ANDOVER NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By J. HARVEY BACKUS & SON

OUR KEYNOTE:

"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

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Critical Period Ahead

THE pages of history have been turned and finis has been written after the records of the first year of the administration of President Roosevelt.

There never has been a more unusual year in the records of our country, and perhaps there never will be again. At the outset, President Roosevelt established himself an as outspoken leader and one who was not afraid to depart from conventional methods in an effort to restore a sound economical situation in the country.

He took office in the midst of the many bank failures that were experienced during the height of the depression. His first act was to close all banks in the country and then to reopen them on the basis of improved conditions. From that time on, the record of the administration has been one of unusual events, innovations in control of business, numerous earnest efforts to improve business, revaluation of our money and other radical departures from the former methods of government.

It is yet too early to soundly appraise the permanent results of his efforts. There is no question but that great temporary benefit has followed many of the federal projects.

The greatest nation-wide federal projects to improve conditions, the CWA and the PWA, were based on the spending of huge sums of public money. Since it is obvious that such spending must soon close, the chief interest at present centers on the permanent improvement of private industry. If it can stand on its own feet from now on and prosper from the impetus that it has received from federal aid thru the spending of public funds, the battle to lick the depression has been won.

Since this question must first be answered satisfactorily, the coming year constitutes the real test of the administration. If the forward march to prosperity is not seriously interrupted, President Roosevelt will have garnered undying fame for himself as the man who led his country out of one of the worst depressions ever known.

The popularity of President Roosevelt increases with a majority as his term of office lengthens and regardless of his success in office, he always will be admired as a courageous and conscientious leader.

No Substitute for Work

MANY helpful efforts are being made to stimulate economic recovery. A majority of the suggested plans to turn the tide of the depression are already being carried out. At the best they are only artificial and temporary in nature. They offer no substitute for hard work and good judgment on the part of each individual.

Unless an individual is employed directly by the government, all of the recovery strides that have been made so far will not benefit him if he does not apply himself and exert his ability. Prosperity and success isn't being handed out on a golden platter, with the disburser waiting patiently for the recipient to call for his share.

Today, more than ever before, hard work and perseverance will win. The stage is being set but each actor must play up his or her part. Those who are keen and alert are already enjoying better conditions. Those who are standing on the side lines are still crying hard itmes and lamenting their part.

A most dangerous line is the dotted line.

Women in Business

WOMEN are not fixed in industry tho they are fixtures of industry. A scientific research applied to industrial processes and commercial systems has progressed, so the employment opportunities of women which seem newest in kind are the result of investigations initiated for the purpose of finding new material for old products and of making new products out of old material.

Not only do these forces seem like new forces of far-reaching influence in turn, bring into existence new mechanical equipment—all affecting directly or indirectly the employment opportunities of women.

The rayon industry is an example. The discovery of this substitute for silk gave employment to many American women and girls in cloth making factories.

New inventions have been responsible for conspicuous shifting of the labor force in some industries. When wood pulp was discovered to be commercially available for certain grades of paper, men took the places of women in the basic processes. In contrast to this, while men used to be the watchmakers, now since the introduction of the system of interchangeable parts, women in great numbers are employed to operate the watchmaking machines and to assemble watch parts.

A glance back over the effects of research and invention upon women's jobs in the commercial field reveals results that are parallel of the dramatic development of the past decade in the field of manufacture. It is little more than half a century since the invention of the telephone and less than a decade since radio really put people the world over within speaking distance of one another. With a single exception—the revolution occasioned by the typewriter—no changes in the methods of the business world have opened so many employment opportunities to women as the commercial introduction of the telegraph and typewriter. Radio broadcasting with its multifarious angles has also given employment to many women.

The industrial and commercial picture of employment thus changes with each invention and each development of new methods and procedure, but with this procession of development, the place of women in the employment world is enhanced yearly as to opportunities.

Child Labor Amendment

THE proposed child labor amendment, which is now pending, is the latest and seemingly the most absurd of experimental and theoretical tampering with the rights of American citizens which can come to no good end.

