

are of all products, how much labor they put on their grass and land to sustain all the stock they can. They have now about made up their minds that they will have to fall back upon ensilage for fodder. We have no reason to feel discouraged, certainly, and I don't think I shall make any mistakes in pursuing the course I have for years past in the dairy business, doing the best I can with it.

SUGAR FROM SUGAR CANE AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

By Prof. W. A. HENRY, Madison, Wis.

We have employed a chemist at a salary of \$100 to put up machinery that cost us about \$1,200. We grew cane of several varieties in all sorts of situations in as many varieties as we could obtain upon the farm, and contrary to the opinion of some of our good friends, have been able to produce sugar. From one-fifth of an acre of land we obtained one hundred and ninety-nine and one-half pounds of the sugar you see there. Very nearly one thousand pounds to the acre. We lost one thousand and seventy-five pounds in doing it; that was two thousand and seventy-five pounds altogether, or in that proportion. There was at the rate of two thousand and seventy-five pounds of cane and sugar on one acre of land. Here is some of the sugar partially refined. Here are three samples of the same sugar in different stages. Besides the one hundred and ninety-nine and one-half pounds of sugar, we obtained from one-fifth of an acre sixteen gallons of syrup of the quality represented here. We not only got one hundred and ninety-nine and one-half pounds of sugar, but sixteen gallons of syrup; and if you taste any sorghum taste about that, I will find for the first time that we have not been able to get rid of the sorghum taste. We do not claim that the color of this suits the sorghum color — our effort is not to produce a light color. New Orleans syrup is not a light color, and people pay \$2 a gallon for maple syrup that is as black as your hat. This is a sample of the syrup simply boiled down, from which no sugar has been taken. It seems to me that the dairy business and this sorghum manufacture could be carried on very nicely at the same time.

Mr. Hoard — In the culture of this sugar cane, do you discover

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-