Africa success still continues to follow the British expedition into the Soudan. It is rumored that the expedition will continue its advance till it is

joined by the forces from Uganada Central Africa.

The struggle of the Ohristians in Crete against their Turkish oppressor still continues, it is likely that the outcome will be the attainment of autonomy by the Cretans.

The Spanish troops do not seem to be making any headway against the insurgents in Cuba. It is likely that Spain will lose possession of the Island.

The expeditions which have been sent out by various countries to take observations of the recent eclipse of the sun have reported in some cases great success. In others cloudy skies totally prevented the taking of any observations.

Li Hung Chang, the celebrated Chinese statesman, who has been making a protracted tour through Europe, will visit Canada on his way home.

Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, who has been absent in the Arctic region since the spring of 1893, has returned safely. He has reached the highest latitude ever attained by man about 250 miles from the North Pole.

RESERVATION ITEMS.

Sour Springs.

Peter Miller lost a valuable team of working horses by lightning during the storm of Sunday, 9th.

A united service of all the congregations in connection with the Church of England Mission on the Reserve was held in St. Paul's church, July 19th. It was expected that Rev. G. Mackenzie, of Grace church, Brantford, would preach the sermon on the occasion. Mr. Mackenzie was, however, unable to be present owing to a sad drowning accident happening to one of the members of the congregation. His place was, however, filled by

Rev. Wright, of St. Jude's church, who preached a very able and impressive sermon, which was listened to with great attention.

There was a good congregation though the rain in the morning prevented many from the more distant parts of the Reserve from venturing forth. The services which were conducted by Rev. J. L. Strong, assisted by Rev. I Bearfoot, assistant missionary, were of a very impressive character, the singing led by the vested choir under the leadership of J. C. Martin was very hearty. On the conclusion of the morning service a good many took their lunch in the grove adjoining the church in order to remain for the afternoon service. The next service of the kind will be held in St. John's church Sunday, August 23rd. Rev. Farney, of Mt. Pleaeant, will preach the sermon.

A garden party will be held on the grounds of Kenyengeh parsonage on Wednesday, 26th. Refreshments will be served at 7.30. A band will be in attendance and an interesting programme will be provided.

The annual Church and Sunday school picnic was held on the grove adjoining the St. Paul's church, on August 12th. The Victoria band was in attendance. A baseball match was played in the Sour Springs lot. Tea was served in the grove at 5 p.m., after which a programme of races and other sports was provided for the children of the Sunday school.

Peter Powless is erecting a fine barn on his premises. A raising bee was held on August 10th.

Moses Turkey is building a fine stone basement to his barn and the work of improvement goes steadily on.

The annual harvest thanksgiving services will be held in St. Paul's

church on Sunday, Sept. 13th. Rev. G. Mackenzie, of Grace church, Brantford, has promised to be present and preach the sermon on that occasion.

WANDERING WILLIE.

We were at the big show in Brantford on the 29th, and it was a good one as shows go. Everything was there as advertised even the "Monster Bovalapus" captured in Africa regardless of cost. Said monster seemed to us to be an overgrown malformed East India ox.

One of the clowns expressed the opinion that it always takes a large number of grown up people to take one child to "see the wild animals." We felt the rebuke as we had one kid with us, but we went to the show not only for the child's sake but for our own also. We like to go to the show yet. That liking came on us some 40 years ago and is not gone yet. All we would say is Mr. Main should put more covering on some of his acrobats.

We were informed that a couple of ministers on alighting at the station at Brantford on show day by the way it was a trotting day too, compared notes and found that one minister's ticket was marked for "the races," and the other "the circus," funny wasn't it?

Another pair of our popular young people have been made one; hope their bark will always be able to ride out the fiercest storms that assail the matrimonial sea. But say, why couldn't they have been spiced at home, eh?

Our schools, we hear, will soon be buzzing again and teachers in harness once more. The scholars and teachers have all had a good holiday, and no doubt will be all the better for it.

Pic Nics have been all the go for some time. There was one at the Sour Springs, "Medicine Springs" as the Indians call the place, another at the Cayuga church, then at "Smooth Town" and still another at the Chippewa council house, besides some more to come off yet. The Mohawk Park, Brantford, seems to be coming into popular favor. We have been there, and it is a splendid place for the purposes intended.

The only objectionable thing we saw there was the swimming of boys and men allowed directly opposite the best part of the grounds. It is an indecency which should not be permitted.

A new missionary for the Chippewas has arrived in the person of Mr. Taylor, who takes place of Mr. Stringfellow whose deplorable accident last winter has made it necessary for him to retire, and who has the sympathy of the whole community in his affliction. Mr. Taylor will, no doubt, be an efficient missionary and his flock be benefited temporally and spiritually by his advent among them.

The family of Rev. J. L. Strong have had an enjoyable outing for a fortnight at Dunnville and appear to be all the better for it.

We hear that a daughter of Elijah Powless has passed the examination for admission into the High School held last month. We congratulate the young lady in her success.

The teachers of Nos. 3 and 7 have made a "swap"—both are good teachers and will, no doubt acquire themselves well in their new sphere.

Mrs. Miller (nee Kate Maracle) has resigned and Miss F. Davis has been put in temporary charge of the school, so we are informed. There is some talk of this school,

No. 2, being closed and a large two grade school built in its place. There certainly ought to be one at least on the Reserve.

Typhoid fever has come on the Reserve—already two have succumbed to it. This is one of those diseases that are so hard for the doctor to fight against owing to the want of due attention to his orders by our people, and until the people realize the necessity of strictly carrying out these directions we shall hear of deaths occurring which, humanly speaking, need not have been. This state of things suggest most strongly the necessity of a hospital being built and maintained on the Reserve, and improved sanitary everywhere.

John A. Beaver, of the Six Nations, is still on the sick list, and does not seem to be improving but with all that he is putting up a fine fence along the road.

About all our berry-pickers are home and the question one asks is have they made any money. We know that many have come home showing unmistakably that they have gathered in a goodly number of shekels for themselves and their families.

Some say that those who don't seem to bring home any money are those who do not take care of it but squander it away in a useless manner. Such people will never do any good any way.

Great preparations are being made to receive the Governor General when he visits the Reserve, and if the whole programme as mapped out be followed there will be a great demonstration. We understand that His Excellency is a Scotchman and perhaps does not care for much fuss made over him. However, "Honor to whom honor is due," is the motto.

W. W. has not been wandering;

about much lately—too hot, and he likes a little holiday too as well as the next man; hence he has not much to say this month.

WINTER WHEAT

Leading Varieties Throughout Ontario.

