ts of a narrow tradition. Hence anger men scarcely know ho strong they are. The comparhave suggested seems to me the most interesting speculathe age.

GILBERT PARKER. DAY HOOL COLUMN

AL CLASS DEPARTMENT hoped that the action of the runswick Sunday School assoat its meeting in Woodstock ek in organizing a normal class ent, making provision for the ation of candidates and the g of diplomas to those fully pass upon the subjects in art's Normal Outlines" will

stimulate the formation and

nent of normal class work in vince. coming to recognize the fact nd more that the Sunday school hool—a school for the teaching most important subjects that grasped by the human mind. cher suggests training. In all vinces are to be found the norining schools, without the intraining and benefit of which ient day school of the dominld not exist. If a young man or of ordinary ability is not qualteach the ordinary subjects of n the day school without trainmuch greater is the need of

Sunday school teachers. are few "born" teachers. eparation long and patient on of the majority. It is a necf present day teaching in the schools that the teacher be d and trained. It is a necessity e reasons: important truths to be

he untold value of the souls ay be won for God in child-

The shortness of the time placed disposal of the teacher, Sunday day, for teaching. The great difficulties in the art

hing. he spirit of the age, which despecialization and concentra-

rmal class is possible in every nity in New Brunswick where ay school exists. Any person of intelligence and ability who thfully study the lesson out-"Hurlburt's Normal Lessons." ay be qualified to become the of such a class. With the long now upon us; with the leismany throughout the country ve; with the crying need of prepared teachers, and with the nefit which a normal class will o the schools and individuals. ught to be a large increase in mber of classes at once. Pastors sire to see their young people for Christ and the church may their desire by organizing and ing a normal class.

intendents who mourn the of qualified workers might this method; and all who desystematic study of the Word Its Books, Its History, Its phy, Its Institutions, and the and development of the Sunhool, and the laws which underessful teaching are commended ountain of knowledge.

HOW TO ORGANIZE. hints on this line may be

t a copy of "Hurlburt's Norssons" and get familiar with pose, plan and benefits of a

ll a meeting of the prospective s and outline the work as clearossible, its benefits to the memnd the Sunday school, and let e know what is to be expected

nroll all who are willing to purth a course of study. oint the time and place of The best time is a week evepossible. The next best time lunday, when ro other meeting rfere. Perhaps this would be

the best time throughout a district in the winter. is not well to have too many ss. From six to fifteen will be sufficient for an ordinary class dged attendance is usually not le, but impress upon the memat it is important to be in reg-

ho are interested are requested spond with Rev. Geo. M. Young, on, N. B. normal superintendall necessary information cheerfully given.

tendance.

first examination under the ausf the normal school department New Brunswick Sunday School ion will be held between the d 15th September, 1897, and dipwill be presented at the annual tion in October to successful

and street Sunday school ord a home class department some ks ago and already report a rship of over fifty, with many s yet to visit. The Carleton st Sunday school, which organr home class work about the time, has had equally good re-In Woodstock two of the Bapools already have home class ments, and since the convention C. Baptist school has organized rom all sides reports come showiat the idea is taking a firm

nain street Baptist school has been to the front in adopting ed methods of Sunday school It has had for years a strong lass department; a normal class g during the Sunday school or the special purpose of trainung members of the school for ng work. Now another normal or those already acting as teachd others has been started. This has also a system of grading y successful operation.

ASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

ANNUAL FAIR

of the Cambridge, Queens Co., Agricultural Society.

The Show of Horses and Cattle Ahead of Former Years.

Jemseg. Oct. 29.-The annual show of the Cambridge agricultural society was held this year at their hall and grounds, Lower Jemseg. The show of horses and cattle was better than former years. The building was well filled with domestic and fancy goods. block pattern quilt, exhibited by Mrs. Gollmer, was a special feature and the source of much comment both for workmanship and design. The root crop was a good exhibit, although the crop generally, especially potatos, is far below average.. Notwithstanding the downpour of rain about noon, and which lasted the best part of the day, the attendance was good. The only exciting feature of the day was when the driving class was called on and closely contested between Wm. Reece's bay gelding and J. Dyke money and Reece making a good sec- 1st; A. R. Purdy, 2nd; F. J. Purdy,

The judges of stock were W. H. White, Narrows; Capt. Wm/ Lipsett, Lower Jemseg; Wilford Vanwart,

On farm produce and poultry, Abram Gaunce, Hampstead; Jas. Mc-Alary, MacDonald's Corner; David Smith, Lower Jemseg.

