

lines have been laid down chiefly from observations made by the writer during the last 25 years, extending from Newfoundland to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Northern United States to the eastern and western shores of Hudson's Bay. Nearly all the reports of the Geological Survey from 1859 to 1879 are stated to contain more or less information on the distribution of timber trees.

The forest trees east of the Rocky Mountains may be divided into four groups, as regards their geographical distribution within the Dominion :—(1.) A northern group, including the white and black spruces, larch, Banksian pine, balsam fir, aspen, balsam poplar, Canoe birch, willows and alder. These cover the vast territory down to the line of the white pine. (2.) A central group of about 40 species, occupying the belt of country from the white pine line to that of the button-wood. (3.) A southern group, embracing the button-wood, black walnut, the hickories, chestnut, tulip tree, prickly ash, sour gum, sassafras and flowering dog-wood, which are found only in a small area in the southern part of Ontario. (4.) A western group, consisting of the ash-leaved maple, bur-oak, cotton wood, and green ash, which are scattered sparingly over the prairie and wooded regions west of Red River and Lake Winnipeg.

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