as terminated the year will now have to put

our holiday way and setvn to solid business. e are a few things we

nd don't want. Perhaps re the things you want

fortable \$2.03. 1.35 1.10 1.00

ey Blankets \$2.25, for \$2.00

1.75. " 1.55

IG W. NICHOLS. 9 Charlotte Street.

ANDARD PATTERN AGENCY

a Vista Bay, at midnight Friday. with much difficulty launched the s and left the wreck. They rowed night. At dawn they got their and reached Bona Vista Saturday They arrived here today with it the clothes they stood in, haviteir effects. The accident was the deviation of the steamer's due to the iron in her cargo. Her bered 28 men.

permits.

Jan 1—The British str MadeNeedan, from Newport News on
a arrived here and landed the
British bark Amaranth, Capt
St John, NB, on Dec 3, for Dubm St John, NB, on Dec 3, for Dubwas abandoned at sea.
Ian 1—The two-masted sch Defachias, Capt Berry, from Staten,
was towed to Sargent's wharf
pt Berry states that they anthe Narrows about 10.30 o'clock
as they were unable to work
m on account of the head winds,
and 3 a m the mate saw a steamthe schooner, and seeing that
was inevitable, he summoned all
deck. They had barely reached
the steamer struck the schooner
t side, just abaft the main rigng a large hole in the schooner's
utting her down about a foot bebulwarks and rails for a distance
of feet, besides carrying away the
main rigging, fore and maintopi breaking the foremast in two
of of the seamen, named James
onging in Bridgewater, NS, had
d hip badly injured. The steamer
the Decorra was the British
danrose, Capt Smith, which left
2 o'clock this morning for New
llast. The captain of the Decorra
the steamer, after the collision.

, Jan 7—The sch Viola of St John, ad ashore at Matinnecock Point, oated. She is leaking badly and in dry dock here for repairs.

REASED SUFFERING.

te of Affairs in the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma.

tional Home Missionary Society Earnest Appeal for Clothing.

Jan. 2.—The circle of sufferrts of the west is widening. the Cherokee strip in Olwhich was opened for setyear ago. The country is lly new. The missionaries gregational Home Missiony, in forwarding special correlating to the situation, there is special need of With the thermometer bethere were thirteen men at s service who wore no overof the women were without any kind. A mother and alternately wear the same Women have been efoot at home, not possesssionary writes as follows: no means whatever. nbers who are able to do Out of my limited amount quarter, I have divided three of our families to from absolute suffering. do anything more. T strip," which is only a vill be in much better conther year, as they will raise crops. They will be of course, but will help. g has been held to petition help, but we can't wait sional action. It takes our ladies' society can raise ks, keep up Sabbath school se fuel for our church. The new and not yet finished.

mply for want of clothes ne Missionary society has warded clothing for these and will gladly be the the public is so dieng.

recently purchased a stove.

ard" struck us Christmas,

time some families have

for THE WEEKLY SUN.

OYEZ! OYEZ! OYEZ!

That's what the court criers bawl when something is going to happen. Something's surely going to happen here; so we cry the court call. Tomorrow morning we begin a great sale of

GREY FLANNELS

At 12½ and 15c. per yard.

In most of the stores these Flannels are sold for all-wool and they're so near it that only an expert can detect the small proportion of cotton that is in them. They are worth at least 16c. and 19c. per yard, and are therefore

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Write for Samples.

VOL. 18.

DOWLING BROS...

95 King St., St. John, N. B.

INSUBORDINATION AND REBELLION

Caused a Congregation to be Dismissed Without Service on Sunday Evening.

Some Statements About the Trouble in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fairville.

The Members of the Church Tell Their Story and the Rector of the Church Also

(From The Daily Sun of the 10th.)

There is trouble in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fairville. Last Sunday night the congregation assembled as usual, but no service held. The priest in charge, Rev. LeB. McKiel, dismissed the congregation. The reason for their dismissal was, according to Mr. McKiel, acts of in-

of two members of the choir.