On domestic and fancy goods, Chas. W. White, White's Cove; Mrs. W. H. White, Narrows; Albert Wilson, Lake-The following is a list of prize win-

HORSES. Stallion, general purposes-A. Purdy, 1st: F. J. Purdy, 2nd. Brood mare—C. E. Colwell, 1st.

Mare or gelding in carriage, 3 entries-A. R. Purdy, 1st; W. S. Reece, Pair horses, general purposes, 4 entries-C. E. Colwell, 1st; J. E. Holder, 2nd; A. E. MaAlpine, 3rd.

Pair horses, draft, 4 entries-G. L. Colwell, 1st; C. L. Shipp, 2nd; Fox Brothers, 3rd. Filly or gelding, 5 years, 9 entries G. L. Colwell, 1st; C. L. Slipp, 2nd; F. Nevers, 3rd.

Colt or filly, 2 years, 5 entries-S. W. Nevers, 1st; J. W. Foshay, 2nd; Fox Colt or filly, 1 year, 6 entries-J. W. Foshay, 1st; G. L. Colwell, 2nd; W. S. Sucking colt, 2 entries-C. E. Col-

well, 1st; C. L. Slipp, 2nd. CATTLE. Ayrshire bull, 1 year, 3 entries-J. H. McAlpine, 1st; J. E. Holder, 2nd;

Fox Brothers, 3rd.

Ayrshire bull calf—Fox Brothers, ist: Withrow McAlpine, 2nd. Ayrshire cow, 3 years, 6 entries-Fox Brothers, 1st and 2nd; J. H. McAlpine,

Ayrshire helfer, 2 years, 5 entries-Fox Brothers, 1st; J. H. McAlpine, 2nd; Sandy Young, 3rd.

Ayrshire heffer, 1 year, 3 entries—
Fox Brothers, 1st; J. W. Foshsy, 2nd.

Ayrshire heffer calf, 3 entries—J. W. Foshay, 1st; Fox Brothers, 2nd and

Jersey cow, 3 years-Fox Brothers, Grade bull, 2 years, 3 entries-C. E. Colwell, 1st; G. L. Colwell, 2nd.

Grade bull, 1 year, 3 entries-A. E. McAlpine, 1st; J. W. Foshay,2 2nd; Sandy Young, 3rd. Grade cow, 3 years, 15 entries-Mrs Bell Springer, 1st; G. L. Colwell, 2nd; C. L. Slipp, 3rd.

Grade heifer, 2 years, 10 entries-E. Colwell, 1st; C. L. Slipp, 2nd; C. L. Holder, 3rd. Grade heifer, 1 year, 7 entries-J. E. Holder, 1st; C. E. Colwell, 2nd; C. L.

Slipp, 3rd. Grade heifer calf. 5 entries-G. L. Colwell, 1st; J. E. Holder, 2nd; F. C. Nevers, 3rd. Oxen, 2 entries-F. C. Nevers, 1st;

Sandy Young, 2nd. Steers, 2 years, 3 entries-J. E. Holder, 1st; F. J. Purdy, 2nd; G. L. Colwell, 3rd.

Steers, 1 year, 4 entries-J. E. Holder, 1st; C. E. Colwell, 2nd; C. L. Slipp, Steer calves, 2 entries—J. W. Foshay, 1st; C. L. Shpp, 2nd.

SHEEP. Ram, pure breed, 2 shears, 4 entries -G. L. Colwell, 1st; Fox Brothers, 2nd; C. E. Colwell, 3rd. Ram, one year, pure breed-A. E. McAlpine, 1st.

Ram lamb, pure breed, 2 entries-Fox Brothers, 1st and 2nd. Ewe, 2 shears, pure breed, 5 entries -Fox Brothers, 1st; C. E. Colwell, 2nd; A. E. McAlpine, 3rd. Shearling ewe, pure breed, 4 entries -Fox Brothers, 1st; C. E. Colwell, 2nd; A. E. McAlpine, 3rd.

Ewe lamb, pure breed, 4 entries-C. E. Colwell, 1st; A. B. Colwell, 2nd. Grade ram, 2 years-J. E. Holder, 1st. Grade shearling ram—A. Purdy, 1st. Grade ram lamb-A. Purdy, 1st. Grade ewe. 2 shears! 5 entries-A. E. McAlpine, 1st; J. H. McAlpine, 2nd; J. W. Foshay, 3rd.

Grade shearling ewe, 8 entries-Withro McAlpine, 1st; J. W. Foshay, 2nd; J. E. Holder, 3rd. Grade ewe lamb, 8 entries-A. E. Mc Alpine, 1st; Withro McAlpine, 2nd; C. E. Colwell, 3rd.

