

buted appears to be in the form of a belt, with a breadth equal to five or six degrees of latitude, running across the continent. Although a small and scrubby tree in the southern and eastern parts of its range, in the central part (both as regards latitude and longitude) it attains much greater perfection. On the southern branches of the Albany I have seen large groves of these trees about seventy feet in height, and two feet in diameter at the butt, with straight trunks nearly free from branches for the first twenty or thirty feet.

7. BALSAM FIR, FIR, VAR, SILVER PINE, BLISTER PINE—"Palm" in Cape Breton—(*Abies balsamea*, Marshall.)—The Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland and the southern half of the Labrador peninsula, its northern limits in this region being on Naskopie Lake and the Ungava River. It flourishes best in the Gaspé peninsula, where I have seen many trees from twenty inches to two feet in diameter, with trunks tall enough to afford one good sawlog—about fifteen feet. It occurs around James' Bay, but its northern limit keeps to the south-west of Hudson's Bay, where it passes between Fort Severn and Trout Lake, and reaches the neighbourhood of the junction of the Shammattawa and Steel Rivers, which form the Hayes' River. From this point it turns south-west, and crosses the Nelson River at the outlet of Sipiwesk Lake, from which it runs north-west to the Mackenzie River, crossing it about latitude 65°. South-west of Hudson's Bay it grows only in the warmest and best soils, and is entirely wanting in the cold, swampy tracts. In Ontario, where it is cultivated as an ornamental tree, I have not observed it growing naturally south of the latitude of Toronto. In the North-West Territories it appears to be absent to the south and west of Lake Winnipegosis.

8. WHITE CEDAR, CEDAR, ARBOR VITÆ (*Thuja occidentalis*, L.) The geographical distribution of this species presents some very interesting features. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence region its boundary runs south-east from Anticosti to the Bay of Fundy, directly across all the intervening tree-lines. It is absent from Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and the eastern half of Prince Edward Island, but is unusually large and fine in New