Standard weights: Cock, 10 lbs.; hen, 7 lbs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; pullet, 6 lbs.

The Dorkings, though better known in England than here, are especially prized there for their table qualities, and are said to be fair layers of an egg of good size. Standard weights: White Dorking—Cock, 7 1-2 lbs.; hen, 6 lbs.; cockerel, 6 1-2 lbs.; pullet, 5 lbs. Standard weights: Silver Gray Dorking—Cock, 8 lbs., hen, 6 1-2 lbs.; cockerel, 7 lbs.; pullet, 5 1-2 lbs. Standard weights: Colored Dorking—Cock, 9 lbs.; hen, 7 lbs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; pullet, 6 lbs.

In turkeys, the Bronze is by far the popular bird of this class, and every farmer in New Brunswick who keeps turkeys should either breed this variety in its purity or cross them on their common stock. Standard weights: Adult cock, 35 lbs.; yearling cock, 32 lbs.; hen, 20 lbs.; cockerel, 24 lbs.; pullet, 15 lbs.

DUCKS.

In ducks the Pekin is by long odds the favorite. They are layers of a large egg, and I think I may say many of them. Standard weights: Adult drake, 8 lbs.; adult duck, 7 lbs.; young drake, 7 lbs.; young duck, 6 lbs.

The Aylesbury, whose name is well known, while weighing a pound more than the Pekin, is not so popular, at least on this side of the water. Standard weights: Adult drake, 9 lbs.; adult duck, 8 lbs.; young drake, 8 lbs.; young duck, 7 lbs.

The Rouen is a good duck and has many friends. Standard weights: Adult drake, 9 lbs.; adult duck, 8 lbs.; young drake, 8 lbs.; young duck, 7 lbs.

GEESE.

In geese I shall just mention two breeds, viz., Toulouse and Embden. Standard weights: Adult gander, 20 lbs.; adult goose, 20 lbs.; young gander, 18 lbs.; young goose, 15 lbs. Their weights are the same, which I think tells pretty plainly what splendid market birds they would make.

On the marsh lands in the vicinity of Hampton there are splendid chances for raising any number of ducks and geese. Geese are very destructive to grass lands, but on the swampy meadows by the river the grass has such long roots that it would be impossible for the birds to pull them up, and so destroy them.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Stormonth's English dictionary gives as the meaning of poultry, domestic breeds, generally reared for the table, or their eggs.

I will deal with the table birds first, which you have in the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans and Dorkings, among the thoroughbreds.

From a large buyer of poultry in the St. John market I have obtained the prices he paid during six months of last year, beginning with March: March, fowl, 55 to 90c. per pail; April, fowl, 75 to 90c. per pair; May, fowl, 75 to 80c. per pair; turkeys, 18c.; June, fowl, 75 to 80c. per pair; chickens (June 19th, 60c.; June 30th, $1 per pair); July, fowl, 70c. per pair; young ducks, 75c. to $1 per pair; chicks, 60c. to 80c. per pair; August, chicks, 40 to 70c. per pair; ducks, 70c. per pair.

The first chickens to appear in the St. John market last year were on the 19th June, and consisted of 9 pairs, the next lot on the 30th, 2 pairs, at $1 per pair. The chickens at 60c. a pair must have been pretty small to only bring this price, when those on the 30th brought $1 per pair. All through those months the St. John market was hungry for spring chickens, so to speak, and for the right kind good prices could have been got. I wonder if our farmers who raise poultry for the market realize that you cannot fatten a chicken that is running its legs off over the fields. All over the province there must be hundreds of chickens doing this every year. But their owners are waiting for cold weather, when everybody is sending, instead of getting the chickens in proper shape and forwarding a few pairs to the market every week and securing the early dollar.

The chickens that sold for $1 per pair were in good condition. These early chickens were for broilers. In Boston broilers are in the market at from five to six weeks old, and bring a good price. Of course most of them are hatched by incubators, and go through a special course of feeding. You can do it with hens. That is, those of you who feel inclined to take up this branch of poultry raising and Co-operative Farmer will give you any assistance you may require.

The St. John market wants early broilers, although as one of my friends, a large poultry buyer, expressed it, "I will buy chickens the year round."

Leghorns and birds of this class are distinctly egg machines, and you can never make good table birds of them, that will bring the prices the heavier breeds will. But you can cross them on Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks or such like and get good winter layers and table birds.

