

"Since I kept my cattle in this building, they appear much more comfortable (being entirely free from cold) than they were in the former building, while a saving of twenty per cent. is effected in the food. My cattle are always in better condition in the spring than those of my neighbours who keep their stock in the ordinary buildings of the country; and much less subject to the various distempers to which cattle are liable. No inconvenience is experienced from the building becoming too warm in mild weather, as there is sufficient means for ventilation.

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed) ALEX. GOODFELLOW.

"To Professor Johnson."

I cannot but recommend practical men to put faith in Mr. Goodfellow, and follow his example.

The Professor concludes with the following summary of "Points to which individual farmers are recommended to direct their attention:"—

1st. Thorough drainage of clay soils, wet slopes and bottoms, and marsh or dyked lands, where the fall is sufficient to admit of a ready outlet, and a sufficient depth of drain.

2d. Better cleaning and deeper ploughing of the soil.

3d. More care in saving, collecting, and applying manures of all kinds, liquid and solid.

4th. An abandonment of the system of cutting repeated crops of hay off the same land till it is exhausted.

5th. An abandonment also of the custom of taking repeated successive crops of corn off the same land, without alternation with other crops, and without manure.

6th. Cutting down grain of all kinds before it is fully ripe, and grass before it runs to seed.

7th. Cutting down Indian corn with a knife, as is done in New York, and use of the stalks in feeding milch cows and other stock.

8th. Sowing buckwheat or rye to plough in green, and use of bone dust to renovate exhausted and worn out lands.