

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP IN DEMAND

Lack of Cane and Beet Products to Make Sugar Bushes More Profitable.

CO-OPERATION A BIG HELP

Teamwork in Eaton County Secures Better Prices — Experiments by College Point Way to Efficiency.

From Department of Forestry, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—The war has not been without its influence upon maple products. It is true, perhaps, that these effects have been somewhat indirect, though this has not made them any the less real. Cane and beet sugar prices have soared—cane and beet syrups, such as maple sugar and syrup, responding sympathetically to the flexible law of supply and demand, and so, too. This is a development which for obvious reasons should command the attention of owners of sugar bushes, for the past year's events, you know, these maple woodlots potential assets. A year ago these bushes yielded in round numbers about \$350,000 worth of sugar and syrup. With proper management and the prospect of equitable profit they can this spring be made to produce at least a half million more than this figure—easing up at the same time the strain upon our all too quickly disappearing supplies of other sugars.

The question of what constitutes proper management, of course, is one upon which no two experts are agreed. Sugar bushes are likely to harmonize. There

(two and two-tenths) times as much as was secured with one bucket; where four buckets were used, the yield was only two times as much as was secured with one bucket, while with five buckets, the yield was only 1.2 (one and two-tenths) times what was obtained with a single bucket.

Why there should be less sap given by a tree that is tapped in four or five places than is obtained from one that is tapped in only three places, is not exactly understood.

Three or four buckets, accordingly, are the maximum that should be placed upon any one tree.

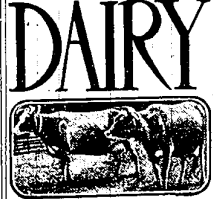
A few other bits of information about sugar-making, in view of the near approach of spring, may not be amiss.

Maple sap usually contains from 2 to 3 per cent by weight of sugar, and a full-grown healthy tree will yield about 12 gallons of it. This should produce about one-third of a gallon of maple syrup.

It is sometimes claimed that tapping on the east or south side of the tree gives the largest flow of sap. The amount of sap gained in this way is, however, inconceivably small. When convenient it is best to tap on the side of the tree having the highest branches and to secure a spot exposed to the sun if possible. This slightly increases the yield of sap. In tapping, a sharp bit should be used to insure a clean cut and the runnels should be cleaned out of the hole before the spout is inserted. The hole should be not more than one and a half inches deep for the most active parts of the trees are next to the bark and not the heartwood. Sap is obtained by deeper tapping.

Maple spouts are superior to wooden ones as they allow an easier flow of sap. These spouts should not be driven in too hard.

Care must be taken to see that the sap does not run before it is boiled, and for this reason the storage tank should be on the shady side of the sugar house. The sap is evaporated in flat pans or special evaporators made for the purpose. Some of these have



SKIMMED MILK IS VALUABLE

Little Richer in Protein Than Whole Milk, but Lower in Carbohydrates — Feeding Calves.

Skimmed milk is a little richer in protein than whole milk, but lower in carbohydrates. Since most of the fat has been removed in the cream the skimmed milk will need carbohydrates to make it a balanced ration for calves.

A good plan is to replace a portion of the whole milk with skimmed milk, gradually increasing the skimmed milk with some form of carbohydrates till all of the whole milk is replaced by skimmed milk. Fine ground meal is one of the best carbohydrate supplements to be fed with skimmed milk. Some feeders cook the meal, stir it in



Whole Milk Age.

the skimmed milk and feed it to the calf. After the calf is two weeks old it will eat fine ground meal and if fed small quantities will assimilate it. Linseed meal is also used.

Care should be taken in feeding calves. They should be taught to drink from the pail as soon as possible. Nothing but clean vessels should be used and the milk should be clean and warm.

KICKING COW EASILY CURED

Rope Passed Around Body of Offending Animal, Drawn Tight, Will Prove Effective.

The kicking cow is easily cured by the proper methods. To cure the offending animal take a rope with a loop in one end of it or a trunk strap and pass it around the body of the cow. Tighten it tight. The cow usually will jump a little at first, but when she finds she cannot get out of the rope, she will stand—she cannot kick. If this method causes the cow to give bloody milk, place the rope or strap behind the udder and draw it up in the same manner. With some cows this cannot be done because of the shape of the udder.

Another method is to hobble the cow by passing the rope around each leg behind the udder, and tying just above the hocks. This is rather dangerous for the man tying the rope. After the cow has been hobbled in this manner several times the cow will stand still to be milked.

SUCCESS IN DAIRY BUSINESS

Dairyman Must Put Himself Through Some Process of Training—Knowledge is Essential.

