

dry region of British Columbia, occurring between the Coast Ranges and Selkirk and Gold Ranges northward from the forty-ninth parallel to latitude $51^{\circ} 30'$ and probably also to about latitude 51° in the valley of the upper portion of the Columbia. Found also I believe sparingly on the east side of the Rocky Mountains near Waterton Lake on the forty-ninth parallel. On the Similkameen this tree is seen furthest east three miles above Nine-mile Creek. On the Coldwater it reaches to eighteen or twenty miles from the Nicola; down the Fraser to thirty miles above Yale, and northward on the main waggon road to "the Chasm" beyond Clinton. It extends about forty miles up the North Thompson, is found on the northern slopes of the South-western Arm of Great Shuswap Lake, and also sparingly on the southern part of the Salmon Arm, west of Okanagan Lake towards Cherry Creek nearly to the Camel's Hump Mountain.

It is used pretty extensively in the region which it characterizes, yielding sawn lumber of good appearance, but rather brittle and not very durable when exposed to the weather. It grows in open groves in the valleys, where it often occurs almost to the exclusion of other trees; and stretches up the slopes of the mountains and plateaux to a height of over 3000 feet, where it is replaced by the Douglas fir and *Pinus contorta*. Its diameter in British Columbia does not seem to exceed four feet, though further south it is said to reach a diameter of twelve to fifteen feet.

Pinus contorta, Dougl. Western scrub pine, also called the bull or black pine. Occurs throughout British Columbia from the sea-coast to the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and from the forty-ninth parallel northward. It is the characteristic tree over the northern part of the interior plateau, and densely covers great areas. In the southern part of the province it is found on those parts of the plateau and hills which rise above about 3500 feet, where the rainfall becomes too great for the healthy growth of *P. ponderosa*. It grows also abundantly on sandy benches and river flats at less elevations. On the coast it occurs rather sparingly on sandy dunes and the most exposed rocky points, becoming gnarled and stunted. In the Queen Charlotte Islands it is scarcely seen except on the western coast, and does not occur near the water level for a considerable distance up the Skeena. In the interior it often forms dense groves, the trees