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTAL WORK

The following information which we have received from the R. A. College should be of interest to our farmers.

Within the past seven years, one hundred and thirty-three varieties of winter wheat have been very carefully tested in the Experimental Department at the Agricultural College, Guelph. Besides ascertaining the comparative yields of grain and straw of the different varieties, the wheats have been closely examined each year for their quality of grain, time of maturity, strength of straw, freedom of rust, etc., in order to determine which kinds will give the most satisfactory results when grown under uniform conditions. After the various varieties have been carefully tested at the College for a few years, those which have given the best satisfaction are selected for distribution through Ontario. This system of co-operative experimental work enables the farmers to determine for themselves which of the leading varieties will give the best results upon their own particular farms. As a practical result from obtaining information in this way, hundreds of farmers are now growing varieties in their regular farm practice, which were entirely unknown to them a short time ago. For instance, the Dawson's Golden Chaff variety of winter wheat, which has recently given such high average yields of grain per acre, both at the College

and throughout Ontario was scarcely known except in one neighborhood near Guelph, until it was sown in our experimental grounds in 1891, and afterwards distributed for co-operative experimental work. This is now one of the most popular varieties of winter wheat in this province.

In the fall of 1895, nine leading varieties of winter wheat were distributed in this way. They were divided into two sets with five varieties in each. The Dawson's Golden Chaff was used in both sets to form a basis by which the results of all the varieties could be compared with one another. Each person who wanted to conduct an experiment, stated in his application which set he desired, and the five varieties in the set selected were sent to his address, with full instructions for conducting the experiment. The grain was sown at the rate of one and one-third bushels per acre, upon plots exactly uniform in size and shape. The yields per acre have been calculated from the actual results obtained from the plots.

Ninety reports of carefully conducted experiments have been received this season up to the time of writing. As these came from 27 of the counties in Ontario, the results should be of real practical value to the farmers of the province.

The following table gives the results of straw and grain per acre of the winter wheat varieties tested during the past season on 90 Ontario farms:—

	Straw per acre (tons)	Grain per acre (bu-60lbs)
1. Dawson's Golden Chaff	1.29	26.9
2. Jones' Winter Fife	1.45	29.4
3. Pride of Genesee	1.30	25.0
4. Early Red Clawson	1.27	24.9
5. Surprise	1.27	23.8
6. American Bronze	1.31	23.1

7. Early Genesee Giant	1.26	23.1
8. Bulgarian	1.20	21.3
9. Jones' Square Head	1.12	20.2

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED FOR TESTING PURPOSES.

In the following table will be found three sets of winter wheat varieties, which will be sent free, by mail, in half pound lots of each variety, to farmers applying for them, will carefully test the three kinds in the set which they choose, and will report the results after harvest next year. The seed will be sent out in the order in which the applications are received as long as the supply lasts.

SET NO. 1.

Dawson's Golden Chaff.
Early Genesee Giant.
Early Red Clawson.

SET NO. 2.

Dawson's Golden Chaff.
Pride of Genesee
Poole.

SET NO. 3.

Dawson's Golden Chaff.
Stewart's Champion.
Siberian.

Each person wishing one of these sets, should write to the Experimentalist, Agricultural College, Guelph, mentioning which set he desires, and the grain, with instructions for testing, and blank forms on which to report, will be furnished free of cost to his address, until the supply of grain for distributing becomes exhausted.

C. A. ZAVITZ,

Experimentalist,

Agricultural College,

Guelph, Aug. 14, 1896

repeated, "you do not know what my past life has been." His fingers pressed convulsively into his palms. "Surely," he cried, "it has not been more than thirty-five years." The ocean moaned as it has for ages, and that was all.—Puck.

Can Save Money

IN BUYING OR CARRYING AT
OLIVER CLARK'S.

Splendid Tea at 25 cts.
Sugar at Lowest Prices.
Flour the best kind is cheap.

We try to sell the best goods and give you
the value for your money.

BE SURE AND CALL AT
OLIVER CLARK'S

OPPOSITE MARKET, BRANTFORD

ELLIOTT'S FAIR

Is noted for bargains in Wall Paper,
Window Shades, Tin Ware, Stationery,
and Fancy Goods and many other articles
too numerous to mention.

Call and see and you will be
convinced we are the cheap-
est.

Pictures Framed to Order.
ELLIOTT'S FAIR.
123 COLBORNE ST.

BON MARCHE

Will always be found
headquarters for

CHINA, CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, LAMPS,
and FANCY GOODS

Your Trade Solicited.

BON MARCHE,
118 Colborne St., BRANTFORD

JAMES & DEMING

Groceries
Meats, Flour
and Provisions

Brazier Block,
East Ward.



BRANTFORD, ONT.

ARE YOU GOING TO SHINGLE

YOUR HOUSE your BARN—if so.
Call on Wm. Edwards, W. Brantford
where you can buy the best XXX pine
shingles at \$2.40 per M. Best XXX
cedar shingles at \$2.25. XX cedar shingles
\$1.50 per M. Good shingles for a n

T. L. WOOD,

UNDERTAKER,
75 Colborne Street, Brantford.

A full line of Coffins and Caskets from the
cheapest to the best. Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

Avery Bros.,

CALEDONIA, ONT.

Manufacturers of fine Buggies, Carts,
Cutters, etc., the best and cheap-
est in Canada.

All kinds of repairing promptly done.

Also Dealers in
All kinds of **FURNITURE**
at very lowest prices

All funerals promptly attended to with
or without Hearse.

H. BRIERLY,

Butcher, Caledonia,

Meat of all kinds on hand at lowest prices.
Cash for Hides.

D. MCGREGOR,

CALEDONIA, ONT.

DEALER IN
HARDWARE
STOVES and TINWARE

PAINTS,
OILS,
HARVESTING,
FIELD,
GARDEN TOOLS

Farm Implements, Pumps
Etc., ETC.

J. R. VANFLEET

LUMBERMAN.

DEALER IN Lumber, Lath, Shingles
and Posts.
Colborne St. Planing Mill, Brantford, Ont.

FAILED IN BUSINESS

TWO large Banquet stock, Geo. A.
Chryslers \$8,000 stock—A Toronto stock
amounting to 10,000 purchased last
month in Toronto at 50c on the dollar,
both in store next to Wood Fair, Opera
house block, Colborne street. We can
sell you dry goods, clothing carpets and
boots and shoes at a 1-3 less than other
merchants who buy their stock in the
regular way—

COME and see us and get some of
our **BARGAINS.**

T. J. Ramsey. Next to
Wm. Grants.

Mellish & Co.,

Cor. of Colborne and George Sts.,
BRANTFORD.

