

for hundreds of yards in every direction. No species rare in Canada were seen on the prairie, or indeed anywhere with the exception of *Caltha natans*, which abundant enough in that region in brooks and natural ditches, is very restricted in its range. The same might be said of *Adoxa Moschatellina*, usually found among moss around the roots of trees.

The flora of the woodlands is that of the sub-arctic forest though even here the number of species is not very large. Impinging as it does on the prairie the border of the poplar and spruce woods, shows a very curious mixture of prairie and forest species more noticeable here than further south, where the boundaries of the prairie are constantly changing, and in the poplar bluffs prairie species are often common. In the Peace River region, however, the prairie often ends suddenly at the edge of the virgin forest into which the characteristic prairie plants do not penetrate, while the plants of the forest of course, do not thrive on the open prairie, so that one may walk a few yards from the prairie to the forest or *vice versa* and find floras in which there is not a species common to both. It gives one a strange feeling to leave the bright prairie covered with masses of the most brilliantly colored flowers, and after walking for five minutes through the forest, to find oneself on the borders of a bleak moor, on which the vegetation is scanty, and willows and dwarf birches the only shrubs. In such places one may collect *Astragalus alpinus*, *Pedicularis Groenlandica* and *P. euphrasioides*, *Parnassia parviflora* and other species characteristic of cold, wet, poor soil. It is hard to believe when among such plants that a few hundred yards away the prairie is blazing with bloom, and only a mile or two further the bluffs along the river are covered with cactus.

As regards the rarity of the plants and the number of species the Peace River region is not an interesting one, but it affords a splendid field for the study of many interesting points in connection with the distribution of plants. The most important lesson taught is that whatever the climatic conditions or the character of the soil Nature may be depended upon to cover up the earth with verdure of some kind, if the forest is permanently removed plants peculiar to meadows or prairies will somehow or other make their appearance and when by means of drainage or other causes a wet