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an acre of light sandy soil, so light as to be considered waste land, was mucked from three to four inches deep, and this was thoroughly. worked into the soil. This was done year before last. Last year it bore a good crop of potatoes with common man-uring. This year it is bearing the heaviest and best corn on the farm, with no more manure than the other fields." Sandy land, if it can only be made fertile, has two great advantages. It has natural drainage, and it is easily worked. Moore's Rural New Yorker also speaks of a farmer who had a large field of sandy land, which was so unproductive as to be considered of little value. The land was plowed in the fall, and during the winter the farmer set his teams drawing clay from a bank near the creek, and close at hand. In the spring the clay was dis-tributed over the surface as evenly as possible, and harrowed in, and the field was then sown with grain and seeded down to grass. A good meadow was thus obtained, which proved productive for a number of years, though only a light coating of manure was applied from time to time.

REARING CALVES WITHOUT MILK.—An English paper says: At the ordinary held at Congleton on the recent fair day, Mr. Taylor, the landlord of the Lion and Swan Inn, explained to the company, who were principally farmers, a very economical method, as adopted by himself, of rearing calves without milk. Subjoined is Mr. Taylor's plan of operation : Soon after a cow calves some oatmeal is scalded, mixed with common brown sugar, and made into balls about the size of a hen's egg, one or two of the balls being given three times a day to the calf, which sucks them and swallows them greedily. After the three first days the calf is fed by hand, and in small quantities, with chopped hay mixed with bean or barley meal scalded. The calf, after a few trials, eats the mixture voraciously. After the first three days, too, one quart of thin meal gruel is given to each calf. The young stock, for which Mr. Taylor obtains remarkably good prices, feed better than those fed in the old way; no noise or bleating is heard among them. They are freed from sickness and swelling. They grow rapidly, and are soon turned out to grass. Mr. Taylor stated that he reared twelve calves each year for the last three years in this way, thus effecting a larger saving of milk. which, as he had two or three cows only, was all required for the use of his hotel, while the plan only involved him in a little extra trouble for the first few days.

