

than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and about the diameter of a lead pencil or perhaps less. Several are now over 6 feet high. The growth is exceptionally strong and vigorous, the young trees measuring on the average at the ground about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter. This plantation was set out on very rough backsetting, without the slightest protection of any kind. After transplanting not 1% died and there was no loss at all from winter killing. Those planted in 1905 were equally successful. From present indications this variety will become of great importance for prairie planting, owing to its hardiness, rapidity of growth and the many valuable uses to which the wood may be put.

It is unfortunate that up to the present we have not been able to secure any seed from the native larch. The seedlings are got from the natural swamps and therefore cannot be obtained very generally. However, it is hoped that we may be more fortunate in collecting seed in the future. The natural reproduction in places is so thick that very heavy seed years must occasionally occur.

The question of collecting seed is of considerable importance where trees must be raised in sufficient numbers to meet the demands of the present tree planting work. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 million trees will be required annually from now on. This season, owing to late spring frosts, no maple or ash seed in any quantity can be found in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. In order to be safe in a poor seed year, we have always tried to keep at least a year's supply of seed on hand, unfortunately however, last season was also a very poor one for maple seed, and only enough could be obtained for this year's sowing, consequently great difficulty has been experienced in arranging for a supply for next spring. We have been fortunate enough in obtaining a sufficient quantity in North Dakota for our own use and possibly may have a little for distribution. In the past a considerable number of Dakota cottonwoods have been sent out. These are imported from North Dakota, where the seedlings are gathered on the sandbars of the large rivers. The people through whom our supply is obtained, state that owing to the cutting of the old seed trees along the river banks, seedlings are becoming scarcer year by year, and it is quite possible that in a few years we shall be forced to propagate this variety from cuttings. This, however, is a very expensive method and does not produce nearly as healthy stock.

The elm bore a fairly good crop of seed this summer and about 50 lbs. was collected. Three acres were sown in drills 30 inches apart and now show a very fair stand, which should result in the neighbourhood of 300,000 seedlings next fall. This is the first season since 1903 that we have been at all successful in securing seed of elm. It is a very desirable variety for planting