

according as the members of the township council desired.

As it is at present many of our main roads are too wide. The surface becomes concave instead of convex, hence on hill slopes the freshets in the spring rush down the road and gully out the centre, washing all the repairing into the ditch that was put on the previous year. If the lateral slopes were greater than the longitudinal this would be avoided. Many objections arise against the method of repairing practiced on many roads. The whole extent of the beat is repaired every year, but there is not enough labor expended on the whole to have any permanent effect, consequently our roads are becoming worse and worse every year.

If, instead of going over all the road in a slipshod manner in one year, only a portion of it was thoroughly graded up and repaired, the amount to be expended upon it for a number of years afterwards would be reduced to a minimum. On good roads especial care should be exercised regarding the steepness of the slopes. A steep slope on a good road is relatively a worse fault than on a poor one. The gradual slope of a railroad will furnish evidence for proof of this fact. There is still much to be said upon this important subject, but the object has been attained if any of the suggestions here offered are put into practice upon the roads of this fair province of ours.

### A Word About Beefing Cattle.

Throughout a large portion of Canada and the United States there are at present large numbers of our agriculturists turning their special attention to dairying. While dairying is a profitable and important industry, yet the demand for even the proper quality of product may be equalled and perhaps exceeded by the supply. Though many of our farmers may be specialists, they must on the whole constitute a general purpose people; that is, their productions must be numerous and varied. For these and many other reasons, while dairying is being pushed into the front ranks the beefing industry must not be left in the rear. As a substantial structure requires a substantial foundation, so in our beefing industry the ground work must consist of the proper quality of material. To get the right stamp of cattle to make beef raising profitable we must discard the scrub sire, as he is a luxury which

the farmer can no longer afford. Before going further let me here solicit all advocates of the scrub to visit the Ontario Experimental Station and witness the test being carried on to determine the relative cost of production with grade steers of the different beefing breeds and a scrub or native. Though the last mentioned animal is dealt a liberal ration and treated in every way similar to the others, he still remains poor and bony in structure. If you cannot visit the Station, be sure you secure the bulletins and read an account of the work. We must go even farther than breeding simply to a pure bred sire—people often go that far and become dissatisfied with the result. We must breed to the animal that has individual merit as well as good lineage. The typical beefing animal might be briefly described as follows. Starting at the head, he should have a broad muzzle with expansive nostrils, clean cut head and throat, broad between the eyes, which should be large and full and have a quiet, docile appearance. The neck should be thick, filling well into smooth shoulders. The breast full, deep and broad; crops and heart-girth well filled; ribs well sprung, back and loin broad; top and under line straight; flank full and well let down; quarters long and broad with the meat coming well down on the hams; and the twist full. Besides these particulars, the animal should be set on good squarely placed legs, have a soft loose moveable skin not too fine, and have a quiet, gentle disposition. After breeding properly we must care for and feed properly. The scrub will not respond to liberal feeding, neither will the well-bred animal respond to scrub feeding. We give our cattle gentle treatment, keep them in good, comfortable quarters, having the stable during the cold season at a temperature of about 60° F., feed liberally and find that when fairly well bred they respond profitably to such treatment. If you have been using the scrub sire, discard him. If your stables are cold, by the use of tar-paper and a little lumber you can make them comfortable with the very small outlay. If you have been in the habit of yelling at your animals and using the manure fork as a persuader, speak gently to them and leave the last named implement for the purpose for which it was intended. By attending carefully to these and other such particulars the results will soon be noticeable and your