

to detect many species that would have been overlooked by a less trained observer. More than 500 species of flowering plants were collected and though a hurried examination of the specimens discloses no new species the known range of many Rocky Mountain species has been extended northward and several species were collected of which there were no Canadian representatives in the herbarium of the Geological Survey though they were known to occur in Canada.

Altogether, Mr. Spreadborough's collection is one of the most valuable ever made by a non-professional and adds much to our knowledge of the distribution of Rocky Mountain species.

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Though the flora of Cape Breton Island was pretty well known in a general way, no systematic botanical exploration of the Island was made until this year, when Prof. Macoun spent the months of July and August in thoroughly exploring the Island. Over 1000 species were collected of which about 700 were flowering plants. These show that no part of the Island is so cold as the so-called barren region was supposed to be. No arctic plants were found. Those collected in the coldest part of the Island were identical with the species found at the Mer Bleue near Ottawa.

Several European plants not known to have become naturalized in America were collected by Prof. Macoun; nearly all of these were so thoroughly naturalized that it is possible that many of them are escapes from the gardens of the original French settlers, especially at Louisburg.—J. M. M.

HONEY BEES ACCLIMATISED.

By P. H. SELWYN.

It has been a matter of considerable doubt as to whether the Honey Bee (*Apis mellifica*, L.) when in a wild state can survive the cold of the ordinary Canadian winter as experienced in the vicinity of Ottawa. Personal observations lead to the conclusion