

Such genera as *Isoetes*, *Potamogeton*, *Juncus*, *Carex*, *Rubus*, and especially *Crataegus*, have revealed an amazing wealth of species. Everybody knows the hawthorn, and appreciates it more or less, but very few would suppose that the American species now number about 1,000. The joint work of C. S. Sargent and J. G. Jack have shown the limestone ridges of Montreal and the contiguous shales to be one of the richest regions in the whole world in forms of *Crataegus*. Although there is much yet to do in the genus, it can already be foreseen that the new Flora of Quebec will be bound to include as many as 60 or 70 species.

I do not wonder now about my perplexities while first trying to separate the Longueuil *Crataegi* with Provancher as a guide. It was only when I opened the pages of the seventh edition of Gray's Manual, and when I was made acquainted with Mr. C. S. Sargent, that I began to understand something regarding them.

Provancher believed the distribution of plants in Canada to be zonal, according to latitude, and, consequently, to be approximately identical from the Atlantic to the Pacific; this belief he had in mind when he entitled his work "Flore Canadienne." This generalization has not proved successful. We know to-day, by the collections of Macoun and others, that the prairie region, the Rockies, the Pacific slope, have each a distinct flora, and a "Canadian Flora" embodying the whole of the territory, would be an immense enterprise.

Properly speaking, Provancher covers but the central portion of the Province of Quebec. The list, with analytical keys, annexed by Abbé Moyen to his own "*Traité de Botanique*," though more complete, is yet fragmentary, and must undergo the very serious criticism of lacking the descriptions necessary to every one except the trained specialist.

I think that the demand is for a new "Flore Illustrée de la Province de Quebec," embodying the Ungava territory, and brought up to the present state of botanical science.

Such a publication is no easy task. Difficulties are numerous, and foremost among them would be the cost of production, including the necessary illustrations. These latter alone would cost a large sum. I hardly think that any private enterprise in this line would be possible. It seems that the Provincial Government should take charge of the work, through one of its departments, subsidizing it as the work goes on.

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