The affair is the talk of Lancaster, and as there were so many conflicting stories afloat, the Sun has seen the parties, most a conflicting stories afloat, the Sun has seen the parties, most conflicting stories afloat in the statements appear below.

Lancaster has no parish church.

the parish church was in that portion

full control of it and has the appointment of the priest in charge in his

Some months ago his lordship appointed Rev. Mr. McKiel priest in charge and directed that the keys, etc., should be handed over to him. Last Easter (before Mr. McKiel took charge) the congregation elected wardens and vestrymen. They had only to do with the finances of the church, however.

A. Lordly and Capt. Hamlyn are the church wardens, and it seems that the trouble is due to their actions in handing the alms' boxes to the clergyman in charge on Sunday. The vestry met last night, and af-

ter disposing of the usual business took up and considered at some length the trouble in the church. A resolution was moved deploring

the unseemly scenes which have occurred in the church of late and pledging the meeting to support Mr. McKiel in his endeavors to maintain discipline and order. The motion did not pass. It was

moved after a resolution to adjourn had been made and after some talk, the original motion was put and car-

In the discussion a great many things were said, but the majority While I was offering the prayer menseemed to want peace. Another meet- tioned above and laying the basins

ing is talked of. Capt. Hamlyn was ot present last night. Yesterday afternoon a Sun reporter saw two prominent members of the thing in Mr. Lordly's basin. Immedichurch, William Betts and John ately after disrobing I dismissed these Gregg, and they were questioned as three young ladies from the choir for to the troubles in the church. As a acts of insubordination and rebellion. result of the interview the following and told them not to come back again. statement was made: On Sunday mor- Capt. Hamlyn attempted to bring his ning last the rector, Rev. Mr, McKiel, vessel with the collection in it to the dismissed the choir, which had been vestry, but I refused to admit him. in the church since its foundation. At the evening service two of the Sunday night when the congregation assembled in the church at the usual hour, Rev. Mr. McKiel, after putting on his stole, announced to those assembled that in the morning he had dismissed the choir, and remarked back in their places. He declared he that had occurred in the morning, inthat he observed two of the members would not go on with the service until he ascertained who was going to members of the choir. I said that two rule, Capt. Hamlyn or himself. Turn- of the three, in defiance of my auing to the choir, he said: "I'll give you thority, were again in the choir. I five minutes to leave or take seats in the body of the church." At the same or take seats in the congregation. to count the minutes. The reason Mr. ed out my watch and said I would McKiel gave for dismissing the choir give them five minutes to leave the in the tin plate which Capt. Hamlyn I would dismiss the congregation. had provided, the rector having taken Capt. Hamlyn attempted to speak but

the regular plates away and authorized another to take up the alms instead of the warden. The warden stood up in the church to reply, but the rector roared and stamped his feet, and Capt. Hamlyn sat down. The five minutes having expired and the members of the choir still continuing to occupy their positions, Rev. Mr. McKiel dismissed the congregation without holding service, put out

the lights and locked the church

A Sun reporter saw Rev. Mr. Mc-Kiel at his home at Fairville last night. Mr. McKiel said that what had been published with regard to the matter was so far removed from the truth that he was only too willing to make a statement showing what had occurred. Rev. Mr. McKiel then said: I as priest in charge required the persons taking up the collection to stand up after delivering the offerings to me while I uttered the following prayer: "All things come of Thee, O Lord, and of Thine own do we give Thee." Capt. Hamlyn, one of the wardens, assisted Mr. Lordly in taking up the collection. Capt. Hamlyn, instead of doing what I desired, would turn on his heel and return to his seat while I was delivering the prayer and laving the of-ferings on the table. He has repeatedv told outsiders that he would not do what I wanted done, as it was the high church custom. For a time Capt. Hamlyn gave his alms basin to Mr. Lordly, the senior warden, and he brought the two up and did as I required. On these occasions Capt. Hamlyn, after handing the vessel to Mr. Lordly, would go to his seat. Later on, however, he insisted that when Mr. Lordly took the alms basins up to me

