

that become the moulds of the sugar when it is hardened. If it be meant that the sugar assume the appearance of muscovado, the sap is constantly stirred while boiling, until the moisture appears to have quite evaporated, when the residuum becomes friable, and perfectly resembling the West India sugar."

Authorities differ as to the average quantity of sap yielded by one tree. The author just quoted places it at about 5½ lbs., but it is probably a little less than this. Statistics of this year's crop near L'Orignal, in Russell co., Ont., show that in one case 10,083 lbs. were obtained from 2,100 trees, 1,500 gallons of sap having overflowed. The finest kind of maple sugar—a white variety—is obtained at St. Hilaire, in the county of Rouville. The manufacture of maple sugar and maple syrup, if not for the market, at least for family use, is common throughout the whole of Canada. Scarcely a farm, especially in the new settlements, but has its "sugar bush," and these are every spring carefully tapped and drained, and the sap boiled down, in a potash kettle, or other convenient utensil on an extemporised fire in the woods, where a spar laid across between the "crotches" of two neighbouring trees serves as the beam from which to suspend the kettle over the fire. When the work is carried on systematically, tubes of bark or perforated saplings are laid from trough to trough of the several sap-yielding trees, and thence to the boiling camp where the kettles are suspended over the fires, so that thus a continuous supply of the fluid is delivered at headquarters, and the boilers are constantly employed in gathering and transferring it to the kettles. The product, when converted into sugar, brings from eight to ten cents per lb.; the syrup, of which but a comparatively small quantity reaches the market, being sold for somewhat more by the quart. Large as the manufacture of maple sugar is in Canada it might be almost indefinitely increased, so numerous are the sugar-producing maple trees throughout our forests. Indeed the maple leaf might well have been chosen as Canada's emblem, for, as firewood, as furniture, and as a sugar producer, it is the tree of trees in Canada, and when planted along the streets and squares of our cities its rich foliage gives a grateful and cooling shade from the intense rays of our scorching summer sun. If there is less of art there is much more of poetry in making sugar from the maple than from either the beet or sugar-cane. The very simplicity, added to the decided rusticity of the process gives it a charm especially to the young, and, *notwithstanding*, many a love, new-born in the maple bush, has ripened into life-long attachments that have borne fruit in happy marital unions, and blessed our young country with a healthful, numerous and hopeful progeny. All success to maple sugar making!

ACADIA COLLEGE, WOLFVILLE, N. S., AND DR. SAWYER, PRINCIPAL.

The University of Acadia College is situated in Wolfville, a flourishing village on the shores of the Basin of Minas in Nova Scotia. Wolfville occupies the site of the Acadian village of Grand Pré, owned during the early part of the last century by French settlers, by whom the country was first possessed. This was the scene which has been rendered illustrious by Longfellow's imitable "Evangeline."

"In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas, distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand Pré lay in the fruitful valley. Vast meadows stretched to the eastward, giving the village its name, and pasture to flocks without number. Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labour incessant, shut out the turbulent tides; but at stated seasons the floodgates opened, and welcomed the sea to wander at will o'er the meadows. West and South were fields of flax, and orchards and cornfields. Spreading afar and unfenced o'er the plain; and away to the northward.

Blomidon rose, and the forests old, and aloft on the mountains. Sea-fogs pitched their tents; but ne'er from their station descended."

The observer still looks with rapture upon these beautiful scenes. In front of the College the "vast meadows" extend away eastward to a distance of about ten miles.

Northward is seen the much-admired valley of Cornwallis, distinguished alike for its fertility and beauty. Beyond this rises the majestic Blomidon, one of the grandest and most picturesque capes on the continent of America. Toward the south is seen another elevated ridge, at the base of which flows the winding Gasperenau, a stream whose romantic beauties have often called forth the efforts of poetic genius.

