

NAME, AND PLACE OF GROWTH.	Weight per		Specific Gravity.	REMARKS AND WHAT USED FOR.
	Cub. Ft.	oz.		
Iron wood ( <i>Ostrya virginica</i> )—U. S.	48	11	.779	
Judas tree, or red bud ( <i>Cercis canadensis</i> )—U. S.	33	7	.535	Close-grained, compact
Locust ( <i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i> )—U. S.	45	8	.728	Shipbuilding occasionally, chiefly for treenails
Maple, soft ( <i>Acer ricicarpum</i> )—U. C.	41	11	.667	
Maple, red, ( <i>Acer rubrum</i> )—U. S.	36	14	.590	
Maple, sugar ( <i>Acer secharianum</i> )—U. S.	38	5	.613	
Maple, bird's eye—U. C.	38	6	.614	
Maple, curly—U. C.	.39	6	.630	
Maple, var. bird's eye	40	15	.655	Ornamental work by carpenters and joiners
Maple, curly—U. C.	.36	10	.586	Common carpentry
Maple, var. bird's eye	.36	0	.576	Ornamental work; a peculiar growth of the tree
Maple, hard—U. C.	.39	10	.634	
Mulberry, red ( <i>Morus rubra</i> )—U. S.	35	1	.561	
Oak ( <i>Quercus alba</i> )—U. S.	47	14	.766	
Oak, white—U. S.	40	1	.641	
Oak, white—U. C.	44	4	.708	Shipbuilding
Oak, Quebec—Canada	33	11	.539	Shipbuilding, but not durable
" "	45	5	.725	Specimen of an inferior quality
" "	.39	5	.629	Shipbuilding, but not in repute
Oak, Quebec white—Canada	53	12	.860	Shipbuilding
Oak, red ( <i>Quercus rubra</i> )—U. S.	54	6	.870	"
Oak, black ( <i>Quercus tinctoria</i> )—U. S.	32	2	.514	
Oak, live ( <i>Quercus virens</i> )—U. S.	34	14	.558	
Oak, live ( <i>Quercus virens</i> )—U. S.	56	4	.900	Heaviest and hardest of the oaks
" "	.51	11	.827	
Pawpaw ( <i>Uvaria triloba</i> )—U. S.	22	7	.359	
Persimon ( <i>Diospyrus virginiana</i> )—U. S.	44	6	.710	Hard, close-grained
Pine, yellow ( <i>Pinus mitis</i> )	23	8	.376	Carpentry work
Pine, Amer. yellow "	22	15	.367	"
Pine, red ( <i>Pinus resinosa</i> )—U. S.	28	7	.455	Carpentry; strong
Pine, Amer. red "	26	11	.427	Carpentry
Pine, pitch ( <i>Pinus rigida</i> )—South Carolina	32	0	.512	Strong and durable
" "	.42	2	.674	Much used in shipbuilding
Pine, Virginia "	.34	6	.550	
Pine ?—Upper Canada	.22	8	.360	Same purposes as common deal
Poplar, yell'w ( <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> )—U. S.	21	3	.387	
Poplar ( <i>Populus</i> —?)—U. C.	20	11	.331	
" "	.19	4	.318	Light, inferior wood
Red bud, see Judas tree				
Sassafras ( <i>officinale</i> )—U. S.	37	4	.596	From a young tree
Spruce, white ( <i>Abies alba</i> )	23	13	.381	
Sycamore, see Button wood				
Tamarac ( <i>Larix americana</i> )—U. C.	23	15	.383	Good for shipbuilding purposes
Treenail ( <i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i> )—U. C.	41	8	.664	Treenails for shipbuilding
Walnut, white—U. S.	30	5	.485	From a young tree
Walnut, black ( <i>Juglans nigra</i> )—U. S.	28	15	.463	Strong, tough, not liable to split
" "—per Canada	Up-28	11	.459	

its members, an assortment of woods, to be deposited in the museum in progress of formation, with duplicate specimens for contribution to the Sydenham Crystal Palace, where the British public may be made familiar with the numerous and extensive, but comparatively little known, treasures of our forests.

**Remarks on Thermometric Registers; by Captain J. H. Lefroy, R. A., F. R. S.**

(Continued from Page 31.)

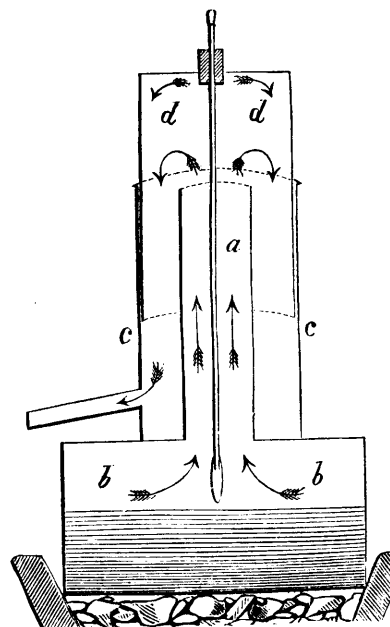
The Committee of the British Association having very recently announced its readiness to supply true standard Thermometers to members of that body and others, at a low rate, it may be hoped that these instruments will soon be found in the apartments of Scientific and Literary Societies in Canada: § it may be desirable therefore to refer somewhat more fully to their verification, than was done in the previous part of this article.

(1.) To determine the zero point, if the thermometer is one with an arbitrary scale, or verify it, if it is graduated to Fahrenheit.

Fill a quart measure or similar vessel, with ice that has been pounded fine in a bag or cloth, the finer and more uniform the better. Add a little water, immerse the thermometer, standing upright, in this, up to the point 32° on the scale, and after allowing it a little time to settle, read the scale to the nearest tenth of a division: take several readings, with an interval of a minute or two between them, and note them all in the register, whether they vary or not. The observation cannot be made very accurately in the summer, and the nearer the temperature of the air in the room at the time is to 32° Fahr. the better.

(2.) To determine the boiling point on the scale of the thermometer.

Get any tinsmith to make a vessel for generating steam, after the drawing given below. It consists of a boiler holding about



half a gallon, (b) to which is added a tube (a) about three inches in diameter and ten high; exterior to this, but not communicat-

§ REGULATION OF COUNCIL.—That Standard Thermometers made at Kew, be supplied on application to members of the British Association, and Fellows of the Royal Society, at £1 stig. each. Report, &c., Belfast Meeting, September, 1852.

The foregoing list contains a very imperfect enumeration of Canadian woods; it will serve, however, as a beginning of what may be made an exceedingly interesting and highly important kind of information, and easily susceptible of considerable extension, if the Canadian Institute can succeed in collecting, through