SWINE. Chester boar, 1 year-C. L. Slipp, 1st. Chester sow pig, 2 entries—J. W. Foshay, 1st; C. L. Shpp, 2nd. Chester boar pig-A. Purdy, 1st. Berkshire boar pig-A. E. McAlpine,

Berkshire sow pig-G. L. Colwell, 1st and 2nd. Grade boar pig-A. B. Colwell, 1st. Grade sow, 1 year, 3 entries-A. E. McAlpine, 1st.

Grade sow pig-F. C. Nevers, 1st. WOODWORK. Ox yoke, 3 entries-F. C. Nevers,

1st; Sandy Young, 2nd. Farm wagon, 2 horses-Ira MacDonald, 1st. Sled, 2 horses, 2 entries-Ira Mac-Donald, 1st; S. W. Nevers, 2nd. Sled, one horse-A. R. Purdy, 1st,

Cooper work, 2 entries-W. S. Reece,

Sleigh-S. W. Nevers, 1st.

Bob-sleds-W. S. Reece, 1st.

PRODUCE. Bushel of wheat-Withro McAlpine,

1st: J. H. McAlpine, 2nd. White oats-A. E. McAlpine, 1st; H. S. Dykeman, 2nd; G. L. Colwell, 3rd. Rye-J. H. McAlpine, 1st; Withro McAlpine, 2nd.

Smooth buckwheat, 9 entries-Withro McAlpine, 1st; J. H. McAlpine, 2nd; S. W. Nevers, 3rd. Rough buckwheat, 10 entries—C. L Slipp, 1st; J. E. Holder, 2nd; H. S Dykeman, 3rd.

Corn, 8 entries-Eben Scribner, 1st A. Purdy, 2nd; F. C. Nevers, 3rd. Peas, 6 entries—Cecil McAlpine, 1st A. E. McAlpine, 2nd; S. W. Nevers,

White beans, 6 entries-C. E. Colwell, 1st; Eben Scribner, 2nd; W. S Reece, 3rd. Colored beans, 10 entries-J. W Foshay, 1st; A. E. McAlpine, 2nd; A.

B. Colwell, 3rd.

1st: Eben Scribner, 2nd; J. E. Holder Red carrots, 6 entries-H. S. Dykeman, 1st; Luke DeWitt, 2nd; J. W. Foshay, 3rd. White carrots, 8 entries-F. J. Purdy,

Turnips, 9 entries-Sandy Young,

Parsnips-J. W. Foshay, 1st; H. S Dykeman, 2nd; J. W. Foshay, 3rd. Mangolds-F. J. Purdy, 1st; J. W Foshay, 2nd; Luke DeWitt, 3rd. Sugar beets-F. J. Purdy, 1st; A. W. Purdy, 2nd; F. J. Purdy, 3rd.

Purdy, 2nd and 3rd. Globe beets-A. Purdy, 1st; Luke De-Witt, 2nd; J. W. Foshay, 3rd. Cucumbers-Eben Scribner, 1st; F. J. Purdy, 2nd and 3rd.

Blood beets-A. W. Purdy, 1st; F. J

Table squash, 4 entries-Luke De-Witt, 1st and 2nd; Eben Scribner, Mammoth squash-F. J. Purdy, 1st. Pumpkins, 3 entries-H. S. Dykenam, 1st; Luke DeWitt, 2nd. Watermelons-J. W. Foshiay, 1st.

Top onlons, 3 entries-A. W. Purly, 1st; F. J. Purdy, 2nd; M. R. Titus, Potato onions, f entries-F. J. Purdy, 1st and 2nd; Ira MacDonald, 3rd. Onions from seed, 3 entries—Eben Scribner, 1st; F. J. Purdy, 2nd; Luke

DeWitt. 3rd. Cabbage, 6 entries-H. S. Dykeman 1st and 2nd; Luke DeWitt, 3rd. Tomatoes, 3 entries-Eben Scribner, 1st; M. K. Titus, 2nd.

POTATOES. Early Rose, 5 entries-H. S. Dykeman, 1st; J. W. Foshay, 2nd. Prolifics, 3 entries-C. L. Slipp, 1st; J. H. McAlpine, 2nd. Snowflake, 8 entries-Eben ner, 1st; Luke DeWitt, 2nh. Brookseedlings, 4 entries-J. E. Holrer, 1st; J. W. Foshay, 2nd. Hebrons, 5 entries-H. S. Dykeman 1st: Sandy Young, 2nd. Bunpee Superior, 2 entries A. B. Colwell, 1st; E. McAlpine, 2nd. Ministers-Luke DeWitt, 1st; A. E. McAlpine, 2nd. North King, 7 entries-C. L. Slipp,

man, 1st; A. E. McAlpine, 2nd. APPLES.