Many different reasons have been advanced for the purpose behind such a measure, but any or all of them may be termed partisan in their substance. Perhaps the most logical conclusion after learning of the terms of the provisions, is to conclude that some person or persons are more destrous of amending the constitution for the practice than for the good that is to be accomplished.

The potential result of the proposed 22nd amendment to the constitution would be to usurp state rights and parental control by federal authority. Of course, the effect of the amendment would depend entirely upon its enforcement. Proponents of the measure point out that common sense must be used in administering it. Opponents counter with the accusation of the undesirable situation that might be brought about should enforcement agencies determine to use the full extent of the power of the measure. The fact remains, however, that if the potentiality exists for a dangerous situation, the amendment is highly undesirable.

No righteous person can favor hard work for children or hold any brief for imposed labor that will retard the progress or development of our young generations. If present laws in nearly every state of the union are enforced, there can be no such situations in existence. And by the same token, no person with common sense and who uses it, can favor a situation whereby children of 12 to 18 years of age are not allowed to help with chores at home, earn extra spending money in school vacation periods by moderate work for others and learn the responsibility of older age, thereby fitting him or herself for the duties of life.

The habit of working and the sense of responsibility cannot be acquired overnight. It must be built up and inspired by long training, beginning in childhood. The majority of parents are just enough and kind enough to train children in their own way without the help of constitutional amendments.

Any family can get together on the proposition that an automobile is a necessity.

We Live to Learn

MANY of our modern commodities proved to be the result of accidents, and when one writes a letter and grabs the blotting paper, little does he think that it was an accident that caused blotting paper to be in use today.

Ink formerly had to be dried with sand, and a shaker of sand, similar to that of a salt shaker, usually was kept for that purpose.

One day an employee in a paper mill in England forgot to place the proper sizing in the contents of a vat of paper, and as a result the entire amount was thrown out as being no good. When the owner of the plant wanted some scrap paper he decided to use up the paper that had been ruined, but much to his surprise when he applied the ink, it spread all over, and was even worthless to write upon.

This is said to have been the starting point for the use of blotting paper. Every day the majority of us make mistakes, and we should at all times profit by our mistakes. Many of the greater inventions were due to accidents which probably at the time were costly and brought ridicule, but we must continue to live and learn, no matter how much the cost.

There are lots of big boys and small men in the world.

Let's Boost the Good Things

WHEN you have occasion to speak of the place where you live, what is the burden of your remarks?

Some complaint or grievance, no doubt.

The good things of community life we take as a matter of course and never give anyone credit for them. We believe that they are coming to us, and we can see no reason for comment.

If we have a good administration of affairs by public officials, we never take the trouble to tell them. If we have an unusually large number of public-spirited men who are working for the betterment of our local conditions, we seldom ever give them even faint praise.

But let something go wrong and our first inclination is to blow up. Somebody is to blame, of course, we reason, and that somebody needs a good reprimand, if not something worse.

Having let off steam, the most of us are ready for the next round and become almost human again.

But let's resolve to change our policy in the future. Why not try looking for the good things that may be found in abundance, and boost them? It will benefit everyone who tries it and it will help the community, too.

What we seem to need now is some legislation governing the use of wooden pistols.

Training For Parents

THERE is no profession in the world that has so many incompetent members as that of parenthood. The task of rearing a child, one of the most important in the world, is laid in the lap of a great percentage of parents who know very little about the task before them. That is why so many parents fail in the important task of their family union—that of bringing up their children.

Our schools, the press and society in general shun the subject of parenthood, and the average young couple enter it with an ignorance that is appalling. They are left to learn as best they may in the school of hard experience.

The average parents feed, clothe and send their children to school, and think they are discharging their full responsibility. Training for home life is fully as important as any of these.

Every institution of higher learning should have included in its courses, required subjects on preparation for parenthood. Children cannot be expected to assume responsibilities at 15 or 16 years of age if they have not been properly prepared for it. They must be trained in responsibility and character from the earliest years. Such training can be given only by those who know how, hence the great need for training for parents.

