

Brunswick and the Gaspé peninsula, in which the climate, soil, &c., are the same as in the adjacent regions, where not a trace of the species is to be found. From Anticosti the limit runs south-westward to a point about 200 miles north of Montréal. Thence it turns north-west and reaches Rupert's House, on James' Bay. From the neighbourhood of Moose Factory the line crosses the Albany River at some distance from the sea, and continues westwards to a point about seventy-five miles south-west of Trout Lake, where it turns south-west and reaches the southern extremity of Lake Winnipeg; thence it turns southward to the United States boundary, keeping to the east of the Red River all the way. There is a remarkable outlier of white cedar brushwood around Cedar Lake, on the lower part of the Saskatchewan River, at a distance of 190 miles to the north-west of the nearest point of the main area covered by the species, and a few cedar trees are said to occur on Lake Winnipeg, not far from the mouth of the Saskatchewan. Captain Kennedy informs me that he believes the white cedar occurs in Labrador west of the head of Hamilton Inlet. If so, this outlier would occupy a position with regard to the north-east promontory of the cedar-line which would correspond to that of the Cedar Lake one to its north-western promontory. We might account for the singular fact that the white cedar has not yet extended itself eastward into Newfoundland and Nova Scotia by supposing that, in comparatively late geological times, when the land was lower or the sea higher, the Arctic current, which now flows through the Straits of Belle Isle into the Gulf, passed on over the isthmus separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick, and flowed through the Bay of Fundy. This steady current of Arctic water, which would itself carry no seeds or trees, might prevent those of the cedar from crossing to the islands beyond it. But on this hypothesis it would be difficult to understand why the white pine, yellow birch and other trees, which are even more southern in their general habit than the species in question, should be found in these provinces.

9. BLACK ASH, SWAMP ASH (*Fraxinus sambucifolia*, Lam.)—In Anticosti and southern Newfoundland. From the neighbourhood