

The Common and Scientific Names of all the Woods are given, with the size and height of the trees, the specific gravity of the wood, its weight compared with Shell-bark Hickory (which, being the heaviest of all our woods, is taken as the standard), its uses, prices at the Lake Ports and at Quebec, &c.

5. The fifth class contains samples of Tool-handles, Shafts and Poles of Carriages, Spokes, Naves, &c., showing the common purposes for which the Woods are best adapted and most used.

From a Pamphlet issued from the Bureau of Agriculture, at Quebec, we learn that Canada exports annually about 30,000,000 cubic feet of Timber in the rough state, and about 400,000,000 feet, board measure, of sawn timber. The revenue derived by the Province, during 1860, for timber cut in the forests, amounted to about \$500,000. Of the sixty or seventy varieties of woods in our forests, there are usually only five or six kinds which go to make up these exports so vast in quantity; the remaining fifty or sixty timber trees are left to perish or are burned as a nuisance, to get them out of the way. By showing, in the markets of the world, that we have these valuable woods, and can furnish them at such unprecedentedly low prices, we shall secure additional purchasers. The collections here named, were made chiefly in reference to this point, and are, in their nature and in their intrinsic value, it is believed, well adapted for that purpose.

In extent, in the variety and value of its woods, the great forests of deciduous trees of North America surpass all others; and the most remarkable of this great mixed forest is that growing in the valley of the St. Lawrence. The Western coasts of both continents, in high latitudes, furnish only or chiefly the Coniferæ. The high summer temperatures and abundant summer rains, are, unquestionably, those conditions of climate necessary to produce these peculiar forest trees. The Western coasts of both continents, in high latitudes, have the necessary moisture, but not the high summer temperature; the Western prairies, East of the Mississippi, and the vast deserts West of it, have the summer heat but not the moisture; hence the absence of all trees in the one region, and of the deciduous trees in the other.

If the people of this country had a more correct appreciation of the riches which they possess in these mighty forests, they would not surely so unnecessarily destroy them.

To those gentlemen whose names appear as contributors of the woods especially I am under the greatest obligations, and the country is indebted to them for the part they have taken in making this collection so complete.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHIEF FOREST TREES OF UPPER CANADA.

1. WHITE PINE, *pinus strobus*.

Grows in all parts of Canada in extensive groves, or scattered amongst the deciduous forests. Average height, 140 to 160 feet; average diameter, 3 and 4 feet; but common at 5 and 6 feet in diameter and 200 feet high, especially near the shores of Lake Erie. Trees of 22 feet in circumference and 220 feet in height and 120 to first limb, are sometimes found. The trunk is perfectly straight. The