

remarkable of these is the white cedar, which in the central part of its trend reaches James Bay, but drops suddenly to the south at the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the east, and on reaching the longitude of the head of Lake Superior in the west. Yet the climate and other conditions appear to be the same for some distance both east and west of these lateral boundaries. An outlying colony of the white cedar is found at Cedar Lake near the north-western part of Lake Winnipeg. Colonies or outlying patches of other trees have been noted in different localities, such as of the basswood and sugar-maple at Lake St. John, north of Quebec, of the grey elm on Missinaibi River, near James Bay, and of the hemlock spruce at Thompson, near the west end of Lake Superior.

Rivers and lakes, by supplying heat and moisture and warding off summer frosts, often promote the growth of trees on their immediate banks which are not found elsewhere in the surrounding country. Instances of this may be seen along the North Saskatchewan, where the negundo, green ash, grey elm, white birch, alder, etc., thrive only on the river banks. In the cold regions, the white spruce grows to a much larger size on the shores and islands of rivers flowing north than elsewhere. It has been found that exotic fruit trees and other introduced plants can be successfully cultivated around the shores of the larger lakes, especially on their southern sides, which will not grow at a short distance inland. On the other hand, the immediate proximity of the sea, with a lower summer temperature than the land, is unfavourable to the growth of timber in the north. The habits of some trees are much modified in different latitudes. Species which grow in warm dry soil in the north may be found in cold, heavy, or wet land in the south. The larch, balsam, white cedar, white pine, white birch, etc., are examples of this tendency. Some species extend far to the south of their general home along mountain ridges, while others seem to refuse to follow such lines. The existence of extensive swamps, the shelter of hills, or the elevations which they afford, are therefore to be regarded as among the minor conditions governing the distribution of trees.