

Winnipegosis. To the eastward these mountains descend in a steep, wooded slope to an even, almost unbroken, alluvial plain, which inclines gently to the lake shore. Westward it descends much more gradually, and, except in the vicinity of lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$, without any abrupt escarpment, towards the Plains.

Over a great portion of the higher lands, the surface is dotted with beautiful little lakes of clear, fresh water, those in the more open country being encircled with green wreaths of small poplar and willow, while in the more thickly wooded tracts in the higher parts of the mountains, tall spruces are growing to the edge of the water. Many of these lakes are drained by permanent brooks, but most of the smaller ones are isolated during the greater part of the time, and overflow only in rainy seasons or when the water is at its highest stages. They are all of glacial origin, lying in the depressions of the irregular surface of the till or unstratified glacial deposits. Many small lakes.

The whole land surface is more or less thickly timbered, the woods varying, however, from a few scattered clumps of willows in the townships in the south-west corner of the map, through groves of poplar severed by open glades in the country bordering the Assiniboine, to coniferous forest on the summit and northern and eastern flanks of the mountains. In the valley of Swan River, and in the tract of country south-west of Lake Dauphin, the forest again gives place to a partly wooded country, the open areas of which are often covered with a luxuriant growth of rose bushes and other small shrubs. Timber.

Lake Dauphin is a shallow body of water twenty-eight miles long and ten to twelve miles wide, with an approximate elevation above the sea of eight hundred and forty feet. Mossy River flows from its northern end into the south-west angle of Lake Winnipegosis. Its shores, where seen along its southern boundary, were either low and marshy, or bordered by beach-ridges of well-rounded limestone gravel, behind which stretched extensive meadows of rich, tall grass. In high water these meadows are doubtless flooded, but at present they are quite dry, and will be so in all ordinary seasons. Behind these meadows, a wide and apparently flat plain stretches back to the foot of the Riding Mountain. Instead of being level, however, it rises gradually and regularly, being generally well drained by the numerous small clear streams that flow through it in narrow, winding channels. These streams are skirted with rows or narrow belts of timber consisting of elm, oak, birch, and cottonwood. Between these wooded belts, the plain is dotted with groves of poplar and willow. The soil is a rich alluvial clay loam, on which abundant crops of wheat, oats, barley, maize, as well as all the ordinary garden produce grown in eastern Canada and the central and eastern United States, can be raised. On the Lake Dauphin.
Rich alluvial plain.