

it is relatively most abundant in the west, where it ranges from the Arctic regions to California. Professor Sargent remarks that it has "not yet been seen on the high peaks of the southern Alleghany Mountains, to which it might naturally extend."

5. CANOE BIRCH, WHITE BIRCH (*Betula Papyracea*, Ait.)—A very common tree along the northern tributaries of the St. Lawrence, and ranging as far north in the Labrador peninsula as Lake Naskopie, and to within 250 miles, or perhaps less, of Ungava Bay, on the river of the same name. It attains its greatest perfection around the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the Ottawa valley, and is also found of large size near Lakes Huron and Superior. In Labrador, on both sides of James' Bay, and north-westward to the Mackenzie River, it affords sufficiently large sheets of bark for canoe-building. From James' Bay to the Mackenzie, which it strikes beyond the Arctic Circle, its northward boundary keeps near that of the aspen, being sometimes on one side of it and sometimes on the other. In the most southern parts of Ontario it is rare, of small size, and found only in swamps. In the Red River region it ranges as far south as the United States' boundary, and is found along the Assiniboine valley as far west as the Qu'Appelle lakes.

6. BANKSIAN PINE, SCRUB PINE, JACK PINE, CYPRESS (*Pinus Banksiana*, Lamk.)—This tree has not been noticed in Newfoundland, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, nor in the interior of Labrador beyond Lake Mistassini, although it may possibly have a somewhat more northern range in this peninsula than represented on the map. It occurs throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Starting from the head of the Bay of Chaleurs, its northward limit appears to cross the other tree lines to the lake just named, from which it runs west to the Moose River, keeping about 100 miles south of James' Bay. From Moose River it runs north-west to the Mackenzie, which it crosses about the Arctic Circle. It does not touch either James' or Hudson's Bay. Southwards it is common on the north shore of Lake Huron and around both shores of Lake Superior, whence it is met with all through the country to Lake Winnipeg. The area over which it is distri-