

(*Pinus resinosa*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), wild red cherry (*Pyrus Pennsylvanicus*), rowan tree (*Pyrus americana*), tamarack (*Larix americana*), alder (*Alnus viridus*, and *Alnus incana*), red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*), withewood (*Viburnum cassinoides*), high bush cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*), hazel (*Corylus rostrata*), moosewood (*Dirca palustris*), and willows, black spruce, poplar or canoe-birch, and Banksian pine from the great bulk of the forest. The most abundant and valuable tree is the black spruce, the wood of which is particularly well suited for the manufacture of pulpwood, on account of its close firm fibre. Poplar frequently reaches a diameter of 1 foot to 20 inches, and canoe-birch nearly as great, but the majority of these trees are of smaller size. Banksian pine grows tall and straight, and is usually free from branches on the lower part, but in most places it is not large, rarely exceeding 15 inches in diameter; the average is probably nearer 8 inches or 10 inches. Some of the larger trees will make railway ties, and they are much used by the railway parties for building storehouses and dwellings. Red maple was seen in only a few places, the specimens being small and dwarfed. Balm of Gilead grows to a good size, but is chiefly confined to the river valleys. Fir is fairly common, but does not grow large. Cedar is common along the streams and lake shores, but is usually scrubby and covered with branches. Over most of the area examined, especially in the western part, there are large numbers of dead tamarack trees. These were killed some years ago by the larvæ of the imported larch sawfly, but are still sound and make excellent firewood. In the eastern part there are many young green trees of this species springing up. White and red pine are only seen along the southern border of the area. On the Assup river a mile south of the Migiskan, there are two large white pines, the most northerly seen. One of these measured 9 feet in circumference 1 foot above the ground. It was tall, clean, and straight and without branches for 25 or 30 feet up, and seemed sound and healthy. Most trees as they approach their northern limit become small and stunted. This is particularly noticeable in the black ash and red maple of this region. The pine, however, seems to grow in all its vigour up to its most northerly limit, and as both climate and soil are more favourable farther north, its abrupt termination at this point would seem to be due rather to a lack of means of spreading its seed than to