

see for the sake of others-World's Temperance Sunday-

Commentary.-I. Personal accountability (see, 1-12). T. Bor-Luis word conneets the following statements with the when treats of the attribute of thormany cocablished Christians toward who are weak in faith. None of -Westher etrong or weak, Christians or not. Liveth to himself-We are sependent upon him physically and opir-milly. He has a right to our affections, car obedience and fur service. He we are the Lord's-In this verse the thought expressed in the preceding one repeated and amplified. "The whole of this passage is deeply significant of the true object of a Christian's life. We are bound indeed to live to others, but this bound is but a part of the supreme to live and die unto the Lord. Cam. Bib, In this life we owe our of to him, and in the future life we shall be at his command and pesponsible to him. 9. To this end—That Christ might have authority over us, bother in this world and in the next. Christ fied and lived again (R. V.)-In the sot of laying down his life and taking it again he showed his power over death and declared hie divinity. by being an inhabitant of the world of the living and of the world of the dead, and having come forth from the dead, became Lord of both worlds.

10. Why dost thou judge thy brother There is no just ground for him who These is no just ground for him who is week to condemn his brother who is To strong. Set at nought thy brother. contract upon his weaker brother. Beseed accountability is here made emmatic. All must give account to God, and there should, therefore, be a putting away of the disposition to judge others, and an exercise of charity toward all should take its place. This pass ge sets forth clearly the great fact of a general judgment. II. It is written-In lea. 45: 21 As I live -A form of strong affirmation. Every knee shall how. The supremacy of Jehovah is to be complete. It is not declared that all shall be saved, but there is to be a universal acknowlment of God's authority and goodne. 12 Give account of himself to God factord of judging others, the Christion should watch and pray and labor, that he may be acceptable to God and halful to those about him; for he is ble to God for his spirit and

II. Repord for others (vs. 1221.) 13. the enveloper well what our attitude towerd others should be, and to regulate our conduct in harmony with the precoffne verses. We are accountable to God for our course in life, but that very lead others astray by our opinions or acgord for others will move one to avoid n in the way to heavey. Love is a higher principle than liberty. and self-denial a nobler joy than selfindulgence." 14 I know-Paul speaks with positive assurance. Nothing unclean of itself-Reference is here made to articles of food, as in shown by the following verse. Peter's vision on the houseton indicated that distinctions in ments had been put away (Acts 10: 15.) To him that extremeth, etc.—The conseirace of a weak brother may declare to him that a certain kind of food is forhidden, and he should not violate his conscience by eating it. "Mistaken conadence calls for correction hy hetter light, but never for violation." 15. Be grieved with thy meat-If one's course is knowingly a grief to another, that course should be altered, for a stumbling-block is being placed in a weak brother's way. Not charitably—it is not fulfilling the law of love when a Christis knowingly does things which his brother believes to be wrong. Destroy hindrance to weaker Christians, he should change it rather than discourage them. "If Christ gave up his life for them, we can certainly give up our petty rights for them."-Torrey, 14. Your good-That which you esteem to be right and which, in itself, is right. Evil spoken of-Be wight and do right, but try so tto act that your course will also appear to be right.

17. The kingdom of God-The essence of true religion in its inward and its outward elements. Is not meat and drink—The kingdom does not inhere in distinction in food and drink. Rightcourses -A condition of moral uprightness and integrity which is produced by divine power. Peace-The accompaniment of the change by which one is par-dened and regenerated. Job in the Holy (Most—This joy comes and the result of the work of grace wrought in the heart by the Holy Spirit. These gifts are infinitely superior to the rights one may have in regard to eating and drinking. 18. These things-Righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. Approved of men-Not only has he the consciousness that he is acceptable to God: men also recognize that he is right in heart and life. 19. Which make for peace-Instead of contending for non-essentials land for what we may call our rights, let us obey the law of love and practise right ousness. Edify another-Let it he our effort to build up one another in righteousness and truth. 20. Destroy not the work of God-The work of grace in a human heart constitutes that person God's workmanship, which must net be injured by insisting upon one's liberty in eating and drinking. It is evil Although all things are pure from ovil in themselves, yet there is evil to the man that eats with damage to his brother.—Whedon. 21. It is good—It it right and honorable. Neither to eat Insh ner to drink wine, etc.-No one the a right to make use of a privilege for another. The use of strong drink is forbidded by the scriptures, both because

of the tolery to the drinker and its in-



fluence upon others. In perfect agreement with the injunctions of scripture, with respect to strong drink, are the demands of right reason. Anyone who observant, and studies the relation the liquor habit to family life, business, morality and religion, must reach the conclusion that indulgence in intoxicante is wicked and destructive. There are those who claim that they have a right to drink and it is wholly their own affair, but their influence is telling injuriously upon others, and thus both the drinker is injured and those who follow his example.

