



WHITE HEATHER.

Champion Shorthorn cow, Royal Show, England, 1901.
PROPERTY OF MR. J. DEANE WILLIS, BAPTON MANOR, WILTSHIRE.

graders for forming the road, rock crushers for properly preparing material, and in making concrete pipe for small sluices and concrete arches in large culverts, leaving the statute labor to be expended in the hauling of gravel only.

These are modifications which have proven very beneficial and are steps leading to a more complete change. A more careful inspection of the work is being generally made, a greater study is bestowed on the expenditure, and the people find in the work a subject of much interest and importance.

Possibly one of the most encouraging features noticeable during the past few years is the fact that all meetings now being held for the purpose of considering the expenditure are called by the municipal authorities, and are as largely attended as possible by the people of the neighborhood. The warmest reception is extended to the advocate, the very closest attention is given to everything said. All questions asked are asked for the express purpose of getting at the best way of doing the work, in the cheapest and easiest and at the same time the most substantial, finished, and lasting manner. The expenditure is now in the hands of the municipal councillors and is receiving the best and most careful consideration. Permanency and durability are sought, and the most needful work is first undertaken.

While much has been done along the lines of instruction, much remains to be done. An annual meeting should be held in every municipality, for the purpose of talking over the question of road-making, at which the season's work should be mapped out. This meeting should be attended by every ratepayer, and no other question should at this meeting be considered. Detailed statements of all the work in the township and the cost of each piece of work should be given.

In Eastern Ontario for the past two years an illustration train has been managed by the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association. This train is operating in ten counties, and has constructed many stretches of ideal roads, which serve as an object lesson to the people in the surrounding districts. The outfit consists of rock crushers, road graders, steam roller, and all such tools and implements as are necessary for doing good work. Each machine is attended by a man experienced in its use. An expert in the manipulation of concrete goes over the ground in advance of the train, and at gravel pits in every township, by mixture of cement and gravel, manufactures samples of concrete pipe, and erects a sample arch culvert, showing to the local authorities exactly how the work is performed, and what it costs. During his visit he fully trains one or two local men in the art of making in a simple way substantial and durable culverts. This train commenced its work in June, 1901, and was constantly engaged during the whole season. The demand for its continuance was so great that it commenced operations as early this season as the weather would permit, and has already gone into a number of townships and has done a lot of excellent work. Such an illustrating outfit should be encouraged in every part of the Province. There are many municipalities anxious to undertake the betterment of certain stretches of road. They are prepared to furnish material, but are unfamiliar with the use of such machinery, and are incapable of providing it. Should one of these outfits be at their disposal, they would readily take advantage of showing to the whole community how easily, cheaply and perfectly implements of this kind perform their work, and how much more substantial the results are.

The fundamental principles of road-making are now being embodied in the work of nearly every township, town and village. Long stretches of properly constructed macadam and gravel roads are to be found in nearly every section where roadmaking material is available, and the people are becoming rapidly convinced that an entirely different method of financing the road problem is desirable. Large sums of money are now being spent annually in the repair and maintenance of roads, and much of this money is not being profitably expended, for the reason that we are building roads by an extensive system of patchwork, rather than building them in a comprehensive and finished manner and repairing them by a system of proper inspection which will provide for their maintenance by not allowing them to get out of repair.

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Highways.

Beautify the Farm.

BY THOMAS BATY.

In preparing goods for sale, much importance is given to having them put up in neat, attractive form. How nice the pound prints of butter sent out from a creamery look, each one done up



ROYAL MAJESTIC.