Criticize yourself today and others tomorrow.

HOW, WHAT and WHY?

The Andover News has arranged with the Office of Information of the New York State colleges of agriculture and home economics to answer questions about problems of farm and home. If you enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope and mention the name of this paper, you will receive a direct reply to your query from the colleges. Do not ask more than one question in one letter or on one post card. Ask as many questions as you wish, but make each one a separate communication.

Lime Forms in Coils

Mrs. J. B. C., Tully, N. Y., writes: "Our house is heated by the vapor system, and a copper coil takes care of the hot water supply. This coil constantly fills up with lime as the water is very hard. Is there any acid we could use in the coil that would destroy the lime and not injure the coil?

"The coil fills up so quickly we are without hot water half the time."

P. B. Wright of the department of agricultural engineering replies: "You may dissolve the lime in the coil by using a weak solution of muriatic acid and water, one part of acid to 20 parts of water by volume. Fill the coil with this solution, let it stand a few hours, then pour it out and refill. Keep refilling until the lime is cleaned out. Do not place the coil in the acid, and do not place acid in the coil after the lime is removed, as the acid will eat away the copper. Wash the coil thoroly with clean water as soon as the lime has been removed.

"The best way to prevent lime deposits thruout the hot water system is to use a water softener on the hot water line ahead of the copper coil. This also gives a soft water for household purposes."

Wants Deer Protected

Miss E. E. W., Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "My 72-acre farm in this section seems suitable for deer, and they feed and stay here in groups of three and four. If the place were posted against dogs and hunters, what effect would it have, if any, on other game?

"I am afraid if a ban is not placed against dogs and hunters, they will chase away the deer."

Professor Bristow Adams, editor of publications, answers: "You have every right to post your farm against hunters, and such posting might tend to make your place a game refuge or sanctuary. Yet, such a relatively small area in a large territory over which deer naturally range would not have much effect in preserving the animals.

"You should write to the state department of agriculture and markets in regard to the depredations of dogs, and to the state conservation commission, both at Albany, for provisions of the conservation law that might apply to your place."

Bulbs Bloom Second Year

G. S. B., asks: "Are Freesia bulbs good for blooms the second year?"

Professor E. A. White of the floriculture department answers: "In general, Freesia bulbs or corms are so cheap that it pays to buy new ones every year. The bulbs are grown commercially in California where the climate favors growing and ripening to perfection. If the bulbs are carefully ripened after flowering in the home, however, they may be used a second year with fairly good results.

"When the blooming season is ended and the leaves have ripened and gradually turned yellow, set the pans or pots containing the bulbs in a dry, cool cellar, and leave them until next fall. In September, shake the bulbs from the soil, and select the large, perfectly-formed ones to grow again. Plant them in pots of good garden soil. The blooming should be satisfactory the second year."

HOW ONE MAN LOST 22 POUNDS

Mr. Herman Runkis of Detroit writes: "A few lines of thanks from a rheumatism sufferer—My first bottle of Kruschen Salts took all of the aches and swellings out of my joints—with my first bottle I went on a diet and lost 22 pounds and now feel like a new man."

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Tax Sale Near May 1

While the exact date of Allegany county's 1934 tax sale was not known early this week, County Treasurer Claude L. Cummings expects it will be very near May 1st. The list of property on which taxes have not been paid have been sent to Albany for approval by the Department of Taxation and Finance before publication. Parcels owned by the state or incompletely described are removed from lists there.

It is expected that 1,000 or more places will be put up for bids at the coming sale, against 1,281 offered Feb. 14, 1933.

Mr. Cummings has reported to the board of supervisors that 241 parcels have been taken over by the county, on which there have been no bids.

