

dences, with ornamental grounds, and whatever extent of land they might desire. All this might be done for a comparatively moderate outlay, and the owners would find themselves and families surrounded by the appliances of our advancing civilization, by educational and religious privileges, and the pleasures of social intercourse. People of this class, by coming here, might in many important respects benefit themselves and families, and at the same time afford most desirable and important aid in developing the great but as yet almost latent resources of our young and rising country.

It is of importance to remark that what Canada particularly needs, and for the exercise of which she offers a wide and profitable field in her agricultural, manufacturing, and mining resources,—are capital and labour; two elements intimately related, and mutually dependent, in all their applications, to the great purposes of life. For the learned professions, book-keepers, and others of a similar class, the demand is small, and in some places the supply is already in excess. People without means, and unable or unwilling to work, either with their hands or heads, would find here no congenial home, and should by all means keep away. Intelligent, persevering, and honest labour will meet with ample reward. It has done much in the past, it is doing a great work at the present, and it is destined, I trust, under the guidance and blessing of a gracious Providence, in connection with other necessary means, to make the future of our Dominion increasingly prosperous and happy.

GEO. BUCKLAND.

Department of Agriculture,
Toronto, Jan'y. 1869.

JANUARY, 1869.

"January brings the snow," the school rhyme says, but this is not always the case. The snowy characteristics of January, 1869, have not been at all very marked. True, it had a blow-out on New-Year's Day, but then it sobered up all at once, and ever since has conducted itself in as decorous a manner as any January could well be expected to do. The sun has shone out in so pleasant a way as to induce the very snow-drops to waken out of their winter sleep, and even the flies have been so far misled by the general cheerfulness as to emerge from their hiding-places—wherever these may be—to enjoy themselves in the sunshine. And all the people have wondered with a great wonderment at this unparalleled condition of things. The "oldest inhabitant" has been consulted on the matter, and this infallible oracle has given the response that no such weather has ever been experienced in the month of January in Canada within the memory of man. We have a great respect for the "oldest inhabitant" and his recollections; but in this matter he is altogether at fault, for we have had finer weather in January, more heat and less snow, and that not so very long ago, as the following

table which Professor Kingston, of the Observatory, has kindly constructed for the benefit of our readers:—

	1869. 1st to 23rd.	1850.	1858.
Mean Temperature.....	28.57	29.26	30.03
Difference from average	+5.63	+6.32	+7.09
Highest Temperature..	45.0	46.4	47.4
Lowest Temperature...	6.8	9.9	6.5
Snow in inches.....	9.4	5.2	4.0
Days of Snow.....	10	8	7

From the foregoing table, it will be seen that at least two cases are on record, 1850 and 1858, where the mean temperature of the whole of January exceeded the mean temperature of the first twenty-three days of January, 1869. Besides these, the mean temperature of the same month of 1843 was above the temperature of January, 1869; but as a considerable quantity of snow fell in Jan., 1843, that month is excluded from comparison with the present January.

By comparing the columns in the table, it will be observed that in 1850 and 1858, the mean temperatures and the maximum temperatures of the whole month were higher. The minimum temperature of January, 1850, was considerably higher, and that of January, 1858, only a trifle lower than the corresponding temperatures in January 1—23, 1869.

The number of days in which snow fell, and the amounts of the fall were also less, both in January, 1850, and January, 1858, than in Jan. 1—23, 1869.

From these remarks, it will be seen that, though the temperature of January hitherto has been considerably above the general average, it is not unparalleled, as some imagine; and the oldest inhabitant ought to have remembered that in January, 1858, ploughing for spring wheat was going on, and that pansies were in full bloom in the open air.—*Globe*.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

Enough immigrants pass through the Province of Ontario to make an important annual addition to our population, if inducements could be brought to bear which might have the effect of inducing them to remain. As it is, the operation is far too sieve-like. Last season witnessed some slight improvement over the preceding one, yet there is room and need for something to be done to amend the matter. Mr. John A. Donaldson, Emigration Agent, giving a statement of the arrival of immigrants at this point, says:—"In 1867, only 2105 remained with us at this agency out of a total of 16,288, the balance, 14,092, passed through to the Western States, while this season, out of 23,305, 4671 remained in this country, the balance, 19,734, passing through."

Surely we might make and prove it to the interest of a greater proportion of these people to stay with us, if combined exertion were put forth in the right direction.