

NOVA SCOTIA REGISTER OF THOROUGH-BRED CATTLE.

SHORT-HORN BULL CALF.

Not named. Red and white. Calved January 15th, 1881. Imported in dam from England. Owned by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia. Sire Burgundy 37926 Eng.
 Dam Roseleaf by Rockville 2nd 37356 Eng.,
 gr d Rose of Poughley by Baron Booth 1st 27915,
 g gr d Redheart Rose by Artemus Ward 23326,
 g g gr d Rynil Rose by A 1 15538,
 g g g gr d Rosette by Royal 13636,
 g g g g gr d Ringlet by Lord George 9314,
 g g g g g gr d Rosebud by Fitzhardinge 8073,
 g g g g g g gr d Red Rose by Augustus 6751,
 g g g g g g g gr d Red Rose by Consul 1868,
 g g g g g g g g gr d Red Rose by Second Fairfax 8050,
 g g g g g g g g g gr d Old Red Rose from the stock of the late Mr. Champion.

SHORT-HORN HEIFER CALVES.

Not named. Red and white. Calved January 6th, 1881. Imported in dam from England. Owned by Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia. Sire Burgundy 37626 Eng.
 Dam Merryface by Rockville 2nd 37356 Eng.,
 gr d Medora by Masterpiece 24561,
 g gr d Miss Peel by Cynric 19542,
 g g gr d Miss Ambler by Royal Oak 16870,
 g g g gr d Miss Mitford by Bashaw 12449,
 g g g g gr d Mitford by Lord George 9314,
 g g g g g gr d Manager Rose by Manager 8271,
 g g g g g g gr d Young Rose by Rafter 7391,
 g g g g g g g gr d Rose 2nd by Gazer 7030,
 g g g g g g g g gr d Old Rose by a bull of Mr. Champion's, Blyth.
Not named. Red and white. Calved January 30th, 1881. Imported in dam from England. Owned by the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia. Sire Sir Robert Frogmore 40719.
 Dam Duchess of Warwick 3rd by Grand Duke of Geneva 2nd 31288 Eng.
 gr d Duchess of Warwick by Earl of Warwickshire 3rd 28524,
 g gr d Butterfly's Duchess by Royal Butterfly 20th 25007,
 g g gr d Delicacy by the Druid 20948,

g g g gr d Destiny by Progression 18770,
 g g g g gr d Damsel by Enterprise 11443,
 g g g g g gr d Blonde by Patriot 10595,
 g g g g g g gr d Bracelet by Son of Elevator 6969,
 g g g g g g g gr d Blanche by No Mistake 3357,
 g g g g g g g g gr d Young Beauty by Young Consul 6893,
 g g g g g g g g g gr d Old Beauty by Fairfax 1063,
 g g g g g g g g g g gr d Beautiful by Speculation 1472.

We notice in *The Garden*, one of the best of the English horticultural journals, a paper by Mr. Edward Moir, of Newport, Scotland, on the Alpine Flora of Forfarshire, in which he sketches, with a wonderful combination of graphic power and scrupulous accuracy of minute detail, the features of the vegetation on the tops and sides of the hills in that truly alpine district where Forfarshire, Perthshire and Aberdeenshire all meet, three thousand feet higher up in the heavens than the Tay Bridge, and where the dense black forests of Invernesshire may be seen in the distance. In a country like Scotland that lost its lowland forests so long ago, and has been cleared and cultivated for ages, many of the native plants have no doubt been extirpated, and others are to be seen only in the remnants left on undisturbed spots on the mountains. It is natural that botanists should regard all the plants now found on the mountains exclusively as really alpine plants, growing there by preference because the climate is more suitable for them than the lowlands. *Per contra*, we have notable facts around us here in Nova Scotia. Mr. Moir instances some of these Scotch mountain plants coming down into the valleys. *Rubus Chamæmoris* and *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* are spoken of in this connection. Now these are certainly essentially mountain plants in every country in Europe in which they occur, but here, with our warm summer climate, so much hotter and drier than that of any part of England, we have *Rubus Chamæmoris* abounding at the sea level, and providing the Halifax market every season with its fruit, well known under the name of bake apple. The *Arctostaphylos* creeps over the bare rocks about Windsor Junction, and all along the rocky track of our Railway, and even on the hot granite and limestone cliffs of Ontario we find it maintaining its luxuriance along the banks of the great lakes. *Epilobium alpinum* does not grow with us except in the lower parts of the St. Lawrence gulf, where both the water and the air remain cold for a long period of the growing season; there also *Dryas* grows. One plant of the Clova district is not men-

tioned by Mr. Moir, for the good reason that it has not been found for nearly a century; we refer to the *Potentilla tridentata*, which would certainly be regarded as essentially an alpine plant by botanists in Europe, if re-discovered, but nevertheless it grows on every wayside about Halifax, and on railway banks and in potato fields, at the sea level. *Sedum Rhodiola* is known with us only as a seaside plant, having been found by Rev. Mr. Fraser in Cape Breton or Labrador, and by Mr. Jack at Cape Split. The latter-named gentleman and the writer of this, if they had continued neighbours of Mr. Moir, would no doubt have regarded it as an alpine plant, as all British botanists do, instead of a sea-shore weed. *Trientalis Europæa* although a lowland plant in Scotland, does not grow here except in the northern part of the Hudson's Bay Territories. *Pyrola rotundifolia* and *secunda* are so common with us at low elevations than we imagine they must at one time have grown all over Britain, if their distribution depended upon climate. The exceedingly rare *Cystopteris montana* is essentially alpine. It was found by the late Dr. Thomas Anderson on the summits of the Scandinavian mountains, and more recently by Prof. Macoun on high lands north of Lake Superior, where it was expected it would be found, if anywhere on this continent. But *Woodsia Ilvensis*, one of the rare "alpine" ferns of Scotland, grows with us, not only in Nova Scotia, but in Ontario as well, on hot, dry, sunny cliffs; *Polystichum Lonchitis*, not in bleak rocky corners as in Clova, but by the sea or lake shores; *Asplenium viride*, in humid but not elevated localities. Mr. Moir has determined one important point by experimental cultivation, viz., that *Armeria maritima* and *alpina* are identical; this is entirely in accordance with our view that the plant had been continuous at one time from the Forfarshire shores up through the valleys and over some of the less bleak mountains. It is still abundant around the rocky shores, but has been apparently rooted out by the plough from the lowlands, and remnants only remain on the undisturbed hills. As for *Linnaea borealis*, it is one of our commonest wayside flowers in Nova Scotia, and, in the season when it is in bloom, one cannot walk out into the country without seeing wreaths of it around hats to keep off the mosquitoes when the thermometer is standing far above any ordinary British temperature. It is still more abundant on the hot arid plains of Ontario, but only around ponds, under trees, and in swamps. Long years ago we pointed out that local humidity, not low temperature, is what many of these supposed alpine or arctic plants