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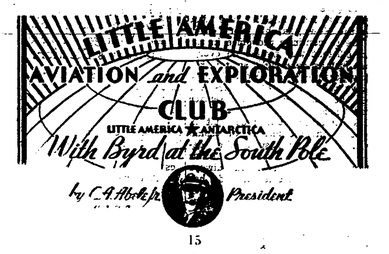

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Trail Work!

LITTLE AMERICA, ANTARCTICA, Feb 25: (delayed) (via Mackay Radio) - Trail work: Sounds like a leaf from the diary of a Boy Scout. Well, so it is. Twenty-five members of this group left on the South Polar ice, got their first contact with the rugged out doors in the Boy Scout organization back home. Therefore they know what it is all about.

Our first trail work of the season has started. And what an elaborate enterprise it is! And what an enormous mass of transportational equipment we are using for it. The main party, which will go out 500 miles to establish a food and supply base, consists of three dog teams of sixteen dogs and two men each. Behind this group there will be the tractor party Chief Aviation Mechanic French Citroen and one American Cletrac tractors. These three parties will be kept in constant touch with the main base at Little America by radio and by three of our airplanes, the Condor, which has been given the name William Horlick, one of the chief sponsors of the Expedition, the Fokker and the Pilgrim.

E. J. Deman

I am simply up to my eyebrows in the work connected with this interesting phase of the Expedition. One minute I am issuing kerosene to the dog drivers for cooking; the next I am passing out gasoline and oil for the tractors and the planes; the amounts consumed are simply enormous. On this trail trip we are using a thousand gallons of hydol gasoline for the tractors alone and 800 gallons for the planes.

Both groups will take sufficient food for 40 days. The supporting party and the main party will start the trip together. The supporting party will go out 100 miles, put down a cache of food, oil, gasoline and other necessities and return to Little America. The main party will continue and lay down a base 500 miles away—and then walk back home! Some walk!

Conditions in our main camp at Little America are surprisingly good. We are quite comfortable except that I still hate to get up in the morning. We'll be entirely settled in another two weeks for our long, year away from civilization. My sleeping bag is warm as toast but getting out of it and into my cold clothing at 20 degrees below zero with my boots frozen solid every morning makes for hurried dressing. I am becoming as expert as a fireman at diving into my clothes. The coldest part of the program is the delay while I heat my boots against the wall to soften them up. In my spare time—and I have darn little of it—I am building a desk out of scraps of wood so I can have more comfort while writing these stories for our Club. I am also building another bunk, more substantial and little doctor has the one I have been using.

Making trail flags has been an interesting part of our work and we now have five thousand of them. They are small reddish-orange pennants mounted on bamboo poles. When a sledging party goes out on the trail these pennants are stuck in the snow every half mile or so, so the party will be able to pick up the trail on the way back to the base. We took aboard thousands of bamboo poles for this purpose at Panama, and now the guide flags are all ready for our fifteen dog teams for which we have put together 50 sledges. There are 55 of us left on the ice at Little America.

The good old Bear of Oakland is coming back to us tomorrow bringing a new doctor from New Zealand to take the place of Dr. Shirey whose health would not let him stay with us. We have some work for the new medico to do. Some of the boys have been careless in not using their colored snow goggles and have been stricken with temporary snow blindness. There are also a few cases of influenza and one chap has some badly strained ligaments from a fall. Otherwise we are in good shape.

The Bear will take out the last mail we can send for almost a year so you can imagine that everyone, in every odd moment available, is dashing off last minute letters to the folks at home. I have made quite an exploration of Little America on my own book and next week I'll tell you some of the interesting things I found.

The radio continues to tell me what a wonderful success our club is proving, with hundreds of new members every day and membership cards and maps going out by the thousands. Seems to me all of America must have joined by this time. If you and your friends haven't come in yet now is a swell time. There is no cost whatever to membership in our wonderful Club. Simply send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to O. A. Abele, Jr., President, Little America Aviation and Exploration Club, Hotel Lexington, 48th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y., and from worship card and working map of the South Polar Region and, later, some other things, will be sent you.