Dakota Reds 3 entries-H. S. Dyke-

1st; C. E. Colwell, 2nd.

New Brunswickers, 6 entries Geo. McAlpine, 1st and 2nd Alexanders-Fox Brothers, 1st; Geo. McAlpine, 2nd. Famuse, 10 'entries-Georgia McAlpine. 1st and 2nd. Russets, 7 entries George McAlpine, 1st and 2nd. Gravensteins, 5 entries—George Almine list and 2nd Northern Spy. 6 entries-J. E. Holder, 1st and 2nd. Baldwins, 6 entries-A. R. Purdy, Talmon Sweets, 5 entries George St. Lawrence, 3 entries-F. J. Pur

1st; George McAlpine, 2nd. McAlpine, 1st and 2nd. dy, 1st and 2nd Ben Davis, 5 entries-George Mc-Alpine, 1st and 2nd. Bethel, 6 entries-A. Purdy, 1st and

Wealthy, 12 entries—George McAlpine, 1st; C. L. Slipp, 2nd. POULTRY. Brahmas-F. J. Purdy, 1st.

Plymouth Rock, 2 entries-C. L. Grade hens, 4 entries-H. S. Dykeman. 1st and 2md. M. K. Titus, 2nd.

Geese, 6 entries-A. R. Purdy, 1st; Turkeys, 5 entries-J. W. Foshay, 1st; M. K. Titus, 2nd. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best pair woollen blankets-H. S. Dykeman, 1st; George McAlpine, 2nd. Best pair cotton and wool blankets -Mrs. Bell Springer, 1st; George Mc-Allpine, 2nd; A. R. Purdy, 3rd. Woollen horse blankets-J. H. Mc-Allpine, 1st; J. E. Holder, 2nd. Patenwork quilts. 9 entries-F. J. Purdy, 1st; Eben Scribner, 2nd; A. R. Purdy, 3rd. Counterpane, knit, 3 entries C. E. Colwell, 1st; Mrs. Bell Springer, 2nd;

Eben Scribner, 3rd. Yarn rug-F. J. Purdy, 1st. Rag rug, 5 entries F. J. Purdy, 1st; C. L. Slipp, 2nd; A. R. Purdy,

White flannel cotton and wool, 3 entries-M. K. Titus, 1st; H. S. Dykeman, 2nd and 3rd. Knit shirt or drawers, 2 entries-George McAlpine, 1st; H. S. Dykeman, 2nd. Knit skirt, 3 entries Mrs. Bell Springer, 1st and 2nd. Woollen yarn, 5 entries-H. S. Dykeman, 1st; C. E. Colwell, 2nd; A. R.

Purdy, 3rd. Ladies' hose, 4 entries-A. R. Purdy, 1st; C. L. Slipp, 2nd; A. Purdy, Woollen socks, 16 entries-F. J. Purdy, 1st; A. B. Colwell, 2nd; C. E.

Colwell, 3rd. Fancy mitts, 5 entries-A. B. Colwell, 1st; C. E. Colwell, 2nd; A. Purdy, 3rd. Cheese, 2 entries-J. H. McAlpine, 1st; Withro McAlpine, 2nd.

Butter, 16 entries-all first prize. Crochet work, 10 entries-A. R. Purdy, 1st; A. B. Colwell, 2nd; G. L. Colwell. 3rd. Braid work-Mrs. Bell Springer,

Berlin work, 5 entries-Mrs. Bell Springer, 1st; George McAlpine, 2nd; A. Purdy, 3rd. Embroidery, 6 entries-G. L. Col-

well, 1st; A. R. Purdy, 2nd; A. Purdy, 3rd.

Fancy knitting, 5 entries-George McAlpine, 1st; A. R. Purdy, 2nd; Sandy Young, 3rd. Sofa pillow, 4 entries-C. L. Slipp 1st; A. Purdy, 2nd; F. J. Purdy, 3rd. Netting-G. L. Colwell, 1st. Tatting-G. L. Colwell, 1st.

Painting—A. Purdy, 1st. A soon as the judges had completed their work the exhibitors began to carry their goods from the building and long before the hour of closing the show nearly everybody was on his way home. This has been the custom for a few years past and one which has a tendency to destroy the

THE HUDLINS.