The College was founded in the year 1838. It is under the direction and support of the Baptists of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Small and limited in resources at first, it has gradually risen to the first rank among the Provincial Colleges. Its first President was Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D., a gentleman of distinguished abilities and deep erudition. He is still connected with the Institution, occupying the position of Professor of Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric and Political Economy. In the year 1846 he was succeeded in the Presidency by Rev. John Pryor, D. D., who ably conducted the general management of the College till the year 1850, when Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D., was installed into the presidential office. Dr. Cramp is well known in the Dominion of Canada as an editor and author. His numerous works, all of which evince deep research and very extensive learning, are widely circulated. He is the author of the "Baptist History" recently published and favourably noticed by the English and American press. Under his efficient and judicious administration the interests of the College were greatly promoted; and it was a source of much regret to the friends of the institution to learn, two years ago, that advanced years rendered his retirement from professorial engagements necessary.

Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D. D., became President of Acadia College in 1860; and he still occupies that position. Dr. Sawyer is a native of Vermont, U. S. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of Newton Theological Institution. In the year 1855 he was appointed Professor in the Classical Department of Acadia College, which position he resigned in 1860. For three years he was pastor of the Baptist Church at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He became Principal of the Literary and Scientific Institution in New London, N. H., where he remained until invited to his present position. As an educator, Dr. Sawyer stands preeminent. Possessed of a clear, penetrative intellect, remarkable alike for its depth and correctness, and gifted with an admirable tact in eliciting the ideas of his pupils, he has always been eminently successful in advancing the culture and learning of his classes. Mild and judicious in the administration of his presidential functions, he commands the esteem and confidence of all connected with the institution.

The college is under the direction of a Board of Governors,

to which is entrusted the financial business and general management of the institution. The Faculty consists of six Professors, viz.:

Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D. D., President, and Professor of Christian Evidences and Moral Science; Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D., Professor Emeritus; Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D., Professor of Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric and Political Economy; D. F. Higgins, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; R. V. Jones, A. M., Professor of Classics; W. Elder, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

The collegiate course embraces a period of four years, during which instruction is given in the various branches which are usually taught in Universities. There is also a Theological department, and special provisions are made for students who desire to enter that department.

In connection with the college is a library containing about 3,000 volumes. There is also a Museum in which are collected about 2,000 minerals and geological specimens, besides a large number of interesting relics and curiosities from all parts of the world. The scientific department is furnished with valuable philosophical apparatus. The students have a reading-room in which may be found the leading provincial periodicals, together with magazines, religious papers, etc., from various parts of the world.

About two hundred dollars are annually expended in prizes, which are awarded to industrious students who give evidence of meritorious proficiency. An incentive is thus afforded to call forth the best efforts of aspiring genius. The college has done a good work since its formation. A large number of graduates have, from time to time, been sent forth into the world, many of whom are now occupying responsible and honourable positions. The noble work is still going on, and the present advancement of the institution speaks favourably for its future usefulness.

NEWFOUNDLAND SCENERY.

Though the far-off island that marks the gulf of the St. Lawrence (itself a mighty sea) from the Atlantic ocean has not yet condescended to join its fortunes with Canada, it has not refused a fair share of patronage to the *Canadian Illustrated News*. Hence we feel bound, in our weekly illustrations, to recognise our Atlantic friends, and give the natural beauties of their country a place among our pictures of British American scenery. Newfoundland, as being the nearest to Europe, is also supposed to have been the first discovered of American soil by European adventurers, having been visited by the Portuguese in the early part of the eleventh century. It was rediscovered by the adventurous Cabot in 1496. It may be mentioned as a curious fact that the land in the neighbourhood of Conception Bay, if not of the whole island, is rapidly rising, so that rocks over which schooners sailed with safety some thirty or forty years ago, are now up to ordinary water mark. If this pretentious tendency of the soil would but lead the inhabitants thereof to throw in their lot with the rest of their fellow-subjects on this North-Western Continent, we should not think it had been in vain. But we hope the soil will not rise too far to spoil the project of a railway across the island, in order that the journey to and from Europe may be shortened, as we anticipate that Newfoundland is destined to contribute the last link to British through travel round the world. The idea, though seemingly far fetched, is not impossible of realization.