DEALERS IN

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods,
and all the leading newspapers
and periodicals. Also
agents for

Butterick's Patterns

Nott - & - Turnbull,

Cor. King & Colborne.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass.
Buck's Stoves Ranges, Furn-
naces Bicycles, Baby Car-
riages, House Furnishings
Tinsmithing, Eavetroughing
General Jobbing.

PARK & CO.,

Photographers.

BRANTFORD.

DEALERS IN

Fancy Goods,
Bibles and
Prayer Books and
Hymn Book

COUNCIL NOTES.

Ohsweken Council House,

August 4th, 1896.

General council opened in due form by Chief Wm. Echo, one of the firekeepers.

Present—Chiefs A. G. Smith, clerk to the Indian office; Josiah Hill, chairman and secretary; David Hill, Seneca, speaker; D. Thomas, deputy speaker, and 45 others.

Chief David Sky will be speaker of the firekeepers to-day.

Communication from the visiting supt. was read to the council.

The council refused to vote any thing to Sarah Curley whose barn was destroyed by hurricane.

Committees on disputes as follows:—Chiefs Dan. Doxpater, Geo. Key, Philip Hill, Joseph Porter, Joseph Henry, Joseph Green and Ben Carpenter, sec. of committee.

The council having been informed by Chief Wm. Smith that the medical office in Ohsweken was vacant by the resignation of Dr. S. A. Langrill, decided to recommend Dr. Secord, of Brantford, to take charge of the office until some one is permanently appointed.

Committee of Chiefs to arrange matters in connection to the reception of His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st day of Oct next as follows: Chiefs J. Martin, J. A. Gibson, A. Hill, J. Porter D. General and J. Green.

A committee to collect exhibits for the Brantford fair as follows:—Chiefs Wm. Smith, G. Gibson, J. Jamieson and G. Hill.

A Loan committee as follows:—Chiefs J. S. Johnson, D. General, J. Porter, sr., J. Hill and J. W. M. Elliott, sec. of the committee.

Quit claims of Christian Powless to Nelson Moses and Charles Jackson, confirmed, of James Nash to Abram Henry, of James Nash to Mrs. Ellen Husk, of Thos. Henry

to Mrs. J. T. Hill, of P. H. Burning' sr., to P. H. Burning, jr., of Henry Staats to Andrew Staats, of Sam. Patterson to J. Martin, all confirmed.

The council refused to purchase a road leveller from George S. Johnson.

The account of Wm. Martin passed.

The council will provide a place for Wm. Syres in Ohsweken, while his eyes will be operated upon by Dr. W. F. Langrill.

The council decided to have the roof of the council house repaired and painted.

The council authorized the Inspector of works to call in tenders on Tuesday, 11th inst., for the repairs of the council house roof, &c.

The council voted the sum of \$15 towards the Pagan convention to be held at the Upper Cayuga Long house. The cheque is to come in favor of Geo. S. Johnson.

The council decided to ask the visiting supt. to be present at the adjourned council on the 11th inst.

The council passed the acct of McCutchen and Short.

The council then adjourned until Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m. sharp.

Ohsweken Council House,

Aug. 11th, 1896.

Present—E. D. Cameron, visiting supt.; Wm. Reep, interpreter; Chiefs A. G. Smith, clerk to the Indian office; Josiah Hill, chairman and secretary; David Hill, Seneca, speaker; David Thomas, deputy speaker, and 42 others.

Communication from the Dept. of Indian Affairs were read by the visiting supt.

Wm. Buck will be the speaker of the firekeepers to day.

Committee on disputes, viz: Chiefs Wm. Staats, Geo. Key, David Sky, Jos. Henry, A. Hill Jacket, Joseph

Green, and Ben Carpenter, sec. of committee.

The council confirmed the report of the fence viewers with reference to the line fence between Chief J. Davis and Ham McKelney, which means that Moses Turkey will deliver up the cattle and Chief Davis will be responsible for the poundage fees.

The council to continue to loan money to members of Six Nations according to the present system.

Loan committee then appointed viz: Chiefs J. S. Johnson, David General, Jos. Green, Dan. Doxdater, John Hill, and Philip Hill.

The council acknowledge that they have received the picture of Colonel James Fitzgibbon (to, rie, was, yah, rie, which means he is honest and truthful) and thank Miss Fitzgibbon for sending the photograph of her late grandfather who fought so nobly with Indians at Beaver Dam.

The council authorized the Inspector of works to get sockets and put them up on the casings of the council house they have to serve for holding the totem flags on special occasions.

The council refused to entertain the application of Mrs. Ellen Powless who is trying to reclaim certain lands she has sold to her late son, Festus Johnson.

A committee to revise the loan regulations, viz: Chiefs W. Smith, John Hill, Alex. Hill, Nic. Porter, Wm. Wage, and Joseph Green.

The charge of Abram Henry, vs. Chief Levi Jonathan is postponed.

The council decided that the one third of the crops on the west part of the S. ½ of lot 18, con. 5, Tus. shall be divided equally between R. Hill and his three children by the first wife.

The council voted \$15 towards the Temperance convention to be

held in Ohsweken in the month of Sept., 1896.

The council voted \$25 to Peter Miller who lost a team of horses by lightning.

The council paid George Johnson \$3 for burying a dead horse and the visiting supt. to write a letter to Frazer Day who owned the horse which died on the highway and demand from him to pay the cost of burying his dead horse.

The council refused to pay the account of John White for burying a dead dog.

Tenders for the repairs of the council house roof, repairs of bridge No. 10 across McKenzie creek.

FOR COUNCIL HOUSE ROOF.
Levi Jonathan.....\$20 00
Nicodemus Porter..... 35 00
Sam. C. Hill (accepted).... 25 00

FOR BRIDGE, NO. 10.
Levi Jonathan.....\$150 00
Robt. Martin (accepted).. 232 00

FOR CULVERT.
Sam. C. Hill.....\$125 00
Geo. A. Martin..... 91 21
Robert Martin..... 93 00
Joseph Porter (accepted).. 45 00

The council reconfirms the Quit claims of Hester Joseph to Festus Johnson, to Josiah Hill and Mrs. Josiah Hill, and authorizes Mrs. Johnson, widow, to build a line fence between her property and Hector Joseph, and the council further decided that Isaac Douglass has no right to interfere on said premises.

The council decided to accept the suggestion of Dr. J. A. Langrill with regard to typhoid cases and authorized him to send Julia Echo and others suffering from typhoid fever as he sees fit to the hospital.