In the Minorcas you get a layer of a large white egg and a fair table bird, with a white skin.

My advice would be to those farmers who keep scrub stock, which is neither one thing or the other, to gradually get clear of it and start fresh. Poultry is distinctly part of the farm, though many of our farmers do not seem to know it. This is not an age to stand still. If St. John is going ahead, it must effect the whole province.

The St. John market wants ducks the year round, and will pay at least from 90c. to $1 per pair. But it does not get them.

Geese are also among the wants. Kings county leads all the other counties of the province in the number of turkeys she raises and sends to market.

The best turkeys that go to the New York market at Thanksgiving come from Rhode Island, and they bring 23c. per pound. Those from elsewhere only sell for 17c. Would it not pay our farmers in New Brunswick to raise more turkeys than they are doing? The largest table birds in all varieties of poultry bring the highest prices, and for the farmer to get them means an increase of profit to the farm.

EGGS.

Eggs form a very important part of the poultry business, their sale never ceases, be it winter or summer, although prices differ. At the end of the spring season prices reach the lowest figure, and as warm weather advances, the price of fresh eggs gradually rise too. During August, September and October many hens are shedding their feathers, which it will take them three months to do. The egg supply from that quarter is shut off during that period. This is the time that March and April hatched pullets, with proper care and attention should be starting to lay, and continue on into the winter months. There are some farmers who have them doing so and who sell their eggs when prices are high.

In considering the difference between a brown and white egg, as regards flavor and richness, I can say that the opinion of some of the best known poultry raisers in the United States is that there is none. All the same some cities have their preferences, for while Boston wants brown eggs, New York calls for white. St. John's leanings, I should say, were decidedly for the brown, although I have some customers who always tell me to bring them white.

Feeding hens on a great deal of fish or other strong tasting foods, gives a very unpleasant flavor to the eggs. Hens that gather their food about a lobster factory will lay an egg with the yolk a blood red. All these foods should be avoided if the eggs are to go to market.

Collect eggs daily.

Never send a dirty egg to market; a clean one will always command a better price.

I believe in breeding so as to secure a good medium or large sized egg. We may be fast approaching the time when both poultry and eggs will be sold by weight in the St. John market. Do not let it find you unprepared. Such a thing is wanted now.

When any of us have a grievance we go to the fountain head for a remedy. I may not have got to the course, but I am following the stream, in the hope of finding a cure. You all probably have heard of shop eggs, such as the grocers in St. John buy by wholesale. Some of these eggs are very nice, but I am sorry to say a great many are very vile, both musty and bad. This occurs at no particular season. I think I would be correct in saying it is frequent. As far as I understand this business, a great many of these eggs come into the country stores, and when a sufficient quantity are gathered they are forwarded to St. John. The fault lies either with the storekeepers or some of the farmers who bring in the eggs. It is not my intention to lay the blame wholly on the storekeepers, because I think it very likely that most of it lies where the hens that laid those eggs had been at some perhaps distant date. The eggs from the stolen nests and the fresh ones are gathered together and sent to the store. So are those from the honest farmers, and in company they reach the St. John market. But whoever is to blame, the evil exists. Is it not time that some steps were taken to improve this state of things? If all farmers who have a surplus supply of eggs at certain seasons would pack their own, selling direct to the wholesale egg dealer or grocer, they would get better prices and might eventually drive the inferior eggs out of the market.

As regards the musty eggs, I think the storekeepers ought to know something about them. I also think that some of these gentlemen require more light on the subject of how eggs for the market should be handled. The eggs are not gaining sweetness in lying about a country store through the warm summer days, but should always be kept in a cool room, which in winter should be frost proof, and packed in egg cases, which are the best, and the buckwheat hulls, bran or hayseed should always be fresh and dry.

In Prince Edward Island they have one or more establishments especially for receiving and preserving eggs for the market, with the result that in ordering these eggs a dealer knows what he is getting.

What are our agricultural societies doing to advance the poultry interests of New Brunswick? I know of only two, viz., Sussex and St. John, which are doing anything in this line.

At the show of the Albert Agricultural Society last fall, I noticed cock and hen first prize. These birds may have been woodcock for all I know, as no other information is given.

THE MARKET.

