

trees will consist of various species of hardwood, maple, birch, beech, ash, butternut and so forth. In others there will be a considerable sprinkling of spruce, hemlock and fir, while in other situations the forest area will consist entirely of ever-greens, with, perhaps, occasional birch or maple. Not only do many of the farmers possess all the firewood necessary for their own use, but, especially in the case of larger farms, there may be a considerable growth of very useful timber. Nowhere in the world is wood for either building purposes or fuel more readily obtained than is the case in this favoured portion of Eastern Canada. The more important towns and villages of Kings County, have been mentioned before. (See Kennebecasis Valley.)

QUEENS COUNTY.

The County of Queens, which abuts directly on Kings to the north-west—though in certain respects it resembles the former County—has some decided points of difference. Queens County may be roughly said to consist of the basin of Grand and Washademoak Lakes, and part of the St. John River Valley. The land is very much lower, as a whole than in Kings County, especially around Grand Lake, where there are no considerable elevations. As mentioned in the general description of the St. John River, Grand Lake may be considered a great back-water of that stream. Every flood that flows down the main river, rushes in through the Jemseg and causes the Grand Lake to overflow its thousands of acres of interval land. During the spring, the whole neck of land between Grand Lake and the main St. John river, and for that matter, the very extensive intervals on the opposite side of the stream, are overflowed, and from Gagetown one may look across miles and miles of open water, dotted here and there with the elms that are struggling to keep their hold in the face of the spring freshet. Throughout this low-land region the entire face of the country, as far as the intervals are concerned, is changed during these