

Forest wealth of Canada.

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| 19. <i>Quercus bicolor</i> . | Blue oak. |
| 20. <i>Fraxinus viridis</i> . | Green ash. |
| 21. <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> . | Sugar berry. |
| 22. <i>Carpinus Caroliniana</i> . | Hornbeam. |
| 23. <i>Prunus Americana</i> . | Wild plum. |
| 24. <i>Quercus alba</i> . | White oak. |

COMPARISON WITH UNITED STATES WOODS.

In the tables of weight, strength, &c., of woods in the United States census returns of 1880, there are no Canadian specimens among the hardwoods tested, so that no comparisons can be made between the woods in the two countries.

As regards the coniferous trees, in the case of many species and among them the most important, tests of Canadian specimens have been given with those of the United States to make up the averages. In the preceding tables, these combined averages have been given, but in the following table the averages have been calculated separately for the two countries, so as to allow of comparison.

The following table gives the specific gravity of some of the principal coniferous woods of Canada and the United States, the averages for the two countries being given separately :—

AVERAGE SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF WOODS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES, COMPARED.

Botanical name.	English name.	CANADA.		UNITED STATES.	
		No. of specimens.	Specific gravity.	No. of specimens.	Specific gravity.
<i>Atlantic Coast.</i>					
<i>Larix Americana</i>	Tamarack.....	4	0·5764	4	0·6709
<i>Picea alba</i>	White spruce.....	3	0·4060	2	0·4038
do <i>nigra</i>	Black spruce.....	3	0·4400	3	0·4768
<i>Pinus Banksiana</i>	Banksian pine.....	2	0·4744	1	0·4794
do <i>resinosa</i>	Red pine.....	2	0·4587	6	0·4944
do <i>strobus</i>	White pine.....	4	0·3678	6	0·3972
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	do cedar.....	5	0·3160	4	0·3169
<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>	Hemlock.....	5	0·5527	6	0·40·1
<i>Pacific Coast.</i>					
<i>Picea Sitchensis</i>	Western white spruce....	1	0·3816	4	0·4405
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	White mountain pine....	1	0·4197	1	0·3619
<i>Pseudotsuga Douglasii</i>	Douglas fir.....	4	0·4864	17	0·5226
<i>Thuja excelsa</i>	Yellow cypress.....	1	0·4999	3	0·4710

It appears that on the Atlantic side of the continent the woods of the tamarack, black spruce, banksian pine, red pine, white pine and white cedar were found to be lighter in the Canadian than the United States specimens ; the Canadian white spruce and hemlock were heavier. On the Pacific coast, the Canadian Douglas fir and Western white spruce were lighter, and the Canadian white mountain pine heavier, than the United States woods. In the case of the yellow cypress, all the United States specimens were from Alaska, and they were lighter than the Canadian.

The following table gives the coefficient of elasticity, kilograms on millimeters, of the same woods as above for the two countries :