With reference to the English market, the subject is of such magnitude and presents so many questions, each requiring full discussion, that interesting and useful as its consideration must be admitted to be, I feel that on the present occasion it would be unwise on my part, considering the time that it would take, and the requirements of other speakers, to even attempt to discuss it.

I must apologize for having taken up so much of your time, but the subject is so large, and has so many different aspects, many of which I have not been able to even mention, that I found it impossible to reduce the number of my words. In conclusion, permit me to express the hope that the honorable the commissioner of agriculture and the government of this province will see their way clear to assist in every way in their power the advancement of these interests, which I think might be classed amongst the "undeveloped resources of New Brunswick."

ITS NAME EXPLAINED.

Hoax—"Who is that sanctimonious-looking woman?"

Joax—"She's president of the S. P. D. N. T. M., of Boston."

"What's that?"

"'Society to Prevent the Display of Naked Turkeys in Market.'"—Philadelphia Record.

When Specialists Failed, Dr. Chase Cured Catarrh.

James Spence, Clachan, Ont., writes: "I have been a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years. It became chronic and I had given up hopes of ever being cured when advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I at once started, and am pleased to state three boxes effected a complete cure, and I heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from catarrh."

Advertise in the WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN CO. COUNCIL.

The Quarterly Meeting Held at the Court House.

Report of the Finance and Accounts Committee—Lands and Buildings Committee.

The regular quarterly meeting of the St. John municipal council was held on the 18th instant at the court house. The only absentees were Mayor Robertson and Coun. Barnhill.

The finance and accounts committee reported as follows:

1. They recommended the payment of the following amounts, such payments to be made out of the contingent fund, except as otherwise directed:

1. To the sheriff for the use of the jail	$400 00
2. H. L. Sturdee, high sheriff, revising voters' lists of the county, under the N. B. Election Act, to be charged to revisors' fees fund	50 00
3. County secretary, making up voters' list and assisting sheriff to revise same, to be charged to revisors' fund	25 00
4. County secretary—One-half care of offices— Two months, to Jan. 1st....$3 00; Postage stamps 5 00	8 00
5. County treasurer— Care of office to date ....$6 00; Postage 2 00	8 00
6. J. B. Jones, registrar east division— Registration to Dec. 31, 1897: 218 Marriages, 678 Births, 456 Deaths. 1,352 Registrations at 10 cts. $135 20; Postage 1 50	136 70
7. Provincial Lunatic Asylum— Maintenance 12 pauper patients quarter ending 30th Sept., 1897 ....$190 89; Maintenance 11 pauper patients quarter ending 31st Dec., 1897 ....178 75	369 64
8. To D. E. Berryman, M. D., coroner holding three inquests and thirteen views, to September 28, 1897	93 70
9. John Manete, constable, arresting Wm. Lair, conveying him before magistrate and to goal and expenses, October 25, 1897.	12 70
10. N. B. Telephone Company, half cost telephone in secretary's office, six months to Jan. 1, 1898,	8 75
11. Manchester, Robertson & Allison, carpets for Court House and hallways	199 42
12. Geo. A. Knodell, cheque book treasurer's office, $10; forms registration east division, $5; form for secretary's office, $9.75	24 75
13. J. & A. McMillan, stationery secretary's office, $20.15; stationery registrar of probates, $22.75; books, registrar deeds and wills, $59.10	102 00
14. Barnes & Co., stationery for auditor and treasurer	21 10
15. Sun Printing Co., advertising school loan debentures	9 00

II. The committee recommend that the warden, the chairman of the committee on finance and accounts, with the secretary, be a committee to make the best arrangement possible in the interest of the county in reference to county printing for the ensuing year.

III. The committee further recommend that the matter of coroners' bills and inquests be referred to the bills committee and the secretary to confer with the individual members of the provincial government with a view to presenting the ideas of the council in the matter.

The report was adopted.

Th lands and buildings committee recommended that a lot in Upham be sold to Judson P. Mosher for $75, and that the execution of the contract be referred to the councillors from that parish.—Adopted.

