

The Determination of Timber Values, by Edward A. Braniff,
Forest Assistant, U. S. Bureau of Forestry. Reprint from
Year Book of Department of Agriculture, 1904. Pp. 7.

This pamphlet gives the results of experiments made with yellow birch, sugar maple and beech, in the hardwoods, and long leaf pine in the coniferous woods, to ascertain exactly how much more valuable is a particular kind of a tree of a certain size, than another tree of the same kind and smaller size. Trees were followed accurately from the mill to the lumber yard, and the ultimate result of the calculation was that cutting birch and maple trees 17 inches and over, the profit per thousand would be \$5.64; trees 8 inches and over, \$6.04; trees 19 inches and over, \$6.46; 20 inches and over, \$6.91. Tables are given of the contents, values, &c., of the trees at the different diameters. The experiments will be continued with other trees. The results of this work will be useful to lumbermen in calculating the value of their hardwoods.

The Maple Sugar Industry, by Wm. F. Fox and W. F. Hubbard,
and *The Adulterations of Maple Products*, by H. W.
Wiley. Bulletin No. No. 59, U. S. Bureau of Forestry.

This is an interesting sketch of the history and present conditions of the maple sugar industry in the United States. New York, Vermont and Ohio are the great producing States, as they are the chief home of the hard maple (*Acer Saccharinum*) which is the main source of the supply. The black variety has the highest reputation as a sugar producer. Sap is also obtained from the red and silver maples, but is not considered of as high value. The management of a maple sugar wood presents different problems from a lumber forest as the object is not to produce long, straight trunks but to develop good heads of foliage, as the quantity and richness of the sap depend largely on this being provided for. At the same time forest conditions must be maintained. The bulletin gives instructions as to the best methods of treating different kinds of groves so as to bring them into the proper condition to furnish the largest product.

Adulteration appears to be a common practice with maple products, as it is stated that the greater quantity of maple molasses or syrup on the market is adulterated in the true sense of the word. One of the most common adulterants is glucose, but sorghum or sugar cane is also often mixed with it. None of these mixtures are necessarily harmful, but the great objection is that the makers of the genuine article are forced into competition with these extensive adulterations, thus lowering the legitimate price. Every grove of maple trees would be