

The horse-barn is well arranged, containing a trough of running water, with single, double and box-stalls. The walls are filled with tan and coiled with planed boards, rendering it very warm. The out-buildings are all painted a dark brown.

The manure, which is considered the farmer's bank, is all deposited in cellars and basements, and not allowed to leach and evaporate, thereby losing a very great proportion of its goodness. Mr. Pierce buys largely of such feed as will enrich his manure-heap; considering it much more profitable to buy feed and make it into meat, thereby getting the manure with comparatively small cost, than to buy fertilizers at high prices. With these facilities for making and saving manure, and one load so made and protected is worth two loads made from stock in poor condition, and manufactured from inferior material, especially after undergoing the process of leaching and evaporation consequent upon unprotected deposits: with such management for enriching the farm, it will, in a few years be literally like a garden. Success to my former schoolmate, with his model farm.

GEORGE BACHELDER.

Stanstead, Canada East, Jan. 15th, 1864.

SORGHUM—EXPERIENCES AND PROSPECTS.

JUST as I expected—Sorghum has become, or, at least, is fast becoming, one of the "chief absorbent topics" among the agriculturists of the Northwest. I thought it proper to let you and the readers of the *FARMER* know that we have been doing a little during the past season, in the way of raising and manufacturing sugar cane; also that we intend to do still more the coming season, if all is well; for the people in this vicinity are awakening to see the necessity and profit of growing this valuable crop.

Although it has been a very unfavorable season for cane raising still it has paid very well here; crops yielding from eighty to one hundred and fifty gallons per acre. There have been six or seven mills in operation within five miles of this place,—each one having all the work to do that it was capable of performing, for the term of four or five weeks; and this is only a beginning of what will be done in the future, if the seasons prove tolerably favorable.

The African cane has been the most profitable the past season, on account of its being two or three weeks earlier than the

Chinese. I prefer the Sorghum to the Imphee, when both are ripe. I think the flavor is better.—But the Imphee is more sure to ripen, consequently it is the safer kind to plant in this latitude, as a rule.

I have manufactured for myself and others a good article of syrup to the amount of 1,350 gallons. I was at work at it just one month. I used one of Skinner's Mendota mills—the same that I used last season. I used Brainard's evaporator for defecating, and the common Russian iron pan for finishing.

Should I do anything at this business another season, I shall do what I do on a larger scale, and, consequently, more expeditiously. I wish to say here, that I think I could put cane enough through my mill daily to make from 80 to 100 gallons of syrup. O. P. Dow in *Wisconsin Farmer*.

HOW IS A MAN TO LEARN FARMING?

JUST as he would acquire any other art or profession—*by serving an apprenticeship to it*. If agricultural education be not practical, neither is it profitable. Of course we do not call it useless—no addition to mental wealth is ever altogether useless—but it stops short of the point where, in ordinary language, it can be turned to use. What do you men go to Colleges of Agriculture for? It is that they may learn how to make a livelihood and income by farming. But if the education they receive be not practical, it will not enable them to reach this end. The student of agriculture may have acquired a knowledge of the general principles involved in his profession, but, until he has learned the art, his knowledge cannot guide aright. And a graduate who has not added practical knowledge to his science, will only bring his diploma to contempt. These, it may be said, are mere assertions; but examples in abundance of the inefficiency of mere general and scientific knowledge can be cited in illustration of their accuracy.

No one is less likely than the present writer to contend for a regard to agriculture exclusively as a money-making routine of operations. Let us admit it cordially and gratefully as "the art of all the sciences," affording, in its intelligent prosecution, scope for the exercise and enjoyment of the whole nature of man. The farm is no mere field for dull routine; it is the platform on which the best minds of the day are successfully employing their highest energies. We must not, however, forget that agricul-