

of Seven Islands the northern limit runs west (curving slightly to the southward) to Lake Winnipeg. It is common, but of small size, along the different branches of the Moose River, especially towards the Height of Land. St. Peter's Portage, on the Missinaibi branch, is the most northern point at which I have seen it in this region. I have found small trees around the southern part of Lake Winnipeg, but have never noticed it further west.

10. WHITE ELM, SWAMP ELM, GREY ELM, AMERICAN ELM (*Ulmus Americana*, Willd.)—With the exception of the northern group, this species has the widest range of any tree in Canada. It extends from the southern part of Newfoundland to the base of the Rocky Mountains. It occurs at the head waters of all the principal branches of the Moose River, and on one of them, the Missinaibi, I found an outlier within 120 miles of James' Bay. On the Kenogami it extends to a point about half-way from Long Lake to the Albany. The northern limit intersects the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, and gains its highest latitude (about $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$) on the main Saskatchewan, where Mr. A. S. Cochrane last summer observed some good-sized trees not far from Cumberland House. Professor Macoun says he has "found it on Tail Creek, which discharges Buffalo Lake into Red Deer River, a branch of Bow River." In the plain country, near the United States boundary line, the writer met with fair-sized trees in valleys in the Wood Mountains, and in different valleys to the northward of them. The trees in such situations are not visible from the table-lands until the brink of the valley is reached, and are locally known as "sly-woods." It grows to a large size along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

11. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE, BOX ELDER, RED RIVER MAPLE (*Negundo aceroides*, Moench.)—Does not appear to have been found native in Quebec or Ontario, although occurring in the Eastern States. Young trees raised at Montreal from seeds brought from Manitoba are growing very rapidly, and bearing seeds in the eighth year from sowing. In the North-West, Professor Winchell gives it as reaching the western extremity of Lake Superior. It is abundant in the Red River valley, and extends north to the Dog's