

given by rope dancers and tumblers: "The one is an abuse of the powers of the body; the other is an abuse of the powers of the mind. Both may perhaps excite our wonder, but neither is entitled to our respect."

"Waste not want not" is an old adage and one that ought to be considered by everyone, but especially by young persons. Then shall we not all resolve to waste no more of the moments that are allotted to us? Let us determine that all our time will be spent in improving ourselves physically, mentally, morally and spiritually.


Agricultural News.


During the past week there has been sold from the Experimental Farm, fat cattle to the value of \$1,171.74, and fat hogs to the value of \$102 making a total of \$1,273.47.

The number of tests upon the plots in the Experimental Department of this Institution has been considerably increased during the present year. There are sixty varieties of fall wheat, sixty-four of barley, ninety-five of oats, twenty-six of peas, seventy-five of spring wheat, thirty-six of potatoes and ninety-one of field roots at present sown. A number of experiments is also being conducted on different methods of corn, rape and potato cultivation, on different dates of seeding with oats, barley, and wheat, and on different systems of growing lucerne, besides tests with the various European grasses in Canadian climate, with fertilizers upon cereal crops, with the application of salt upon four kinds of soil, etc., etc. The experimental plots, varying from one hundredth of an acre to one acre in size, occupy during the present year an area of upwards of fifty acres.

ENSILAGE AS CATTLE FOOD. An experiment was commenced in the college stable at the close of 1889, for the purpose of gaining some definite knowledge regarding the value of corn ensilage as a cattle food as compared with some of the other foods more familiar to the Ontario farmer. Six steers, as uniform in every respect as could be obtained, were selected for the test and were divided into three groups of two animals in each. On December 31st, 1889, after the animals had received similar treatment for a few weeks previous, the experiment proper was commenced, and continued up to April 26th, 1890, making a period of 149 days or exactly seventeen weeks. All the food given to each animal was weighed and a note was taken of any left uneaten. The feeding took place three times and the watering twice daily, and the animals were carefully weighed twice each week. Those in No. I group received all the corn silage, and those in Nos. II, and III, groups received all the hay they would eat.

The following table gives the daily ration fed to each animal in the different groups

FOODS.	GROUP I.	GROUP II.	GROUP III.
Meal—equal parts barley, oats, peas	12 7 lbs.	12 7 lbs.	12 7 lbs.
Corn Silage	26 1	11 9	
Roots			11 9
Hay		11 1	14 4

The animals of No. I. group gave an average increase of 1.850 lbs., those of No. II, group 1.857, and those of No. III, 1.697 lbs. per day.

The steers were bought in October, 1889, for \$50 each, and sold on May 15th for slightly over \$89 per head.

Road Making.

The ordinary road making in the country is not creditable, and I suppose for the reason that the road makers do not try as they might to make it so.

There are, doubtless, difficulties in the way, but every farmer may have a tastefully built piece of road opposite to his own farm, if he is so minded. There may be obstacles in the way of this in the form of stumps and stones and unevenness, but these are far easier of removal than the apathy in the mind of the average farmer in regard to this sort of improvement.

The aim should be in all road making to combine good taste and utility. Evenness and uniformity of grade throughout the entire length of the road should be sought, with shallow ditches made straight as a line, and the sides of these so sloped that even a mower could run along them and do effective work. Then the portions between the ditches and the fence should be made level as a cultivated field, free from every form of lettering, and should be planted with trees at intervals not too near. The reformatory is the proper place for the man who litters the sides of his own highway.

To admit of tree planting in best form it will be absolutely necessary to prevent live stock of all kinds from running at large upon the highway, to the endless annoyance of every one concerned, including the benighted owner of the said stock.

It seems almost incredible that townships under the shadow of the Ontario Agricultural College are so far behind the age as to allow stock to run upon the highway. If the councilmen of these Townships do not take action lest they should lose their seats by so doing, they are simply what the Norman Rose would have been had he and his followers kissed the Archbishop's foot—that is *wards*.

When highways are thus built they require no further additions for a century by way of grading, or for that matter for many centuries. Repairing sluiceways, putting on gravel when needed, and keeping grass and weeds cut with the ordinary mowing machine are all that is required when the road is once made. Where gravel is not to be had they may be made smooth in summer by running over them after heavy rains with the road scraper, but on no account allow them to be meddled any more by that semi-barbarous individual in his modes of doing the work—I mean the ordinary overseer of highways.

"He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune, for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief."

For taste, systematic arrangement, and careful selection of material, the *Argis*, from Wisconsin University, is equal to our leading exchanges. The literary portion of the paper attracts special attention for the well written articles, which gives a cheerfulness to the reader we will be always glad to welcome the *Argis* as one of our exchanges.