

The Order *Amygdalae*—contains the Wild Cherry and Choke Cherry, (*Cerasus Pennsylvanica* & *Serotina*); both fruits of little value.

The Order *Anacardiaceae*—includes the Sumach, (*Rhus Glabra*), a pretty ornamental tree; and the Poison Vine (*Rhus Toxicodendron*).

The Order *Cupuliferae*—contains the White and Red Beech, (*Fagus Sylvatica* & *Ferruginea*); the White and Black Oak, (*Quercus*); and the Hazel (*Corylus Americana*). The four first species are large and valuable trees.

The Order *Betulaceae*—contains the Yellow Birch, Black Birch, White Canoe Birch, and Poplar-leaved Birch, (*Betula Excelsa*, *Lenta*, *Papyracea* & *Populifolia*); and the Alders, (*Alnus Serrulata*, &c.) The two first species of Birch are valuable timber trees. and the Canoe Birch produces the bark used by the Indians for canoes, boxes, &c.

The Order *Ulmaceae*—Includes the Elm, (*Ulmus Americana*), one of the most beautiful trees found in the Province, and very common on the river intervals.

The Order *Salicaceae*—contains the Willows, (*Salix*), of which several small species are native, and some more ornamental species have been introduced; and the Poplars, of which the principal species are the Aspen (*Populus Tremuloides*), the Tree Poplar, (*P. Grandidentata*), and the White leaved Poplar, (*P. Candicans*.)

The Order *Oleaceae*—contains the White Ash, (*Fraxinus Acuminata*), a very useful timber tree; and the Black or swamp Ash, (*F. Sambucifolia*), whose wood is less useful, but in consequence of the facility with which it can be split into strips, is used by the Indians in basket making.