

their limit is represented by a single line. It is not so common a tree in Canada as the white pine, and is usually found in rather small groves, although in the Ottawa valley they are sometimes pretty extensive. The white pine, on the other hand, may be found mixed with all other kinds of trees. It begins to disappear from the northern part of the region of the white pine east of the longitude of Quebec, and is absent from Anticosti and Newfoundland. I have observed it in the Province of Quebec on the upper part of the Patapedia River, in the Gaspé peninsula, and Mr. Ells informs me that it is found on the Tobique River and on the New Brunswick and Canada railway fifty miles from St. Andrews.

16. YELLOW BIRCH (*Betula excelsa*, Ait.)—The 49th parallel forms the average northern limit of this species from Newfoundland to the Red River valley, in which it curves round and runs southward. It grows to a good size in Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces, where it is used in ship-building. Some of the trees whose northern boundaries are near that of the yellow birch in the east, gain much higher latitudes in the west. It ranges north of the height of land at Lake Abittibi, but is not found on the north shore of Lake Superior from Michipicoten to the United States boundary, and only small trees are found on the Canadian side of the line from this point to the Rainy River.

17. SUGAR MAPLE, HARD MAPLE, ROCK MAPLE (*Acer saccharinum*, Wang.)—This tree, which was adopted as emblematic of Canada, is confined to the south-eastern borders of the Dominion. It is rather more southern in its tendency than the yellow birch. Some small trees have been noted at the head of Bay St. George, Newfoundland. It is found in sheltered places on the north side of the Gaspé peninsula, and is common in its southern parts, thrives well on the fertile limestone land of Lake St. John, and reaches Lake Temiscamingue on the Ottawa; it is abundant, but of a dwarfed description, on Michipicoten Island and the hills on the east side of Lake Superior. Going north in this region, the last trees were seen south of the Long Portage, on the Michipicoten River. It is absent from the northern parts of the shores of Lake