

young, which are dependent upon their mothers until the autumn, when they leave the islands with the other seals and fend for themselves. The young fur-seals cannot swim at birth and do not venture into the water until they are a month or six weeks old. As the young male seals do not go on the breeding rookeries but "haul out" by themselves they can be driven to the killing-grounds without disturbing the breeding seals and it is only these young males that are now killed.

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### REVIEW.

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FLORA OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND ADJACENT PLAINS, containing descriptions of the native and naturalized flowering plants and fernworts, growing in COLORADO, UTAH, WYOMING, IDAHO, MONTANA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, and the neighboring parts of NEBRASKA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NORTH DAKOTA and BRITISH COLUMBIA, by P. A. Rydeberg, Ph.D., Curator, New York Botanical Garden. Published by the author. Price \$4.05 post free.

At any time during the last half-century the more eastern American botanists have had a handbook or manual by which they could identify the species they collected, but it was not until quite recent years that western botanists had such helps to the study of plants, and the Canadian botanist resident between Manitoba and British Columbia was until a few months ago without a worth-while book of any kind. Even the professional botanist with access to a good library was never certain that the species before him had not been described or re-described in some obscure periodical or list that was unknown to him. The average amateur botanist could do nothing but send his difficult species to some large herbarium for determination. Dr. Rydeberg's fine book has changed all this and the fact that it was primarily intended for the United States makes it all the more valuable to Canadian botanists. A flora restricted to the species known to occur in Canada would have left the Canadian botanist without descriptions of scores of species which undoubtedly grow in western Canada but have not yet been recorded. Indeed the writer during the short time he has used the book has noted in the herbarium of the Geological Survey several species that had not been separated from closely allied ones, and of course he will find many others.

Dr. Rydeberg has been studying the flora of the Rocky Mountain region for more than twenty-five years both in the field and in the herbarium and in the 1110 pages of his Flora he describes 1038 genera and 5897 species of plants. Keys to families, genera and species, make a study of the descriptions unnecessary in the great majority of