

lues of health, and the more vigorous physical condition of transatlantic men and women, scarcely credits the assertion of old acquaintances, when they assure him that they were "never better in their lives."

"With this sort of impression weighing disagreeably on our mind, on returning from Europe lately, we fancied it worth our while to plunge 200 or 300 miles into the interior of the state of New-York. It would be pleasant, we thought, to see not only the rich forest scenery opened by the new railroad to Lake Erie, but also, (for we felt confident they were there,) some good, hearty, fresh looking lads and lasses among the farmers' sons and daughters.

"We were for the most part disappointed. Certainly the men, especially the young men, who live mostly in the open air, are healthy and robust. But the daughters of the farmers—they are as delicate and pale as lilies of the valley, or fine ladies of the Fifth Avenue. If one catches a glimpse of a rose in their cheeks, it is the pale rose of the hot-house, and not the fresh glow of the garden damask. Alas, we soon discovered the reason. They, too, live for seven months of the year in unventilated rooms, heated by close stoves! The fire-places are closed up, and ruddy complexions have vanished with them. Occasionally, indeed, one meets with an exception; some bright-eyed, young, rustic Hebe, whose rosy cheeks and round, elastic figure would make you believe that the world has not all grown "delicate;" and if you inquire, you will learn probably that she is one of those whose natural spirits force them out continually in the open air, so that she has as yet in that way escaped any considerable doses of the national poison.

"Now that we are fairly afloat on this dangerous sea, we must unburthen our heart sufficiently to say that neither in England nor France does one meet with so much beauty—certainly not, so far as charming eyes and expressive faces go towards constituting beauty—as in America. But alas, on the other hand, as compared with the elastic figures and healthful frames abroad, American beauty is as evanescent as a dissolving view, contrasted with a real and living landscape. What is with us a sweet dream, from sixteen to twenty-five, is there a permanent reality till forty-five or fifty.

"We should think it might be a matter of *climate*, were it not that we saw, as the most common thing, even finer complexions in France—yes, in the heart of Paris, and especially among the peasantry, who are almost wholly in the open air—than in England."

(Concluded in our next.)

OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE OF UPPER AND OF LOWER CANADA; by WILLIAM WINDER, Esquire, M. D., Librarian to the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada.

Amongst those who have studied the subject of Meteorology and the climate of Canada, the idea has been entertained, that the mean temperature of the two Provinces is nearly equal on an average of years. The accompanying tables, though not perhaps perfectly exact, have been compiled with the view of obtaining something like an approximation to the truth of the above statement. They comprise a period of thirty-four months, from 1847 to 1849, inclusive, being the only years to which the compiler had access, with reference to both sections of the country, and are deficient in the months of January, 1847, and February, 1849, of which no record could be found. The month of January, 1847, for Lower Canada, was indeed available; but the corresponding one for Upper Canada, necessary for comparison, could not be procured. The whole of the observations are taken from a register of the weather kept at Montreal, and from those furnished at the Royal Magnetic Observatory at Toronto, by Captain Lefroy. The fruits, plants, and trees of a country are said to form a good criterion of its climate, and this opinion would seem to be correct with respect to the temperature of Canada. As one proof of this, it may be remarked that in June of the present year, the Hon. L. J. Papineau made an excursion to the Falls of Niagara, and botanizing in the woods surrounding them, found only two plants which do not grow on the mountain of Montreal, viz:—the black walnut, and the Persimmon, *Diospyros Virginiana*, sex. syst., *Diacia Octadria*; natural order, *Ebenacea*: a native of the warm climate of the Southern States of the American Union. From hence he inferred, and it appears justly, that the temperature of the atmosphere in and about Montreal and the Falls, must be nearly the same; and on examining the tables above mentioned, we find the result of the average to be a difference, for the thirty-four months compared, of only 1.46°. A further examination also shews that the mean temperature of Montreal is 46.4°, and that of Toronto 45.50°, whilst the means of the two added together give the medium temperature of the two Provinces as 45.77°. The eminent French philosopher Arago, states the mean temperature of Europe to be 56.6°, and that of the centre of England is said by Dr. Craigie to be 50. It is impossible to ascertain, with any degree of precision, the portion of