corn, sorghum, or other crops used for soiling. Clover when used as a soiling plant, may be cut three or even more times in a season on rich land. But in pasturing it is doubtful whether an entire season's range of the field will give cattle an equivalent to one of these cuttings."

Soiling involves considerable labor, but the farm not only produces more the first year it is adopted, but afterward, by reason of the increased volume of manure made available, it becomes more and more productive year by year.—*Canadian Breeder.*

POISONS—CAUTION.

Paris green is so deadly a poison that some persons think it should never be used to kill insects on growing crops. Some go as far as to refuse eating potatoes altogether, since it is so commonly employed. A few prominent journals favor its prohibition by law. It cannot be questioned that serious injury, and sometimes fatal results, have occurred from employing it. Those who apply it are often careless, and allow the wind to blow the dust into their nostrils, or they breathe the minute portions which rise in the air in mixing it. In one case a poor fence between a pasture and potato patch allowed a herd of cows to break in, and several died from eating the poison. Animals have been poisoned from the vessels containing the arsenic, carelessly used for feeding. A field of potatoes on the windward side of a vegetable garden caused some of a family to become poisoned by eating the vegetables which had received some of the Paris green from the wind.

Such accidents, although few and far between, show the importance of great caution. The same care is required in the use of powerful appliances or machinery of any kind. Steam engines sometimes destroy life, but men continue to make and use them. Fatal accidents occur on railroads, but we are hardly willing to abolish them Barbed wire fences injure cattle and horses, but they have proved too useful and efficient for farmers to give them up. There is no necessity for accidents from Paris green with proper care. Millions of persons eat the tubers of potatoes unharmed, for the poison, being insoluble, cannot enter them, and there is enough iron, the antidote, in all soils to neutralize any portion which may reach the earth. The chief danger is, that when people become familiar with anything, they grow careless in its use. It is important, therefore, to continue the constant caution which is commonly used at first, but too often relaxed afterward.—*Country Gentleman.*

EXPERIENCE IN CALF RAISING.

Following is a pretty full account of a discussion on this important topic, which took place at the recent meeting of the Dutch Friesian Association at Detroit:

Mr. Blessing—I had the pleasure a short time ago, of visiting one of my neighbours who reared a calf as he said, on less than two pails of milk. For myself, I gave my calves plenty of milk. I had plenty and was making butter, and we used quite a large quantity of milk for them during the whole season until the weather became cold. In fact, used it until winter; but this neighbour of mine had reared as fine a calf as I ever saw, and I was very much interested in hearing his report. He told me he began, the day the calf was born, to use middlings. He first poured boiling water on them, and then used half milk and half water, and after the first day he gradually increased the quantity from a handful up to the tenth day, and at the end of the tenth day he had reduced the milk until there was scarcely any used, feeding nothing but water with the middlings, and a small piece of salt. The calf showed for itself. I was surprised to see the result.

Mr. Burchard—Last spring, Dr. Patterson was kind enough to sell me a bull calf, and I thought I would try and take good care of it, because I appreciated the kindness. I fed the calf about 20 pounds of new milk a day until he came into the barn, and then I took the new milk off and fed him skim milk from that time until last Saturday, and at the age of 11 months and 25 days he weighed 1,080 pounds.

Dr. Patterson—I have been in the habit of taking my calf from the cow, if everything was all right, and the calf was in a healthy condition, at the age of three days. I like to let the calf suck the cow until the milk becomes pure and sweet for use, then I take the calf away and feed it. I generally give them a good quantity of milk. That is the way I treated the calf that went to Mr. Burchard. I suppose I gave it about three gallons of milk a day up to the time I sent it away. I feed a calf until it is about eight weeks old on that sort of food. I do not think it is economy to sell your milk and starve your calf. It is money in your pocket to put it in the calf. When I get them to take mill feed or meal of any description, I have in the last few years, given it to them dry. A calf's stomach is not in the same condition as that of a grown animal. The saliva is much more extensively secreted. I put a very small quantity of meal into the bottom of the bucket, and they will lick it and eat it dry. This is done after they have taken the milk. It goes on to the top of the milk that has been previously taken to the stomach, and it is not likely to pass directly into the bowels and cause inflammation. If you give the calf wet meal before it takes milk, it will pass into the bowels, and frequently the calf will have the scours. In this way I have no trouble, because the stomach is full of milk, and you have an assimilation. You can increase that and soon get the calf to eat any quantity of meal it wants. Most of my calves are born in winter; I like winter calves best.

Mr. Wheeler—I have been experimenting three or four years. I fed them too much whey. I have adopted the method of cooking the whey that we fed to our calves. We commenced by feeding them new milk for a while, and then began to add a little feed, and finally gave them whey; a little at first. It is a great deal better to feed a calf too little than too much. During the last year we did not have a single case of trouble with our calves; we had had before. Our rule was, if we found a calf off its feed or inclined to scours, to stop feeding him, or, if we fed at all, feed him milk. The calves have grown very well. I have had full blooded calves, and kept them right along the same way. In the first place we kept them in the barn, and fed them a little hay after three or four weeks, and as soon as it would answer we turned them out into good grass. I want to speak of the growth of a full blooded calf that came last September and weighed 118 pounds when he was dropped. We fed him for a few days new milk, and then we put him on sweet milk that had been skimmed, using the creamer so that the milk was sweet. We fed him along moderately until he was three months old, at which time he weighed 370 pounds, which was a gain of a little over 2¾ lbs. every day from the time of his birth.

Mr. Lockwood—My way of getting along with a calf, if I find he is off his feed, is to give him some fresh eggs. I break an egg into his milk, and give him a very small feed of it. If he is scouring, and that does not do the work, in about six hours I give him another. I have raised from 20 to 50 calves a year for 25 years. I have not always succeeded alike with them. I have been in the habit of feeding my calves from creamery skimmed milk largely after the first three weeks. My men who feed the calves say that the last two years we have not had any fool calves. We had a good deal of trouble before with some of our calves that we could not make drink. They go right to drinking now and to eating. That is one advantage, probably, of the Dutch cow. The only calf I have