European fruit-trees can be successfully cultivated. Several grow there without any cultivation, and others are found which are unknown to us. The forests abound in chestnut-trees and nut-trees of two kinds—one bearing a very sweet, and the other a very bitter,[1] nut; but by passing this last through the ashes, they extract a good oil from it by means of the mill, fire, and water, in the same manner that we do from the sunflower. There are, in several parts, seedless cherries, very good to eat;[2] a tree with a flower resembling our white lilies,[3] and a fruit of the size and color of an apricot, but with the taste and smell of citron.[4] 1646. Fruit-trees.

There is a wild citron there, which is only a plant. The fruit, as large as a china-orange, is very agreeable to the taste and very refreshing. It rises from between two heart shaped leaves, but the root of the plant is poisonous.[5] There are apple-trees, with fruit of the shape of a goose's egg and a seed that is a kind of bean. This fruit is fragrant and very delicate. It is a dwarf tree, requiring a rich, moist soil.[6] The Iroquois obtained it from the country of the Eriez. From the same quarter they also introduced a plant which we call the universal plant, the leaves of which, bruised, close all kinds of wounds. These leaves are of the size of a hand and shaped like a fleur-de-lis. The root of this plant has the odor of laurel.[7] These Indians have a number of other roots, fit for dyeing, some of which give very brilliant colors.

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[1] Rel., 1657, p. 33. The pig-nut (Carya glabra). The *we* means the Indians. Sagard (Hist., p. 785).

[2] Atoka: Rel., 1657, pp. 11, 33. Toca: Sagard, Dictionnaire, *verbo* Plantes; Histoire du Canada, p. 779. Dr. John Torrey supposes it to be a physalis—the winter-cherry.

[3] The tulip-tree (liriodendron tulipifera). See Plantes de l'Am. Sept., p. 6.

[4] & [5] Relation de la N. F., 1657, p. 33. Compare Champlain, Voyages, 1619, ed. Laverdière, p. 31 and note; ed. 1632, p. 248; La Hontan, Memoires de l'Amérique Septentrionale, ii., p. 61. According to Dr. Torrey, these must be the podophyllum peltatum (*mandrake, may-apple*). It is much used by some schools as a substitute for mercury. See Coe's Concentrated Organic Medicines, p. 225.

[6] Probably the pawpaw (asimina triloba), called by the Canadian French asiminier or asminier. See Dumont, Memoires de la Louisiane.

[7] Rel., 1657, p. 33. Dr. Torrey is acquainted with no native plant to which the description corresponds.