Under the strained circumstances of these days, it is suggested in dairy work you must know how to think, and that means that you must have put yourself through some process of training, either on your own hook or by proxy, that is with the help of a school or working for some practical dairyman. It does not matter at all how you get your information, just so you get it, but to begin dairying with out it is as hopeless as to jump into a deep river without knowing how to swim.

DRINKING WATER FOR STOCK

Cow Will Not Reach Maximum Production Unless She Has Abundant Supply in Winter.

Warm drinking water for the dairy stock will save feed and also benefit the milk flow. It saves feed because it does not draw on the vitality of the cow as does cold water. It benefits the milk flow because a cow will not reach her maximum production unless she drinks water abundantly. This she will not do if it is ice cold.

COW TESTING IS PROFITABLE

Farmers May Have Work Done at Nominal Cost by Joining Association—Cost Is Divided.

Farmers who are too busy to test their own cows may now have this work done for them at a nominal cost by joining a cow-testing association. A cow-testing association is an organization of about twenty-five dairy farmers who employ co-operatively a man to test their cows for economical production.



Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face—Ruskin.

The world is mine, which I will with sword will open—Shakespeare.

THINGS THAT HELP.

When washing crepe waists they will keep their freshness if dipped in a rinse water of very thin starch and dried over a coat hanger.

A woman who has much fat ironing to do economizes her strength by using a large kitchen table, spreading towels and ironing pieces which may be ironed while the more particular ironing is being done.

The ironing sheet of course be placed over these pieces, then with a little extra folding and a press over they are ready for clothes bars. When traveling, small boxes or pieces of pasteboard will keep waists and small pieces of material from getting rumpled. They may be folded, saving the opening of wrong boxes.

To removed hot-water marks from a Japanese rug, try rubbing with a little wet oil. After the marks have all disappeared, polish the rug with a little dry flour and a soft duster.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing even if well dried and set in the sun two or three times and then wash in suds.

Window shades that have become crinkled may be repainted with an oil paint, using care to keep them flat. Dry thoroughly and turn to give the other side of the shade a coat. Window shades are going up in price as the other household articles, so if we can remove them by such treatment it will be an economy.

When cleaning mopboards, protect the walls from careless spitting with a large piece of pasteboard, held against the wall during the process of cleaning. In these days of sugar conserving, the children will be made happy with animal crackers, dipped in various colored frostings, or a fondant mixture for chocolate. A cheap and effective mixture for chocolate is a thick paste made of lard and flour well mixed and rubbed into the hands at night. It will be soft and sticky.

Never throw water on burning oil. It only scatters it. Smolder it with anything nearest at hand, sand, earth, or even with flour.

A larch and a can of paint and varnish will do wonders in a home, to make things look better and give them a new lease of life.

The secret of success in life is for a man or woman to be ready for his opportunity when it comes—Darwin.

SOME GOOD PLAIN DISHES.

Shred cabbage with a sharp knife cutting it as fine as possible, it will be more delicate than if chopped.

For cold sliced add thick sour cream, a little sugar, salt and a dash of vinegar if the cream is not too sour. Sweet cream and vinegar may be used instead of sour cream.

Godfish, With Egg Sauce—Soak large pieces of boneless codfish overnight in cold water, then simmer slowly in the morning after draining from the first water. To a rich white sauce add one or two hard cooked eggs sliced and carefully stirred in just before pouring the sauce over the cooked fish.

To save butter for cake making, seasoning of vegetables and for various uses where butter seems indispensable, this combination: One pound each of lard and suet melted, the suet of course, tried out and mixed with the lard, then add a pound of butter, salt well and use as butter. The big flour the mixture so well, that more lard and suet may be used with a pound of butter, with good results.

Pum Mousse—Put sufficient cold melted butter through the food processor, add two cups of sugar, a pinch of salt, a glass of cream, whipped stiff. Turn into molds and set in the ice chest to harden. Serve with a mayonnaise dressing and with hot boiled cabbage and boiled potatoes.

Peppermint Pudding—Cook a cupful of pearl tapioca in sufficient water to cover and until it is transparent. Stir in a quarter of a cupful of sugar, the grated rind of a lemon and a pinch of salt. The sugar is dissolved when cold in a glass serving dish. When cold serve with powdered sugar and cream.

A good mixture of fats for use in the place of butter, except for the table place of butter, is a pound of lard and a pound of suet. Try out the suet, strain it and stir in the lard and butter. The butter will give the three pounds of fat sufficiently to make it nearly as good as butter.

Cranberry Pudding—Stir together two cups of flour, a pinch of salt, and three teaspoons of baking powder. Add sufficient milk to make a batter pudding, stir in a cupful of sweetened and strained cranberry jelly and steam for an hour and a half. Serve with a hard sauce.

