

Dominion: (1) A northern group, including the white and black spruces, larch, Banksian pine, balsam fir, aspen, balsam poplar, canoe birch, willows and alder. These cover the vast territory down to about the line of the white pine. (2) A central group of about forty species, occupying the belt of the country from the white pine line to that of the button-wood. (3) A southern group, embracing the button-wood, black walnut, the hickories, chestnut, tulip-tree, prickly ash, sour-gum, sassafras and flowering dog-wood, which are found only in a small area in the southern part of Ontario. (4) A western group, consisting of the ash-leaved maple, bur oak, cotton-wood and green ash, which are scattered sparingly over the prairie and wooded regions west of Red River and Lake Winnipeg.

In the western peninsula of Ontario the forests present a remarkable richness in the number of species to be found growing together. In some localities as many as fifty different kinds may be counted on a single farm lot. A more varied mixture is probably not to be met with in any other part of the continent, or perhaps in the world.

In tracing the tree-lines across the continent in the comprehensive manner shown on the map, it will be found that most of them afford interesting peculiarities for study. A few facts will now be given in regard to the geographical distribution of the thirty species whose northern limits, within the Dominion, are shown upon the map. They will be noticed in the order of their occurrence from north to south, and the lines traced from east to west. The common names used are those by which they are known in Canada.

1. WHITE SPRUCE, SINGLE SPRUCE, SEA SPRUCE—Pine of the Hudson's Bay Company's people—(*Albies alba*, Michx.).—This and the next are the most northern trees of North America. Abundant and of good size in Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces, where it is sawn into deals. The Indians of these provinces call it "sea spruce," to distinguish it from the next. Captain Kennedy informs me that south of the limit shown on the map, it is common in valleys and sheltered places throughout the