Young Berkshire pig, sold by auction for \$400, at Roscoe, Ill., August 6th, 1902.

separately in parchment paper neatly folded, with name printed in good design where it can be plainly seen. The actual quality of butter is not improved by being put up thus, but its selling quality is. This not because the majority are fools, but because we all, rail at it as we may, like a thing better if it looks well. For instance, who would give as much for a chicken with the skin torn in places and with pinfeathers half plucked, as for one neatly dressed and done up? We make the statement fearlessly that an article

that looks well, in comparison with one that does not, is not only worth more to sell, but more to keep—is, in fact, better value—and that this applies to farms as much as to most kinds of property. Not long ago we saw a farm with fairly good buildings, the house a solid, sensible new brick, but around it there was not a tree or bush or flower, if we except some bunches of wild chamomile or tory weed, as it is called by some, while there roamed at will in the yard about the house a number of pigs. To say that such a place could be increased \$500 in value at a cost of less than half that amount would be making a very mild statement indeed. Many of the things by which a farm can be improved in appearance cost but little. The place can be laid out so that fields are even-sized and without gores, the fences straight and the fence sides free from weeds and bushes. Some places are very unsightly from lack of attention to

this small matter. By the exercise of a little care straight plowing can be made the rule, not the exception. The seed drill should be driven as straight as possible, and drills for roots and marks for corn rows can easily be made so that it is a positive pleasure to look at them. No extra labor is required, rather labor is saved, it is a gain in every way, and besides there is the stimulus to the worker, whether hired man or farmer, which work well done brings.

The appearance of many farms, fine enough in other respects, is spoiled by weeds. How often are we grieved to see grain crops smothered with mustard or overtopped by thistles? Wild oats wave their plumes on high, and what should be hoed crops are merely breeding grounds of foul seeds. It may be impossible to keep a place absolutely clean, but to have it fairly clean, so that the presence of weeds would not be noticed by passers-by, is not only possible, but profitable, and we have, instead of an eyesore, a sight good to look upon. If we object to the statement that it is a profitable and not a costly process to keep weeds in subjection, let us consider the question, "Where are the farms more than usually prosperous?" and we must admit in well-farmed, clean sections.

It is a pleasure to note the great improvement that has been going on in the appearance of farmhouses and surroundings. To our mind there is no place that can excel in the air of solid comfort a well-kept farm homestead. In one very important respect, no house in a crowded town can approach one on the farm; that is, in having spacious surroundings. How important this is may be judged from the fact that in most pictures of factories or business houses the surrounding houses are not shown, but often instead there are pictured trees and grounds that have no existence. The most common mistake in the attempt to beautify the home has been the planting of trees too thickly in front. Wind-breaks are all right at the side or back of the house, but not in front. To remove a number of trees which obstruct the view and hide the house is thus, in many cases, the reform most needed. If the house is far from the road, an avenue of maples, straight or winding, with evergreen hedges nearer the roadway, makes a delightful entrance way. For ornamental hedge purposes nothing can equal the common cedar. In most places they can be got for the work of pulling or digging. Hedges can be used to a limited extent about the house; for instance, in separating the flower from the vegetable garden. Of course every farmer should have both. We are not joking, we really mean it. Sad it is that one's sincerity in giving such advice should sometimes be doubted. But for look's sake neither will compare with a well-kept lawn. Such a lawn, with some handsome single trees, a clump or two of flowering shrubs, also a few single specimens, some nicely shaped flower beds, is perhaps the most telling thing in outside ornamentation.

It will be noticed that in the foregoing hints nothing has been suggested that need cost much money. Most of the trees needed, such as maples, elms, pines and cedars, can be had for the digging. It is well, however, to plant some nursery trees. First in the list is the Norway spruce, finest and fastest-growing of all; also mountain ash, cut-leaved birch, catalpa, etc. More use might be made of fruit trees for ornament than is generally done.

It is well to have a well-laid-out plan for the surroundings of a house, but no design, however fine, will make up for the lack of care; rather, the more pretentious the plan the worse the effect if



FLOSETTA TEAKE.

First-prize and sweepstakes Holstein cow, Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1902.
Daughter of the famous Daisy Teake's Queen.

BRED AND OWNED BY JAMES GLENNIE, LONGBURN, MAN.