

ruptible when constantly in the water ; but it rapidly decays when exposed to the alternations of dryness and moisture. In the bottoms of vessels it has been known to remain sound for forty years. It serves for shoe-last, tool-handles, planes, and mallets, and its ashes afford good pot-ash. The nuts of the red beech are produced every second year ; hogs fatten rapidly on these nuts, but the pork is not esteemed. Bears, partridges, squirrels and mice, feed on them largely.

Very solid and elegant hedges may be made with young beeches placed seven or eight inches apart, and bent in opposite directions, so as to cross each other and from a trellis, with apertures five or six inches in diameter. During the first year they are bound with osier at the points of intersection, where they finally become grafted, and grow together. As beech does not suffer in pruning, and sprouts less luxuriantly, than most other trees, it is well adapted for hedges. The red beech is reared without any difficulty from the seed ; it grows rapidly, and if the soil is in good order, a handsome and sufficient hedge may be produced in five or six years.

The MAPLES, in general, are lofty and beautiful trees ; they grow quick, are easily transplanted and bear cropping. The grass flourishes under their shade. They prefer, and are generally found on a free, deep, and loamy soil, rich rather than sterile, and neither wet nor very dry. Of the several species of maple, the most interesting and the most valuable is the sugar maple, also known as the rock maple, and hard maple. It enters largely into the composition of the forests with which New-Brunswick is covered, where it is found of the largest size, and in great perfection. It frequently reaches the height of seventy or eighty feet, with a proportionate diameter ; but it does not generally exceed fifty or sixty feet with a diameter from twelve to eighteen inches. The sugar maple is most frequently found on the steep and shady banks of rivers, and elevated situations, where the soil is cold and humid, but free, deep, and fertile, and not surcharged with moisture.

The wood of the sugar maple, when first cut is white, but after being wrought, and exposed for some time to the light, it takes a rosy tinge. Its grain is fine and close, and when polished has a silky lustre. It is very strong, and sufficiently