THE BOOK

"It's the last line of which read, "The Holy Bible"

by BRUCE BARTON

A BRAVE MAN SPEAKS

THE BOOK OF JOB is a grand book. It does not furnish any answer to the perplexing problem of suffering. It does not explain why a good man, Job or any other, should have sorrow visited upon him in a world which is supposed to be under the control of a loving God. What it does proclaim is that God has staked His reputation on His ability to produce human beings who can stand anything that fate or fortune may bring; men who will be good without a bribe. It insists that in this trial of creative strength and moral goodness God is winning out.

"Every man has his price," says the cynic; but Job did not have his price. He was stripped of his possessions, he lost his health, he had a fool for a wife, and his friends were no comfort to him. But his head tho bloody was unbowed. "Even if God does not reward me, and treats me like a wicked man; even if He has made a mistake about me, or forgotten me, or just naturally has it in for me, nevertheless I stand on my record. I am glad I fed the hungry and helped people when I could. I have nothing to repent, and I refuse to lie and say that I have. The words of Job are ended."

It is a brave speech of a brave man, and small wonder that God responded to it, restored him his property, blessed his sons and daughters, and allowed him to live in prosperity for 140 years.

So Job died, being old and full of days.

So much for the poetry of the Old Testament, and the drama.

To pick up our historical outline where we left it at the end of the last chapter, we must go back to King Solomon, who has built his temple and palaces, written his Proverbs, and grown old, his heart being "turned away" by his harem. With a thousand mothers to look after them, the children of a king ought to be properly brought up, but the net results in the Solomon household were not so good. His heir, Rehoboam, was a typical rich man's son, soft, conceited, sure of his own opinion and contemptuous of advice. As soon as it was shown that "Solomon slept with his fathers," a rough and ready soldier named Jeroboam organized an insurrection, demanding that King Rehoboam lower the taxes and conduct himself in a less arbitrary fashion than had his father.

The old men who had been Solomon's counselors urged Rehoboam to compromise, but the hot-headed young courtiers were all for the Big Stick, and Rehoboam sided with them.

This made it all very easy for Jeroboam, who promptly persuaded the ten northern tribes to separate and elect him their king. Rehoboam kept only Judah and the little tribe of Benjamin.

Next Week: Beginning of the End.

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TODAY and TOMORROW

by FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

FARMERS . . . success rule

My friend Charles F. Collisson, who knows more farmers than any other man I know, and who writes in the Minneapolis Tribune more horse-sense about farmers than any other writer with whose work I am familiar, printed a piece the other day which bears out my contention that most of the trouble farmers find themselves in arises from the same source as most of the troubles the rest of us are in—ourselves.

Charlie Collisson tells the story of John Linster of Fairy Grove Farm, near Northfield, Minn. John Linster has been running the same farm for 34 years. He is so far from being discouraged that he has bought another 160 acres, over in Wisconsin, for his son. The secret of this farmer's success is the secret of anybody else's success; he never spent any money until he had it, never borrowed money until he knew where it was going to earn something for him, never discarded anything old for something new merely for the sake of change and kept a strict record of every cent received and spent.

Those rules, coupled with knowing of one's trade or business thoroly are all there is to success. Anybody can succeed who follows them.

JEWS . . . another view

I have never been able to share the prejudice against Jews as a race that a good many of my Christian friends exhibit. I have no sympathy with the Hitler persecution of the Jews in Germany. I think a good deal of the anti-Jewish feeling arises from the fact that their manners frequently do not conform to Anglo-Saxon standards, and most folk judge others superficially, by their manners.

What the world owes to the Jews is suggested by a motion picture I saw the other day. It is called "The House of Rothschild," and the star actor is George Arliss. It is quite a wonderful picture apart from its Jewish connections. Produced at this time, when the Jewish world is aroused over the situation of its race in Germany, it may have been designed as a clever piece of anti-Hitler propaganda. But it is an authentic bit of history, and splendidly done. Everybody who wants to understand the finest manifestations of the Jewish character ought to see it.

