from this part the veneer plank was sawn. The whole tree cut up into 23 logs, and made in all more than 10 000 feet of timber. Three men were engaged a fortnight in felling and trimming this single tree. The walnut is a hard, close-grained wood, and it deserves trial, as it is to be had in immense quantities all over Canada whether it would not serve as well as mahogany for ship building. It is exported to the United States, but has not as yet entered into the timber trade with England. Another furniture wood in the trophy is curled maple in its wavy grain very like satin wood, not much differing from it in colour, and growing abundantly as the pine itself. It has also found its way to the United States largely, but in small quantities to England, though it is a hard wood, and admirably adapted for furniture. A bird's eye maple veneer is also shown. The finest bird's eye is from young trees of from twelve to fourteen inches diameter. As they grow old and large the spotted curl dies out from the centre; the veneer in the trophy was, however, shaved off from a large old tree by a peculiar kind of cutting machine, which saws or shaves off the veneer in a spiral round the log, commencing at the outside, and stopping where the bird's eye pattern ceases. There are, besides, two other sorts of maple shown, the plain hard maple, used largely in house building, ordinary furniture, and immense quantities for domestic firewood and steamboats. In Montreal alone there are consumed in a single season from 2 000,000 to 3 000,000 cords of firewood—a cord of wood being a bundle eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad, and costing thirteen shillings English money. Each family on an average uses about 20 cords in a season. The soft maple is but rarely cut down, *as it supplies sugar abundantly.* In spring, before the snow has left the ground when the sun begins to gain strength, and there is still a sharp morning frost, the farmer bores, about four or five feet up the trunk, a hole some two or three inches deep, and sticks a little cane spout in it. In a few hours he has in his wooden trough below from two to three gallons of sap; and every morning for a fortnight as the sap rises with the sun, the tree pours its sweetness until twenty or thirty gallons are collected. In a spring without frost the supply of sugar fails and its collection is a work of no small hardship. Its after preparation is a rude process; it is evaporated to some extent, over a slow fire, and then poured out in pans to cool. The sugar maple grows from forty to fifty feet high and about six feet in circumference. The other timbers in the trophy are more generally known. The birch tree a favourite town plantation, is used in common furniture, and the timber is largely exported to the States. The oak, both white and red, is exported as staves both to America and England, and so is the ash of which Canada can furnish inexhaustible supplies. The basswood is new to us, but, it seems, has been proved so useful at home that it may be imported with advantage. It is a soft wood, but close grained and durable, something resembling our willow, and has been found most excellent in doors, and the pannelling of railway carriages. The rock elm is also a new import; it grows apparently from the bare rock to a height of 30 to 60 feet, and 18 to 20 inches in diameter, a tough durable wood, and deserving trial for ship-building purposes; and the butter-nut growing on fine dry land, and most of all a favourite, both in the States and Canada, for veneering upon, as with ordinary seasoning it is never known to warp. Last on our list is a little log on the floor, with light edges and a dark centre, marked iron-wood, of no earthly use, said our *native informant:* "It wont float, it's the contrariest wood in creation; if you want a straight piecce, and half break your heart with hard work to get it, it will twist itself crooked in no time, and if you make out a crooked piece, as sure as sunshine it will stretch out as straight as a line, *it's hard as iron and as heavy as lead, and as* obstinate and cranky as a old mule, and never worth either letting grow or cutting down."

Our contemporary of the *North American* commenting on the above article says :—

[We should like to see some of the sugar made, as the *News* informs us, from "soft maple." We recollect an incident which occurred a few years ago, when we, *instead* of sitting in the Editorial chair, were at work in the "Sugar bush." An English Gentleman, travelling through Canada, visited the "Camp" to see how sugar was made. The "tapping" process was explained to him, the sugar maple pointed out, the mode of "boiling down," "sugaring off," &c. After some time he took up an axe, and with a *friend equally verdant, started out to try his hand at* "tapping." He selected a large pine, which stood in the vicinity, and hacked away until the turpentine oozed forth to his infinite delight. He was not a little surprised however to find the juice so thick without boiling, and "so slightly sacharine!" Now, this gentleman, or some one of about equal experience, must have been the *News'* "native informant." *The rigmarole about the "iron wood"* is nearly as wide of the mark.—ED. N. A.]

THE ART OF FLYING.—A French journal has a letter from Madrid giving an account of a successful experiment with a new apparatus for flying. The flyer was a Miss Janita Perez, who though rather fat and corpulent, moved through the air, by the help of the wings, with great ease and rapidity. She was advertised to fly a distance of above 1200 feet, rising in the air above 600, but exceeded the programme both in height and distance. No description of the structure of the wing is given. They have a spread of some 15 feet, are fastened by ligaments of great flexibility, and arranged so as to move with great rapidity; they make a noise like a wind-mill. The astonishment of Madrid at so novel a phenomenon is described as immense.

A Mr. Thos. Darville, at Paris, also announces that he has invented a complete apparatus for flying, and that he proposes to exhibit at the Champ de Mars in the course of the present month, when he will fly from the Military School to Challiot. He will be accompanied by his two sons, one of 22 and the other of 17 years. The preparation of three sets of wings has delayed the exhibition until now. The inventor has tried his apparatus privately, with complete success, having flown across the Seine with it at 1 o'clock in the morning. His wings have a spread of 15 feet, and by their help the flyer can move up and down in the air with all the facility of a swallow, skimming along near the ground, or mounting upright to the sky, at his pleasure.—*New York Tribune.*

LARGE CARGO OF FRUIT.—A schooner arrived at New York from Baracoa, on Wednesday, bringing 12,298 pine-apples, nearly 12,000 plantains, 9,000 cocoanuts, about 100,000 bananas, and over 1,500 boxes of oranges.