

aggravated by the free use of oil of vitrol (H_2SO_4). I accordingly gave instructions for treatment, and was afterwards pleased to learn that, in course of a few days, the affection had subsided.

On April 3rd, I made a special visit to Yarmouth, this time at the request of the Dominion Veterinary Inspector. The object of the visit was to examine into the nature of a disease said to exist there, and supposed to be of a contagious nature. After careful enquiry I could not learn of a single case. Several cattle had died, but from natural causes.

On 25th April, I visited Cape Breton again by the request of the Dominion Inspector of stock, having been requested to investigate an alleged cattle disease prevailing at Middle River, Victoria. In accordance with instructions I proceeded to that place.

I found, on enquiry, that there had been quite a number of young animals lost by the malady in question. It is the disease known as Black-leg (*Anthrax*). I explained to the owners of animals the pathology of the disease, and pointed out the necessity of burning the carcasses of animals that died of it, to prevent its spreading in the district. Skinning the animals, and allowing the skins or any other parts to lie about the farm buildings, fields, roadways or pastures, is a sure method to propagate the disease, and secure its permanency in the locality. I am glad to say that the information received from correspondents in Middle River has shown that but few cases occurred subsequent to my visit.

In Halifax and suburbs we have been visited by quite a severe form of Influenza in horses since September last. The mortality has not been great. After the cold frosty weather of winter set in (which was at an unusually late period) the disease almost vanished.

My detailed reports of work done in investigations at Yarmouth and Middle River, Victoria, have been made to the Dominion Inspector, under whose instructions I acted in making these special enquiries.

WM. JAKEMAN,
Prov. Veterinary Surgeon.
6 Rottenburg St., Halifax.

Liverpool, March 7th, 1885.

GREEN & WHINERAY, K 30 Exchange Buildings, cannot report any improvement in the landing condition of Apples, most of the parcels being more or less touched with frost. This is especially the case with cargoes from Boston, and some very low returns have been made on consignments.

Maine Apples land in fairly good condition, and prices remain steady.

We do not expect any improvement in the market until apples come clear of

frost, when this is the case, we look for a sharp rise in prices.

The following quotations are for tight barrels:—

Baldwins, Boston.....	11s to 14s 6d
" New York.....	12s to 15s 0d
" Maine.....	12s to 16s 0d
" Canadian.....	15s to 18s 6d
Northern Spy.....	13s to 16s 0d
Golden Russets, Canadian.....	28s to 22s 0d
".....	14s to 18s 0d
Rox Russets.....	9s to 13s 0d
Greenings.....	10s to 14s 0d
Canada Reds.....	17s to 18s 0d
Slack packed.....	9s to 13s
Slack and wet.....	3s to 9s

Arrivals for the week are as follows:—

Palestine, @ Boston.....	2357
Borderer, ".....	1327
Venetian, ".....	490
Catalonia, ".....	328
Circassian, Portland.....	5073
Illinois, Philadelphia.....	200
Adriatic, New York.....	666
City of Berlin, ".....	228
City of Chester, ".....	1133
Total arrivals for week.....	11,794 barrels.
" to date.....	468,643 "

The following is the conclusion of Professor Asa Gray's Paper on the American Flora:—

I have thought that some general considerations like these might have more interest for the biological section at large than any particular indications of our most interesting plants, and of how and where the botanist might find them. Those who in these busy days can find time to herborize will be in the excellent hands of the Canadian botanists. At Philadelphia their brethren of "the States" will be assembled to meet their visitors, and the Philadelphians will escort them to their classic ground, the Pine Barrens of New Jersey. To have an idea of this peculiar phytogeographical district, you may suppose a long wedge of the Carolina coast to be thrust up northward quite to New York harbor, bringing into a comparatively cool climate many of the interesting low-country plants of the South, which, at this season, you would not care to seek in their sultry proper home. Years ago, when Parsh and Leconte and Torrey used to visit it, and in my own younger days, it was wholly primitive and unspoiled. Now, when the shore is lined with huge summer hotels, the Pitch Pines carried off for firewood, the bogs converted into cranberry-grounds, and much of the light sandy or gravelly soil planted with vineyards or converted into melon and sweet-potato patches, I fear it may have lost some of its botanical attractions. But large tracts are still nearly in a state of nature. *Drosera filiformis*, so unlike any European species, and the beautiful *Sabbatias*, the Yellow Fringed Orchises, *Lachnanthes* and *Lophiola*, the larger *Xyris*es and *Eriocaulons*, the curious grass *Amphicarpum* with cleistogamous

flowers at the root, the showy species of *Chrysopsis*, and many others, must still abound. And every botanist will wish to collect *Schizaea pusilla*, rarest, most local, and among the smallest of Ferns.

If only the season would allow it, there is a more southern station of special interest,—Wilmington, on the coast of North Carolina. Carnivorous plants have, of late years, excited the greatest interest, both popular and scientific, and here, of all places, carnivorous plants seem to have their most varied development. For this is the only and the very local home of *Dionaea*; here grow almost all the North American species of *Drosera*; here, or near by, are most of the species of *Sarracenia*, of the bladder-bearing *Utricularias*,—one of which the President of our Section has detected in fish-catching,—and also the largest species of *Pinguicula*.

But at this season a more enjoyable excursion may be made to the southern portion of the Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains, which separate the waters of the Atlantic side from those of the Mississippi. These mountains are now easily reached from Philadelphia. In Pennsylvania, where they consist of parallel ridges without peaks or crests, and are of no great height, they are less interesting botanically than in Virginia; but it is in North Carolina and the adjacent borders of Tennessee that they rise to their highest altitude, and take on more picturesque forms. On their sides the Atlantic forest, especially its deciduous-leaved portion, is still to be seen to greatest advantage, nearly in pristine condition, and composed of a greater variety of genera and species than in any other temperate region, excepting Japan. And in their shade are the greatest variety and abundance of shrubs, and a good share of the most peculiar herbageous genera. This is the special home of our *Rhododendrons*, *Azaleas*, and *Kalmias*; at least here they flourish in greatest number and in most luxuriant growth. *Rhododendron maximum* (which is found in a scattered way even as far north as the vicinity of Montreal) and *Kalmia latifolia* (both called Laurels) even become forest trees in some places; more commonly they are shrubs, forming dense thickets on steep mountain-sides, through which the traveller can make his way only by following old bear-paths, or by keeping strictly on the dividing crests of the leading ridges.

Only on the summits do we find *Rhododendron Catawbiense*, parent of so many handsome forms in English grounds, and on the higher wooded slopes the yellow and the flame-colored *Azalea calendulacea*; on the lower, the pink *A. nudiflora*, and more showy *A. arborescens*, along with the common and widespread