



View of Inside of Sugar House, Maple Glen Reserve.

line of barb wire, so as to be easily taken up after the season is over and stored in the cabin, all long hauling of sap is obviated. The collector of sap, with a neck yoke and two pails, gathers the sap from tree to tree, and empties it at pleasure into the nearest pipe by means of a connecting hopper. The sap flows direct to the storage tank, and the collector wastes no time in needless journeyings to the storage tank. With a complete line of piping, it is never necessary for a collector to travel more than a few yards before emptying his load. A good man should be able to gather all the sap from 600 to 800 trees each day in this way.

It is very important that the evaporating outfit should be ample for the size of the sugar orchard. We see all too frequently small evaporating accommodation, necessitating much overtime work. The largest evaporator at the present time on the market is a 6 ft. x 24 ft. This is not

at all unwieldy, and can be operated by one man with little more trouble than one of one-fourth the area. In most sugar orchards this size should be ample for an orchard of 4,000 trees, by providing a night shift for boiling. The next point is to provide large buckets, covers, and satisfactory spouts to give the best possible returns from each tree tapped. It is a frequent observation that small buckets waste one-half of the sap which flows, and that uncovered buckets in rainy weather waste nearly all the sap.

It has been estimated that about 9% of the sugar content of the maple tree is obtained from a single tapping. It is also an opinion of experts that if 20% could be obtained no damage would be done to the tree. If some way is devised by which an increased flow could be obtained it would increase the commercial returns materially.

In administering a sugar orchard