D, D, D, D, D, D. The main door in the piggery opens into the passage, X, 2½ feet wide, for the convenience of the attendant to carry in straw, &c. The open yards may be used for litter, and to manufacture manure; these occupy space enclosed between the two upright buildings, and are 16 feet long.

The floor of each building and the yard should be flagged with stone or brick, secured from frost. The sills of the two main buildings are raised upon a wall 18 inches. A cellar may be constructed under the first building for the storage of roots; if seven feet deep, will hold 600 bushels, allowing 2420 cubic inches to the bushel. A convenient wheel and windlass is arranged in the loft of this house, for handling the hogs at the time of killing, and may be convenient for dressing other animals.

There are many piggeries in this state constructed about 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, which contain all the cooking apparatus, the hogs, grain in the loft, and sometimes a wool room, which form a complete nuisance. I am opposed to feeding swine in close buildings where they make their litter, and cooking food under the same roof. The effluvia cannot be very pleasant for man or beast. Truly yours,

——— S. W. Jewett.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

Darlington, England, September.—*Wheat Sowing, and the management of Short Horned Cattle.*—Mr. Dixon said:

The immense quantity of seed generally sown in this district in proportion to the produce, as was observed by the chairman, was certainly a subject which required serious consideration not only amongst cultivators, but the country in general. It was a subject which the cultivators must make experiments upon. A farmer might take a single rood of land and set it apart for that purpose, and sow part of it broadcast, another part drilled at convenient widths for the sake of experiment, and another part dibbled, and thus observe what plan answered best provided the land was fairly cultivated. It would be necessary in case of dibbling to have the land in such a state that the dibble would work; drilling much the same, the land must be in such a state that the drill would work to advantage, in order to sow the seed at a proper depth and regularly. Thin seeding was advocated by a number of intelligent and clever gentlemen. Mr. Hewitt Davis had farmed considerably for a number of years, and from the report of a gentleman who had visited Mr. Davis's farms within the last six months, although the land was naturally very far indeed from productive, and rather of a barren description, yet the beautiful and abundant crops growing thereon showed what could be accomplished by energy and perseverance in the way of cultivation and cropping. He pursued the thin seeding system and got excellent crops, and had advocated the system perhaps more than any other man. The reason appeared pretty obvious. Mr. Davis was a land agent. He was agent for an extensive landowner; and his farm was looked to as a model farm, and others were encouraged to imitate it. If the system had nothing in it that was good they might be sure that neither his employer nor the community would encourage him; he would, in fact, have been put down long ago. There was no question, from the simple circumstance of this single individual, but what the system was worthy of countenance, and if so, it was worthy of being experimented upon.—The Chairman said it was calculated that a million quarters of food would be saved annually by thin sowing without injury to the farmers at all; and if this were correct, he thought it was worthy their consideration at the present time, when we did not grow as much grain as we consumed.—Mr. Brown thought the season had a good deal to do with the relative advantage of thick and thin sowing. Three years ago he reaped one field which yielded 30 stooks, and another 50 stooks an acre, which had been sown at the rate of five pecks an acre; and this year on the same grounds he had not reaped 25 stooks an acre, though the land had double the advantage it had had the previous year, when he reaped 30 and 50 stooks.—Mr. Thornton then introduced the second subject of discussion. He said, for more than 20 years I have taken great delight in the breeding and management of short-horns, and as every man has a right to praise the bridge he has got safe over, I may also say that I have every reason to be satisfied, for my cattle have always left me a good profit. I have always been careful in selecting bulls bred from cows that make a good show for milking, having a good shaped udder, with the paps hanging well; as I have always found in the sale of cows and heifers that this is a great advantage. I have at present a cow which my hind has had for the last three years; the same hind also had her dam for two years before. He says that he never milked two better cows anywhere, the last one, more particularly, milked uncommonly well for the first year, but the second year not quite so well, on account of her having twins, two bull calves, which I sold for 75*l*. This year she produced a heifer calf, and is now in calf again, and is also milking well, as the hind informs me; and this is more, I believe, than many of the short-horn breeders can say, for their cows are not always milkers. I have now had this breed for more than 20 years. Now, as to the management of my short-horned cattle generally, some of my calves I put to nurses, but not to cows having too much milk. I have seven calves sucking at this time. In November I take them from the nurses and put them into a fold yard (not too close), and give them turnips, hay, and straw. They come out in the spring with plenty of hair and robust constitutions, and do better when turned out to grass in the spring, than if they had been kept close in a warm house in the winter, and indulged with meal and oil cake.—Mr. Emmerson said, with all deference to Mr. Thornton, I am quite satisfied that I could not bring out a real good animal, either bull or heifer, at a year old, if I were to confine them to the keep which Mr. Thornton tells you answers. Turnips and straw are only poor feed, and I only consider turnips as lentils, and greens require something along with them to qualify them; it would be much the same to set us farmers down to greens without any beef; we might live upon vegetables certainly, but we should only thrive badly without the beef. I have had some experience in the management of short-horns, although not so much as Mr. Thornton, yet in order to produce first-rate animals, I find it requisite for them to suck the nurse from three to five months; I then give them oil-cake and meal, or anything that they can eat. In giving them bean-meal, I however give it in very small quantities at first, and gradually increase it; otherwise it is too binding and would injure them. I of course give turnips and hay along with other things, but I am quite sure that in order to bring out a first-rate bull at a year old, he must have oil-cake and corn, as well as turnips, hay, and straw.—Mr. Thornton in reply said, that in describing his general management of short-horns, he did not mean to say that higher keeping was not sometimes resorted to in the case of prize animals.—Mr. Goldsbrough said, that generally speaking, his year olds, with good keeping, were as big as most of his neighbours' two year olds. He kept his for about two months on new milk. After that he gave them meal and beans, and hay and pottage. He gave them no green food, except occasionally a few tares or anything of that sort. He kept them in the fold both