

Hence, it appears, that the value of the products of the forest exported to Great Britain, has steadily increased during the last three years; the numbers indicating those values, being in 1849, £670,914; in 1850, £741,091; in 1851, £854,658.

Table showing the kinds of forest productions exported, in 1851:—

ARTICLES.	Value of Exports.	Value of Exports to G. B.
Asnes, Pots, brls.	27,911	£172,496
Pearls, do.	8,163	43,865
TIMBER, Ash, tons	3,018	3,726
Birch, do.	4,013	5,505
Elm, do.	35,614	49,146
Maple, do.	449	435
Oak, do.	40,976	57,160
Pine, White, do.	453,435	400,972
Red, do.	91,145	114,875
Tamarack, do.	4,356	1,415
Walnut, M feet.	1,191	5,931
Basswood, Butternut and Hickory, do.	79	243
Staves, Standard, Mle.	1,195	20,769
Other, do.	4,509	92,011
Battens, Knees, Scantling, Tree Nails, &c., pieces.	729,659	11,060
Deals, do.	3,526,617	239,369
Planks and Boards, Sup. Feet.	120,175,596	209,103
Spars, Masts and Handspikes, pieces.	9,482	11,101
Lath and Firewood, cords.	17,356	11,641
Shingles, mille.	20,972	7,880
Saw Logs, No.	31,425	8,612
Other Woods.	11,361
Furs and Skins.	28,085
Total.	£1,510,135	£1,171,998

It is thus seen at a glance that forest productions, exclusive of Pot and Pearl Ashes, and the Furs and Skins of animals, are of the highest economic importance to us, and yet who, that is acquainted with the diversified trees of our forests, can fail to perceive that very extensive sources of revenue are neglected from ignorance of the value of many species of wood, which are especially adapted to the peculiar purposes of artificers in Great Britain, but do not appear in the enumerated list of exports.

We are led to these remarks in consequence of the information respecting forest productions which the recent Exhibition of All Nations in London has brought to light.

Not less than one hundred and thirty varieties of British wood were exhibited at that magnificent exposition of industry. Among them, it may be well to mention, specimens of apple, pear, plum, and apricot trees were introduced, in consequence of those woods being much sought after by toy manufacturers, turners, &c. For obvious reasons, such woods would possess little value in this country, either as an article of export or for the purposes of domestic manufacture.

Europe contributed forty-nine varieties of wood, most of them used in ship building, carpentry, furniture, and dyeing.

Asia contributed about two hundred specimens. The United States forty-two. Canada thirty-one.

We subjoin a list of the woods sent from the United States and Canada, remarking however, that some of the species enu-

merated in the attached list and credited to the United States, grow well and are abundant in Canada.

WOODS OF NORTH AMERICA.*			
NAME AND PLACE OF GROWTH.	Weight per Cub. Ft.	Specific Gravity.	REMARKS AND WHAT USED FOR.
Ash, American (Fraxinus)	35 10	.570	Tough, elastic, much used.
Ash, white—Upper Canada	30 14	.491	
Balsam (Picea balsamea)—Upper Canada	19 0	.304	Carpentry.
Bass Wood (Tilia)—U. C.	25 0	.400	Even grain, like common linewood
Beech, white (Fagus americana)—U. S.	42 2	.671	
Beech (Fagus ferruginea)—Upper Canada	36 9	.585	Dry carpentry; the wood has more tannin than common beech
Birch, black (Betula nigra)	35 7	.567	Shipbuilding, in Canada and Nova Scotia, but not a durable wood
Birch (Betula —?)—U. C.	30 11	.491	An inferior wood
Box elder, ash leaved maple (Acer Negundo)—U. S.	21 0	.384	
Butternut (Juglans cinerea)—Upper Canada	23 8	.376	
Butternut wood	28 12	.460	Shipbuilding
Button wood, sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)—U. S.	26 8	.421	Much used for making bedsteads
Cedar (Larix —?)—U. C.	18 6	.291	
Cedar, red or pencil (Juniperus bermudiana)—Ber-	31 15	.559	Shipbuilding and for making pencils
muda			
Cedar, red (Juniperus virginiana)—U. S.	26 10	.426	For making pencils, but not so good as the juniper bermudiana
Cherry wood (Prunus —?)—Upp. Canada	29 15	.479	
Cherry, wild (Cerasus virginiana) United States	32 3	.515	
Chesnut (Castanea vesca) U. S.	25 4	.401	
Coffee tree (Gymnocladus canadensis)—U. S.	10 7	.617	Hard, compact, strong, tough
Cypress (Cupressus disticha)—U. S.	32 13	.365	(Grows to an immense size)
Dogwood (Cornus florida)—U. S.	47 4	.756	Hard, close-grained strong
Elm (Ulmus americana)—U. C.	36 11	.587	
Elm, american rock	36 3	.579	Shipbuilding
Elm, rock	37 10	.602	
Elm, swamp	43 12	.538	" preferred to English elm
Elm, white	31 5	.519	By wheelwrights
Elm, red (Ulmus fulva) U. S.	42 8	.680	
Gum tree, sour, or black (Nyssa multiflora)—U. S.	31 2	.498	
Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis)—U. S.	10 6	.616	
Hackmataek (Larix americana) do. do. do.	33 6	.614	Tough, elastic
do. do. do.	37 9	.601	
do. do. do.	36 2	.578	Estimated in British North America for shipbuilding
Hazel, wych, or Quebec rock elm (Ulmus ?)—Canada	31 2	.516	Shipbuilding
" " " " "	43 11	.699	
" " " " "	51 6	.822	
Hemlock (Abies canadensis) U. S.	23 0	.363	
Hemlock spruce—U. C.	23 0	.368	Common carpentry
Hickory (Carya amara) U. S.	49 8	.792	Stronger and better than any other kind of hickory
Hickory, pignut (Carya porcina)—U. S.	43 2	.690	
Hickory, shell-bark (Carya sulcata)—U. S.	47 8	.760	
Hickory ?	43 2	.770	
Hickory (Juglans alba) U. C.	10 6	.616	Very hard, splits with great facility
Honey locust (Gleditsia triacanthus)—U. S.			

* Labelled and Classified by Mr. W. W. Saunders, at the Great Exhibition.