The council granted relief order of \$3 to John Echo's family, and \$2 to Anthony House, both are sick with typhoid fever.

The council also voted \$2 to J. Maracle who is sick.

The council unanimously decided to extend an invitation to the Supt. General and Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs to visit the Reserve on the 1st day of Oct. next upon the occasion of His Excellency's visit to this Reserve and asked the visiting supt. to write said invitation to them.

The council voted the sum of \$2 to Andrew Gibson who is sick and in want.

Report of the committee on disputes, &c, on re dispute between Moses Turkey and Chief Wm. Smith, administrator; between John Hess and Peter Powless; between Levi Jonathan and Jesse Jonathan; between Chas. Silversmith and John Hutt.

The council decided to postpone the dispute cases just reported until next council as the evening is getting late.

The council decided to grant the applications for loans as recommended by the committee to the following:—

Andrew Staats.....\$200 00
Elias Lewis..... 95 00
Sam. C. Hill..... 400 00
Jonas Froman..... 250 00
S. W. Martin..... 100 00
Mrs. Jemima Hill..... 70 00
George S. Johnson..... 350 00
William Echo..... 50 00
John martin..... 75 00
Archibald Jamieson..... 50 00
Peter Froman..... 125 00

Total.....\$1765 00

The council then adjourned until the first Tuesday in Sept. next at 10 o'clock a.m.

P.S.—I was delayed in copying minutes on account of sickness in my family.

JOSIAH HILL.

The managers of the Brantford Southern Fair to be held in Brantford Sept. 23-25 have taken a new departure in connection with the Indians of the Reserve. For the first time there will be an Indian department in which Indians only will compete. This department includes all articles likely to be sent for exhibition, viz.: agricultural products, garden vegetables, bread and butter, manufacturers in wood work, and ladies' work. The prizes are not large but that of course could not be expected in a special exhibition such as this; the object being to show what the Indians were doing themselves.

SOUTHERN FAIR

Brantford, Sept. 23rd, 24th and 25th.

To be formally opened by the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, September 24th.

\$2,500 IN PRIZES.

The annual exhibition of the Southern Fair this year will be one of exceptional interest. The prize list has been nearly trebled, and many features of a particularly attractive character have been provided. These embrace special Indian Exhibits, Model Dairy Farm to be shown by the Bow Park Company, and display of work of pupils by the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind.

DE LEON THE HUMAN ARC LAMP

will on the evenings of the 23rd and 24th, give exhibitions of his wonderful power, and on the afternoons of the 24th and 25th will give wire-rope performances of an unusual and striking character.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS by Hand & Co., Hamilton, will be given on the evening of the second day.

KITE FLYING AND CAKE WALK will be carried out under the supervision of Prof. Gant, of Hamilton.

WAR DANCES each day by the Indians of the Tuscorera Reserve.

MILITARY DRILL by the pupils of the Mohawk Indian Institute and other specialties.

Cheap Fares on all Roads, good from Wednesday till Monday. Special low rates and late return trains after evening entertainment on Thursday.

For particulars address:
GEO. HATELY, B. M. WILSON,
Manager. Sec. Treas.

'A QUEER LITTLE HEN.

There was once a little brown hen,
 A dear little, queer little hen,
 Her work was to lay
 Just one egg every day;
 And she did it, this good little hen.

She'd fly up in a tree, and right then,
 Seated high on a branch, this queer hen,
 Her egg she would lay,
 Her one egg every day,
 This good little, queer little hen.

'Twas a strange thing to do, I must say,
 Lay an egg from a tree every day,
 And what good was the egg?—
 Just tell that, I beg—
 'Tbat fell from a tree in that way?

But some people do things just as queer;
 I know it, I've seen it, my dear.
 They have a good thought,
 But it just comes to naught;
 From the wrong place they drop it, my dear.

There's a lesson for you and for me
 From a hen that laid eggs in a tree.
 If we do a right thing,
 If a good thought we bring,
 Let's not choose a wrong place, you and me
 —Gazelle Stevens Sharp.

GREEN BONES AS POULTRY FOOD.

An Excellent Article That Seems to Be
 Conclusive of Its Value.

Is green bone a profitable food with which to feed poultry? This is the question I want answered. We think it is, and our reasons are that hens fed on green bones will lay a larger percentage of eggs than they would if not fed the bone. A larger number of the eggs will be fertile; the chickens hatched will be harder than chicks hatched from eggs laid by hens that were not fed green bones, especially if these are winter eggs or your fowls are confined in yards. Why so? Because the composition of bone contains nearly all the elements of an egg, which is proof positive. Here is bone analysis by Berzelius:

Gelatine and blood vessels.....	33.30
Carbonate of lime.....	11.30
Phosphate magnesia.....	1.16
Phosphate of lime.....	51.01
Fluoride calcimus.....	2.00
So. and chl. sodium.....	1.20
Total.....	100.00

Drevestedt says: "An egg is concentrated food weighing one and one-half ounces, composed of lime, soda, sulphur, iron, phosphorus, magnesia, oil and albumen, which are nearly all found in the composition of green bone. So if we feed the hen it we supply her with the proper materials with which to make eggs, for the hen is the mill, the crop is the hopper, the egg the grist. Every particle of the egg, yolk, albumen and shell, come from the assimilated food through the blood cells. If we feed fat and heat-forming foods there cannot follow the largest egg production." Whatever the appetite of a healthy hen craves is lacking in her food.

Fed two to three times a week, or just a very little each day, it certainly healthful, egg-producing, tissue-

forming food, insuring rapid and great growth of chicks, and taking the place, in great measure, of the bug and insect meat fowls obtain in the natural state. It should not, understand, be forced upon them too largely, as confined fowls need coarse food, such as grass or clover as surely as they do grain and flesh, else looseness of bowels, torpid liver, indigestion and other evils must ensue.

Fowls running at large also need meat if they have but dry, grasshopperless, bugless, wormless feeding grounds. How does the chicken eat when given access to all kinds of food, at liberty? a bug or two, a few nips of green stuff, then a few kernels of grain, a sip of water now and then, and off it goes after an insect; now a scratch for one or two worms, and some seeds, a few more beakfuls of grass or weed, and it is off for a bath in the dusting place. The nearer the breeder can duplicate this natural, little-at-a-time varied manner of feeding, with his yarded fowls, so much the nearer will he come to realizing profit on his investment and pleasure for his pains.—Farm News.

Weaning the Chicks.