LAWS . . . that we like

The older I get, the more I am impressed with the fact that any law is only as good as the public sentiment behind it. If the people like it, it is a good law; if they don't like it, they won't obey it.

If every motorist who disobeys the local speed laws were arrested there wouldn't be jails enough to hold them. But no police force could be maintained large enough to enforce the speed laws strictly.

The best laws are those which leave people free to do whatever they like to do, restraining them only from infringing on others' rights and punishing them promptly and severely for doing anything which results in injury to another's person or property.

ENGLISH . . . 1,000 words

More than five hundred million people, a quarter of the world's population, either speak English or live under the flags of the two great English-speaking nations. Our language is the most widely-spoken of all.

It is not as easy for those bred to other tongues to express themselves correctly in English as in some other languages. For that reason, as I have pointed out before in this column, efforts are being made on both sides of the Atlantic to organize a simple vocabulary of less than a thousand English words by means of which any idea can be expressed.

This, it seems to me, is far more sensible than the various attempts to create a new "universal language" such as Esperanto or anything else which is not already familiar to millions.

PRAYER . . . its purpose

I heard a woman say not long ago that she had lost her faith in religion. She had prayed and prayed for something she wanted and hadn't got it. It struck me that there was something decidedly wrong with the church or the teacher of religion from whom this woman had got that selfish idea of the use of prayer. I never have found anything in the Bible to suggest that one can petition the Almighty for personal benefits and expect to get them.

Those who profess faith in God but try to dictate to the Supreme Being as to how every detail of their lives should be shaped have a totally false idea of the teachings of religion, says my friend Tarry Fosdick, whose sermons draw the largest crowds in New York. I agree with him that many people regard themselves as the center of the universe, and that they need most is the sort of faith that assures them that all they need to do is to live up to the Golden Rule and take what comes without whimpering.

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SUMMARIZES N. Y. POTATO SITUATION

Financial Gains Said to be Greatest in Short Crop Years With Rising Price Level.

The 1933 potato crop in the United States was 317.1 million bushels, says W. C. Hopper of the department of agricultural economics at Cornell, who points out that this represents the smallest individual production in 41 years, about two and one-half bushels for each grower.

"In six of the past eleven seasons," Mr. Hopper says, "Western New York producers were paid highest prices for potatoes in April. These were years of shortest crops, ten of which have been noted in the past 40 years. In none of the ten short crop years was the April price below the January price. In six of the ten it was profitable to hold potatoes from January to April. In three years when it was not profitable to hold them, the general price level was falling. The past year, from February 1933 to January, 1934, the general price level rose about one-fifth, one of the largest increases that has occurred in the past century.

"If the proportion of the 1933 crop in the 18 surplus or shipping states which is moved to market by rail," he observes, "is the same as the proportion of the average crop of the past five years, also moved by rail, then, from 10,000 to 12,000 less cars would be shipped after January 31 this year than on the average for the past five years. This takes no account of any changes in the movement of potatoes by motor truck and boat.

"Of the early potato crop, only Florida and Texas potatoes compete with late potatoes in New York. The 1934 acreage in Florida is just one per cent. larger than average, while acreage in the lower valley of Texas is 44 per cent. below average. The size of the early crop appears to have little, if any influence on the price paid to producers for potatoes in New York up to April in short crop years."

Jamieson's Fillmore Herd Leads

The 25-cow herd of registered Holstein cows owned by L. H. Jamieson of Fillmore led the herds of the Allegany county Dairy Herd Improvement Association for February, according to results made public by Tester P. T. Luce. Their average milk production was 1,096 pounds, 42 pounds butterfat. The animals were milked three times daily.

Other herds making 25 pounds or more butterfat, average per cow, in their order were: Milo Higgins, Canaseraga, 40.8; James Young, Angelica, 39.9; J. F. Olive, Cuba, 34.8; H. E. Hurd and Son, Almond, 29.8; Carl V. Clarke, Andover, 29.5; Mowers & Thomas, Fillmore, 27.9; L. B. Richardson, Wellsville, 25.1.

