

The larger the boiler, the more sugar is obtained ; and a copper vessel produces sugar of a fairer colour than an iron vessel. The sugar is lightly coloured in proportion to the care with which it is made, and the judgment with which the evaporation is conducted. When refined, it equals in beauty the finest sugar used in Europe.

The sap continues to flow for six weeks, after which it becomes less abundant, less rich in saccharine matter, and sometimes even incapable of crystallization. In this state, it is consumed in the state of molasses, far superior to that from the West Indies, and bears the name of "maple honey."

The amount of sugar manufactured in a year, varies from different causes. A cold and dry winter renders the trees more productive than a changeable and humid season. When frosty nights are followed by dry and warm days, the sap flows abundantly, and from three to five gallons are then yielded by a single tree, in twenty-four hours. Three persons are found sufficient to attend two hundred and fifty trees. Each tree of ordinary size yields, in a good season, twenty to thirty gallons of sap, from which five or six pounds of sugar are made, but the average quantity, in ordinary seasons, is about four pounds to each tree.

By the census return for 1851, it appears that the whole quantity of maple sugar made in New-Brunswick in that year, was 350,957 pounds.

There are two well-defined species of ELM in New-Brunswick, known as the white elm and the red elm. Both species are beautiful, and well adapted to make shady walks, as they do not destroy the grass ; and their leaves are acceptable to cows, horses, goats, sheep, and swine.

The white elm stretches to a great height. In clearing the primitive forests a few stocks are sometimes left standing ; and isolated in this manner, the tree appears in all its majesty, towering to the height of eighty or one hundred feet, with a trunk of three or even four feet in diameter, regularly shaped, naked, and insensibly diminishing to the height of sixty or seventy feet, when it divides itself into two or three primary limbs. These diffuse on all sides, long, flexible, pendulous branches, bending into regular arches and floating lightly in the air, and giving to the tree a broad and somewhat flat-