Sketch of the Family Brought Into Notoriety

By a Recent Shooting Affray in One of the Quiet Settlements of Sunbury Co.

Sheffield, Nov. 3.—The Frederictor correspondents of the St. John papers state that the Hudli n brothers are still at large and that the police are only waiting for the authorities to move in the matter. Now, the Hudlin affair was a family quarrel and will very likely end in that. The shooting was not with intent to kill, but in re-taliation for their father's treatment

of them. John Amos Hudlin, an industrious hard working farmer and lumberman, settled upon a snug farm inherited from his father and grandfather. The latter was a runaway slave from the United States, who squatted on the shore of the Macquapit lake in this county. This was in the early days of the settlement of this part of the river. Here he succeeded in creating quite a farm and was able when four of his sons reached their majority, to settle them on "the old plantation," and to furnish good wives to the better class of colored young men.
John Amos, who inherited his fath-

er's industrious habits and had a good

start in life, conceived the idea one day that he would visit classic Otnabog, in the neighboring county of Queens, and there take unto himself a bride, one of the dark-skinned and crinkly-haired daughters of Africa's golden sands. With John Amos to think was to act, so he hied himself unto Otnabog and wedded the maiden union was a large family, but as sons and daughters increased so did his his big plantation, so much so that are being talked at one after another of his sons ran popular discussion. away to escape the lash. Being industrious and likely fellows, they readily found employment with the farmers of Sheffield and Maugerville. It is the custom in these parts to give dein between Amos and his sons. They often visited the maternal roof and quired in this way, but, if report be them. He sold the cattle, pocketed the tion of the ways and means already money, and when the sons remonstra- employed. ted, paid them off with abuse and nent and they retaliated in kind, the the old man was armed with a gun is not believed here that Sunbury will ask the Fredericton police to meddle with the boys, unless it comes to pass are more serious than is likely to oc-

our from present appearances. There is a moral in this episode that some white folk along the St. John river would do weil to bear in mind.

FANJOY LIGHT HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Sun: Sir—In the Dadily Sun of 20th I notice a communication signed "J" in reference to the Fandov light house, in which your correspondent states that the light house was put there by the Mackenzie government and that I was appointed light keeper by the same government. To that I would say your correspondent is in error, as the light house was built under the Macdonald administration, and I was also appointed by that government. that government.

I also wish to correct your correspondent signed "Frir Play," Canning, in Oct. 27th issue Dally Sun, in which he states I got up a bonfire and burned Sir John Macdonald in effigy and used the government oil barrels for said bonfire. I wish to state emphatically that there is not a word of truth in differ statement.

Waterborough, Q. Co., Oct. 31st. HEART'S HEALER.

Mrs. Mugger, Wife of Capt. Charles Mugger of Sydrey, C. B, Got ellef in 30 Minute From Heart Disease of Four Years' Stand ing, and Declares She Owes Her Life t Dr. Agnew's Cure f r the Heart. "It affords me great pleasure to com-mend Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. I was sorely afflicted with heart trouble, accompanied with dizziness, palipitation amothering sensations. For over years I was treated by thest physician years I was treated by hest physicians and used all remedies known to man. I determined to try Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. The first dose gave me great relief inside of thirty minutes. I used two bot-dies, and feel today I have been completely cured."

HOW TO MAKE CRANBERRY JELLY. To make cranberry jelly, wash carefully a quart of selected bernes and put them in a porcelain-lined kettle with a small cup of water and half a pound of good white sugar; allow them to boil steadily for twenty minutes and then press through a jelly bag into a meuld which has previously been rinsed with cold water. Set away is a cool place for several hours, when it will be ready to serve. This quantity should be sufficient for sex persons.—November Ladies' Home Journal.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN





GOOD HIGHWAYS.

Enthusiasm, Unity and System in the Construction of Country Roads.

Roads are a very important factor in the commercial and social welfare of a country. They are not only a means to the development of a country, but an indication of the stage of prosperity to which a country has attained. Long lines of railways have been built throughout Canada, and this province is so intersected by them that one can hardly see where there is room for another. No expense has been spared in the construction of these to provide rapid, cheap and easy transit, but without highways whereby these lines of railways may be reached, all this enormous capital placed in railways is wasted. The better the roads, then, the greater is the benefit to be derived from an expenditure on railways. That is briefly the broad commercial side of the question. Our country as such, if it is to compete for machinery of commerce of all possible cause of friction. The question of roads is usually looked at in its relation to the local influence. To every farmer, farm community or township in this country good roads are of incalculable benefit. To estimate it in dollars and cents is an impossibility, for while a portion of the benefits may be of a commercial nature an equal or greater proportion arise from influence of a sentimental and a moral nature, which, while adding to the prosperity of the individual in dollars and cents, contribute also to giving him the opportunity of a greater enjoyment of life. It is the want of good roads that is driving our boys and girls to the city and depopulating the farms. It is the want of good roads that is arresting the development of those who remain. Commercially, socially and intellectually this country must have easy means of communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Province and province, county and county, township and township, farm and farm. No cog in the whole machine can be neglected without creating a friction which we cannot afford. Bad roads are expensive in whatever way you look at them.

