

being 60 to even 100 feet in height, but seldom exceeding a diameter of two feet. It does not extend upward to the timber limit in the higher mountains. The tree characteristic of the interior is *var. latifolia* of Engelmann, and differs considerably in appearance and character of wood from that of the coast to which the name *contorta* may appropriately be applied. Dall states the northern limit of this tree in Alaska to be on the Youkon at Fort Selkirk, latitude 63°. In the Peace River region it crosses the Rocky Mountain range, and occurs more or less abundantly over a great area generally on the higher parts of the plateau with poor soil. It is replaced by the Banksian pine at the watershed between the Athabasca and Saskatchewan.

The wood is seldom used as lumber on account of its small size, but is white and fairly durable. The cambium layer, containing much sugar, is eaten by the Indians in the spring, and in some instances large quantities of it are collected and dried for winter use.

*Pinus flexilis*, James *var. albicaulis*, Engelm. White pine, white-barked pine. Wood not employed as lumber; the trees being in general small and in inaccessible situations. Observed in the Coast or Cascade Ranges as far north as the Iltasyouco River (lat. 53°), occurs in the mountains south of the upper part of the Deau or Salmon River, in the vicinity of Lillooet and at Yale, and on the summit of Iron Mountain at the mouth of the Coldwater. The seeds are collected and used as food by the Indians.

*Pinus monticola*, Dougl. White pine. This tree is abundant in certain districts of the interior of Vancouver Island, and is also found in all parts of the southern portion of the Coast Range where there is an abundant rainfall. It is found on the Hope-Similkameen trail, some miles beyond the summit on the Sumollow, about the summit between the Coquihalla and Coldwater on the Hope-Nicola trail; and to the west bank of the Spioos at the trail crossing. On the Homatheo River it disappears at fifty-one miles from the sea at an elevation of 2235 feet. It reappears in the region of heavy rainfall of the Gold Range, being abundant about Cherry Creek and on the shores of Great Shuswap and Adam's Lakes. It has not been observed in the Queen Charlotte Islands, though it may exist there. It appears to flourish best in the higher mountain regions. The tree attains sixty to