

&c. 7. The order *grossulaceæ*, includes the wild gooseberry, and two species of wild currants. 8. The order which includes the well-known sarsaparillas, and ginseng. 9. The dogwoods. 10. The elders and tree cranberries. 11. The *compositæ*, as the asters and golden rods. 12. The berries as the true cranberries (*oxycoccus*), blue berries and whortle berries, wintergreens, mayflower (*epigea repens*), kalmia, Labrador tea, &c. 14. The ashes, white and black—the last much used by the Indians in basket-making. 15. The elms, forming some of the noblest trees in the Provinces. 16. The order including the beeches, oaks and hazel. 17. The myrtles. 18. The birches and alders. 19. The willows and poplars (*saliaceæ*)—the finest being generally found near the old Acadian haunts. 20. The *conifera*, including all the evergreens or softwoods of the Provinces—as the white and pitch pines, hemlock, black, red and white spruce, black (“bacmatack,”) and red (“juniper,”) larches, cedar, fir, affording the Canadian balsam, and ground juniper, bearing edible berries, besides others. 22. The varieties of orchis, most of them swamp flowers. 23. The iris plants. 24. The lilies—the best known being the orange lily, Solomon’s seal, and the wild lily of the valley. 25. The grasses. 26. The sedges.

There are also six chief tribes of the *cryptogamia*, or flowerless plants, viz: the horse-tails, club-mosses, ferns, mosses and lichens, fungi, and seaweeds (*algæ*).

ZOOLOGY.—Beside the native race of men (in Nova Scotia the Micmac Indians), there are four orders of indigenous *mammalia*: 1. The *Carnivora*, represented by the bear, † raccoon, † glutton, lynx, lucifee, \* wolf, fox, seals, weasels, moles, shrew-mouse, &c. 2. The *Rodentia*, represented by the hare (generally called the “rabbit”), marmot (“wood-chuck”), † porcupine, squirrels, beaver, muskrat or musquash, field-mice, &c. 3. The *Ruminants*, represented by the moose or elk, the caribou or reindeer. 4. The *Cetacea* (in the adjacent seas),

\* A corruption of the old French name of the animal—*loup cervier*.

represented by the true whale, finner, granipus, porpoise, &c. The flesh of many of the above is edible, and the fur still more valuable. Those of them marked † hibernated. All of them are becoming rarer. The fur of the ermine and hare turns white in the winter. The bear is the only dangerous animal: it has been caught weighing 600 lbs. The weasels are of seven species: the ermine, weasel, martin, fisher, skunk, mink, and otter; the foxes of three—the red, cross, black or silvergrey; the squirrels of three—the ground, common or “English,” and flying; the field mice of four. All the orders of *birds* are represented: the *birds of prey* by the bald eagle, hawks, and owls; the *perchers* by the shrike, cherrybird, warblers, finches, crossbills, crows, jays, swallows, creepers, and one species each of the humming-bird (the red-throated), kingfisher, and whip-poor-will; the *climbers* by the woodpeckers; the *scratchers* by the ruffed grouse (“birch partridge”), brown grouse (“spruce partridge”), and passenger pigeon—a summer visitor from the south; the *waders* by the herons in the harbors, the snipes, and a great variety of plovers, more inland; and the *swimmers* by the many species of goose, duck, gannets, the northern diver (“loon”), auks, gulls, grebes, &c. The *reptiles* are few, and unimportant, the only one of note being the land tortoise. Not so the *fish*. Among *bony fishes* are the salmon, perch, trout, smelt, gaspereau or alewife, and cel, frequenting the rivers and lakes; and the tunny (off the E. coast, sometimes ten feet long), bass (in Bay of Fundy), mackerel, the hideous monk-fish (“sea-devil”), wolf-fish, sculpin (the terror of juvenile anglers)—the last three not used for food—salmon, salmon-trout, herring, coming in shoals into the shallow water off shore to spawn, shad (in Bay of Fundy), cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, off E. coast (the largest of our flat fishes—has been caught weighing 500 lbs.), and the choice, but rare, cusk—found off the coasts. Among *cartilaginous fishes* are the sharks (rare), the dog-fish—the detestation of the fisherman, the sturgeon (in “the bay”), and the skate. Of the *crustacea* are the lobster and crab.