

horn" stage of *Bison crassicornis*, than it does with those of his *B. occidentalis*.

No. 4 is a portion of a horn, with its core, which is too imperfect to be determined specifically, collected by Mr. W. Ogilvie in 1898, eighteen feet and a half below the surface, at Bonanza Creek, Claim 39. above Discovery.

It would appear therefore that Nos. 1, 2, 3, and possibly No. 4, are referable to the *Bison crassicornis* of Richardson, as that species is understood by Mr. Lucas. They are all obviously of no very great antiquity, and show no traces of mineralization.

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton has advanced the theory that the bison of the plains is a "degenerate modern offshoot of the woodland stock," and it may well be that both are degenerate descendants of the great extinct bison of Alaska and the Klondike.

J. F. W.

SOIRÉES.

At the second of the Club's Soirées in St. John's Hall, Jan. 13th, Dr. R. A. Daly lectured on "The Scenery of the Rocky Mountain Region." A brief summary will indicate the ground covered by the address.

The variety of form and colour in mountain scenery is practically infinite. But in the same way that a more or less complete understanding of plants and animals is possible through the recognition of the existence of species and of higher classes, notwithstanding the immense number of variations in individuals, so an intelligent view of scenic forms as seen in mountain ranges is possible because of the fact that those forms are reducible to types. A second valuable aid in appreciating the elements of mountain scenery is found in the fact that the types recur because they are the product of general laws in the formation of the actual mountains seen by the tourist. It was pointed out that the lantern-slide illustrations of the evening might thus have more value if they were regarded as so many examples of processes character-