Cape Spear, the most easterly portion of American soil, or that part of America lying nearest to Europe, is some three miles distant from St. John's, the principal port, and the political and commercial capital of Newfoundland. Our illustration shows Cape Spear and Freshwater Harbour to the south of St. John's, viewed from the highlands north of Signal Hill. The other view, Conception Bay, is taken from the parsonage, Carbonnear. Carbonnear is a small town with a population of about eighteen hundred or two thousand souls, situated on the north side of Conception Bay, its chief industry being, like that of most other Newfoundland settlements, the prosecution of the fisheries. Distant from Carbonnear about three miles, and on the same side of Conception Bay, is the town of Harbour Grace, the second in importance to St. John's in the colony. It does a large trade, about a fourth of the whole business of the colony, and its population is estimated at about seven thousand. It contains amongst its public buildings a Roman Catholic Cathedral, which has been recently enlarged and profusely decorated.

THE MISSISSIPPI CREVASSE.

Forty miles above New Orleans the Mississippi has burst its artificial banks, and a vast volume of water is rushing through an opening 700 feet wide, devastating the flat country of Southern Louisiana, and threatening to emerge the city itself. Breaks in the Mississippi levee are not uncommon at this time of the year, but since 1849, when New Orleans was flooded, they have been kept within limited bounds, and the damage done has been comparatively trifling. The present break is of a much more serious character. To understand the extent of the overflow and the imminent danger which now threatens New Orleans, it must be remembered that in that latitude, for miles on each side, the land is below the level of the Mississippi. The river actually runs along a slight ridge of land to the Gulf, and at its mouth is higher than the land upon which lies the city of New Orleans. As our readers are aware, this flat country has for years been protected from the overflowing of the river by dykes and levees, extending from Cairo down to the mouth—a distance of over 1,200 miles, and averaging about twenty-five feet in height, and one hundred in width at the base. It will be easily seen how serious a matter is a break in these levees, especially in the spring of the year, when the volume of water is at its height. Before the war, the planters living in the lowlands were required by law to keep personal supervision over the levees in their immediate front, and the moment they discovered a flaw to turn out the whole of their available force, if necessary, and have it remedied. During the war the banks were very much cut up to make earthworks, so that Union transports might be prevented from going down the river, and since that time they have not been put into a good state of repair.

The present overflow did not come without warning. It was well-known that the levees needed repairing very badly, and that in several places there were crevasses of a dangerous character. The mighty river has been rising for several days past, but no steps were taken to prevent the inundation which has now come. Even after the levee began to give way, it

was twelve hours before the fact was made known to the State engineer, and forty-eight hours before an attempt was made on anything like an adequate scale to repair the breach; and then it was too late. It appears from the latest reports that three of the crevasses, from which imminent danger was anticipated, have been repaired, leaving the break at Bonnet Clare, about 40 miles above New Orleans, alone to be combated. The effect has been most disastrous. Imagine a body of water 700 feet wide, bursting from the great Father of Waters, with a noise like the roar of thunder, tearing up the earth to the depth of fifty feet, and sweeping before it houses and trees and railway tracks, and everything that it meets—even hill sides are reported to have been carried away in a single night. The destruction of property is enormous. Of course the whole city and county turned out to stay the ravages of the waters, and the latest reports state that New Orleans is out of danger.

VARIETIES.

Baron Rothschild's b. f. "Hannah" was the winner of the Thousand Guineas at Newmarket, on the 27th ult.

The Paris "Red" papers have resumed the style of the Revolution; on the 5th April they were dated, "10 Germinal, an 79."

At a recent wedding reception a young lady accidentally set her back hair on fire. When it was extinguished she said she was glad it wasn't her best.