A letter was then read from Coun. Rose of Musquash in which he appealed against the decision of the highway board of that parish in certain matters. The letter did not specify the causes of complaint, so the recorder called upon Coun. Rose, who explained that the dispute was between Coun. Dean and himself. Some ratepayers asked if they could do statute labor to pay their taxes. Coun. Dean consented, and the speaker saw the work was done. The persons who did the work saw Coun. Dean, who claimed to represent the highway board, but he would not pay. The speaker therefore paid for the work by giving the money to the roadmaster, and produced his receipts for the sums paid. He had asked to get his money back, but was refused.

Coun. Robinson asked if statute labor was performed why any money should be given for it.

Coun. Tufts said he presumed the appeal was in proper form.

Coun. Macrae asked if the city representatives had anything to do with the matter.

Coun. McGoldrick wanted to hear Coun. Dean's reason for disagreeing with the action of his colleague.

Coun. Rose said that Coun. Dean claimed to be chairman. "I," said he, "am like the dog's tail, hanging on behind." He assumed Coun. Dean had left the matter to him to arrange, and that he had told the other member of the board that what he (Rose) did would be satisfactory. The bill paid was $17.43.

At the request of the chair Coun. Dean made an explanation. He had told Coun. Rose that neither of them had any power to make this arrangement, as the highway commissioner was the only person who had anything to say about it. Joseph A. Balcom was the man employed. He read the section of the law to which he had referred Coun. Rose; had handed him the act and assured him that if he made the arrangement he spoke of he would only get councillors into a hole. The councillors had been threatened that if they did not live up to the law they would not be councillors any longer. Coun. Rose had replied that he did not give a —— if they were not councillors 24 hours longer. He had just been playing into the hands of the parties who in two or three years had run the parish $1,10 in debt. He had discussed the matter fully with Coun. Rose and had even been willing to make some concessions. He had personally told Balcom to get off the road, and could prove that Balcom said he was working on the great road.

Coun. Lowell while not approving of the action of Coun. Rose paying the money out of his own pocket, thought he should get it back.

Coun. Rose then asked Coun. Dean if he Dean had not signed an order for $75 for road work similar to what was done in this case, and if he had not personally ordered the expenditure of about $100. He put the whole trouble down to Dean's feeling against Balcom, who was the late councillor.

Eventually the matter was temporarily disposed of by referring it to a committee consisting of the warden, the secretary, and Couns. Millidge and Christie to enquire into the facts and the power of the committee to deal with the matter.

The sheriff asked for linoleum or carpet for his office. Referred to buildings committee with power to act.

On motion of Coun. Lee the balance at credit of Simonds lots was ordered to be divided proportionately among the schools in the parish.

John Armstrong and Alex. F. Johnston were appointed surveyors of lumber.

Coun. Lee moved that the council send a delegate to the Good Roads association meeting in February at Fredericton, and after some debate it was decided to send Coun. Lowell and that the county should pay the expenses.

The usual fee was ordered to be paid to the high constable for his services.

Adjourned.

A BANGOR COMPANY.

(Bangor Commercial.)

The annual meeting of the Tracadie Lumber Co., an organization of Bangor men, who will conduct extensive lumber operations in New Brunswick, was held in this city Saturday and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, F. W. Hill; treasurer, C. D. Stanford; general manager, H. B. Foster; clerk, L. C. Tyler. The old board of directors was elected, consisting of F. W. Hill, C. D. Stanford, H. B. Foster, H. H. Fogg and L. C. Tyler.

Manager Foster has been at home for a few months after a stay of several months at Tracadie.

A mill has already been erected at the mouth of the Big Tracadie river, and five car loads of machinery have been received and much of it is in place, a boiler and engine house of stone 70 feet long, with boarding house, stores and out-buildings. About 5,000,000 feet of logs are not only cut, but are on the landings on the river about thirty miles above the mill. The timber is mostly pine, there being one spruce log to five of pine.

Where four or five months ago stood virgin forest now appears a thriving establishment employing many men; three miles of railroad have been built and the terminus of the Gulf Shore & Caraquet railroad is at Tracadie Mills, the name given by Mr. Foster to the new settlement.

Mr. Foster left Monday for the scene of the company's operations to remain until the drive is down in the spring and the mill in complete running operation, which will be the first of May, when the logs will reach the boom. While home this trip, he visited the Massachusetts and Sound ports to arrange for the taking care of that portion of the product of the mills that is to come to this country, which will be mostly clapboards, the coarse lumber probably mostly going to the Liverpool market.

GOLD KING MINE.