in the morning that he should do it Years ago the parish of Lancaster in-cluded what is now Musquash, and proposed arrangement, provided Capt. Hamlyn, like Mr. Lordly, would do as of the parish. There was a Chapel I required. Capt. Hamlyn refused, at Ease (in connection with St. and I directed Mr. Lordly to deliver George's church, Carleton) on the the offerings to me on all occasions. Manawagonish road, a mile or so from On Sunday, Dec. 23rd, Capt. Hamlyn Fairville, but service has not been insisted that he should take the basins held there for years, in fact all that up and hand them to me. Mr. Lord-remains of the once pretty little edily resisted, as he had authority from remains of the once pretty little edifice is a pile of ruins.

Some years ago the Church of the Good Shepherd was built at Fairville for the use of the Church of England people residing there. This church was vested in the bishop of the dio
The case of the church of the general European and American average. Of the 1.123,954 persons comprising the population of the colony 791,004 were members o was vested in the bishop of the dio- me. I therefore explained the whole cest in his corporate capacity. He has matter to the congregation, and gave notice that I would not receive collection from anyone who would not do as I required. The following Sunday, in the morning, Capt. Hamlyn took the collection as usual, and without waiting for Mr. Lordly to accompany him, marched up to me while the hymn was being sung. I met him at the gates and directed him to put the alms basin on the floor at my feet. He did so, and then went back to his seat. When Mr. Lordly came up with his basin he picked up the other one and handed the two to me. In the evening Capt. Hamlyn was absent, and the collection was taken up by Mr. Lordly and Robert Armstrong. I then gave notice that Mr. Armstrong would in future take up the collection instead of Capt. Hamlyn. Last Sunday morning Capt. Hamlyn came to

church prepared with a private ves sel with which to collect the offering. Before the time for the collection I drew the attention of the congregation to what I had said the previo Sunday, and asked all to govern themaccordingly. Capt. Hamlyr selves accordingly. Capt. Hamlyn went about with his private basin and collected from some of the congregation. Mr. Lordly passed his alms basin to three members of the choir. They declined to put anything in. on the table Capt. Hamlyn passed his vessel to the three members of the choir who had refused to put any young ladies who had been dismissed from the choir again took seats in the space allotted to the singers. Upon

entering the church I asked the con-

gregation to sit down, as I had some-

thing to say to them. I then spoke of

the occurrences of late, told them all

cluding the dismissal of the three

They refused to do either. I then pull-

choir. I said if they would not do so

was silenced by me. The two young women persisted in remaining, and I had nothing to do but dismiss the congregation. There was therefore no

AUSTRALIA'S CENSUS.

Per Cent. of Which Is In Three

A considerable amount of useful and interesting information is contained in the "General Report of the Eleventh Census of New South Wales," by T. A. Coghlan, government statistician of that colony, and published by the colonial government. The growth of population is traced from the founding of the colony in 1787 to 1891, in which year the total number of residents in New South Wales, exclusive of aborigines, who numbered 8,280, was 1,123,-954, of whom 383,283 were living in the city and suburbs of Sydney, 346,736 in country towns, and 388,231 in the rural districts, the remainder being repre-sented by island residents and people employed in shipping work. The con-centration of population in the large cities is not confined to New South Wales. At the census f 1891 the combined population of Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide numbered 1,005,466,while the population of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia was 2,566,-077, thus giving a proportion of over 39 per cent. massed in the three cities, a condition of things altogether without parallel in history, and largely explaining some of the phenomena

social and industrial life in Australia. There are several causes of this concentration of population in the Australian capitals, one being the paucity of practical agriculturists, the town bred population having little or no knowledge of rurar industry heavily preponderating. The population of New South Wales was found to have more than trebled itself during the period between 1861 and 1891, a result due to the excess of births over deaths, and the excess of arrivals in the colony over departures. The disparity between the relative numbers of the sexes is less marked than during the early days of the colony, but the excess of females must continue even under the most favorable circumstances

for several years to come.