Neenie Maxwell



TILE TRAP FOR COTTONTAILS

Inexpensive and Permanent Device for Rabbits is Described in Farmers' Bulletin 702.

To make an inexpensive and permanent tile trap for cottontail rabbits, which has proven very effective as described in Farmers' Bulletin 702, proceed as follows:

Set a 12 by 6-inch "tee" sewer tile with the long end downward, and bury it so that the 6-inch opening at the side is below the surface of the ground. Connect two lengths of 6-inch sewer pipe horizontally with the side opening. Second grade or even broken tile will do. Cover the joints with soil so as to exclude light. Provide a tight removable cover, such as an old hardboard for the top of the large tile. The projecting end of the small tile is then surrounded with rocks, brush or wood, so as to make the hole look inviting to rabbits and encourage them to frequent the den. Rabbits, of course, are free to go in or out of these dens, which should be constructed in promising spots of the farm and in the orchard. A trained dog will locate inhabited dens. The outlet is closed with a disk of wood on a stake, or the dog guards the opening. The cover is lifted and the rabbits captured by hand. These trips are especially suitable for open lands where rabbits cannot find natural hiding places. They are permanent and cost nothing for repairs from year to year.

Now these two were having a pleasant little chat, though they sounded as if they were roasting and scolding at each other—though they did not wrinkle their faces and show their teeth as they do when they are angry they want to kill.

"It's so nice to have a title," said the tiger.

"It's a glorious feeling," replied the tigress. "Almost as nice as a good meal of meat—though not quite. And now that I speak of it, I am feeling a bit hungry."

So they ate and ate, and when they were all through Queen Tigress said: "I have an important question to ask."

"Then ask it, my love," said King Tiger, who was feeling very happy after his good meal.

"I was wondering just why you were a king and just why I am a queen. It's a beautiful thought, but I would love to know if there is any special reason for it."

Now if King Tiger had not just been eating he might have been very angry at such a question, but as it was he said:

"I don't blame you for wondering. I shall tell you, for there is a reason for it, a great and splendid reason."

Queen Tigress listened eagerly as King Tiger told his story.

"The tiger," he said, "is King of all the Cat family. Now there are many kinds of cats and many other animals who belong to the cat family."

"We're a part of the cat family ourselves, aren't we?" asked Queen Tigress.

"We are, my dear," roared King Tiger. "You are quite right."

Queen Tigress grinned and showed her great teeth, but as King Tiger

GROW FRUITS FOR HOME USE

Plan Garden So That You Will Have as Great a Variety as Possible—Plan for Winter Supply.

Grow both fruits and vegetables. Plan your garden so that you will have as great a variety as possible.

Have cherry and peach trees, raspberry, blackberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes along one side or end. Grow two or three rows of strawberries.

Raise both early and late varieties of vegetables, and plant at frequent intervals, so that you will have a continuous supply throughout the season.

Growing the fruits and vegetables you use at home, saves money and provides one-third of the supplies for the winter months.

For six or seven months of the year you can have fruits and vegetables fresh from the garden. Then can, preserve, or pickle a liberal supply for the winter months.

Estimate the amount you spent last year for fresh and canned fruits and vegetables. Why not save this money by raising them yourself?

BURN ALL ORCHARD RUBBISH

Winter or Dormant Spray Will Do Great Work in Destroying and Controlling Pests.

Fruit, which causes serious loss to the fruit grower, lives through the winter on fallen leaves, fruit, dead branches and pruning trash. Do not give them a chance to attack the fruit again next spring. Destroy all rubbish by fire. A winter or dormant spray will do great work in controlling insect pests.

QUINCES IN GARDEN CORNER

Trees Succeed in Almost Any Out-of-the-Way Place—Yield Wealth of Exquisite Fruit.

Quinces succeed well in any out-of-the-way corner. It has been said that the quince is essentially a fence-corner tree, and an old corner of the garden or back yard may easily be made to yield a veritable wealth of the most exquisite of jellies, conserves and marmalades. Where commonly nothing but weeds would grow.

USE FOR ARSENATE OF LIME

Can Be Utilized in Bordeaux Mixture and in Dilute Lime-Sulphur Spray—Add Milk of Lime.

Arsenate of lime can be used in Bordeaux mixture and in dilute lime-sulphur spray, just as is arsenate of lead. When used in water the milk of lime made from slacking three or four pounds of stone lime should be added to each 50 gallons of water.



TIGER KING.

"I have a secret to tell you," said the tiger.

"I want to hear it," said Mrs. Tiger. "Listen! I shall whisper it to you."