It Is In a Fair Way to Soon Eclipse Any Gold Producer Known.

A few days ago the Sun published an account of the great strike made by St. John men in the possession of the Gold King mine of Colorado. Advices have since been received in the city to the effect that the Gold King has the largest and richest vein yet opened up in Colorado, and the following from the Denver Times corroborates this information:

The Gold King has come to the front as rapidly as any precious metal mine ever developed. Two years ago it only fairly had a beginning. Today it is a great mine, of comparatively free gold ore, a wonderful fissure, varying from four to thirty feet in width, and averaging $15 per ton, crude ore, of which 50 per cent is saved on the plates and the other fraction in the concentrates. The mine is at an altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level and the mill is in the timber 1,500 feet lower. Mine and mill are connected by a Bleickert tramway 5,500 feet in length. The property is developed by only about 3,000 feet, and is the greatest free bold producer in the state for the ground opened. For 100 feet the ore body blocked out will average twenty feet in width. One would think from present indications it was in a fair to soon eclipse any gold producer known.

The mill is equipped with both water and steam power, twenty stamps, ten Frue vanners, electric lights, and much other valuable machinery. A gasoline hoister has been put up on the mine and the entire enterprise is in first class shape for economical operation. The company has put on heavy teams with which to do its own freighting to and fro between mill and railroad at Silverton. The mill will treat fifty to sixty tons of Gold King ore in twenty-four hours, and concentrates run $60 to $75 per ton. Mine, mill and teams give employment to fifty men. W. Z. Kinney is the local manager. Near the Gold King is the Sampson, a property that one time turned the heads of those who were operating it. The property was speckled with free gold and people helped themselves to thousands of dollars of its dump. It has been through the ordeal of the courts, bowie knives, shot-guns, rich retorts and plunder, and the Sampson's locks are not all shorn yet. A twenty-five-stamp mill once pounded away on its rich quartz and a vandal worked all one winter scraping the plates and made $20 a day. In the spring he went to some other part of the country, started a national bank and became a goldbug.

AN OLD STORY.

(Toronto Star.

A fifteen-year-old boy was sentenced yesterday by Magistrate Denison to two years in the reformatory for stealing a bicycle.

Thomas VanLuven stole $30,000 from the county of Frontenac, his friends repaid $8,000, and now he is to escape even a trial.

Truly justice is an unknown and uncertain quantity.

Electric lights began to be generally employed for public and private buildings in 1882.

THE DEAF HEAR.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE

Working Wonders in Toronto.

Gave MRS. BINDON her hearing when Specialists failed.

About 3 years ago, Mrs. Bindon, of 11 Maitland St., Toronto, was attacked with la Grippe, which affected her hearing to such an extent that she was completely deaf. It was a serious affliction and she tried many remedies and consulted a prominent specialist on ear diseases, but derived no benefit. By a happy circumstance she was led to use Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and before she had completed 3 boxes her hearing had partially returned.

She persisted in the application of the remedy, so confident was she of ultimate cure, and by the time 12 boxes had been used her hearing was completely restored. For 3 months now she has been free from deafness, and no emancipated sufferer was ever more delighted than Mrs. Bindon. On Sunday she goes to church and enjoys the service, a thing she was unable to do before Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure gave her back her hearing.

PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.

Complete with Blower.

Sold by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE PRESBYTERY.

Rev. J. D. McKay Goes to Coburg Road, Halifax.

The Question of Supply for Hampton—Complaint from Springfield.

Presbyterian Matters in the North End—Another Petition from Waweig Turned Down.

The presbytery of St. John met in St. Andrew's church 18th inst. There were present: Rev. D. J. Fraser, moderator; Rev. W. W. Rainnie, clerk; Rev. Dr. Bennet, Rev. Dr. Bruce, Revs. L. G. Macneill, Peacock, McLean, McIntosh, Foster, Smith, H. H. Morton, Ross, Boyd, Murray, Macdonald, Clark, A. Morton, Sutherland, Pringle, Burgess, McKay, and Elders Judge Forbes, Coburn, Campbell, Johnston, Willet and Galbraith.

A remit from general assembly anent appropriation of the funds asked for was referred to Dr. Bruce, Rev. Messrs. Ross and Rainnie, Judge Forbes and L. W. Johnston.

