

and persistence of white men to one of the best agricultural districts. The soil is usually clay or clay loam and has been recovered by clearing and a fairly good system of drainage. The splendid farm buildings throughout and the prosperous appearance of villages and towns show activity, thrift and success. A few localities have become noted for apples and other fruits. Some of the finest apple orchards the writer has ever seen were noticed east of Arkona. The position of the county as to water front is unusually good. This, no doubt, as it becomes more and more appreciated, will induce hundreds of people to build cottages for summer residence on both lake and river shores. In fact, this is already actively going on. To an outside observer the suggestion is irresistible that the sand dunes at and near Port Franks would make a fine Government reservation which could be easily reached by electric railways from large cities.

The scientific names above used are according to Gray's New Manual of Botany. Where this work gave no common names, these were taken from Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora and Britton's Manual. In writing specific scientific names, capital letters have in all cases been purposely omitted.

#### CANADIAN SPECIES OF THALICTRUM.—IV.

By EDWARD L. GREENE.

Continuing our study of the white-flowered meadow-rues indigenous to Canada, a group of species which, if one regarded nothing else but their stout white stamens, might be thrown together as all one—as these had been for a hundred years formerly as *T. Cornuti*, later as *T. polygamum*—we take up next after *T. zibellinum* of Sable Island, two others which, so far as known, are of Newfoundland and Labrador.

**THALICTRUM TERRAE NOVAE.** Stems neither stout nor strongly angled or striate, glabrous throughout, copiously leafy and very few-flowered, 2 feet high or more; basal leaves not seen, the several cauline sessile, ample, deep-green above, glaucous beneath, all except the uppermost glabrous, but these with a trace of scattered hairs beneath; terminal leaflets somewhat round-obovate,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, of nearly equal breadth above the middle, not deeply but very obtusely 3-lobed, the medium lobe in the staminate plant much the largest, itself usually 3-lobed (seldom so in the fertile plant), all lobes broader than long, the leaflet as a whole always obtuse at base unless obliquely cordate; lateral leaflets smaller, narrower in proportion, mostly either 3-lobed or 2-lobed, a few obliquely oval and