

The Order *Coniferae*—includes all the ever-green or softwood trees of Nova Scotia. Many of these are valuable timber trees, as the

White Pine, (*Pinus Strobus*).

Pitch Pine, (*P. Resinosa*).

Hemlock, (*P. Canadensis*)

Black Spruce, (*P. Nigra*)

Red Spruce, (*P. Rubra*).

White Spruce, (*P. Alba*)

Black Larch or Hackmatack, (*P. Pendula*).

Red Larch or Juniper, (*P. Microcarpa*).

Cedar or Arbor Vitae, (*Thuja Occidentalis*).

Other species, as the Fir, (*P. Balsaminea*); the Scrub Pine, (*P. Banksiana*); the Ground Hemlock, *Taxus Canadensis*; and the Ground Juniper, (*Juniperus Communis*), are of smaller size and less value. The Fir however affords the Canada Balsam, and the Ground Juniper bears edible berries.

The Order *Vaccineaceae*—contains a number of Berry-bearing species, the principal of which are, the Red and Grey Cranberries (*Oxycoccus*); the Blue Berries and Whortle Berries, (*Vaccinium*); the Winter Greens or Tea Berries, (*Gaultheria*).

The Order *Caprifoliaceae*—includes the Cornels, (*Cornus*), some of which, as the Dogwoods, are shrubs, and others, as the Pigeon Berry, herbaceous. This Order also includes the Black and Red berried Elder, (*Sambucus Canadensis* & *Pubescens*); the Wild Snowball or Moose Bush, (*Viburnum Acerifolium*); and the Tree Cranberry (*V. Oxycoccus*), whose berries in appearance and taste resemble the true Cranberries.