Rev. Mr. Ross, superintendent, reported on behalf of home missions. The report was a very encouraging one, showing that a new church had been erected at Mechanics' Settlement and only $200 remained unpaid. People in Markhamville were preparing to build in the spring, and Tay Settlement had a new hall. The report recommended that Mr. Valentine be appointed to Grand Falls; that Judge Forbes and Walter Livingston be appointed interim session of St. John north, and that John R. Smith, Henry French, C. Beers and H. H. Morton be a board of management for the north end; that the appointment of missionaries to St. Agatha, Edmundston and vicinity be in the hands of the convener of the board of French evangelization. These were adopted, but the question of the connection of St. John north and Rothesay was referred back to the H. M. committee, with power to act.

A letter from Rev. Thos. Stewart was read, proposing a plan for visitation of congregations in re collections for the schemes of the church.—Referred to the clerk, Rev. Mr. Ross and L. W. Johnston, to take action and report at next session of presbytery.

A letter was read from Miss Murphy of the W. H. M. society, notifying presbytery that they have made a grant of $100 to Grand Falls.

Rev. Mr. Ross, from the delegation to Richmond, reported, and the report was pronounced satisfactory and adopted.

Extracts read by the clerk of the minutes of the Maritime Synod about the Mullin matter were placed on file. The clerk said Mr. Mullin had made no return of the petition sent him.

Rev. Mr. Rainnie moved that if Mr. Mullin did not respond before the next meeting of the presbytery he be dealt with according to law.

Judge Forbes advised the presbytery to drop the matter. Mr. Mullin was in contempt now and they were about to place a catechist there in the spring.

Rev. Mr. Rainnie withdrew his first motion, and moved that the matter stand till next meeting. He thought Mr. Mullin should feel the force of this law. The motion was carried.

The clerk was authorized to communicate with Lynnfield and endeavor to secure settlement of arrears to presbytery.

The clerk reported having issued certificates to the following students: Roland Davidson and W. R. McKay to Princeton; Frank Baird, Albert McLeod, J. G. Colquhoun and Harry Sedgewick to Halifax.

The clerk reported a call through the Halifax presbytery from Coburg road to Rev. J. D. McKay of Dorchester and Sackville. It was signed by 44 communicants and 8 adherents. There was no guarantee of stipend.

Rev. Mr. Macneill asked if after an ordained missionary has been settled over a new field for a year it was permissible for him to accept a call to another place before the year had expired.

It was replied that the power to grant or withhold permission rested with presbytery.

Mr. Sutherland said he had been telegraphed to represent Halifax presbytery. The call to Mr. McKay was unanimous. The presbytery had not sent a guarantee of stipend, but they could no doubt take it for granted that it would be the same as last year, when the augmented stipend was $750. It was a field particularly suited for an unmarried man.

Mr. Rainnie—You've no guarantee of that either. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sutherland said the field was a growing one. The city was growing in that direction. Other churches were active, and it was necessary to have an immediate supply to hold the Presbyterian congregation together. The outlook for the church was very hopeful.

Mr. Ross said he had a communication from Dorchester opposing the transfer, as they desired to keep Mr. McKay there. They would give up their evening service to lessen his labors in the large field if he would remain. The work was progressing in Sackville. The two congregations gave a stipend of $800 and the charge was a very comfortable and prosperous one. The church was growing in both Dorchester and Sackville, and both desired to keep Mr. McKay.

L. W. Johnston said the ministrations of Mr. McKay at Sackville had been eminently successful. It would, he felt, be a detriment to the field if Mr. McKay were to leave it. He would like very much if the latter would decline this call.

Rev. Dr. Bruce spoke in the same strain. He felt the united charge would best be ministered to by Mr. McKay, whose whole work had developed elements of the greatest promise. Presbytery had not been able to work that field nearly so successfully before his advent.

The moderator endorsed the statements of the previous speakers. He felt like opposing the removal of Mr. McKay.

Mr. Sutherland argued that the matter should be left in Mr. McKay's hands, and that presbytery should coincide with his wishes.

Judge Forbes pointed out that Mr. McKay has now an assured work that requires peculiar gifts which he possesses. It was different with Coburg road. To break the tie now would practically be to abandon a part of the valuable work already accomplished.

On motion the call was formally placed in Mr. McKay's hands.

