

and Schools of the United States for information which is lying within reach of their own home; and the Colleges and Schools of Upper Canada would not be disgraced by the annual migration of their students from these shores.

THE CLIMATE OF UPPER CANADA.

THE diagrams on the opposite page have been reduced from a series exhibited by Professor Hind at the late conversazione of the Canadian Institute. The diagram marked A exhibits the approximate curves of the mean monthly temperatures at Toronto, Fort Preble, and Fort Armstrong. The climate of Toronto (lat. $43^{\circ}39'$, long. 79°) may be taken as an illustration of the ameliorating influence of the great lakes upon the climate of Western Canada generally.

The curve for Toronto is deduced from the meteorological observations made at H. M. Observatory in the neighbourhood of that city, under the able direction of Capt. Lefroy, R.A., F.R.S. Dr. Forrey's treatise upon the climates of the United States, has furnished the data for tracing the curve exhibiting the mean monthly march of temperature at Forts Preble and Armstrong.

Fort Preble is situated in the State of Maine, in lat. $43^{\circ}38'$ and long. $70^{\circ}18'$, it is, therefore in the same latitude as Toronto, and nearly 9° long. east of that place. Fort Armstrong, in the State of Illinois, in lat. $41^{\circ}28'$ and long. $90^{\circ}33'$, is upwards of 2° of latitude south, and 9° of longitude west, of Toronto.

It will be observed upon inspection of the diagram, that the general direction of the curve for Toronto exhibits a much milder climate than do the corresponding curves for Forts Armstrong and Preble. From March to November, both inclusive, the march of temperature progresses with considerable uniformity at all the stations. At Fort Armstrong,—as illustrative of the climates of the Western States,—we observe the intensity and duration of summer heat strongly characterized: the direction of the curve for the months June, July, and August, corresponding to the mean monthly temperatures of $73^{\circ}59'$, $77^{\circ}52'$, and $76^{\circ}21'$; the temperatures at Fort Preble and Toronto being respectively $64^{\circ}29'$, $69^{\circ}71'$, $67^{\circ}19'$, and $61^{\circ}42'$, $66^{\circ}54'$, and $65^{\circ}76'$.

The diagram marked B exhibits a very remarkable difference between the climates of Toronto and Montreal. High summer and low winter temperatures,—the characteristics of the climates of the North-western and North-eastern States of the Union remote from the lakes,—distinguish the true continental climate of Lower Canada from the almost maritime climate of the Upper Province.