Questions.-Who wrote this epistle? what classes of Christians did he trong brother should not look with this lesson? To whom is every one accountable? In what respects is the excreise of Christian charity recommended? What kind of judgment is forbidden? What kind is urged? What regard is to be paid to the conscience of another? What elements of the kingoom df God are mentioned? What law of abstinence is here taught? What bear ing has this lesson upon temperance? PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.--Christian Life.

I. Touching personal liberty. II. Touching brotherly conduct.

I. Touching personal liberty. In the confronted with two antagonistic parties, the legal and the spiritual, the weak and the strong. A spirit of uncharitableness was seen in the judgments of both, and to this condition the apostle directed his attention. He set up a great landmark in morals, that of being per-conally accountable for ourselves to God but never called upon to sit in judgment upon others who are the servants of our religion, as well as being secure in the reality of it. The language of this chapter asserts that Christians are not judges of one another, but fellow eerresponsibility places us under obligations, vants of Christ. The apostle's teaching h a way that we shall not is clear and decisive. While he placed himself on the side of the strong, he rembling block -A proper reddid not try to change the feelings of either party for the cake of mere unievery wor land act that would have a formity of practise. A mere legal systendency to cause the mto stumble or tem might be satisfied with formally correct conduct, but a vital religion demands a godly character. Christianity is a kingdom established upon the mediation of a divine Saviour, whose subjects are governed by the power it introduces and applies to the inner nature. The apostle asserts the great principle of liberty of conscience and inculcates the great duty of charity and toleration. He did not espouse the scruples of the weak, but their weakness, as against the overbearing ridicule of the strong. He called upon men of strength to show their strength by gentleness, and their liberty by self-sacrifice. He distinguished between the fundamental and the temporary in religion, and taught that Christian freedom is not unconditional liberty, but the essence of self-surrender. The apostle sought to have his people give up the habit of judging, and prepare rather for judgment. He taught that men may differ on points which are not essential deetrines of salvation. and vet be conscientions and devoted him The Christian is to be a help, and Christians, since Christ is the sovereign not a hindrance, to others in the way of of the Christian's inner life. Christian life. If his course, in itself lawful, is a service involves a personal relation between Master and servant, an acknowledgment of divine authority. It includes all activities and relationships within its sphere. It is the prerogative of the epiritual nature of man that is is capable of apprehending and voluntarily accepting and obeying the per-

feet will of God. If. Touching brotherly conduct., There are no neutral characters. Life is virtually impossible without expression, and that expression betraye the man who is behind it. Death groups together and garners up the whole drift of man's career. It is the testing time of all life, the thing that fixes the character of it all. Selfishness is the master sin. the master curse of man. Still man has knowledge of right and wrong, power of independent action, and the capacity to appreciate inducements to righteousness. To live for Christ is the only way to live for humanity. Christianity puts all things in their proper relations to one another? Being introduced into right and harmouious relations with the Supreme Ruler subjects of his kingdom practice righteousness in earthly relationships, Dependence upon Christ brings with it the corresponding obligations of Christian charity, self-denial and helpfulness, making the Christian the exerting of an active, helpful beneficent influence upon others. The apostle bases his whole plea for the endangered brother on the death of Christ for him. If Christ died for him, his brethren should abstain for his sake. Differences of opinion upon non-essentials must not break up brotherly love There must be mutual respect for conscientious differences of opinion. The apostle emphasized the sanctity of convictions, but forbade the exaltation of opinions to the rank of convictions. There is a distinction between largeness of view and largeness of heart. A narrow mind is not always a narrow heart. The Judge in all matters is our friend and advocate. T. R. A.



THE SCIENCE OF FEEDING.

In all feedstuffs there is water ranging from 9 to 90 per cent., and, while it has no feeding value, its presence in roots, silage and the like is an advantage, giving what is known as "succul-ence." That part of a feedstuff that is not water is called "dry matter," and the part that remains after a feedstuff has been burned is termed "ash." is mineral matter and does great work in making bone.

