

seven or eight dollars per 100 lbs., they would extend their operations upon a large scale. Upon these islands alone there are upwards of a million of full grown maple trees, capable of yielding each from two and a half to three lbs. of excellent sugar per annum; and if proper attention were given to this branch of production in this quarter, we see no reason why a most profitable business could not be carried on. Every farmer who has a grove of sugar-maple, should endeavour to manufacture at least sufficient for the consumption of his own family. In most cases 150 trees of medium growth, would yield an amount of sap that would make 300 lbs. of sugar, 25 gallons of molasses, and a barrel of vinegar. The labor required to manufacture this amount of sugar, molasses and vinegar, would scarcely be felt by the well organised cultivator, as the season for the business is at the close of the winter and opening spring, when no labour can be done upon the land.—We venture the opinion, that in proportion to the amount of labour and money expended in the production of maple sugar, that it is as capable of yielding as large a return of profits as any other branch of farm labour. It is certainly an object of great national interest to the inhabitants of this colony that they should supply their own market with such products as their highly favoured country is capable of producing. Sugar is an article which will ever find a ready sale at highly remunerating prices, provided that it be properly manufactured, and brought into market in good condition.—It requires a little capital at first, to purchase buckets, pipes and boilers, to stock a sugar house, &c. &c. Carefully using the above mentioned apparatus, they will last for a long period.—

A farmer can supply himself with the suitable materials for performing the sugar business without any costs further than his own labour. This is the season of the year that every thing should be put in readiness,—even the wood should be chopped and drawn to the spot, so that when the sap commences to run, there may be no impediments in the way to hinder the complete success of the business. It is to be hoped that every farmer may resolve to supply his family with a twelvemonth stock of domestic manufactured sugar—and by putting this resolve into practice, a great saving in money will not only be effected to the rural classes, but the wealth of the country will be greatly increased. The importation of sugar in this country may very safely be computed at £40,000 per annum, and the whole of this amount of money could be retained in the country if only the people would look well to the matter. In every great enterprise in which the wealth of the country is to be materially increased, we expect that the intelligent farmers will be first to lead the way; and in the matter before us especially, it is to be expected that they will be the most prominent class of operatives. To ensure the greatest amount of success to these operations, we embrace this opportunity of advancing a few sound and practical directions which may be of use to those of our readers who may engage in this branch of business. In tapping, the gouge is the best implement that can be used, provided that it is an object to save the timber.—It is usual, when using the gouge, to take out a chip about an inch and a half in diameter; but as this system is objectionable, where the maple is not abundant, as it subjects the timber to decay, it is a better course to make an incision,