

MEAN Monthly and Annual Fall of Rain at Toronto, from 1840 to 1859.

	MONTHS.												Mean Annual.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1840 } 1859 }	In. 1.408	In. 1.043	In. 1.553	In. 2.492	In. 3.305	In. 3.198	In. 3.490	In. 2.927	In. 4.099	In. 2.257	In. 3.109	In. 1.606	In. 30.859

Dr. Lillie, in his Essay on Canada, remarks, that "Professor Hind holds the climate of Canada West to be superior to those portions of the United States lying north of the 41st parallel of latitude, in mildness—in adaptation to the growth of cereals—in the uniformity of the distribution of rain over the agricultural months—in the humidity of the atmosphere—in comparative indemnity from spring frosts and summer draughts—in a very favorable distribution of clear and cloudy days for the purpose of agriculture—and in the distribution of rain over many days—as, also, in its salubrity. In the following points he regards it as differing favorably from that of Great Britain and Ireland, viz., in high summer means of temperature—in its comparative dryness—and in the serenity of the sky."

Over the whole of Canada the melon and tomato acquire large dimensions, and ripen fully in the open air, the seeds being planted in the soil towards the latter end of April, and the fruit gathered in September. Pumpkins and squashes attain gigantic dimensions; they have exceeded 300 pounds in weight in the neighbourhood of Toronto. Indian corn, hops, and tobacco, are common crops and yield fair returns. Hemp and flax are indigenous plants, and can be cultivated to any extent in many parts of the Province. With a proper expenditure of capital England could be made quite independent of Russia, or any other country, for her supply of these valuable products.

Vest, from
Observa-

Dec.	Mean Annual.
5.97	44.11