

but more abundant in Lower than in Upper Canada. The trunk is covered with a dark brown or reddish bark, which becomes rough in old trees, and has a very agreeable aromatic flavour. The wood is of a reddish colour, strong, compact, and takes a high polish; much used in furniture, and almost as handsomely figured as Honduras mahogany, and, when coloured and varnished, is not easily distinguished from it. It is used, also, by carriage builders, and in frames of ships, and parts under water; it is more prized as it becomes better known, as no wood sustains shocks and friction better than birch. A good deal of it is exported to Europe. The bark is harder than the wood, and used by Indians and backwoodsmen for shoes, hats, tiles of roofs, canoes, &c. Specific gravity, 0·65; weight of cubic foot, 46 lbs.; value for heating, 65.

29. **YELLOW BIRCH** (*B. excelsa*).—A lofty, beautiful, slender tree, of 80 feet in height and 10 inches in diameter, with a thin, yellowish cuticle. Not very abundant; used for much the same purposes as the black and white birches, and valuable for fuel.

30. **WILD BLACK CHERRY** (*Cerasus serotina*).—Grows to an average height of 120 feet, with trunk of uniform size, and undivided to the height of 70 feet in the forests, of an average diameter of 24 inches, not uncommonly 36 inches and found 48 inches in diameter. Not very abundant, but found over extensive areas, not in groves, but in single trees interspersed in the forests of deciduous trees, and springs up freely and grows rapidly after the primal forests are cleared off. The timber, of a pale red brown, is compact, fine, close-grained, receives a high polish, and is extensively used in cabinet work. The bark has a strong bitter taste, and is used in medicine as a tonic. The fruit, black when mature, is pleasant to the taste. The timber can be furnished in the western part of Canada at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$  sterling per 1,000 cubic feet; freight to Quebec about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Specific gravity, 0·56; weight of cubic foot, 34 lbs.

31. **WILD RED CHERRY** (*Cerasus Pennsylvanica*).—Much smaller tree than the black cherry, of rapid growth, and found mostly succeeding the original forests, attains 40 to 50 feet in height, and 12 to 15 inches in diameter. The flowers are white, the fruit red and very acid.

32. **BASSWOOD** (*Tilia Americana*).—Common forest tree throughout Canada, of an average height of 110 feet, height to first limbs, 65 feet, and diameter 24 to 30 inches; often much larger. The wood is white, soft, close-grained, and not liable to warp or split, much used in cabinet work and furniture, in pianofortes and musical instruments, for cutting-boards for curriers, shoemakers, &c., as it does not bias the knife in the direction of the grain; it turns cleanly, and is much used in manufacturing bowls, pails, shovels, &c. Cost, at the ports of the lakes, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  sterling per 1,000 cubic feet; freight to Quebec, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Specific gravity, 0·48; weight of cubic foot, 26 lbs. Of the same genus as the lime or linden in England.

33. **WHITE WOOD** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).—Grows only in the western parts of Upper Canada, and attains a height of 130 feet, 70 feet to the first limb, and 36 inches in diameter, and not uncommon 60 inches in diameter. Very abundant in the

south-western counties of Canada, and can be furnished at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  sterling per 1,000 cubic feet; freight to Quebec, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . It is called also the tulip tree; and in some localities, erroneously, yellow poplar. The wood is extensively used as a substitute for pine for building and cabinet purposes. It is easily wrought, durable, and susceptible of a fine polish. Specific gravity, 0·5; weight of cubic foot, 30 lbs.

34. **BUTTONWOOD** (*Platanus occidentalis*).—Called also plane-tree, and, improperly, sycamore. It is very abundant in the western and south-western parts of Canada, attaining an average height of 120 feet, 60 feet to first limbs, and 30 inches in diameter, and not uncommon at 60 inches in diameter. It yields a clean wood, softer than beech, very difficult, almost impossible, to split. Sometimes mottled, used in furniture, chiefly for bedsteads, pianofortes, and harps, for screws, presses, windlasses, wheels, blocks, &c., and immense quantities exported to Virginia for tobacco boxes. Prices and freight same as for white wood. Specific gravity, 0·5.

35. **POPLAR** (*Populus monilifera*).—Called also cotton wood. A large forest tree occurring on the margins of lakes and rivers. The timber is soft, light, easy to work, suited for carving, common turning, and works not exposed to much wear. The wooden polishing wheels of glass grinders are made of horizontal sections of the entire tree. The seeds are clothed in white cotton-like down, hence the name. Specific gravity, 0·4.

36. **BALSAM POPLAR** (*Populus balsamifera*).—Also a large tree, growing in wet, low lands; wood resembling the previous. None of the poplars are used as large timbers.

37. **WHITE WILLOW** (*Salix alba*).—A familiar tree of rapid growth, attaining a height of 50 to 80 feet; originally from Europe. The timber is the softest and lightest of all our woods. The colour is whitish, inclining to yellowish grey. It is planed into chips for hat-boxes, baskets, &c. Attempts have been made to use it in the manufacture of paper; small branches are used for hoops for tubs, &c.; the larger wood for cricket bats, boxes for druggists, perfumers, &c. Specific gravity, 0·4; weight of cubic foot, 24 lbs.

38. **IRONWOOD** (*Ostrya virginica*).—A small, slender tree, 40 to 50 feet in height, and 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The bark remarkable for its fine, narrow, longitudinal divisions, and of a brownish colour. The wood hard, strong and heavy; used for hand-spikes and levers, hence the name lever wood; it is also called hop hornbeam. Found only sparsely scattered through the forests of deciduous trees. Specific gravity, 0·76; weight of cubic foot, 47·5 lbs.; much prized for fuel.

39. **WHITE THORN** (*Crataegus punctata*).—A common shrub or small tree, 15 to 20 feet high, and 6 inches in diameter, found in thickets on dry rocky lands. Thorns stout, rigid, sharp, and a little recurved, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. Flowers white, fruit bright purple, and some varieties white. The wood extremely hard, used by wood engravers for mallets, &c. Specific gravity, 0·75; weight of cubic foot, 46 lbs.

40. **BLACK THORN** (*Crataegus tomentosa*).—A large shrub or small tree, 12 to 15 feet high, thorns 1 to 2 inches long, found in thickets and hedges.