It is usually very desirable for a hen to wean chickens when about four weeks old. Hens usually carry chickens until seven or eight weeks old, but if a warm roosting place is provided, a chicken is sufficiently strong to leave the hen when four weeks old, and it is to the interest of the poultry raiser to get the hens to laying again as soon as possible. If a hen shows no sign of weaning her chickens when four weeks old, one can wean them very easily by keeping them away from the hen a few days. I have always found it advisable to let the hen wean her chickens herself, which she will invariably do when they are about four weeks old, if she is placed on the same diet as the laying hens, as soon as she hatches, for as a rule hens wean their chickens as soon as they go back to laying, and if one will give plenty of meat and other egg-producing food, hens will resume laying and wean their chickens within four weeks after they hatch, and sometimes earlier.

As soon as the chicks are weaned they should be watched very closely and not allowed to wander off in the early mornings, or sleep in filthy places at night, for they are more subjected to diseases—such as sore head and roup—as they grow older than when young. During the spring months small chickens can roost out in the open air in the south, but in the north where the atmosphere is very chilly it is best to have a small house, with a small stove, and all weaned chickens should be made to roost in it until the weather gets warm, when we think it best to let them roost out in the fresh air.—Farm and Home.

A Lighthouse With no Lantern.

The most extraordinary of all lighthouses to be found on Armish rock, Stornoway Bay—a rock which is separated from the island of Lewis by a channel over 500 feet wide. It is in the Hebrides, Scotland. On this rock a conical beacon is erected, and on its summit a lantern is fixed, from which, night after night, shines a light which is seen by the fishermen far and wide. Yet there is no burning lamp in the lantern and no attendant ever goes to it, for the simple reason that there is no lamp to attend to, no wick to trim and no oil well to replenish.

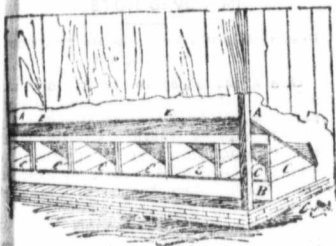
The way in which this peculiar lighthouse is illuminated is this: "On the island of Lewis, 500 feet or so away, is a lighthouse, and from a window in the tower a stream of light is projected on a mirror in the lantern on the summit of Armish rock. These rays are reflected to an arrangement of prisms, and by their action are converged to a focus outside the lantern, from where they diverge in the necessary direction." The consequence is that, to all intents and purposes a lighthouse exists which has neither lamp nor lighthouse keeper, and yet which gives as serviceable a light-taking into account the requirements of this locality—as if an elaborate and costly lighthouse, with lapps, service room, bedroom, living room, storeroom, oil room, water tanks, and all other accessories, were erected on the summit of the rock.—Tit-Bits.

Measuring the Wind.

A novelty in modern scientific research by means of which the velocity of the wind may be measured by the sound it produces in a wire has been called to the attention of the National Academy of Science by Prof. Barnes. He asserts that the whistling of the wind as it crosses a wire varies with the velocity, and that this can be computed from the pitch of the note observed for a given diameter of wire and given air temperature. A microphone attachment can be made to convey the sound isolated from other noises to the observer at a distance. Thus every gust and variation of the wind can be studied and an idea of the actual direction of the gust can be had by means of the sounds obtained from three wires placed at right angles to each other.—Detroit Free Press.

Copyright in Photographs.

A decision by an English Court has determined the rule as to photograph portraits. The copyright belongs to the sitters when they order the portrait and pay for its being taken. The only claim for copyright by the photographer is when he invites sitters to have their likenesses taken, and when the assent to sit without payment, doing for purposes of publicity or advertisement.



HEN'S NESTS.

she can get air from the alley next to the weather building.

I would suggest that a loophole with door be made on the outside so that the fowls could get into the alley from the outside, as well as an aperture made along the inside about midway the full length of the row of nests. The partitions can be put in in a very cheap way, as shown in illustration, and the door of 12-inch board may be cut into as many lds as there are nests and hinged at C and fastened at top A, the hinges made of old straps.

The great advantage of these nests is that the hen steals away practically in the dark and goes into her nest, lays her egg, and when done, naturally seeks the light by following out along the alley, either out of doors or into the hen house proper. In so doing hens are less liable to double up on nests, break or eat their eggs as they are apt to do if the nests are open to them from the hen house.

The benefits that will arise from constructing these nests in the way described will be many to those who will tear out the old ones and put in this unique arrangement at a very small cost. First you see, every time you enter the house the hen, when in, is out of sight, and isn't always flying off when disturbed by your presence. Just such little things as these are the channels that lead to success and are often neglected, not because of adding a small expense but because of a little work.

Grooming the Cows.

The cow needs grooming more than the horse, and in the opinion of the Jersey Buller it is of vastly more importance to those who are to drink her milk. Certainly, then, the cow is entitled to as much pains as the horse, and should be groomed in a separate place from that in which she is milked. For this purpose, an open shed is perhaps best. As a practical test of the value of grooming cows, we suggest that those who doubt it, make a fair trial by carefully weighing the milk of two or three cows for three weeks or 30 days without grooming them, and then, grooming them thoroughly for the same time, note if there is any perceptible difference that can be fairly attributed to the grooming. That the cows will feel better, look better and really be better off, we have not the least doubt.

Insect Destruction Prevented.

Gardeners are often pestered by small insects eating young plants. To prevent the destruction, nail two half hoops together at the center and sharpen the ends. Press the end into the ground over the plants and throw over them cotton mosquito netting or cheese cloth. The edges may be held down by drawing dirt on them. Such protection is better than boxes, as it lets in air and sunlight. The frames can be kept for use from year to year.—Webb Densell, in Farm and Home.



THE CROP ASSURED.

Cabbage-Tree Maggot.

I last season had some 3000 cabbage plants. As soon as they were attacked by maggots I soaked a plug of ordinary chewing tobacco in about 4 pails of water and added a good tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid. Then with a small mouthed sprayer put a little around each plant regardless of whether it was affected or not, and immediately they vanished and there was no more difficulty.—J. H. Davison Wellington County, Ont.

Combined Ship's Buoy.

At the boating exhibition in London is shown a "combined ship's buoy." It is carried on deck, and when the ship sinks it floats and recovers at once the buoy and minute of the disaster. It has automatically fire rockets, burning lights, shows a lamp and rings a bell.

Dangers of Traveling.