A group of substances that contain nitrogen is named "protein." Protein fur-nishes the materials for making lean flesh, blood, skin, museles, tendons, nerves, hair, horne, wool, the easein in milk, the whites of eggs, etc. Protein is a growing food. It is an element that in most of the feedstuffs on the farm is comparatively scarce. In order to seeure protein, oil meal, gluten meal, bran, shorts and other by products have to be nurchased.

drates form the largest part of feeds.

When carbohydrate food is fed just as the system demands it from day to day the animal does not fatten, but when given in excess of the daily needs, and with a proper portion of protein, they are stored up in the body, and the animal is said to fatten.

Sugar and starch are the most important carbohydrates. "Fat" serves the same office as the earbohydrates, but is more concentrated, a pound being considered equivalent to two and a quarter pounds of earbohydrates.

By "nutritive ratio" is meant the proportion existing between the protein group in the feed and the carbohydrate group. If to each pound of protein there are eight pounds of carbohydrate, as il-

lustration, the nutritive ratio is 1.9. When a feed is rightly mixed for a particular purpose it is known as a "balanced ratio," as it has the proper proportion of protein and earbohydrates. When 10.6 pounds is mentioned in an analysis, we know it means 10 6-10

pounds, or 10.06 means 10 6-100 pounds. Now, in estimating the feeding value of different feedstuffe, three elements should be taken into consideration; protein, earbohydrates and vegetable fat. The offices of these elements have already been defined.

Alfalfa, roughly speaking, contains about 11 per cent, of protein, 40 per cent. of carbohydrates, 1.2 per cent. of fat. But, as fat is worth two and a quarter times as much per pound as earbohydrates, this fat would be equivalent to 2.7 pounds of earbohydrates, and the alfalfa would contain 42.7 pounds of fat-producing material. In other words, in each 11 pounds of protein found in 100 pounds of alfalfa there would be nearly four pounds of carbohydrates, making a nutritive ratio of 1.4 It is what is termed a "narrow" ratio.

Calculated in the same way, corn would have a nutritive ration of about 1.9.7; that is, to each one pound of pro- the average patron is the comparative tein there would be 9.7 pounds of carbahydrates and fat equivalents. This is his herd. The wise, the far-seeing a "wide" ratio.

Consequently, if one is feeding alfalfa as roughage he can feed corn very liberally without paying much attention to the question of balance, for the reason that when the two are thrown together into a ration they make a feed

life not merely an abetinence from evil, I that, taken as a whole, has an average but a positive doing of what is good, nutritive ration of about 1.7; that is, Your money back if Gin Pills do not cure. Rheumatism When the Kidneys fail to do their work of discharging the uric soid from the system, the result is rheumatism. Until the Kidneys resume this work in a natural health way, so care is possible. Gin Pills cure rheumatism quickly and for all time because they are the most perfect Eldney Corrective ever discovered. for fa. 30 or direct from followed Brug and Chemical Co., of Coroca Limited, . Toronto,

the high proportion of portain in the con-feedstuff in connection with the low proportion of it in the other strikes a whole a ration in which there will be, say, for the purpose of illustration, one pound of protein to each seven pounds of carbohydrates. These figures are not exact, but are merely intended to ilustrate the principle.

't would be impossible to construct balanced ration for an propose with hay and wheat straw as the only feeds. l'ney contain too sittle protein. We do not mean by this that animals could not live on these feedstuffe, but when eattle are kept they should be doing something they should be either growing or fattening, and a ration composed of the feeds named would not en-able them to do either. They, moreover, contain too little digestihie nutriment. An animal could not eat enough of them to make it a thrifty animal. Some more concentrated food and some food a good deal richer in protein would have to be added in order to make any kind of a

NOTES

A dairy cow atoma be large and roomy, so that she may consume coneiderable eilage and hay, or in summer a large amount of grass, in order that she may make a heavy flow of milk. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station Prof. Woll has determined, after keeping records of 395 dairy cows of different types, that the largest cowe in the different breeds are more profitable than small cows, and they have also found that the cows that consume the largest amounts of roughage and concentrates are the most profitable.

A young sow should not be expected to produce more than one litter the first year. Her second litter may be farrowed when she is slightly less than two years old, and she may be expected to produce one litter every six months after that, provided she is properly fed and handled.

Shade in the calf and cow pacture is indispensable during the hot months. If the cows are to give a good milk-flow, and the calves are to thrive and make a profitable growth for the feed they consume, they must be protected from the burning sun.