The Australian born portion of the population numbered 809,876 or 71.53' per cent. of the whole. In 1820 the native born Australians were less than one-fourth of the population; in 1861 they were nearly half; and in 1871 they were nearly 60 per cent. of the whole. The steady increase of the Australian born population explains the recent extensive development of a national spirit at the antipodes. The British born population of the colony numbered 266,101; and the European popula-tion 22,063, the Germans being the most numerous and the French coming next. The Chinese born population was 13,157, of whom only 100 were fe-males. The Chinese are employed principally as market gardeners, cooks, domestic servants, hawkers, cabinet

makers, miners and mineral fossickers. The educational status of the colonists is very high. Of 562,768 persons of 21 years of age and upwards 500,201 can read and write. This is a propor-tion of nearly 89 per cent, of the entire adult population, which contrasts well with the general European and general healthiness of the population shown by masses of statistics, also the general over-crowded conditions of the dwellings compared with those of Europe and America. The number of bread winners was estimated at 471,-887, of whom 382,385 were males and 89,502 were females; and the number of children, aged or infirm persons, individuals engaged in household duties and others dependent on them, at 649, 203. The number of children employed under the age of 15 years was 12,437 Of these, so far as could be ascertained, not more than 1,500 were under the age of 13. There is a great aversion to sending children to work during the school age, the evasions of the colonial education act are few compared with those which form one of the great difficulties of British school boards.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(Special to the Sun.) Montreal, Jan. 9 .- The Star's cable says: London, Jan. 9.-According to the board of trade returns for 1894, the British imports from Canada increased during the £489,000; or nearly five per cent., as compared with 1893. The increases included sheep, £230,000; cheese, £100,000; eggs, £17,000; fish,£290, 000, and wood, £350,000. The decreases include butter, £100,000; wheat, £270,000 and metals, £4,000. The exports from Great Britain to Canada during the same period, compared with 1893, declined £130,000, or nearly eight per

Sir John Thompson, in the Council Chambe at Halifax.

Dead in the leaden winter dawn he lies, Who sought too late the glow of softer skies. For burial wreathed with fresh culled flowers

of Fane.

of Fane.

a triumph to this tribune borne, he came
o greet his stricken Motherland and crave
its final boon—a grave!

A grave in the heart of his native town,
der bastioned heights shall guard with warn. ing frown; While England's meteor flag, 'midst circling

snows Unquenched, a flame from Freedom's altar, glows.

From faces set in sable draperies,
Deep welcome kindling in immortal eyes,
The Heroes of our Patriots' Pantheon,
Illustrious Soldier, Statesman, Sage and Seer
In deathless fellowship, gaze proudly on
Th' unrivaled homage paid their worthy peer.
With living Present and dead Past at one
He rests calmly, as dawn-lit mountains wait.
O'erhung with purple, in imperial state,
Their coronation by the rising sun.

Newport N. S.

THE FARM

Letter from W. W. Hubbard on Land Plaster or Gynsum.

A Growing Population, Nearly Forty The Brown Leghorns - Characteristics of an Attractive and Profitable Breed

> Few fowls are more sprightly and trim than the Leghorn. The carriage is very upright, and the large and gayly carried tail of the cock increases his apparent size and adds greatly to his beauty. The red, darkly striped hackles of the male and his solid black breast make a very attractive combination in colors, and the warm brown of the female possesses a quiet beauty scarcely less attractive in its way than the richer colors of the male.

Brown Leghorns mature very early, pullets having been known to lay when 14 weeks old. Ordinarify the pullets will lay when 4 to 5 months old. This early maturity makes the Leghorn a very profitable fowl for the farm. Long before the heavier fowls think of laying the Leghorn pullets have begun, and if hatched early will frequently pay in eggs for their raising before winter sets in. Broiler raisers often use a cross of a Leghorn male growth of the chickens in the first two horns are reasonably hardy, but do are excellent foragers and will on a farm during the summer months pick

up a good share of their living. In winter they need a good, warm house, to prevent the freezing of their combs, and if provided with such a house, will lay quite well, even in very cold weather. But it is during the warm days of spring and the hot days of summer that they produce the greatest number of eggs. The eggs of the Leghorn are a pearly white, all, or nearly all, of the same shade, giving them a very uniform appearance. Once in a great while there will be a Leghorn hen that will lay an egg with a slight buff tint, but so rarely does this happen that one is almost safe in declaring that their eggs are always pure white. They are or good marketable size, and, being white really look to be large.

