

any difference in the amount of sugar the cane will produce in the ripeness of the seed?

Prof. Henry — Entirely from that fact. It is a fact that many sorghum growers do not discover that point with regard to the production of the sorghum from the proper ripeness of the seed. I think it is possible for us all to work in the same direction. The chemist and myself have arranged for the governor of the state a written report of over 200 pages. It relates to the ensilage of fodders and the production of sugar from cane. Whether our report is printed or not depends upon the legislature. We want to have five thousand printed and distributed in the state. The governor is very anxious to have it printed. You will see in his annual message he gives quite an account of our operations. Now, if you will urge upon the members of the legislature, by letter or personally, to see that this report is published, we are going to get it. We wanted \$4,000 to help us experiment. The farmers said we should have it, and the legislature gave it to us. In less than a year we have brought about these results, and now they are almost useless unless they get to the right persons. I have had hundreds of letters from manufacturers of syrup in New York, and from the information I have received I estimate the production of syrup at five hundred thousand gallons this year. I wish you to urge upon your members that that report be published. After getting one report printed we can get more.

MIXED FARMING.

By Hon. E. EASTMAN, of Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wis.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I noticed in your report for 1881 some remarks, and an account of special farming as against mixed farming, rather courting, if not challenging, for a reply that would compete with the same. I will make a statement of what I have done the last year, by mixed farming, and leave the association to draw their own conclusions. My farm contains three hundred and five acres; one hundred and ninety acres have been plowed and cultivated, thirty-five acres rough pasture land, and eighty acres woods. Stock on the farm consists of four horses, one pair of oxen, twenty-five cows, ten head of young stock, one hun-

dred and forty sheep, and hogs according to the requirements of the farm. It will be well to mention here, that I usually raise and feed out upon the farm every year from two thousand five hundred to three thousand bushels ears of corn, one thousand to one thousand two hundred bushels of oats, and from sixty to eighty tons of hay.

FARM ACCOUNT.

Receipts for veal, butter, milk and cheese	\$1,625
Receipts for whcat.....	154
Receipts for barley	493
Receipts for hogs	450
Receipts for sheep and wool.....	369
Receipts for beef and growth on young stock	185
Receipts for wood and lumber.....	150
Receipts for miscellaneous	214
Total receipts.....	<u>\$3,640</u>
Paid out for hired help.....	\$580
Paid out for board.....	200
Paid out for threshing	70
Paid out for dairy supplies.....	60
Paid out for plaster	18
Paid out for four tons bran.....	40
Paid out for taxes.....	140
Paid out for insurance	12
Paid out for blacksmithing and repairs	60
Allowed for superintending	600
Total expenses.....	<u>1,780</u>
Net receipts	<u><u>\$1,860</u></u>

Which will be equal to six per cent. on \$31,000. I contend that mixed farming is not only more profitable, but better adapted to utilize labor. You can keep the most of your help the year round, and make a saving to them by having constant employment. In winter we take care of the stock first, and the remainder of the time we work in the woods clearing up and cutting decaying timber into wood and saw logs, which is either used upon the farm or sold in the market. It will be well to state here that the most of the milk from the 8th of April to the 28th of November has been worked up in a factory into full cream cheese. The receipts reported from the dairy being \$65 per cow, without taking into con-

sideration the product that was converted into pork, which would be at least (when fed in connection with corn) \$10 per cow, making an aggregate of \$75 per cow, which I think will be full as agreeable if not as profitable as special farming, be the dairy either conducted upon the summer or winter plan. The products have been sold for a medium market price — no fancy prices. What one man can do may be done by another in like circumstances. I do not think it is advisable to recommend to the public a different hobby every year; that is, say full cream cheese this year, butter and skim milk cheese next year, and the next winter dairying. But we should recommend a man to use some of his own brains and select such products to cultivate as in his opinion will be most profitable and best suited to his farm, for if he depends fully upon others to do his brain work, he will surely fail. It is not all science in farming. A man must have some experience in farming in order to make a successful one. The old saying is, "experience is the best school teacher," but sometimes it is expensive, but may be worth all the more. In conclusion, I will state what one of my patrons has done in dairying the past season (he being a mixed farmer, selling considerable barley also). He has milked fifteen cows, and the product in the aggregate brought \$939 dollars, besides what was used in the family of five persons, making \$62.15 per cow. The product being mostly full cream cheese.

DAIRYING IN THE NORTHWEST.

By Col. T. D. CURTIS, Secretary American Dairymen's Association, Syracuse, New York.

INTRODUCTORY.

To the President and Members of the Convention:—Some one, probably my "nephew," your worthy secretary, has sent me a programme of your convention. Looking it over, I have felt a strong desire to be with you; but, as the American Dairymen's Association, of which I am secretary, will be in convention at the same time in Syracuse, it is impossible for me to be with you. I feel, nevertheless, like contributing my mite toward helping along your convention, which probably does not need my aid, though I venture to send you my humble effort.