

Spruce (*Abies alba*), Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*) and Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) extend eastward beyond the influence of the Rocky Mountains, but these seven with the exception of the Red Cedar, are found somewhat generally throughout the whole Dominion, and, with *Larix Americana* form the vast northern forests which extend almost uninterruptedly over the whole country from James Bay, east to the Labrador Coast and north-west to Mackenzie River.

Taking a general view of the whole Dominion, four great forest areas or zones can be outlined and for convenience may be termed the zones (1) of the Douglas Fir, (2) of Poplars, (3) of Red and White Pine, and (4) of Beech and Maple. Along the shores of Lake Erie is what might almost be regarded as a fifth zone, circumscribed in area but having such characteristic trees as the Buttonwood (*Platanus occidentalis*), Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), Sassafras (*Sassafras officinale*), Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*),—all of them outliers of the forests of the Middle and Western States.

(1.) DOUGLAS FIR.—The zone of the Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*) embraces the greater portion of central and southern British Columbia, and includes within its bounds a flora which is distinctive of the country west of the Rocky Mountains. The peculiar climate of the Province, so different from that of the prairie region to the east, and the physical features of the country, both largely tend to foster a flora of a distinctive type. The extensive coast line is indented everywhere with long and wide deep-water inlets and the effect of the low equable temperature of the sea coast is thus spread inland over a largely increased area. The mountains comprising the Coast Range lie very generally parallel to the inlets and thus aid in carrying far inland the moisture-laden sea air, and in affording an abundant rain-fall. For these reasons, the coast flora occupies a greater breadth of country parallel to the coast line than it otherwise would.

Among the most distinctive physical features of British Columbia are the successive ranges of high mountains which run the whole length of the southern half of the Province, and combine in most sections all the characteristics of high peaks, deep river