

oak. It is sometimes met with in swamps, but is then of inferior growth. Wherever it is produced thriftily, the land is damp and highly productive. It often rises to a height of 60 feet with a diameter of two feet. The wood is white and very elastic, when bent it retains its shape and is much used for making staves and agricultural implements.

The black ash, like the white, requires a strong moist soil. It thrives best in groves, in flat alluvia land on the margins of brooks, and in places where the soil is damp. It attains about the same size as the white ash and is used for about the same purposes. It is a fashionable wood for bedroom furniture. As its annular rings are easily separated by percussion, it is employed in the manufacture of baskets, and the bottoms of chairs.

The yellow ash is abundant all over the province. It is found in low spots and generally in large groves. It is not much used except by coopers for hoops, for it never grows to a large size, seldom exceeding six to eight inches in diameter with a slender stem. Wherever it flourishes, the land is difficult to bring into a state of cultivation.

There are two species of elm in the province, the white and the red; both are beautifully shaped trees. The white elm often attains a height of 100 feet and grows on the intervale land along the banks of rivers and in meadows; sometimes it attains a diameter of four feet. The wood is very elastic and strong and is employed in the construction of implements of husbandry and for domestic purposes. It is somewhat coarser in its texture and more durable than the white and it grows more freely in dry elevated places.

There are several species of poplar in the province,