An English lady, who had a room for hibernating with the "upper crust," sat in the train opposite a very neatly dressed but quiet and reserved sort of man, with whom she engaged in conversation, in the course of which she observed that she had seen the Countess Lemoine get into the same train. To her intense delight she found that her traveling companion was well acquainted with the Countess, and could give many interesting particulars in reference to her family and her circle of friends. The lady became so deeply interested in the communications of her fellow traveler, who appeared to be a gentleman moving in the best society, that she asked him for his card and at the same time invited him to her next evening party. The train stopped. The lady got out, and stood on the platform close behind the Countess, anxious to witness the familiar greetings exchanged between the lady of rank and her new made acquaintance. But picture her amazement when the Countess, without any ceremony, beckoned him to approach, and said:

"James, see to the luggage, will you?"

Her aristocratic friend was nobody else than the Countess' valet.—Dagons Nyheter.

WITH SPOON AND CUP.

A Useful Table of Measures to Hang in the Kitchen.

The following measures of capacity may be found useful to hang in the kitchen for easy reference:

Five even teaspoonfuls liquid equal one even tablespoonful.

Three even teaspoonfuls dry material equal one even tablespoonful.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls liquid equal one cupful.

Two even tablespoonfuls dry material equal one cupful.

Two cupfuls equal one pint.

Four cupfuls equal one quart.

Four cupfuls flour equal one quart or one peck.

Two cupfuls solid butter equal one pound.

Two cupfuls granulated sugar equal one pound.

Two and one-half cupfuls powdered sugar equal one pound.

A CURIOUSITY.

Here is a Well that Whistles Before a Storm.

On the old Homestead of Colonel Weston Flint, in Green Valley, about seven miles east of Saratoga, N. Y., is a natural curiosity, known as the "whistling well." It was dug many years ago, but after going into a depth of forty feet and finding no bed but gravel, the diggers abandoned the well and left it unfilled. Some persons chanced to discover that there was a strong current of air from the well. Upon investigation it was found that at certain times the air flowed outward and that at other times the direction of the current would be reversed. A large, flat stone was put over the top of the well. A hole was drilled into the stone, and into the hole there was placed a whistle. When the current of air was outward the whistle would blow so loud that it could be heard for several rods around. It was also observed that before a storm the current of air was always from the well and the blowing of the whistle became a reliable barometer to the inhabitants about the well. During the present winter a current would reverse, and a strong suction. These have been many conjectures as to the cause of this strange phenomenon, but it has never been satisfactorily explained. There is some subterranean pressure, a source of supply is certain, as the wind and air often comes from the well for several days at a time. An old Irish woman who lives near the well has watched closely for several years, and she says its actions are governed entirely by the atmospheric conditions, and that it is a true barometer, never failing to prophesy a storm. Colonel Flint has for many years been in the employ of the Government at Washington.

THE MATTER OF MANURES.

Soil Enrichment by Means of Coarse Manures or Slow Processes.

There is considerable loss in manure in summer, due to heating, and it is essential to the absorbent materials be fine. Dry dirt is one of the best substances to use with manure, and if the weather is very dry cold water may be applied to manure heaps if the heating of the materials is too great. Attention is called to this matter because there is a great loss of ammonia from all manure heaps that are neglected, and this loss occurs more rapidly during periods of drought and heat, than in winter. Rains serve to prevent loss because water absorbs ammonia, but when the heap is densely packed and the rains run off not enough moisture enters the heap to prevent heating. When the heap is forked over and additional absorbent material added it is not only loosened and cooled, but more air and moisture also enters, and the disintegration of the materials occurs more perfectly and more slowly. It is an advantage to have all the matter composing the heap to decompose, but this process should be controlled, if possible, so as to avoid "fire-fanging."

When coarse manure is spread on the soil the benefits are not received until the next season, as it is necessary for the substances composing the manure to thoroughly decompose before they can become available; therefore the manure heap of this year is really the preparing of the plant food for next season. When fresh manure, however, is spread on the land, and then worked into the soil with a cultivator, it may be ready for use before the crop manures, and thus assist in filling out the grain, but any coarse material in the manure will remain in the ground until next year. The soil absorbs and hold ammonia, thus preventing loss, and especially if the manure is intimately incorporated with the soil. The amount of rainfall and warmth will also affect the decomposition of manure in the soil, while lime also assists in hastening its conversion into plant food. It is necessary when using manure to keep in view the fact that it must be in proper condition to immediately supply the plants with available materials for growth.

Fertilizers can be used in connection with manure to advantage, as they are easily applied and supply soluble plant food to crops with every rain, which forces growth from the start and enables the roots to more completely utilize the manure later on in the season. Farmers who have large amounts of manure have contented themselves with the use of the stable refuse alone, but if they will use both manure and fertilizers they will secure better results than from the use of either alone. Where a farmer has been careful to preserve his manure and prevented loss of ammonia, from overheating or the leaching of rains, he will have avail-

able plant food, but the majority apply it in a coarse and crude condition, the process of decomposition occurring in the soil instead of in the heap, and in such cases fertilizers will always pay, as they force the plants ahead from the start and fortify them to withstand droughts and other drawbacks.



Vesuvius, the famous Italian volcano, is 3,932 feet high.

Women teach us repose, civility and dignity.—Voltaire.

"Lead pencils" are a misnomer. There is no lead in their composition.

It is said that ants will not touch saccharin, or anything sweetened with it.

Sunflower cake has been found, especially in Russia, one of the best auxiliary cattle foods.

A New York paper contains an advertisement offering to exchange a cemetery lot for a good bicycle.

Boston has more Scotch than live in any city of Scotland, save the four largest.

The total membership of the Boys' Brigade for the United Kingdom is 35,000 lads, with 2,800 officers.

The people of Ceylon have a saying that the robin will flourish only within sound of the human voice.

Italy has two kinds of naturalization—the one under the law and the other conferred by royal decree.

The late Richard A. Proctor stated that our earth receives only the one two-billionth part of the heat of the sun.

An English society lady is being sued for damages by a guest, a man who got hurt in the elevator shaft in her house.

Do not, when heated, pour down a quantity of cold water to get cool. Pour it on your wrists, and then drink sparingly.

The fact that White Sulphur Springs, Mont., is a splendid antidote for the tobacco habit is attracting the attention of slaves of the weed.

The balloon sent up from Paris recently attained the height of 15,000 metres, or nine and a half miles, before it came down near Cambrai.

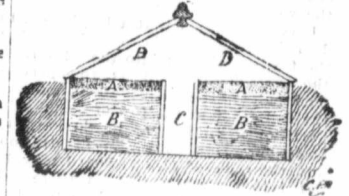
"De man dat likes 'is own conversazion too well," said Uncle Eben, "generally gits er chance soonah or later ter m'nopolize de listenin'."—Washington Star.

IMPROVED HOTBED.

Description of a Very Simple But Effective Forcing Pit.