Moldy corn will produce blind stag-gers in horses, and it should never be fed to them. Every year there is considerable trouble with this disease in the west, and in almost every case the cause is moldy corn. If this corn does not produce blind staggers, it will tend to injure the physical condition of the animal. So do not feed it, and be careful about pasturing the horses in stalk fields where there is moldy corn

Linseed meal is made by grinding flaxseed from which the oil has been more or less completely extracted, "Old process" contains more fat and some what less protein than "new process"

The outside wall of a horse's hoof should never be touched with a rasp or file, as the covering (periople) provided by nature is removed, thus permitting the penetration and absorption of filth that causes the hoof to become contracted and brittle, producing a predisposition to quarter-cracks.

The richness of the strippings is one reason why we should milk the cow dry. Another is that the cow will soon dry up altogether if not milked out twice a

Alfalfa is just as good a feed for by bulkier feeds. If alfalfa forms a portion of the horse's ration one must supplement that ration by timothy, prairie grass, eorn stover, straw or something of that sort. When this is done and when only a reasonable amount of alfalfa is fed, farmers will have no trouble in feeding alfalfa to horses.

SUMMER YIELDS

Which Kind of Cows Are You Keeping?

The average yield of 9,249 cows tested in dairy record centres maintained by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, in Ontario, Qpebec and the Maritime Provinces in August was 622 pounds of milk, 3.6 test, 22.6 pounds of fat, almost identical with the average yields in August of 1912 and 1911.

Concealed beneath the comforting blanket of such a general average are widely different yields in various provinces, counties and herds. For instance, at St. Joseph, N.B., the average vield was 458 pounds of milk, at St. Prosper, Que., 61 pounds, at Woodstock. Ont., 809 pounds. Similarly the yield of fat varied from 17 to 27 pounds per

cow. But comparing districts not so widely apart; the total yield of 146 cows at Farmers Union, Ont., was 10,472 pounds of fat, but with 19 fewer, cows at Frankford, Ont., the yield of fat was 889 pounds more. In the St. Hyacinthe, Que., district a more startling comparison than this is the fact that one herd of 14 cows produced actually 4,940 pounds of milk more than another herd

Similar comparisons might be made for herds at the several centres; but what is of infinitely more concern to yield of each individual cow composing dairyman, knows from his records, easily kept, just what each cow gives, net only for an odd month, but for the whole year. Then he strides towards intelligent improvement not wanting the 458 pounds-per-month kind, but ahe type that yields six or seven or more thousand pounds per year. - Dominion Department of Agriculture, Branch of the Diery and Cold Storage Commis-

MONTRPAL LIVE SITH'K

Cattle, receipts about 3,200, milch cows 50, calves 1,200(, sheep and lambs 2,700, hogg 2,200.

There is still a very active defined for small bulls and stockers to ship to the United States, and over fifty loads of these have been sent to that market this

There were no prime beeves on the mar-There were no prime beeves on the market and 6 1-2 per cent pound was about the highest price paid. 2nd from that down to 2 3-4 cents per pound for some of the feaver canners. Small bulls sold at about 4 cents per pound and stockers at 2 to 5 1-4.

Milch coks, \$35 to \$70 end
Caives, 3 to 6 1-2.

Sheen about 4 1-4

Lambs about 5 12

From, 3 1-4 to 6 1.2

LUBUNTU M-RKETS FARMERS MARKET.

Dreesed hogs, heavy 11 50 o., light 12 50 r, dairy, lb. 0 30 Eggs, new-laid, dozen ... 0 40 (hier ens, ib. ... 0 19 0 21 Fowt, 1b. 0 18 0 20 Apples, bbl. 2 25 14 00 Do., choice sides, cwt... 11 00 Do., medium, cwt. . . 9 25 10 50 Do., common, cwt. ... 8 % Mutton, light, ewk 00 Vort, ermmon, ewt. ... II 60 Po., prime, cwt. ... 13 00 Lamb, cwt. 13 50

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugare are quoted in Toronto, in bags. Sugare are quotes ner ewt., 29 follows:
Exera ganulat d. S. Lawrence . \$ 4 50
4 50
4 45 Do do Acadia 4 45 Be . r. . n. . ten 4 45 No. 1 yellow 4 10 la barrels, 5e per cwt. more; car lots;

LIVE STOCK.