Too Much Coddling. When anybody, and especially a breeder of thoroughbred Iowls, says Fanny Field in Farm Poultry, runs down the common hen—says that she never did and never will pay her way on the farm or anywhere else, and that no farmer who is anything of a farmer anyway will keep anything but the very thoroughest of thoroughbred poultry—it makes me mad clear through, and I generally throw some facts and figures at the heads of the thoroughbred boasters. Today I have some new facts for those who claim that the common hen doesn't pay, For the ten weeks ending Sept. 8, 13 very common hens (about half of them nolting, and some of them three year old) laid 25 3-4 dozen eggs, which sold (market price—cash at the door) for \$5.25. Food for the time cost \$1.65,

which leaves \$3.60 clear profit. The food was wheat bran, cracked corn and a few old potatoes, and not another thing. The potatoes while they lasted, were boiled masked, mixed know that these hens got nothing be-yond what I have mentioned and what they picked up in their rambles? Because, my dear, I took care of those hens myself part of the time, and my daughter the other part. "Nothing to brag about—an average of only a fraction over four eggs a day for 13 hens," says the thoroughbred Leghorn man. That's all, my dear sir, but can you scare up a baker's dozen two and three year old hens of your favorite or any other breed, half of them molting, that you feel sure could have done any better on the same food and with the same lack of care and cod-

"Critical period of molting," is one f the strings that some poultry writers have harped upon so much that some poultry keepers actually believe their hens won't come through it alive unless they are well housed and petted and pampered and coddled generally.

Now, when I look at those ragged, disreputable looking common hens who roost where they please, and who eat scratch and lay right along, I wonder if they are aware they are passing through a "critical time," and I also wonder if some of the hardiness of the despised common hen wouldn't be a good thing to graft on to some of the standard breeds.

To deprecate the business and dwell on its unfortunate victims is equally quiries for fruit of this brand, try, and there are thousands of unessful ones. It will be ever thus, not only in the poultry business, but in hundreds of other pursuits. Let no man or woman be deluded by rosy promises to expect large revenues from poultry raising, and at the same time let no man or woman with American pluck and sand be frightened at the failure of others. The American hen is a breadwinner, but it takes experience, hard work and common sense to make her shell out her best. Ameican Fancier. Hens or Pullets?-Young Birds Give

the Best All Round Profits. The question of laying qualities of nens and pullets is not yet settled. ome claim that a hen two or three years of age will lay more eggs and etter eggs than a pullet. But a writer in Farm Poultry says he has tested with care the profits of each and finds it best to turn off the old birds when

May can be very well content with the molt and sluggish laying during old birds. December, January and February, because the rest and recuperation of that period prepare the older birds to compete closely with the pullets during the months when the eggs are wanted for hatching. The farmer, on the contrary, wants eggs in November, December and January, if he wants to get the prices which pay the cream of the profit. The very reason eggs are scarce and high in October. November and December is because the one and two year olds are taking rest, molting and recovering from the molt, and the great bulk of the pullets are not yet laying. Here is an example, which we have quoted before, taken from our experience one year that we kept 125 hens and pul-

Average price Value

No. of eggs. per dozen. of eggs.