One great objection to the ordinary style of hotbed is that a person is compelled to withhold examination for days in cold, stormy weather, whereas, with the forcing pit bright weather or stormy one can care for and examine the plants when they require attention.

AA. are seed beds, which are six inches deep, 4 3-4 feet wide. BB are manure pits, 4 3-4 feet, wide, three feet two inches deep. C is the aisle, which is 1 1-2 feet wide. DD are



IMPROVED HOTBED.

sashes three by six feet. The height from bottom of aisle to apex of roof is 6 1-2 feet.

First the pit is dug the length required, according to the number of sashes used, 11 feet wide and three feet eight inches deep; then the boards that separate the aisle from the pit are put in; they are to be cut 3 1-2 feet long, then boards six inches wide are set on their edge lengthwise of the pit for the bottom rest of the aisles; then the ends are put on and the top scantling or top rests for the sashes. The manure is then put in and the sashes put on (three feet by six feet sashes are used), and fitted as tight as possible. Then at the end that is selected as the entrance a door is built; such as used in the ordinary double cellar door. The seed beds are next to go in, and are ready to plant as soon as the temperature has subsided to the right degree.

Such a pit can be used for growing radishes, onions, lettuce and other vegetables, and for starting seeds of cabbage, cauliflower, egg plants, tomato, pepper, sweet corn, melons cucumbers.

For such seed as corn, cucumbers and melons, which are difficult to transplant, seed may be sown in pieces of sod two inches square, on the root side, and when it is time to transplant the sod is lifted out and put in the desired place; they are better than the small flower pots, as they retain moisture longer.—Daniel P. Mahony, in Western Rural.

ton Star.

A bright girl in a London 'bus the other day said to her companion, who was making the usual female search for her purse, "Let us divide this Ethel; you fumble, and I'll pay."

STEPS WITH GET DROPS

Steps of Rain.

Salt is a good barometer. When it is damp rain is probable.

A rainbow in the morning foretells rainy weather during the day.

A red sunrise indicates foul weather at some time during the day.

Rats and mice are generally very active and noisy just before a storm.

A rainbow in the afternoon is generally an indication of clear weather.

A new moon falling in summer time between 4 and 6 a.m., betokens rain.

The leaves of the common clover often close upon the approach of a storm.

When dogs are sleepy and appear dull and heavy when roused a storm is near at hand.

A new moon falling between 10 a.m. and 12 a.m. in summer time means very showery weather.

Every fisherman knows that fish bite better just before a shower than at any other time.

The falling of soot from a chimney is a tolerably sure indication of approaching bad weather.

A new moon in winter time coming between 2 and 4 a.m. means storms with rain and snow.

Parrots are good barometers. Just before a rain the most talkative and gabby parrot becomes silent.

When distant hills, mountains or buildings seem near at hand, the sign is for rain, the air being full of moisture causes these objects to appear nearer than at other times.

Spiders always come out of their holes shortly before a rain, being advised by their instincts that insects then fly low and are most easily taken.

Caged monkeys are tolerably certain to give an indication of coming bad weather, being then more ill-natured quarrelsome than at any other time.

Ducks are more that, usually noisy on the approach of a storm, and their loud quacking is considered by farmers to be an almost unfailing sign of rainy weather.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Variety In Feed.

Good results are secured by a mixture of grain when the use of one kind may not be satisfactory. Variety in feed, especially in the summer season, enables the farmer to produce meat, milk and butter at the lowest cost, because the condition of the animals is always better when they receive a variety. It is not advisable to change from one kind of food to another, but to reduce the one and add something else. During the summer it is more essential to supply a full ration of green food than to allow grain, as concentrated food is heating and may cause disease in the flock or herd.

A Good Idea

Keep the farm work well up and give the boys Saturday afternoon for recreation.

A Guaranteed Cure for..... **RHEUMATISM.**

Nellis' Rheumatic Cure is guaranteed to cure or money Refunded.

S. Tapscott & Co.

JOHN McHUTCHEON,

East Ward Bakery.

Bread, Cakes, Buns, Candies, Etc

C. J. Mitchell.

BICYCLES.

BICYCLE SUN DRIES, AND TIRES. BICYCLE REMODELING A SPECIALITY.

41 MARKET ST., BRANTFORD, ONT.

D. A. HUSBAND & CO.

—DEALER IN—

General Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.

Cheap for Cash or Trade. Indian trade solicited.

Oct. 2, 1894. HAGERSVILLE.

I. WOODLEY,

NEWPORT P. O. STORE

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, a large stock of Underclothing,

Which are sold as cheap as can be got at any store.

All kinds of farm produce and wood taken in exchange for goods.

CHINA HALL

has been painted and papered throughout and is now very beautiful with a fine White Front. A hearty welcome to our Indian friends to come and see us. Try our

TEAS AND COFFEES,

they are the best, **GEO. MALCOLM.**

INDIANS ERECTING IMPROVEMENTS

H. STEWART,

HAGERSVILLE PLANING MILLS FOR YOUR

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Etc.

S. W. Howard

Druggist &

Bookseller

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

HAGERSVILLE, ONTARIO.

TEAS!

Cheapest and best in the market.

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS.

J. FORDE,

12 MARKET ST.,

BRANTFORD, ONT.

SCHULTZ BROS.,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

PLANING MILLS.

Indians making improvements will do well to call on us and inspect our stock. 1,000,000 ft. to select from \$10 per m. upward.

JAMES SMITH,

BUTCHER.

No 49, George St.,

NEXT POST OFFICE

BRANTFORD.

E. Chalcraft,

—DEALER IN—

Stoves, All Kinds of
Tinware, Troughing,
Ploughs, Cultivators,
&c., &c.

183 Colborne Street,

BRANTFORD.

Jacob Miller & Co'y,
OHSWEKEN.

General Merchants

PATTE'S

199 Colborne St., Opp. Market.

The cheapest place for Millinery, Flowers,
Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces.



Arthur W.
Daniels,

Manufacturer & Dealer in

Harness, Trunks and Valises.

The largest stock of Blankets and Robes
in the city. See our \$10.00 and
\$15.00 Harness.

COLLARS A SPECIALTY.

Always Pleased to
Show Goods. Brantford, Ont.

R. E. WALKER

Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Paints
and Oils, Lamp Goods, Etc.

CALEDONIA, ONT.

Donaldson's

for Bread & Dinners.

Hardware.—Hardware

To those obtaining loans for
Building purposes

W. F. COCKSHUTT & CO.

offer special advantages for nails, glass
and house Furnishings, being able to
supply at low rates all the hardware
required for either house or barns.