5c less.

UNION STOCK YARDS. Receipts at the Union Stock Yards were large. 256 cars, 6,000 cattle, 530 hogs, 2,556 shep and lambs, 379 cayves, and

O horses.

CATTLE:—The bulk of the cattle on CATTLE:—The bulk of the cattle on sale were stockers and feeders which sold readily as there were many American buyers on the market. Good to choice butchers' cattle were scarce, not enough to su ply the demand, and prices were higher Export cattle, 1,200 to 1,200 lbs. sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Choice Butchers' Steers. \$7.25 to \$7.50 Good Butchers' Steers. \$7.25 to \$7.50 Good Butchers' Steers.

Good Butchers' Steers. . . 6 75 to Common Butchers' Steers 5 50 to Common Butchers' Steers 5-50 to Medium Butchers' Steers 625 to Choice Butchers' Heifers 700 to Common Butchers' Heifers 600 to Choice Cows 575 to Good Cows 575 to Common Steers Canners FEEDING and STOCKERS:—Prices CALVES:—The calf market was firm at unchanged quotations.
Choice Veals, \$9.00 to \$10. Good, \$8.00 to

10.00. Medium to Common, \$1.50 to \$7.00 SHEEP and LAMBS:—The lamb mar-ket was a shade easier, but sheep were

HOGS:—There were few on sale and brices were very firm.
Selected, fed and watered. 30.00 and 32.75. F. o. b., cars, and \$25 weighed off cars.

DAMBE ... SABAG WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat-Open. High. Low. Close. Nov. 0 921/2 0 825/4 0 92 0 821/2 Dec. 6 82 0 821, 0 81% 0 921, May 0 87% 0 87% 0.87% 0.87% Cate-Nov. 0 34 0 34 0 3374 0 3374 Nov. 171/4 1 171/4 1 151/4 1 151/4

> MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.-Close: Wheat. Dec. 831/4c; May, 881/4c; No. 1 hard, 861/2c; No. 2 northern, 841/4e to 86e; No. 2 do., 82e to 84e; No. 3 wheat, 801/4e to 82e. Corn-No. 3 yellow, 681/2e to 69e. Onts-No. 3 white, 36% to 37c.

DULUTH GRAIN. Duluth.-Close: Linseed \$1.36: Oc tober, \$1.351/4; November, \$1.351/4 bid; December, \$1.341/4 bid; May, \$1.397/6 ask

Flour and bran-Unchanged.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Vankleek Hill .- There were 600 boxes white and 300 boxes colored cheese hoarded and sold on Vankleek Hill cheese board here to-day. White sold at 12% e and colored at 12%c. Seven buyers were present.

Kingston.-On the Frontenac chees board here to-day 547 boxes-were board ed: 185 white offered at 125%e; no sales: 362 boxes colored sold at 12 13-16e and 12%c.

Brockville.-At to-day's cheese board meeting the offerings were 1.590 colored and 620 white. The sales were 500 olored and 130 white, at 12%c.

Befleville .- To-day's offering on the local cheese board were L393 white and 90 colored. Sales were 315, at 12% and Sol, at 12 H-luc. Balance refused, 1/2 and 3/3.

SALE OF SHEEPSKINS.

London .- A sale of sheepskins was held here to-day. There were 6,900 bales offered, and the demand was spirited, especially from the Continent. the sales and prices paid for cothing and combing: New South Wales, 500 bales, at 5% to 9%d; Queensland, 500 bales, at 41/4 to 93/kd; Victoria, 1,800 bales, at 4% to 101/41; South Australia. 700 bales, at 5 to 97ad; West Australia 1.500 bales, at 4 to 77/nd; Tasmania, 100 bales, at 61/4 to 93/4d; New Zealand, 1,-800 bales, at 4% to 10% d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 45,000. Market slow. Calves 6 50 to 10 50 Hogs, receipts 20,000.

Wheat, spot steady, No. 1 Manitobas. ¥ 1-2d. No 2 Manitobs—6s, 9d. No. 3 Manitobs—6s, 7 1-2d. Futures easy Dec.—6s 11 7-8d. Varch—7s 1 1-9d 6s. 9 1-2d. Vorch—7s. 1 1-9d Corn. spot easy May—7s 3-4d.

Colored 6th Tallow Drine city 6th Australian in London 20, 7 1-20.

Turpentine, spirity 5th, 6th.

Resin, common 5th 5th.

