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trees are smaller and more scattered. Spruce occurs everywhere throughout the county in great abundance. It reaches its best development in the clay areas where the drainage is good and in these localities some of the trees have diameters of 2 to 3 feet.

The other timber found in the district is not of much value at present. In some localities, especially in sand-plain areas (Plate IIB) banksian pine grows straight and tall with a diameter as great as 18 inches. This is useful for rough lumber or pulpwood wherever the cost of transportation is not prohibitive. There is also considerable canoe birch in the area from which logs 2 feet or more in diameter might be cut. The difficulties of transportation, however, render this valueless except where it occurs in close proximity to the railways. Tamarack was at one time abundant in the muskegs (Plate III A) of the district, but the trees were all killed by the larch sawfly about twenty-five years ago. Cedar, balm of gilead, poplar, and balsam—the remaining trees found abundantly in the region—do not grow to sufficient size to be of importance commercially.

FAUNA.

fauna of Timiskaming county includes the usual species found in the rocky wooded districts of eastern Canada. Of the larger varieties, moose (*Alce americanus*) are the most abundant and form one of the principal sources of food supply for the Indians of the region. Red deer (*Virgianus cariacus*) though not so abundant as the moose, are common and would be much more abundant were it not for the large numbers killed by the wolves. These animals follow the deer in their migrations and are always abundant wherever the deer are found. Caribou are also present according to the Indians, although none was seen by the writer during the several field seasons spent in the county.

The most valuable animals found in the region are the fur-bearing varieties. These include the fox (*Vulpus vulgaris*), otter (*Lutus canadensis*), beaver (*Castor fibre*), lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), fisher (*Mustella americana*), black bear (*Ursus americana*), mink (*Putorius vison*), ermine (*Putorius erminea*), and muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*). Large numbers of these animals are trapped each season by the Indians and, in consequence, some of the varieties whose fur is most valuable, are gradually disappearing.

Other animals common in the region include the porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*), groundhog (*Arctomys monax*), chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*), flying squirrel (*Sciuropterus volucella*), and varying hare (*Lepus americana*).

No attempt was made to study the birds of the region, but a few notes with regard to the principal varieties seen, may be of interest.