So much is this felt to be the case of his choice. The result of this that from north to south of our continent and from east to west men are discussing road reform. Here in Northworldiy goods. Finally, like the patri- ern Newmarket we are discussing arch of old, he said unto his wife, this roads. Down in one of the southwest place is getting too small for us, so cities of the United States, New Orlet us divide. And there did so. He leans, you will find the horses wearing took his aged mother who was a white cards on which are printed. "We want voman to keep house for him, and good roads." From the Western States his wife, with part of the family, set and British Columbia on the west, the up a separate establishment. John Eastern States and Nova Scotia the Amos had been quite a slave driver on ways and means of road improvement are being talked about in public and

It is popularly supposed that the highways of this province are maintained by statute labor, but on roads and bridges in addition to about one the custom in these parts to give deserving boys a calf or colt to raise on their own acalf or colt to raise on the colt to raise on th their own account, and thus to encourage them in their work on the courage them in the courage the courage them in the courage this enormous expenditure with the Bishop Pippins, 6 entries—George farm. Here is where the trouble came apparent that there is a great waste with a view to additional taxation for a purposes that I am here to ad-

were subject to their mother." A dress you to-day, for I believe that any chance was offered to sell some of the further expenditure under the present young stock that the boys had ac- methods will amount to little more than waste. Atl that is necessary true, the old man stole a march on is to obtain an economical administra-

One of the most prominent of these on their defenceless heads from is the statute labor. There is, as you his fists and a gun barrel. The boys' know, a feeling growing up in many temper got the better of their judg- parts of the province that the system is unjust and inefficient. The difficulty end being a dose of small shot in the is that too many pathmasters are apirate parent's legs. The boys say that pointed. The effect of this is to give each pathmaster such a small amount and threatened to shoot, but they luck- of labor and money that no durable ly got in their work ahead of him. It work can be attempted, and suitable men cannot be chosen. One pathmas ter rarely holds office more than one of two consecutive years, and the "job" that the consequences of the shooting is handed around so that each may do little work in front of his own farm The council exercises no supervision

over the work performed, the pathmas

ter is responsible to mo one for the kind of work performed frequently he makes no returns whatever of th money and labor placed at his disposal The result is complete chaos. Statute labor has done a great deal in this Province toward the building of roads, but for the past ten years the rising generations have apparently forgotter the lessons in honest statute labor taught them by their pioneer fathers. The statute labor system in order to be successful must be reduced to a system. The office of pathmaster must be the highest gift within the corporation and to this end the number must be reduced to a degree that will permit only the most respected and represe tative men to be appointed. must be created throughout all branches of road work, progress must b made and enthusiasm generated. Without system, enthusiasm and progress, no enterprise, public or private, car hope for success. In the immediate vicinity of Newmarket are three townships, King, East Gwillimbury and Whitechurch. The latest returns which I have are some obtained in 1893, showing that King that year had 4412 days of statute labor and spent \$5400; East Gwillimbury, 3988 days and \$1704.14; Whitechurch, 3551 days and \$1500. Each of these days of statute labor should be worth \$1. Reducing them to a money basis at 75-cent rate of commu tation, to be conservative, we find that King spent that year about \$8700, East Gwillimbury \$4700 and Whitechurch \$100. These represent very consider able amounts, but by the introduction of system into the work, your statute lakor and money expenditure should represent at least these amounts. attain this in honest road labor is the aim of the roads reform agitation. ometimes we find a good pathmaster and an energetic section of the com-

maintenance shou d be conducted in a business-like manner. A by-law in addition to the statute THE WEEKLY SUN \$1.00 a year. Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.

