preferable to plant the hills four or five feet asunder. If cultivated exclusively for soiling or dry fodder, the seed may be sown broad-cast or in drills, and treated in the same manner as Indian corn when grown for that use.

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4. The height of the plant when fully grown varies from 6 to 18 feet, according to the locality and the condition of the soil; the stalks ranging from half an inch to two inches in diameter. The weight of the entire crop to an acre, when green, varies from 10 to 40 tons. The amount of seed to the acre is reported to range from 16 to 50 bushels.

5. During the earlier stages of the growth of this plant, say for the first six or eight weeks, it makes but little progress, except in penetrating the ground with its roots, which occasioned so great disappointment in some cultivators that they exterminated it from their fields, and replanted for other crops. From the natural tendency of the genus to which it belongs to sport or ran into varieties, many persons have come to wrong conclusions with a belief that the seed was impure or mixed. The period of growth varied from ninety to one hundred and twenty days; the seeds often ripen unequally in the same field.

6. The yield of juice in weight of well-trimmed stalks was about 50 per cent. The number of gallons of juice required to make a gallon of syrup varied from 5 to 10, according to the locality, the nature of the soil on which it was produced, and the succulent condition or maturity of the canes. In the Province of New Brunswich it required 10 to 1; in the rich bottom lands of Indiana and Illinois about 7 to 1; and in light lands in Maryland and Virginia, 5 gallons to 1 of syrup. The yield of syrup per acre varied from 150 to 400 gallons. The amount of pure alcohol produced by the juice ranged from 5 to 9 per cent. In cases where the plant was well matured and grew upon a warm, light soil, the juice yielded from 13 to 16 per cent. of dry saccharine matter; from 9 to 11 per cent. of which was well-defined crystallized cane-sugar, and the remainder, uncrystallizable matter, or glucose; but that taken from stalks obtained on rich low-lands, luxuriant in their growth, yielded considerably less.

7. A palatable bread was made from the flour ground from the seeds of this plant, of a pinkish color, caused by the remnants of the pelicles, or hulls, of the seeds.

8. By accounts from all parts of the country, this plant is universally admitted to be a wholesome, nutritious, and economical food for animals; all parts of it being greedily devoured, in a green or dried state, by horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, and swine, without injurious effects; the two latter fattening upon it equally as well as upon corn.

9. Paper of various qualities has been manufactured from the fibrous parts of the stalk, some of which appear to be peculiarly fitted for special use, such as bank notes, wrapping paper, &c.

From the above summary, the committee are of opinion that the Sorgho possesses qualities which commend it to the especial attention of the agriculturists of all parts of the country, as the preceding facts have demonstrated that it is well suited to our national economy, and supplies what has long been a great desideratum.