

end of the bog comes in contact with the high land, and that it is for some distance parallel with it, that it is long and relatively narrow, and that on the side away from the higher land it sinks down to a large bog of the flat kind. I think it extremely probable that a huge cold spring (or a line of them) comes out from the high land at the upper end of the bog, and the water then flows along toward its lower end on the bottom, being soaked up as it goes. The bog then grows and carries up the water sponge-like with it, and when off to one side the influence of the spring diminishes and is finally lost, the ordinary bog conditions begin to prevail. All this is confirmed by the fact of which Mr. Boardman assures me, that there flows out from its lower end a brook of clear, cool water, large enough so that in times past it has turned the wheel of a mill. Water of this character does not flow from common bogs and a spring origin seems necessary to account for it.

One other point remains to be explained. Why are they treeless and shrubless? This I believe to be due to the coldness of the water supplied by the springs. The temperature is too low for the growth of the roots of shrubs or trees. Its coldness has been already referred to; even at a depth of but a few inches this was very marked. It is perhaps, too, a point of importance that the bog bears in greatest profusion the cloud-berry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*; so abundant is it that the inhabitants resort to the bog with pails and gather it in great quantities. This northern plant finds so congenial a home but rarely in these latitudes, and seems to point to the cold conditions prevailing in the bog. I advance this explanation but tentatively. Perhaps some of our botanists who take their outing in that favored region will give it their attention.

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