Roy Snider & Son, Fillmore, one of whose registered Holstein animals made 1,988 pounds milk, carried off honors for high butterfat animal, with 73.6 pounds. They had two other cows in the same class among those milked three times daily. H. E. Hurd & Son, Almond, had four cows, L. H. Jamieson, six, making more than 50 pounds butterfat.

Two individual cows owned by James R. Young, Angelica, headed the list of 14, milked but twice daily making more than 50 pounds butterfat. Young's best cow showed 58.4 pounds; his second best, 58.1. Other animals in this class are owned by J. F. Olive and C. R. Guilford of Cuba, Milo Higgins of Canaseraga, Carl V. Clarke of Andover and Mowers & Thomas of Fillmore.

One way to help hide the radiator is to paint it to match the walls.

MAPLE SUGAR SEASON HERE

Crop Brings Nearly Million Dollars to New York State Farmers Every Year.

The maple syrup crop nets New York farmers between three-quarters and a million dollars each year, says Professor J. A. Cope of the department of forestry at Cornell, who points out that the young folks who hang around for a drink of sap or the sweet syrup are not the only ones to benefit.

To increase production in the sugar bush, Professor Cope urges that stock be kept out. "In a grazed sugar bush," he says, "The spongy leaf layer, high in water-holding capacity, is destroyed. Since maple sap consists largely of water, any measure that conserves soil moisture increases sap yields.

"Second, too many trees to the acre reduces sap yields, because competition results among the tree crowns, and a tree with a poor crown can never become a great sap producer. Fifty trees to the acre, of a size suitable for tapping, is desirable. It takes many years to increase production in the sugar bush."

In syrup a color test is used to determine highest quality, he says, and adds that the best syrup is the lightest in color.

"Vermont seems, in the minds of some, to have some sort of corner on the manufacture of high grade syrup as if there were something in the climate or soil to give the Vermonter an unbeatable handicap. High grade syrup is not a matter of geography, it is due to cleanliness in manufacture.

Urges Clean Equipment

"In particular," Professor Cope says, "this means clean equipment. Evaporators should be washed and cleaned between runs, gathering tanks kept clean with proper strainers in the top, and buckets should have covers, tap holes reamed out in mid-season, especially if there has been a warm spell.

"Speed from tree to container is also important in the production of light colored syrup, as sap that stands long in buckets tends to discolor.

"Perhaps the greatest single factor is speed in reducing sap to syrup. The modern evaporator with its corrugated bottom allows the greatest heat contact with the boiling syrup and helps greatly. But even the most up-to-date evaporator gives darker syrup unless the greatest amount of heat is present at all times in the arch or fire box. To achieve this, seasoned dry wood must be used.

"Finishing the syrup off in the house also causes a darker syrup, because reheating is necessary. This results in a certain carmelizing of the sugar and causes the darker color."

Color grades have already been established by law in two states, Professor Cope says and adds that "it is just around the corner in New York." The glass container, too, is coming into general use. It is cheaper than tin, and customers can see what they buy.

"New York State leads the world in quantity of syrup produced. It can also lead in quality if cleanliness and speed are observed."

Professor Cope recommends Cornell extension bulletin 167 to those interested in production of maple syrup and sugar in New York state. Copies may be obtained free on request from the New York State college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

Farmers in states outside the major corn and hog producing areas are now signing corn-hog adjustment contracts in increasing numbers, according to the agricultural adjustment administration.

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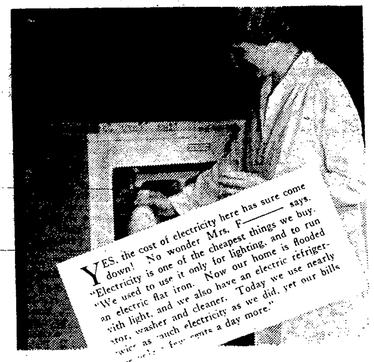

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