December1,626 38 \$51 49

January2,668 30 51 79

April2,232 15 27 90

It costs us about \$1.35 a year to feed' a fowl, which would be \$14.06 a month for 125, and we find that the December and January eggs paid a profit of \$37.43 and \$37.64 respectively, while April, with a larger number of eggs, paid but \$13.84 profit. Take the example of the "Four Thousand Eggs in which we published last February. The exact number of eggs aid was 3,957, which were sold at 40 down to 30 cents a dozen, practically The food bill at 11 1-4 cents per fowl a month is \$42.75, giving us a met profit of \$87.25 in a month when most of the one and two year old hens are resting. A comparison of the egg yield of some of these pens, as given in the "Study of the Egg Yield." shows that 192 pullets Rid 2,392 of those eggs, practically 121-2 eggs apiece, while 72 one year old hens laid but 350 eggs, a little less than five eggs apiece. In other words, the year old frens paid for their food and a very small mar-gin of profit, while the pullets paid for their food and a good big profit

Ventilate the Hennery. Ventilation, properly arranged, is es-sential to the health fo the fowls in winter, and it tends to increase egg laying. Every hennery should have a ventilator, but it should always be closed tight on the approach of nore weather. Many ventilators to keep harm them good. The idea the weathe air checulative may witten the weather is burning cold weather ther is ventilation can be given by throwing the doors and windows open throw day time. If impure odors seem the one thing needed is a thorough cleaning throughout. Cold winds and irafts from ventilators cause the thing else in the imporved sort of hen-neuses. Ventilation is essential to the health of the fowls, and hence to their egg laying but it can only be obtained forethought and care. Watch the thermometer and regulate the air ac-

ordingly. It will pay in the end. A GOOD RATION:

One man who lives in the outskirts of the city keeps about 300 hens. The morning feed consists of a warm mash. ometimes it is composed of bran, middlings and ground corn and oats, and good, sometimes of but one or two of these.
A little egg food is added to this mash scraps from five restaurants are ob feed for the birds. At night their feed food or vegetables are given them except such as are among from the restaurants. Grit is given them in the form of crushed lin which is bought already prepared. These fowls lay remarkably well, and the secret forit is in the variety of food they get among the restaurant scraps.

HONESTLY PACKED APPLES. Charles McLellan, a former resident of this county, but now one of Falmouth's enterprising fruit growers, was in town a few days ago, with a car load of apples. In coversation with the Press, Mr. McLellan said that shipments to the English market this season have paid fairly well. On an average shipment \$2.50 net was realized per barrel. On being asked about the quality of the fruit packed, Mr. Mc-Lellan said this year about 30 growers in his vicinity agreed among them-selves to pack the fruit honestly and to give it a brand that would be recognized in the market. The brand choser was a stencil of a Blenheim apple, with the letters, "H. C. F." (Hants county fruit), in a monogram in the centre. Each barrel had a paper cover beneath the head bearing the name of the packer and the request that if the The Hen as a Breadwinner.

To boom the poultry business as a be reported to the broker who handled onanza for gathering in the shekels the fruit. Already the effect of this so dear to every one is a cruel wrong. system has been felt. After the first shipment there were a number of enwrong. There are hundreds of suc- Mr. McLellan said he believed that cessful poultry breeders in this coun- next season the "H. C. F." brand of apples would be at the top of the market.-The Outlook.

Poultry Notes.

In buying new stock be sure to purchase from reliable breeders. There wasn't three jumps behind me. I was seem to be more opportunities for just going to turn and stick the bear in any other.

to give to the fowl. In two or three days it will be all right.

When fowls habitually lay thin shelled eggs, their systems are not in a healthy condition and have generally become enfeebled from overfeeding and getting overfat. Thorough change of diet, air, sun and exercise will be followed by the production of perfect

egg shells. choiera. A neighbor had cholera in for the piliars of society and the crook-his flock, and as soon as he commenced ed ones for the way they got their feeding sumac they cased dying and money.—Cincinnati Tribuna they are about 18 months old and have | were soon entirely well,

their places. Of course he refers to their places. Of course he refers to the farmer and not the fancier. He each year and depend on the early hatched pullets for their egg supply? early hatched pullets ready to take How many of the farillers are there, egg yield to come in March, April and And yet we can assure them that the egg supply will greatly increase with few or no eggs during the period of the same number of pullets as of the

After the first year a hen ally seen her best days as a layer, and she will generally lay on fat instead of eggs. How much better to have pullets that will lay three days and lay off one than old heas that lay one day and lay

LAND PLASTER OR GYPSUM.

