

on either side, and partly to the beneficial effect of the central depressions in which the rivers run northward into Ungava Bay. From Mingan to Lake Superior, the height of land, north of the St. Lawrence, is rudely parallel to the general course of the lines marking the northern boundaries of the trees, and it may have had some effect in limiting the northward range of a number of species. A southward curve in the watershed about the longitude of Ottawa is marked by a corresponding curve in the tree-lines. Again, where a great depression occurs in this dividing plateau, some of the trees, which in such places may be approaching their northern boundaries, are found to extend to the lower levels, beyond their general outline on either side. As examples of this, the Lake Temiscamingue and Abitibi district, and the valley of the Kenogami, or principal south branch of the Albany, may be mentioned. On the Missinaibi, or west branch of the Moose River, the white elm reappears 130 miles north of its general boundary on descending to a sufficiently low elevation above the sea. The Saguenay, for about 100 miles from the St. Lawrence, is really a narrow arm of the sea, and the country in the vicinity of Lake St. John, at the head of the river, is only slightly elevated above its level, and has a fertile soil, although surrounded by a mountainous region. Here we find an isolated colony of bass-wood, sugar maple, and other trees considerably removed from the rest of their species. On the north side of Lake Huron and to the north of the city of Quebec, the land rises somewhat rapidly, and in both instances the tree-lines near these latitudes are more closely crowded together than elsewhere.

Some kind of trees, in approaching their northern limits, show a tendency to diminish gradually in size, and to become more and more scattered, rendering it difficult to draw any definite boundary of the species, while others vanish abruptly. The latter habit is more characteristic of southern and northern species, as far as the Dominion is concerned. The various species appear to die out more gradually as they range northward, in the western than in the eastern regions.

Forest trees east of the Rocky Mountains may be divided into four groups, as regards their geographical distribution within the