According to Archbishop Thomson, in the article on our Lord in *Smith's Dictionary of the Bible*, Good Friday this year fell on the exact day of the month on which the Crucifixion took place.

The census returns of Chicago, just completed, show the total population of that city to be 298,977, of which 154,420 are natives of the United States, and 144,457 foreigners. Among the foreigners are 8,818 Canadians.

M. Dollfuss, the largest manufacturer of Mulhouse, has announced his intention to emigrate into France, to the neighbourhood of Toulouse, with his entire plant and hands—upwards of 6,000—to escape becoming Prussian.

M. Paul Meyer, chief editor of the *Revue Critique*, is now in England, examining French and other manuscripts in London, Oxford, and Cambridge. He proposes to establish a quarterly journal for Early French and English literature.

M. Dupins, the comptroller of the kitchen of Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Napoleon III., has committed suicide at Versailles, out of mortification at the degradation of being the comptroller of the kitchen of "a nobody like M. Thiers and a nothing like the Assembly."

Shocks of earthquake occurred on February 19 in the Hawaiian Islands, and were general throughout the group. In Laui great rocks were hurled down from cliffs, and some of the valleys were rendered incapable of cultivation by the debris from the mountains; but no lives were lost.

A country editor lately announced an increase in his family, and in his jollification over the event, propounded the following conundrum: "What is the difference between editorial and matrimonial experience?" In the former the devil cries for "copy," in the latter the "copy" cries like the devil.

A fine mirage was seen from Rochester lately. Lake Ontario, and the mountains, hills, valleys, and rivers of Canada were seen clearly reflected in the sky. The coast was seen over a length of about fifty miles, and so clearly that the forests could readily be distinguished, as could also Rice Lake and Belvidere.

In Missouri a husband has sued another man for \$20,000 damages, "for wickedly contriving and wrongfully depriving him of the comfort of the society of his wife, and alienating her affections for the space of 623 days." This makes the value of the wife's society a little over \$32 per day.

In the Museum at Cassel, Germany, is a library made from 500 European trees. The back of each volume is formed of the bark of a tree, the sides, of the perfect wood, the top, of young wood, and the bottom, of old. When opened, the book is found to be a box, containing the flower, seed, fruit, and leaves of the tree, either dried or imitated in wax.

A London paper says: We give it as a fact that a lady, who with her lord and master had advanced in social position considerably from former times, expressly stipulated with her doctor that she was to be vaccinated from the lymph taken from a titled person. She mentioned a neighbour, a countess, to whose lymph she said she would give the preference.

A writer says, "Did you ever, in the course of your reading, meet with the Christian name of Thomas in connection with royalty, either as emperor, king, prince, royal duke, or any scion of royalty, either in ancient or modern times? Can any particular reason be given why that particular name is not used by members of reigning families? The omission is a curious fact."

A curious case of suffocation occurred recently in Leicester-shire. A woman named Tansley, the wife of a publican at Loughborough, went into the cellar to draw some ale, and was overcome by the fumes of carbonic acid gas from a vat of fermented ale. A woman, named Martin, who went to her assistance, also fell down insensible. A third woman, named Baker, went down to help her friends, but was overcome in the same way. When the women were rescued, Martin was dead, and the others are in a precarious state.

Many novel postal efforts were in preparation just as the war terminated. Among them, as worthy of record, was that of an inventor who proposed to send letters by the river, in submarine boats; he left Paris with the necessary apparatus in a balloon. The capitulation of the city, however, prevented him putting his plan into execution. After attempting to pass through the air by land, by water, and under water, it was proposed to go underground. Some messengers offered to look for a passage through the Catacombs; but none of them succeeded, and one died a horrible death, stifled in mud. Then a certain M. Hurel engaged to send messages to Paris by means of bulldogs. He left with five dogs in a balloon, some time ago, but none of the dogs came back. Truly, necessity is the mother of invention. Alas! that it is not always the parent of success.