Linsect Off 25th, 5th.

Cottonseed Oil High, refined, spot-10.

BUTTOLD LIVE STOCK Best Beffele, M. F. despetchreceipts 1,500, slow and steady to M

Veals Receipts 50 head; active Hogs Receipts 3,000, slow and ste to 5e higher; pigs 15 to 25e lower; heavy \$8.45 to \$8.50; mixed, \$6.40 to \$8.60; Yorkers, \$8 to \$3.45; pigs. \$7.85 to \$3; roughs, \$7.70 to \$7.85; etazs, \$6.50 to

\$7.50; dairies, \$8.25 to \$8.45. Sheep and lambs Receipts 420, action sheep steady; lambs, life higher; lambs, steady; lambs, life higher; lambs, st.50 to \$7.50; yearlings, \$4,50 to \$2.50. wethers. \$5 to \$5.25; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.50, sheep, mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.

DREADED EPLIPY

A Case That Should Bring Hope to Other Sufferers.

There are many cases of epilepsy in-

curable so far as present medical knowledge extends, and the sufferer is document ed to go through life a victim to a decase winch has stricken him sudden and without warning, and with each curring affects his mental powers, Taken in time, howeveh, many cases of epiles use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in cases where the disease has not reached an acute form this remedy is worth giving a fair trial. Among the cur we give the following: Mrs. Robert Stringer, New Liskeard, Ont. says: have long felt that we should write you and let you know what Dr. Williams Pink Pills have done for our grandson who was attacked with epilepsy. The trouble seemed to come on following an attack of whooping cough. His parents seemed to notice that his eyes seemed to bulge out, and that he would be unconscious for a few seconds, and would go about his play as usual. The child was five years old at this time. The trouble memed to be growing more severe and the attacks to come oftener, and as the local doctors were not helping him they sent him to the Children's Hospital in Toronto. He remained there for a short time when the doctors and his trouble was epilepsy, and they could do nothing for him. Time went on, and the attacks grew worse, and in the fall of 1908 my daughter wrote me that little fellow was getting so bad that they wanted to send him back to the hospital. I asked her to send him to me for a time, and as one of his eyes had become crooked I took him to an occulist, who said this trouble could be cured, but it had nothing to do with bringing on his other buble. As I knew that Dr. Williams Pink Pills were a splendid medicine I decided to give them to him, in the hope that they Dec. . . . 1 16½ 1 16% 1 15½ 1 15½ might benefit him. We were very careful as to diet, and as to keeping the child from excitement. In about a month ye noticed that the trouble was lessening, and at the same time the httle fellow returned home and his mother kept up the treatments lin a few months he seemed fully our ing the holidays the trouble me back in a milder form, and the Pink Pink were again resorted to, and again the trouble disappeared, and although more than a year has passed there has not since been any sign of it. We feel deeply indebted for what Dr. Williams Pink Pills have done for him that, hope this plain statement of our experience will benefit some other sufferer "

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pille from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co... Brockville, Ont.

MILLION FOR ROADS

County Council of Essex. Ont., Presents By-Law.

One of the most important of the many road improvements plans now under way in various parts of Canada, is that just launched in Essex County. Ontario. At a meeting of the council a by law was drawn up for presentation to the voters next January. This bylaw calls for the raising of a million Crossbreds advanced from 5 to 71/2 per dollars to provide for concrete roadcent, and merinos ranged from unchang- ways covering no less than 150 miles. ed to 5 per cent. higher. Following are and connecting all the important communities of Essex County. The propered routes of the concrete roads will completely circle the county, and afford the finest type of highway connection to the farmers for reaching Windsor or any of the smaller towns.

With the assistance of Engineer Huber, of the Ontario Government, the committee appointed at the last session of the council, went over the different roads proposed for paving. Basing his recommendation upon the fact that the route will be used for much heavy traffic. Mr. Huber made his report in favor of using concrete throughout.

An interesting feature of the plan as outlined, is the provision of a continuous route of good roads. There have been instances in other communities where otherwise excellent road development ideas were, in a measure, spoiled by failure to have the good road a comtinuous good road. The Essex County Council have shown their wisdom and far-sightedness by providing for complete connecting up of the proposed concrete stretches, so that in the completed project by will appear no interruptions of unimproved or bad roads While not in a straight line, the comnleted series of roads will be, in effect. ne long continuous hinhway ail of conrete; and taline in practically the