COEFFICIENT OF ELASTICITY OF WOODS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES COMPARED.

Botanical Name.	English Name.	Canada.		United States.	
		No of specimens.	Coefficient of elasticity.	No of specimens.	Coefficient of elasticity.
Atlantic Coast.					
Larix Americana	Tamarack	8	1,230	4	1,324
Picea alba	White spruce	6	1,121	2	729
Picea nigra	Black spruce	6	1,032	3	1,207
Pinus Banksiana	Banksian pine	4	1,077	2	671
Pinus resinosa	Red pine	2	944	6	1,195
Pinus strobus	White pine	8	888	5	791
Thuya occidentalis	White cedar	8	487	6	596
Tsuga Canadensis	Hemlock	10	910	10	890
Pacific Coast.					
Picea Sitchensis	Western white spruce	2	1,128	7	957
Pinus monticola	White mountain pine	1	1,191	2	830
Pseudotsuga Douglasii	Douglas fir	6	1,316	30	1,277
Thuya excelsa	Yellow cypress	2	1,206	7	978

On the Atlantic side the white spruce, banksian pine, white pine and hemlock were found to have more elasticity in Canada than in the United States; the tamarack, black spruce, red pine and white cedar less elasticity in Canada. On the Pacific coast all four species tested were found to be more elastic in Canada.

The following table gives the ultimate transverse strength in kilograms of the same woods as before for the two countries:

TRANSVERSE STRENGTH OF WOODS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES COMPARED.

Botanical Name.	English Name.	Canada.		United States.	
		No of specimens.	Ultimate transverse strength.	No of specimens.	Ultimate transverse strength.
Atlantic Coast.					
Larix Americana	Tamarack	8	370	4	412
Picea alba	White spruce	6	323	2	307
Picea nigra	Black spruce	6	298	3	360
Pinus Banksiana	Banksian pine	4	286	2	261
Pinus resinosa	Red pine	2	315	6	350
Pinus strobus	White pine	8	269	5	263
Thuya occidentalis	White cedar	8	202	6	241
Tsuga Canadensis	Hemlock	10	329	10	299
Pacific Coast.					
Picea Sitchensis	Western white spruce	2	281	7	276
Pinus monticola	White mountain pine	1	292	2	244
Pseudotsuga Douglasii	Douglas fir	6	352	30	381
Thuya excelsa	Yellow cypress	2	416	7	321

It appears that on the Atlantic side the white spruce, banksian pine, white pine and hemlock had greater transverse strength in Canada than in the United States; while tamarack, black spruce, red pine and white cedar had less transverse strength in Canada. On the Pacific coast the Douglas fir showed less transverse strength and the other three species more transverse strength in Canada.