

The officers of the Geological Survey report, for the regions under Federal control, that black and white spruce abound. A. P. Low says of James Bay :—"The coasts and inner islands of James Bay are covered with thick growths of small black spruce and larch, along with white spruce, balsam, fir, aspen, poplar and white birch." Even in northern regions, though the trees become dwarfed, yet black spruce holds its own with tenacious grip. Along the outer coast, in the vicinity of Richmond Gulf, he says stunted black spruce and larch grow in clumps only in the low protected gullies, but around the margin of the lakes the trees grow thickly everywhere, and on its eastern side they rise nearly to the summit of the hills, showing that the climate is more moderate away from the cold waters of the Hudson Bay."

[[Richmond Gulf, or "Gulf Lake," as it is sometimes called, is on the east side of Hudson Bay, slightly south of the bottom of Ungava Bay. Mr. Low's statement that spruce grows abundantly in the neighbourhood of this lake is conclusive as to the growth all over the great peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson and James Bay. The conditions have not changed since 1610, when Henry Hudson, trying to bring the natives to friendly terms, found his efforts frustrated by the Indians setting fire to the woods and placing between him and them a zone of fire.

"F" In the course of a lecture recently delivered, Mr. A. P. Low, of the Geological Survey, described Labrador as a section of Canada a thousand miles long and about the same in width—thus comprising an area larger than Great Britain, France and Germany combined. Of this region enormous tracts of pine and spruce covered the country.

Dr. Robert Bell, of the Geological Survey, says :—"Spruce timber begins to be met with, according to all accounts, about 30 miles to the westward of the Hudson Bay Company's post at Nachvak. To the westward of Nachvak, the northern limit of spruce, according to Capt. William Kennedy, reaches the shore of Ungava