Call for estimates on

W. F. COCKSHUTT & CO.,

BRANTFORD

McLean, Oglivie & Lochhead

BRANTFORD.

Is a good place to buy Dress
Goods, Good Shirtings, Wool
Shawls, Cheap Cottons, Good
Blankets, Wool Tweeds, Wool
Flannels, Flannelettes, Wool
Drawers, Flannel Shirts.

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Millinery
and Mantles.

J. W. Pattison

Furniture Dealer

Coffins and Hearses from \$5 up.

79 COLBORNE ST.

BRANTFORD, - ONTARIO

M. Noward

DEALER IN

HARNESS

Saddles, Collars,
Whips, Etc.

CALEDONIA,

Ontario.

J. Y. MORTON

HARDWARE MERCHANT.

Iron Sleighs, Stove Stands, X-cut Saws,
Axes and Churns.

A full stock of general hardware.

SECRETED HEN'S NESTS.

A Plan That Seems Feasible and That
Should Be Practicable.

In my travels with Brother S. H. Todd in stitute work the past winter, says George E. Scott, in Ohio Farmer, he frequently explained a peculiarly constructed hen's nest which struck me as both unique and rather better adapted for the use of the hen house than any I had seen my fortune to meet with. Mr. Todd had no other means of describing his model arrangement than words, and many who listened to him were greatly interested in knowing how to build them, but were unable to get the idea, and some of your readers are desirous that it shall be illustrated and more fully described. I may have incorporated some of my own ideas in the construction but will not charge Brother Todd any royalty for improvements.

A A represents the studding for the outside of the hen house on which the siding is driven. Measure back 8 inches from these studs to B, for the purpose of making an entry along which the hen can pass into a nest which she can select for herself.

The board B is 6 inches wide and stands on edge the 8 inches back, as a guard against the hay or eggs from getting into the alley D. A board of the same width is placed along the front in the hen house and screwed fast at the end and partition boards C. From this board the cover, E, extends up to the studs A and against weather boarding at an angle of 45 degrees, so that fowls in the house cannot stand or roost on it. The board on the cover next to the 6 inch baseboard should be 12 inches wide, so that it can be put on hinges on the baseboard for the purpose of opening at any time to secure the eggs. The bottom can be either on the ground or on a floor made for the nests.

The reason for screwing on the base board, etc., is for the purpose of taking it off with the lid and cleaning out the nests at any time whenever desired. These nests should be 12x16 inches square so that they will accommodate large sized hens, with the partitions C reaching from bottom to the board E, so that each hen will be entirely to herself while laying, and when she wants to set she can be fastened in my two pieces of lath so that other hens cannot get in the nest with her from the alley D, but can be let out into the hen house, watered and fed, then replaced again and the lid let down, either tight or with a crack at the top. This is not necessary, as

A 46 3-4 carat Burmah ruby, the largest ruby ever cut, so far as is known, was bought in at a London jeweler's sale, recently for \$40,000. A one-carat blue diamond brought \$3,000, and a 140-grain black pearl, once belonging to Queen Isabella II. of Spain, \$5,750.

STAPLETON'S BOOTS & SHOES!

Are the Best. TRY THEM.

RUBBERS and FELTS

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

129 - Colborne St.

FRANK COCKSHUTT & CO.,

Always have on hand an immense stock of all classes of Dry Goods. You can buy your entire supplies from us at the lowest prices prevailing. Remember that we sell good reliable qualities. We cordially invite you to call and see our goods.

Frank Cockshutt & Co.

TURNER

Eavetroughing and Job Work, Furnaces, Etc.

Colborne St., Opp. King.

JOHN MANN & SONS.

COAL, DOYE, LIME, LATH, SHINGLES, SEWER PIPE, ORNEMENTS, GYL PLASTER.

ALSO

CHURCH'S POTATO BUG FINISH, WORTH ITS COST AS A FERTILIZER.

325 Colborne St., - BRANTFORD.

Hall & Wallace, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

A SUPPLY OF

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, &c., kept in Stock.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

COAL AND WOOD.

306 Colborne St. Tele. 58.

You will find

That we will give you just as much and perhaps a little more for your money than you can get elsewhere. The following is a list of just a few of our snaps.

Soaps for laundry use.—Quaker soap, 7 bars for 25c. Once you buy this soap you will be convinced of its quality.
Best Electric soap, 8 for 26c.
Mottled soap, 8 for 26c.
Cheap crockery.— $\frac{1}{2}$ doz pie or dessert plates for 25c.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz dinner plates for 33c.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz breakfast plates for 33c.

ASHBURY'S FAIR,
163 Colborne St.

NEW STORE.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.—Having refitted my store I am in a position to serve my customers with the newest and best groceries and provisions at lowest prices for cash.

Funeral Fittings.—I have also opened up a room for funeral supplies, and will keep in stock all kinds of coffins, from \$5 up to \$150. A first-class Hearse will be in readiness for those who desire its service.

Travellers' Home.—I have complete accommodation for travellers. Meals at all hours, good stabling, and a keep a Livery in connection with my stables.

Alex. H. Lottridge,
Oshweken, Ont.

BOULTON'S AUCTION ROOM

127 COLBORNE ST.

If you want to buy

CHEAP FURNITURE

Call on BOULTON.

New and Second-hand Furniture bought, sold or exchanged.

AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED

Now is your time if you want to buy cheap.

F. BOULTON,
Auctioneer, 127 Colborne St.

For
Long Boots,
Rubbers, Overshoes,
Felt Sox, Knit Sox & Trunks

Try NEILL

THE SHOE MAN

158 Colborne St.

We give the Indians the same attention as other people.

Mintern & Son, MEAT MARKET, Kerby Block.

Fresh and salt Meats of all kinds, Poultry and Vegetables in season.

CITY CARRIAGE WORKS A. Spence & Sons.

Works opp G.P.R. station, Brantford
COLBORNE STREET.

FOULDS & CO.

East Ward Meat Market, Corner of Alfred and Colborne Streets.

Fresh and Salt Meats of all kinds.
Poultry, Vegetables bought and sold.

If you want a good hand-made
Waggon, Cutter or Sleigh
go to

WM. BROWN.

468 Colborne St., Brantford (East Ward.)

GEO. TRICKERSON,

DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles, Whips,
Robes, Etc., and Mica
Axle Grease.
Brantford, Ontario.

The Indian Magazine

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

PRICE 50 CENTS PER ANNUM
Reduced to Indians on the G. R. Reserve to 25c
per annum and 5c per copy.
All addresses all communications to the Editor of the
Indian Magazine, Drawer 25,
Brantford, Ont.

