near the first, so that the same bucket receives the sap from both.

The buckets are usually made of pine, hooped with ash or iron, and sometimes the outside is painted. On one side at the upper edge of the bucket, a wire loop is inserted, just large enough to pass over the end of the spout after it is firmly driven into the tree, by which the bucket is hung. This dispenses with the sheet iron or tin spout, the gouge, and the nail. Many furnish covers to each bucket, which are made from blocks of pine, sawed of the proper length, from which thin pieces are riven with a shingle frow. On one side or edge of these thin pieces a notch is cut, through which, when properly placed on the bucket, the sap drops from the spout. This cover excludes all rain and snow, leaves and bark. When the "Sugar Camp" is inclosed, (and all should be,) and all kinds of stock excluded, the bucket should be hung near the ground, but otherwise, they may be hung out of the reach of sheep and swine, and reasonably from cattle.

The boiling is done in sheet iron pans, made by the tinner, usually of two or three sheets joined by rivets, the sides and ends turned up five inches, a heavy wire around the upper edge in the manner of a dripping pan. Iron loops are rivetted on at proper distances to serve as handles. Three of these pans placed on a well constructed arch, the two back pans placed each its hight higher than the one immediately before it, small faucets placed in the two rear pans so that the back one may be discharged into the one next forward it, and that into the front one is found to be a great convenience.

A large store tub, placed so that it will stand its whole hight above the upper or back pan, should be provided with a good cover, a good faucet and spout reaching from the tub to the pan. By the faucet and spout the sap may flow from the store tub to the upper pan, and from that to the second, and so to the third or front pan. The supply may be regulated by the faucets in each, so that the flow to all will be regular and sufficient. For gathering, a sled should be provided with a moderate sized tub firmly fastened upon it, which tub should have the upper head placed four or five inches below the upper end. Two 2-inch holes should be bored through this head. In gathering a team attached to the sled passes along the roads that traverse the camp at proper intervals, the sap is taken from the buckets in pails, and poured on the upper head of the gathering tub, and passes through the holes untill the tub is full. It is then drawn to the proper place to be discharged into the store tub. The discharge is through an inch-and-a-fourth hole in the bottom of the gathering tub, by a spout reaching to the top of the store tub. It will be seen that the ground where the "camp" is built, should be uneven, so that the store tub may be placed above the highest pan on the arch, and the gathering tub when standing on the sled ready to discharge may stand a little above the top of the store tub. The discharge from the gathering tub is closed by a long "*plug*" which passes through one of the 2-inch holes in the upper head into the $1\frac{1}{4}$ hole in the bottom. The spout from the gathering tub should be well made, with the end receiving the discharge tightly covered, and a hole through the cover large enough to receive the discharge and not waste. This spout is placed on the sled-runner and easily and firmly secured.

When the season is somewhat advanced, the weather warm, and the buds begin to grow, it is often difficult to make sugar. This difficulty is obviated by putting a spoonful of quick lime in each bucket. The sap