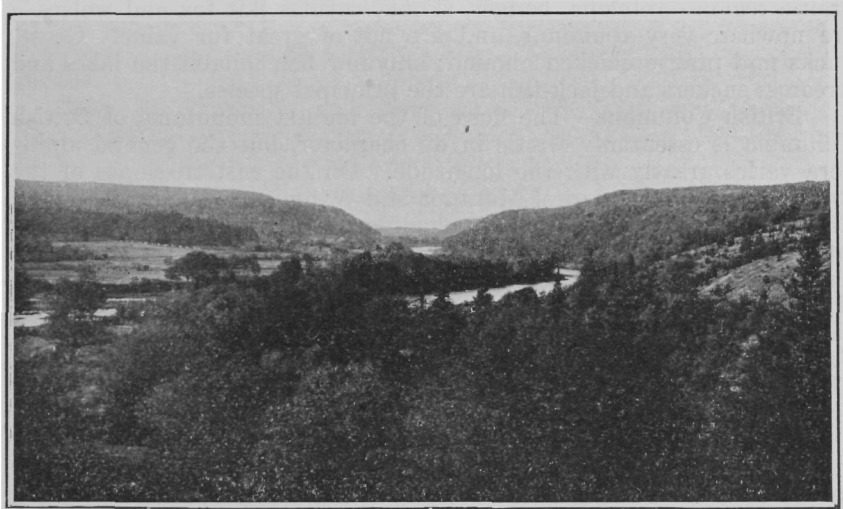


FLORA AND FAUNA.

Canadian Zone.—The Canadian zone, as the term is used here, includes the sub-Arctic forest, and extends from northern Quebec north-westerly across the continent to the Mackenzie river; parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia may also be included in this zone. Spruce, poplar, birch and jack pine are the characteristic trees, and the flora exhibits so little variety that at least 90 per cent. of the species collected in one locality would be found in any other. It is from this zone that the bulk of the pulpwood is now being taken and will be taken in the future; and the sub-Arctic forest is the natural home of all Canadian big game and fur-bearing animals, except the Arctic species and those found in the Rocky mountains and British Columbia, the antelope alone being peculiar to the prairie region. Elk, moose, woodland caribou and one or other of the true deer are now found in, or in recent times ranged over nearly the whole region, and it is in this zone that the black bear, beaver, otter, marten, mink, ermine and fox are found in the greatest abundance. Grouse may be seen anywhere, and the lakes and streams teem with food fishes.



VALLEY OF ST. MARY RIVER, NOVA SCOTIA

Transition Zone.—What is here called the Transition zone is so varied in character that it must be dealt with more in detail. The litoral flora of the Atlantic coast is almost identical with that of the Pacific coast; but the plants of the forest are widely different, although it should be noted that many species found on the mountains of Gaspé also occur in British Columbia. From Prince Edward Island to Lake Huron the Transition zone includes all the so-called "hardwoods," beech, maple, ash, oak, hickory, elm and yellow birch being economically the most important and of the widest distribution. In southern Ontario the sycamore, the tulip-tree and the magnolia, with many species of plants, notably *Opuntia* on Pelee Point, are of the Carolinian zone, and indicate