

believed that "speech is silvern, but silence is golden" to write:—

"Happy the Cicada's lives
For they all have voiceless wives."

The Frogs have nearly all disappeared from the face of the earth. Where have they gone? Look under flat stones along the margins of lakes and rivers, in from three to four feet of water. There you will find them usually from three to eight together, huddled up in a very sleepy condition. At the approach of cold weather they come hopping down to the shore, and at first get under stones at the water's edge, then they gradually move out until they are beyond the zone where the ice forms solid to the bottom. Here they pass the winter in a dormant state getting the little oxygen they need to maintain life from the water through the skin.

Provincial Forester Appointed.

Prof. E. J. Zavitz, who for several years has been in charge of the Ontario Government's reforestation work in Norfolk county, and who has been Professor of Forestry at the Ontario Agricultural College for a number of years, has been appointed Provincial Forester under the Department of Lands and Mines. Reforestation on waste lands of older Ontario and a systematic conservation of the timber in the northern part of the Province are part of the policy of the Government in making the appointment. Professor Zavitz is to advance educational work in forestry, and study new methods of scientific conservation.

Until further arrangements are made Prof. Zavitz will continue his lecture work at the Ontario Agricultural College, and his supervision of the Norfolk reforestation farm. In all probability the Norfolk farm will be transferred from the Department of Agriculture to this new branch of the Government service.

The Nova Scotia Agricultural College opened its 1912-13 session on November 5th with the enrollment of 102, which is far in excess of any previous enrollment in the history of the college. At the corresponding date last year, the enrollment was 58, which number was increased to 78, being the highest number of students that had attended the regular course up to that time. The best feature is that the students who have been going out from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College are largely settling on the lands of the Maritime Provinces, and, we are informed, giving a most excellent account of themselves. Not only are they putting a new spirit into the

annual tilling of the soil, but in Nova Scotia particularly, their influence is being felt in the establishment of new creameries, in the breeding of stock, in the growing of seed grains, and in nearly all lines which point to a successful agriculture.

Behind With the Work.

Fall rains are usually frequent and often heavy, but seldom is such a steady downpour experienced as that which visited Western Ontario last week. The Thames river rose six feet in a single night, but the river was not the only place in which the water rose. Acres of land were inundated, and two days after the rain ceased many fields had large portions of their area still under several inches of water. A wet fall after a summer of exceptional precipitation has so retarded work that scarcely a farm in the South-Western Peninsula of the Province is anything like prepared for winter. Oldtimers are often heard to say, "it won't freeze up until the swamps are full of water." If it had frozen up this season as soon as this was the case, we would have had zero weather most of the time during the haying, harvest and autumn periods. However, the swamps are full, so are the furrows, and in some cases the collars.

Bad weather and scarcity of labor have kept everything behind. Hundreds upon hundreds of barrels of apples are rotting on the ground or spoiling on the trees. The evaporator and canning factories have handled large quantities at a small price. Plowing has been greatly retarded, in fact in some localities little has been done and roots have been harvested under great difficulties, the fields being so soft that it was almost impossible to draw them off, and "clean roots" are out of the question. Silage corn was harvested later than ever before, and all farm work has seemed a drag. A farmer in Middlesex county was heard to remark, "This is the hardest season I ever put in. Everything had to be done with a rush between rains." But notwithstanding the bad season more feed is in the barns than was the case in the fall of 1911. Live-stock should winter comparatively well, and farmers should utilize much of the grain injured by rain for feed.

From present indications it would seem as though next spring would be another rush season. There will be acres and acres to plow, which means a lot of extra work and fast work for it must be done quickly to get the seed in early. Late seedings are not popular nor are they profitable. With last year so very dry and this year a regular flood it is to be hoped that 1913 will simmer down to an equilibrium.

Ensiling Soy Beans

At the Massachusetts Hatch Station, a comparison of the amounts of protein, fat, and carbohydrates produced on an acre each of soy beans and flint corn cut for green fodder, showed that the soy bean acre produced nearly 34 per cent more of protein than did the acre of corn; while the acre of corn produced over 84 per cent more of carbohydrates and fat than did the acre of soy beans. Ensilage made from corn alone is known to be a wide ration, and needs to be supplemented with foods richer than itself in protein in order to balance the ration. The Massachusetts test indicates how this may be done where both the corn and soy beans can be grown to a reasonable degree of maturity, and combined when filling the silo. It is not to be inferred that a mixture of the two crops will make it unnecessary or unprofitable to feed grain in the ration; but in practice it has been found possible to reduce the amount of grain fed to dairy cows, and maintain the milk flow if a portion of the silage consists of soy bean fodder. The digestibility of soy beans compares favorably with that of alfalfa and clover. Silage made from corn and soy beans has been found more digestible than that made from dent corn alone.

Soy beans grown for silage should be harvested when the pods are mostly filled, and the leaves have not begun to fall off. They may be harvested with a side-delivery reaper or with a twine binder. Soy beans cut for silage must be hauled from the field, and mixed with corn fodder at the cutting box in order to have the mixture of corn and soy beans evenly distributed in the silo. In this way any proportion of beans to corn may be made at will. It is not wise to use more than one load of beans to two of corn, and one to four will be found to enrich the silage noticeably. Soy beans alone, because of the high protein content, tend to make a strong-smelling, objectionable silage. Their dilution with corn fodder in the silo reduces the danger of strong odors, and makes the silage more nutritious and not less palatable than that from corn only. The yield of soy-bean fodder can not be so heavy as the yield of corn from the same ground. On a fixed area therefore the total yield of both corn and soy-bean fodders will be less than if all corn were grown. In order to follow the foregoing practice the grower must either cultivate more acres or else be content with a smaller quantity of fodder.

It is estimated that Ontario grows annually approximately six million acres of grain crops.