munity surrounded by useless path-

nasters and neglected roads. In this

way and in others men who would do

nonest and intelligent work are dis-

couraged from making an attempt, All

this should cease, and road making and

labor law on the books of a number o townships, but which has not been made as much use of as it deserves provides that any amount of money of labor voluntarily subscribed by a section of the people for road improve ment shall be supplemented by an equal amount from the general township funds. In at least one township with which I am well acquainted it has worked such a transformation within the last three years that to-day I cannot think of a single road that is not gravelled. The people in that township contented with the old style of roads What has been accomplished there, can certainly be done in the townships surrounding me, or the indications of

wealth and prosperity which I have observed are deceptive. To do the work along the right line is another very important part of the road reform. The most frequent cause of bad roads is bad drainage. To get the water out and keep the water out are the fundamental principles of roadmaking. In order to have good reads, the rule must be admitted and acted upon, that it is the natural soil which carries the weight of traffic, and that while it is dry it will carry any weight without sinking, that it does in fact carry the road and carriages also. Whatever

a place among the nations of the world must loose no opportunity to rid its machinery of commerce of all possiand incidentally present a hard wear-ing surface. The roadbed must, therefore, be thoroughly underdrained so as to lower the water line. Deep open ditches are dangerous and expensive to maintain, a better substitute being lines of field tile placed under existing open drains on each side of the traveled road bed. The open drains are for the purpose of receiving and carrying away the surface water. It follows, therefore, that drains without outlets, whether deep, open drains, tile drains or gutters, are useless unless provided with outlets. Crown your roadways, but do not think that by heaping up the centre with gravel you can ever obtain a secure roadway if under drainage is neglected. Roads should be rolled. If the gravel or other road metal is dropped from the wagon loosely on a soft earth foundation. water is at once absorbed. Wheels passing over the road when in such a condition at once sink into and rut, not only the gravel, but the eatrth beneath. Water is held in the ruts, and to be cultivated as it should be. Peoneach succeeding vehicle renders their ies, lily-of-the-valley, dahlias, gladio-condition worse. The road is less durable, since the gravel, being mixed with start from bulbs and their care is comthe dirt beneath, obtains, when finally consolidated, a dusty, easily worn surface, rough in dry weather and muddy in wet, and its life is very much short-

Labor-saving machinery is as needful, too, in road making as in any form of construction or manufacture. Graders are especially needful in municipalities where the road mileage is very great. Stone crushers and screeners must be had where stone for crushing is plentiful or where the gavel is coarse or dirty.

To glance rapidly over the field on which I have dwelt, here are some of the fundamentals of road making; Good drainage, crowning, clean ma terial, rolling, proper tools and machinery and in all enthusiasm, unity and system.—Address of Road Commission er Campbell at Newmarket.

AKIN TO GOOD ROADS. The Ten-Block System of Naming Numbering Country Roads. Much of the isolation of the farmer

is caused by the time consumed in finding his residence. The wide-awake agriculturists of Contra Costa County, Cal., a few years ago set about to ren edy this unfortunate condition, and adopted what has since been known as the ten-block system; that is, the na ing and measuring of all country roads and dividing them into 10 blocks to the mile. The enactment of the plan was secured from the County Board of Supervisors and work under it was begun at once. Roads were named in as long lengths as practicable. Names towns and living residents were not used. Some landscape feature, some historical association suggested the name. Bear Creek Road, Lime Ridge Crossing, Lake Connex, Mountain Drive, Walnut Way, Vista Rio, Granger Exit and Happy Valley local are eamxples



NUMBERED HOMESTEADS.

easterly, southerly and westward. Com-

A list of the roads was made, beginning

with those going northward from the

plete records as to local objects are kept and guideboards erected. measuring begins at the centre of the street just in front of the court house and proceeds along the nearest line of travel. The village streets have the customary 100 numbers to the block, but outside the limits the country numbers are used, two to each block of 528 feet (32 rods) of road, Odd numbers are on the left hand, even or the right. A gate on the right-hand with its right post 3 1-10 miles from the court house is 31 blocks distant, and is in the 32d block. Hence its road number is 64, or twice 32. A gate just across the road would be numbered 63. Half the even numbers of a block divided by 10 always gives its extreme distance from the ning. Each house has the number of the block upon which its gate or entrance is located, as 64 for the first Other houses built on the same block take the numbers 64a, 64b to 64z On the fence or a post, a line is placed showing the numbers and the division between blocks. On the right is 64 | 62. On the left is marked 61 | 63. At the

end of each mile (ten blocks) an X is ferent varieties every year the orchard painted inside a circle. The half mile is marked by a V in a semi-circle. There are 20 road numbers to the mile. The ten-block system works as well with houses miles apart as with those closer, even 20 feet apart. The distance between any two house numb

found. Strangers can be given cledirections. The mileage of officers or be quickly calculated. Road work can be accurately located by its block number. A county directory could be printed with farm names and road numbers of every citizen.

in the country can be easily reckoned. The homes of farmers can be quickly

AIR AND EXERCISE.