Mr. McKay said there were several reasons that weighed with him. It was difficult to choose between leal and tried friends and those comparatively unknown. The field at Dorchester and Sackville was in a state of transition and the presbytery would have to thoroughly reorganize it. It must be moulded and shaped anew, and if a new man was to take the field there could be no time so suitable as now. The changes in the penitentiary staff had broken up the session and weakened them financially at Dorchester. As to Sackville, that field was developing in a manner that would require re-organization. In view of all considerations, he had decided to accept the call to Coburg road.

That settled the matter, and it was resolved that the translation take effect at the end of January.

Rev. Mr. Smith was appointed to Mr. McKay's place on the visitation committee.

Rev. Mr. Ross reported having visited Hampton, Hammond River and Bloomfield, with a view to considering a supply for that field. At a meeting of elders at Hampton it was stated all arrears to Mr. Fraser were paid. The elders and trustees unanimously agreed that no further supply can be taken at present. Hampton reports that for salary the guarantee will be $300, Hammond River $150, Bloomfield $60, or $510 in all, a decrease of $90. Mr. Ross said that Hampton was in a good condition, but Bloomfield and Hammond River were not so favorably situated.

The matter was on motion left in the hands of the superintendent of missions and the clerk of the presbytery.

L. W. Johnston gave the following notice of motion: Resolved, the committed to whom was remitted the matter of formulating a plan for the equalization of the expenses of members of presbytery, not having reported after receiving extension of time, that the matter be now taken up for consideration by the presbytery.

A communication from Springfield, complaining that Norton, which it was represented was prepared to give $100 per annum towards the support of the field, had only given thus far $30.40 toward the ordinances and $2.70 towards the schemes of the church. It was suggested that a meeting be called, and that if nothing better could be done that they be relieved from supplying that field. The matter was referred to a committee, of which Rev. Mr. Sutherland is convener.

Judge Forbes briefly and earnestly spoke on behalf of the aged and infirm ministers' fund, commending it to the earnest consideration of the ministers. The funds last year barely met the requirements, and he urged forcibly the claims of the venerable fathers of the church upon the membership.

A petition from Waweig asked that steps be taken to moderate in a call to Waweig, Rolling Dam and Tower Hill, guaranteeing a stipend of $500. Waweig promised $250 of this sum, Rolling Dam $120, Tower Hill $130. There were 85 communicants in the three places.

Mr. Ross said Baillie and Brockway had been in that field but Mr. Lewis refused to serve them, and they had to be taken off. The intention had not been to erect a small charge. There were only four preaching stations, while in Salina there were seven. With Brockway included the field would not be too large. They could not go on erecting small charges and providing organization. If they opened the way here they would probably have to deal with Salina, Mechanics settlement, Waterford, etc., and increase the demand on augmentation, which fund was now heavily burdened. He moved the petition be laid upon the table.

Judge Forbes expressed similar views and seconded the motion.

It was supported by Mr. Sutherland. He sympathized with Mr. Lewis, but felt that no man should carve up a field and make demands upon the augmentation fund. They would have to ask $250, and they would not get it. He suggested that it be added to the motion, that as no hope of getting augmentation existed, the presbytery could not entertain the petition.

This addition was agreed to, and the motion passed unanimously.

Rev. Mr. Burgess for the Church and Home committee recommended that its publication be discontinued and that the presentation of the financial report be delayed till next meeting of presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Macneill and other chairmen of committees reminded members that returns should be made for the annual reports.

Some minor matters were disposed of and presbytery adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in April at 10 a. m.

APPROPRIATE PASTRY.

"I suppose," remarked the star boarder to Mrs. Harbcroft, "that you will have the proper pastry for dinner on New Year's day."

"I don't know that any special sort of pastry was appropriate for the 1st of January," replied the landlady.

"Oh, yes, Mrs. Handcroft! You know that pumpkin pie is sacred to Thanksgiving day and plum pudding to Christmas."

"Certainly; but what is the proper pastry for New Year's?"

"The turnover."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

NAPOLEON'S LOSS.

It is said that but for an attack of indigestion, brought on by overeating, Napoleon would have won Waterloo. Great issues depend on good digestion—good digestion depends upon Burdock Blood Bitters. "Two years ago my wife was very ill with dyspepsia. Six bottles of B. B. B. cured her, and she has had no return of the malady." WM. DAY, Fort William, Ont.