

inches of rain fell. Finished shearing wheat on the 15th.

Prof. Hind, in his report, remarks—"It cannot fail to be noticed that the general absence of late spring and early autumn frosts, with an abundant fall of rain, during the agricultural months, are its distinguishing features in relation to husbandry. The melon growing in open air, and arriving at perfect maturity in August and September; Indian corn succeeding admirably, when due precaution are used to ensure ripening before the middle of September, are strong proofs of the almost uniform absence of summer frosts."

It may not be out of place here to refer to the amount of sunlight received during our growing seasons—viz: Whilst at New Orleans, in July, they have fourteen hours sunlight; we, in Manitoba, have sixteen hours, with much longer twilight than they, consequently our vegetation grows more rapidly than theirs, and matures much sooner. This is a beautiful law of compensation—as what we lack in heat, is made up in sunlight during our summers. Some persons in their zeal for our climate, have contended that sudden changes are rare, and of no great violence. This is a mistake. Changes are sudden, violent, and not very rare. We are about half way between the equator and the north pole, and subject to either extremes. This, instead of being a disadvantage, is rather in our favour—it gives variety, a thing desirable at times; then again, these changes are, for the reasons already given, seldom pernicious. Plants and animals are armed with the proper implements for resistance. I would not infer