One of the five questions among the farmers of New Brunswick today is, How can we increase the productive power of our farms? And upon a solution of it depends very largely the prosperity not only of the farmers but of all classes of citizens in the province. Now I do not propose to ateach individual farm may require its own particular treatment, but I would like to ask my brother farmers through the columns of the Sun what they consider land plaster worth to them? the soil; 2ndly, as an absorbent and

ure heaps Does it pay to use it in either or both capacities at present market price? Upon what soils are its effects most marked and vice versa?

I hope some one who has had practical experience in this matter will kindly give us his opinion and the result of his experience.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

there are immense deposits of this land plaster, sometimes known as gypsum and chemically termed sulphate of lime, and it can be procured have been led to mention this matter because I find that during the last four or five years large quantities of plaster have been carried from these provinces to the United States, even as far west as Wisconsin and used by stock raisers as absorbents and deo-dorizers about their yards and stables

Land plaster directly applied to the soil is a specific for the growth of clover. A very plain illustration this can be seem in a field overlying the plaster rock near the quarries on the Tobique rives, where year after grows without any attentionevent evens owner from the seed obtained. Clover and other plants have the power of absorbing nitrogen from the air and storing it to a greater or less extent in the soil, and in this way the direct application of plaster would

act as a fertilizer. With it as an absorbent and deodorizer the writer has had some experience and always found it valuable ence and always found it valuable. The late J. D. Wilmot used it in and under his stables and always spread it liberally on his compost heaps, and his invariable success in securing large yields from a very light sandy soil seems to show that his methods of fertilizing were good.

The Hillsboro quarries, and now that he Toblese Valley religions.

that the Tobique Valley railway is constructed the Tobique quarries are easily accessible and contain almost inexhaustible supplies. So if we farmers can save money by using plaster we should know it. In this and all other practices let us prove all things and hold fast to that which is

Brother farmers, let us hear from

W. W. HUBBARD. Burton Hill, Sunbury Co.

ONE SHORT OF FIFTY.

Fooled Out of It by Circumstance

"I've killed forty-nine coons this year," said Dave Angle of Delaware township, "and I'm madder than anyone can guess, for I went out the other night to make it fifty and get a record. when what does something do but turn up and spoil it. Mad? Well I guess I am! The dog started the coon, and says:
"'Ah! This is be number fifty! No-

body ever done that in Pike county before! I'll be the boss of coon gath-"The dog led me over four miles and

at last treed the game. The night was pretty dark, and the tree was high, but I thought I saw the coon in a little bunch, 'way up toward the top. I began to blaze away, and I kept on blazing. I shot twelve times, and the coon didn't fall.

'Thunder!' I says, 'but that coon's "Then I put twelve more loads into him. By and by I heard him begin to fall. He made an awful noise coming

'Gosh!' I says, 'an't he fat?' "Just then he plunked down, and he hadn't more than plunked down than he grabbed my dog and swatted the life out of him. He killed that dog; quicker than I can tell you. Then he turned on me, and it come to me all of a sudden that it wasn't a coon. It was a bear. A good-sized bear, and he was mad, I tell you. I dropped my gun and cut sticks out of them woods. bear followed close on my heels, and when we struck the turnpike he seem to be more opportunities for cheating in the poultry business than full of holes with my knife, when, lucky for him, along came Mad Ben-A good cure for roop is to put three sley, driving home from somewheres, drops of camphor on a piece of bread That scared the bear, and he ran back into the woods and saved his life. And that's the way I was fooled out of my fiftieth coon. And that's the reason I an't got any more coon dog.

> Teacher-Tommy, did you find out anything about the origin of the dollar mark? Tommy—I asked pa about it and he said the straight lines stood

An't it enough to make a fellow