And though he said he would whisper the secret it sounded more like a roar than a whisper in which he said:

"I am a king, Mrs. Tiger," he said. "Then if you are a king, I must be a queen," said Mrs. Tiger.

"That's so—you must be a queen," said the tiger. "I shall call you Queen Tigress."

"And I shall call you King Tiger, and then we'll both be perfectly correct."

"The tigers have told their mates that they were kings for years, I believe, and the mates have said that then they must be queens—just as you and I have said."

Now these two were having a pleasant little chat, though they sounded as if they were roasting and scolding at each other—though they did not wrinkle their faces and show their teeth as they do when they are angry they want to kill.

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"The tiger," he said, "is King of all the Cat family. Now there are many kinds of cats and many other animals who belong to the cat family."

"We're a part of the cat family ourselves, aren't we?" asked Queen Tigress.

"We are, my dear," roared King Tiger. "You are quite right."

Queen Tigress grinned and showed her great teeth, but as King Tiger

"I Am a King, Mrs. Tiger," He Said.

was the only other creature around at that time that he had no need of fear.

"Yes," continued King Tiger, "we're very superior cats, and very wild cats, wilder than real wild cats are, and that is saying a great deal, but still we're cats. Some creatures, they say, are more afraid of wild cats than they are of us, but that doesn't bother us, for we know we're the leaders of the race."

"Oh," he said, roaring boastfully, "think for a moment what it means to be a King Tiger, and to be a Queen Tigress, too," he added.

"It's glorious!" roared Queen Tigress, in anything but a quietly bold, though it did sound powerful and as though her subjects would always have to do her bidding.

"There are thousands and thousands and thousands of cats. There are beautiful cats and ugly cats. There are household pets and wild ones. There are cats who do their shopping in the garbage cans and who are given cream out of beautiful china saucers."

"Some lie on silken cushions and others seek sleep behind ash trays and empty tomato cans. Others live in the dark forests."

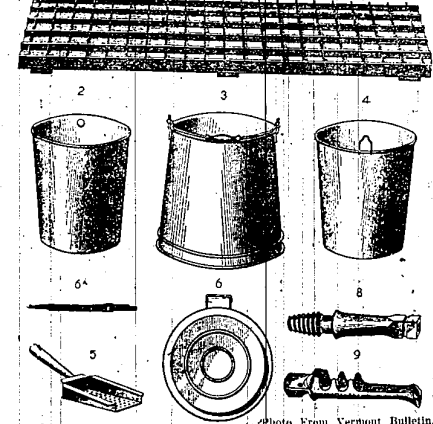
"And of all these thousands of cats—cats of all kinds and colors and descriptions I am the King and you are the Queen, and so are the other famous kings and queens of the whole big cat family. Isn't it a wonderful honor? We have so many subjects!"

"And, too, it means that of all the kinds of cats, we are the biggest, the most beautiful, the most ferocious, which I have heard is another word for 'wild.' If we were merely the king and queen of a few it would not be so great, but we're king and queen of an entire kingdom of cats, tame cats and wild cats."

"It's a wonderful honor," said Queen Tigress, "and I'm glad I know such a reason for being a queen."

Worker and His Coat.

When a man goes to work he generally takes off his coat, but if he is a palmer he puts one on.



Utensils Needed in Making Maple Products.

No. 1, pan for drying syrup into maple sugar blocks; No. 2, a pump for catching and carrying sap; No. 3, a pump; No. 4, a pump; No. 5, a pump; No. 6, a pump; No. 7, a pump; No. 8, a pump; No. 9, a pump; No. 10, a pump; No. 11, a pump; No. 12, a pump; No. 13, a pump; No. 14, a pump; No. 15, a pump; No. 16, a pump; No. 17, a pump; No. 18, a pump; No. 19, a pump; No. 20, a pump; No. 21, a pump; No. 22, a pump; No. 23, a pump; No. 24, a pump; No. 25, a pump; No. 26, a pump; No. 27, a pump; No. 28, a pump; No. 29, a pump; No. 30, a pump; No. 31, a pump; No. 32, a pump; No. 33, a pump; No. 34, a pump; No. 35, a pump; No. 36, a pump; No. 37, a pump; No. 38, a pump; No. 39, a pump; No. 40, a pump; No. 41, a pump; No. 42, a pump; No. 43, a pump; No. 44, a pump; No. 45, a pump; No. 46, a pump; No. 47, a pump; No. 48, a pump; No. 49, a pump; No. 50, a pump; No. 51, a pump; No. 52, a pump; No. 53, a pump; No. 54, a pump; No. 55, a pump; No. 56, a pump; No. 57, a pump; No. 58, a pump; No. 59, a pump; 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