

perpetuated. Seeds of this year's seedlings will also be sown, and these, perhaps, may give white offspring. As in some animals, a second cross may be necessary to produce change from a long established form.—J. F.

MACKENZIE RIVER NOTES.—During the summer just past Miss Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of the United States Consul at Winnipeg, (who has been well known to Canadians since more than twenty years ago as "Saskatchewan Taylor," owing to his persistent and wise advocacy of that region as the great wheat field of the future), made a trip by the Hudson Bay Company's steamer from Athabasca Landing on the Athabasca River, ninety miles north of Edmonton to Peel River in the delta of the Mackenzie River and far north of the Arctic Circle. The total length of the trip was about 1,500 miles and in a generally northward direction.

Although the trip was not made primarily in the interests of Botany; but rather to sketch and photograph the wondrous scenes on the mighty Mackenzie, yet, like her father's daughter Miss Taylor could not let such an opportunity pass of adding her quota to our knowledge of the northern land which her father has done so much to bring before the world. The botanical results of her trip were submitted to the writer for identification and a complete set consisting of 170 species of remarkably well preserved specimens was presented to the Museum of the Geological Survey Department.

An examination of the specimens proved conclusively that the warm currents of air that are known to occur in the Peace River country pass down the Mackenzie and account for the occurrence of a flora north of the Arctic Circle that seems in no way different from that which is to be found 1,000 miles to the South. Northern exposures give true arctic species; but these evidently are not the prominent flora of the Mackenzie delta as they are almost wholly absent from the collection. Another feature of interest in this collection is the gathering of specimens in exactly the same localities where Sir John Richardson obtained them 70 years ago and the sight of them side by side with his record of their occurrence shows how little we have added to the botanical knowledge of the far north in recent years.