

the use of their own families. The labour and expense that this amount of sugar costs a farmer, is scarcely felt:—and in fact where the whole apparatus is complete, and a good sugar-house provided, the sugar season being a short one, not usually lasting more than three weeks, it is a sort of agreeable diversion to gather and boil down the sap from the sugar maple. It is a matter of private as well as of national importance, that the Canadian markets be supplied with sugar of home manufacture. The State of Vermont, with less than half the population of Canada, manufactures some years upwards of six millions of pounds of maple sugar. The facilities for manufacturing sugar from the maple in Canada, are ten-fold greater than in Vermont. Our natural forests of full grown maple are almost inexhaustible, and the lands upon which those grow may be had from Government for the low price of eight shillings per acre—each acre averaging about thirty trees—and each full grown tree will average three pounds of sugar per season. Millions of the sugar maple are to be found in the forests of Canada: whereas in Vermont a large proportion of the sugar orchards, as they term them, are planted upon the side hills and rocky and most barren places of the state. If the above quantity of sugar be annually manufactured in the State of Vermont, certainly the Canadian population with their superior advantages, and more than double the population, might, if public attention were properly directed to the importance of this subject, produce in an average of years 10,000,000 lbs.—This quantity, at the low rate of \$8 per 100 lbs. would be worth to the country \$80,000 per annum. These figures may appear absurd to some, but when the subject has been fully investigated, it will appear clear to every unprejudiced mind, that even a greater amount of sugar than what we have supposed, could be produced in the country, if only encouragement and attention be given to this branch of industry. Nine farmers out of ten could manufacture a surplus, and this surplus might be sold to the merchant and clarified, after the style that is practiced with sugar made from the cane. In new settlements a large business of this kind might be carried on, and by a little skill and care, as fine and as white an article could be manufactured as the very best imported article from the Indies. It only requires well directed efforts on the part of the inhabitants of Canada to supply all the sugar that is required for home consumption, and even a surplus for exportation. We wish it to be remembered that Vermont ranks next to Louisiana as a sugar state, and that Canada can and should produce twice as much of this article as Vermont. The manner in which this business has been carried on is rude in the extreme. The apparatus that is usually used is not only imperfect, but the amount of chemical skill employed in the business is not at all calculated to produce an article that ~~could~~ find a ready sale in the market. *Cane and maple sugar are absolutely identical when pure; it would appear worth while then to improve this manufacture, and to make the maple sugar equal to any now in use. This can be readily accomplished if the farmers will study the most approved method of sugar making. The best lot of premium sugar that was exhibited at a late exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society was made in the following