

Forest wealth of Canada.

TANNING VALUES.

The United States census report for 1880 gives a table showing the amount of tannin contained in the bark of various North American trees, and those among them to be found in Canada are given below.

The report says : "These determinations give the proportion of tannin. They do not indicate the real value of the bark of the species for tanning, which can only be obtained by actual experiments made on a large scale, other properties in the bark, besides the percentage of tannin, affecting the value of the leather prepared with it. These determinations must, therefore, be regarded as approximations, which will serve, in some cases, to indicate species not now in general use for this purpose, which may be looked to as possible sources of tannin supply. The tannin in each case was determined in the rossed bark ; that is, bark deprived of the main part of the outside coating."

PERCENTAGE OF TANNIN IN BARK OF CANADIAN TREES.

Botanical Name.	English Name.	Tannin.
		p. c.
<i>Castanea Americana</i>	Chestnut..	6·25
<i>Picea nigra</i>	Black spruce.....	7·20
<i>Picea Engelmanni</i>	Western white spruce.....	20·56
do	do do	17·01
do	do do	12·60
<i>Pseudotsuga Douglasii</i>	Douglas fir.....	13·79
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak.....	5·99
do <i>macrocarpa</i>	Burr oak.....	4·59
do <i>prinus</i>	Chestnut oak	6·25
do <i>prinoides</i> (old tree).....	Yellow chestnut oak.....	4·33
do do (young tree).....	do do	10·33
do <i>rubra</i>	Red or black oak.....	4·56
do <i>tinctoria</i>	Yellow oak.....	5·90
<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>	Hemlock.....	13·11
do <i>Mertensiana</i>	Western hemlock.....	14·42
do do	do do	15·87
do <i>Pattoniana</i>	Alpine hemlock.....	13·79

It appears from these tests that the western white spruce, the Douglas fir, the western hemlock and the Alpine hemlock, all British Columbian trees, have a greater percentage of tanning in their barks than the common hemlock.