

which Mr. Drummond designates as the Erie type, and which is said to characterize the region around that most southerly of the great Lakes. Of this type we have, so far as known, no representatives in Acadia. We may assume, therefore, that there is no portion of Continental Acadia possessing a summer as warm and dry as prevails in the more southerly part of Canada, around Lake Erie. But while a comparison of the climate of Acadia with that of the Upper Provinces may thus be instituted, through the indigenous plants which grow in different parts of the Dominion, it is to be borne in mind that such a comparison relates only to the temperature and other climatic conditions of the summer. In the winter, the climate of the maritime Provinces is very much milder; so that, while the valley of the St. Lawrence may be filled with snows to the depth of six feet or more, the southern shores of Nova Scotia may be but sparsely covered, or entirely bare.

Finally, from the known climatic conditions of Insular Acadia, the character of the vegetation, in its different parts, may be roughly predicated. Thus, the fog-wrapt shores along the Atlantic coast are known to support a vegetation similar to that of the southern shores of New Brunswick and Eastern Maine. Further, the Boreal type probably extends along the northern shore of Nova Scotia into the Island of Cape Breton, and may be expected to mingle to some extent with the sub-Arctic type along the Atlantic coast. The Boreal type may be looked for in force on Prince Edward Island, fringed, as in New Brunswick, by sub-Arctic forms near the shores. In the central and north-western parts of Nova Scotia, a partial recurrence of the Continental type may be looked for; but owing to their moister summers, and greater proximity to the sea, it is probably more largely mingled with New England forms than in the valley of the St. John.

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