They Materially Affect the Meat of Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

The meat of certain animals-sheep, cattle and poultry—is preferred to, commands a higher price and is in greater demand in the English market than the meat of other animals. For the mutton of Welsh mountain sheep and of the Southdowns and Cheviots, all subsisting on short and scant feed regularly brings from two to three cents per pound more than much larger and fatter mutton; the practical reason being the greater value of the mutton, because the sheep supplying it are more active, performing their excretory breathing functions more fully and so producing a pure, healthier and better flavored quality of meat. The same is true of the Kyloe and other active cattle of Scotland and the Devon and other active cattle of England. Their flesh is better flavored from their better quality of blood, which results from greater activity, so that the juicy. sweet meat of active cattle generally sells at from two to four cents per pound higher in price than that of in-active cattle. In poultry the same distinction holds; the active, lively breeds, usually smallish in side, supply the healthiest and best quality of poultry meat. The same is true of wild fowl and deer, the best quality of meat being obtained from those varieties or breeds that are regularly the most active in getting subsistence, whether on the wing, or, like ducks and geese, in the water, or on foot.-Farmer's Voice.

Ornament the Home Grounds Many farmers' wives would have more flowers were not so much labor required for their proper care. There are four classes of plants which offer choice selections for beauty and where care may be reduced to a minimum. First of these are the hardy shrubs, which include lilacs, syringas, honey-suckle, clematic and numerous other choice varieites. Bulbs offer a field for flower lovers that does not begin paratively easy. Biennial plants offer much that is beautiful both in plant, foliage and flower. The growth the second year starts from that made the previous year, hence but little coddling is necessary. Perennials are the flowers for the masses. These the farmer's wife and children should cultivate in goodly quantity. After the plants have once been induced to make a vigorous start, they will generally come up year after year, and produce a wealth of bloom the admiration of all observers. These four classes of plants, well manured, properly watered and kept clear of weeds, can easily be made to beautify the farmer's home with the least labor of any class of plants. The care and transplanting of annuals from seed is laborious and often unsatisfactory in results, and the good housewife cannot at all times spare the time to attend to them.-Farm and Home. Plan it all out this winter, and do it prompt-

ly in the spring. Urban and Suburban Life. Many a man is rich and doesn't know or at least does not appreciate it. If a man who owns a farm upon which he can make a living and who has a good wife and family is not happy, he would not be were he in business in a city, where the chances for success are not so great and where the sanitary

conditions are never so good as they are in the country. A resident in the city must of necessity either make more or live on less than the man who resides in the country. Food and clothing may be purchased as cheaply in the city, of course, but the farmer may raise many necessities, while the resident of the city must buy everything. He must pay exhorbitant rents, or if he buys land, the high price paid and the taxes will nearly equal rates of rental: he must buy the water he drinks, the wood he burns; he must even pay a garbage man for removing the ashes; he must buy fruit, vegetables and meat at double the price the farmer receives for it; he must buy high-priced clothing in order to keep up with the times; he secures little sunshine, less fresh air, and lives under a nervous pressure that early breaks down the system and unes the health.

The farmer, on the other hand, is likely to at least have health, fresh air, sunshine, good wholesome food and an appetite, and will live longer.-San Francisco Call.

moss-covered tree cannot remain

healthy. Moss on a tree affords a hiding place An application of whitewash is good to remove moss.

To have plenty of fruit you must have strong canes, and to have strong canes they must have room. Examine the apple trees for borers every ten days or two weeks in order to keep them down.

As soon as the apples begin to fall from the trees it will be a good plan to turn the hogs into the orchard. With raspberries and blackberries all canes that grow outside the direct line of the rows should be treated as weeds. A good rule in pruning is to cut all dead or disabled wood and every branch that starts out where it is not

wanted as soon as seen. The growing capes of raspberries and blackberries do better if they are kept from becoming too tall, as they are usually inclined to do. By planting a few fruit trees of dif-

need never grow old, and a supply of fruit may be always kept up. Trees should be so pruned while young that the necessity for cutting off large limbs will be avoided.—St. Louis

Facts for Farmers.

In farming it is better to raise a thing or an animal than to buy it. the farmer that drives his cows with dogs saves time, but loses butter. Fertility in an available form is the

basis of all successful production from the soil. THE WEEKLY SUN \$1,00 a year.