GOSSIP.

IMPORTANT CLYDESDALE SALE.

Thirty choice Clydesdale fillies, carefully selected and imported by Dr. D. McEachran, Ormstown, Que., will, as advertised, be sold by auction at his farm, Thursday, November 21st. A fine opportunity is here given to secure young mares of choice breeding and quality.

CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.

Wednesday, November 27th, is the date for the auction sale at Hamilton, Ont., of fifty high-class Clydesdale fillies recently imported by D. C. Flatt & Son. These are a select offering, and a number have been bred to noted sires in Scotland. This sale will afford a rare chance to get good young mares at the buyer's own price.

BIG PRICES FOR YORKSHIRES.

At an auction sale of Yorkshire hogs, the property of D. R. Daybell, Grantham, England, October 25th, bidding was brisk, and buyers were present from Russia and Poland. Lord Ellesmere paid the highest price, 140 guineas, a little over \$700, for a nine-months-old boar, said to be a record price for a pig in England. This one, with four others of the same litter, made a total of \$1,565, an average of \$325. The 61 head sold, big and little, made an average of \$77.50.

At the annual consignment sale of Shorthorns, at Darlington, England, Oct. 25th, the high price of \$2,600 was realized for the eleven-months roan bull calf, Prince of Orange, by Prince of the Blood, dam Golden Wreath 16th, bred and consigned by C. H. Jolliffe, Darlington, and purchased by J. L. Reid, Cromleybank, Mr. Duthie being the runner-up; \$1,250 was paid for the red bull calf, Proud Actor, consigned by W. M. Scott, the purchaser being Sir Oswald Mosley. The 124 animals catalogued, made an average of \$195.

TRADE TOPIC.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO PORTLAND, MAINE, FOR SAILING S.S. "TEUTONIC," DECEMBER 14th.

For the accommodation of passengers sailing on the White Star-Dominion Line Steamship "Teutonic," from Portland, Maine, December 14th, the Grand Trunk Railway will run a special train consisting of vestibuled coaches, tourist and first-class standard Pullman sleeping-cars, leaving Toronto at 1.15 p. m., Friday, December 13th, running direct to the dock at Portland, arriving there at 9 a. m., December 14th. Berth reservations, tickets, and full particulars, can be obtained from nearest Grand Trunk agent, or write A. E. Duff, D. P. A., Union Station, Toronto, Ontario.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SOUTHDOWN VS. SHROPSHIRE.

1. What are the merits and demerits of the Southdown breed of sheep?
2. How do they compare with Shropshire or Oxford?
3. My flock is from half- to three-parts-bred Southdown, and I can get either grade Shropshire or a registered Southdown ram. Which would you advise me to use?
Ans.—1, 2 and 3. We could not give you, in the space allotted to answering questions, all the merits and demerits of either the Southdown or Shropshire breeds of sheep. Both are good breeds, hardy, good mutton sheep, which, with good management, will give satisfactory returns. The Southdown is scarcely as large as the Shropshire or Oxford, but for quality of mutton is equal to either. Seeing that your flock is now from one-half to three-parts Southdown breeding, why not use a Southdown ram? By all means, provided the ram is a good individual of his breed, use the pure-bred Southdown in preference to a grade

Shropshire. This is not because he is a Shropshire, but because grades should not be used as sires. Do not use a ram because he is pure-bred alone. Insist upon his being a good individual as well.

PROPOSED ROAD.

There is a rumor that a road will be put through our farm by the township or county; we don't know which. Some real-estate people are opening a survey, and the road may be for their benefit.

1. Can we be compelled to sell land for this road, through the entire length of our place?

2. Have we any say as to where the road will pass through, as one party wants it on our south line and another on our north line? If it can be manipulated to suit others, what can we do to get it where we want it?

3. Should this road go through, will we have anything to pay for its making, or will there be extra taxes put upon us, other than our neighbors' pay, who won't have a frontage on it?

4. Is there any authoritative body, controlling the layout of roads,—as road may have a bad jog in it, which could be easily avoided, if interested parties don't get their way?

ROADMAN.

Ans.—1. No; but the municipal corporation may enter upon and take the land necessary or convenient for the purpose, subject to certain restrictions contained in The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903. See Sec. 637 (1) (2), of the Act.

2. Yes; you are entitled to be heard by the council of the municipality, either in person or by counsel or solicitor, after petitioning the council to be so heard. And the council must first give at least a month's notice, by posters and newspaper advertisements, of their intended by-law for the establishment of the road. See Sec. 632, of the Act.

3. It is probable that you will have some extra taxes to pay.

4. The matter is one to be controlled and disposed of by the municipal council.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

QUALITY.

"Youse can't marry my sistah. She's a lady ob rank."
"Well, I'ee as rank as she am!"

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

"As I was going over the bridge the other day," said a son of Erin, "I met Patrick O'Connor. 'O'Connor,' says I, 'how are you?'"
"Pretty well, Donohue," says he."
"Donohue," says I; 'that's not my name.'"
"Faith," says he, 'and mine's not O'Connor.'"

"And with that we looked agin at aich ither, and bejabers it was nayther iv us."

SO INCLINED.

"So, that's the baby, eh?"
"That's the baby."
"Well, I hope you will bring it up to be a conscientious, God-fearing man."
"I am afraid that will be rather difficult."
"Pshaw. As the twig is bent the tree's inclined."
"I know, but this twig is bent on being a girl, and we are inclined to let it go at that."

A DIFFERENT CASE.

Fred, six years old and his sister Hattie were dining with an aunt. When Fred helped himself to the second piece of cake, his sister whispered:
"Fred, you know mamma never allows you to eat more than one piece of cake."
"Oh, she won't care this time," replied Fred, confidentially, "this isn't her cake."