

Owing to these various industries, any man able and willing to work at some useful occupation, can find plenty to do in Canada, and all the readier, if like the Yankee he can turn his hand to anything.

And now I will state after a residence of 18 months in Canada, during which time I have visited almost every part of it, that I am convinced it is a good place for a workingman, with plenty room for industry, a fertile soil, a healthy climate, good laws, justly administered, and as much liberty as the most rabid Radical could desire. The man who cannot live comfortable there by his labor, will find it difficult to do so in any other country.

THOS. CONNOLLY,
Stone-mason.

Ottawa, October, 1871.

A FEW FACTS RELATING TO CLIMATES IN CONNECTION WITH IMMIGRATION.

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BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES, FORESTS OF CANADA, &c.

The latitude of the central parts of England, is 54° ; that of London $51^{\circ} 31'$; of Liverpool $52^{\circ} 25'$; Edinburgh $55^{\circ} 57'$; of the Northern part of Prussia 54° ; the Capital of Prussia $52^{\circ} 45'$; the Capital of Sweden $59^{\circ} 21'$; the southern part of Sweden 55° .

The central parts of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and the northern part of Missouri, are in latitude 40° , the same as Palestine and Independent Tartary. Kansas and New Mexico lie in the same latitude and position as Persia, in which there are such fearful droughts.

Emigrants, therefore, in going from the central counties of England, Denmark, Northern Prussia or from the South of Sweden to Central Illinois, Missouri or Indiana, must go fourteen degrees, or nearly one thousand miles due south, and make the same change in climate as they would were they to migrate to Palestine, Independent Tartary or Persia; that is, they must go from a climate of comparatively cool summers with a humid atmosphere to one of intense heat and severe droughts. Those who migrate from the North of England, from Scotland, Norway or Sweden, to Kansas, Central Missouri or Southern Illinois, must undergo a still greater change of climate, necessitating an almost entire change of agriculture, for they must give up, as their staples, the grains, pastures and meadows, with their accompanying herds and flocks.

The summer temperatures of England are from 60° to 62° ; those of Central Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, 75° to 78° . London (the summer months, from July to August) has 61° ; Liverpool $57^{\circ} 6'$; Edinburgh $57^{\circ} 1'$; Dublin 60° ; the Central Counties of England 62° ; the Northern Provinces of Prussia 62° ; the Central 63° ; Berlin $64^{\circ} 5'$; Denmark (Central) $62^{\circ} 7'$; but the Central part of Illinois 75° ; Kansas and Missouri higher still— 77° to 78° .

These latter temperatures are 15° to 18° higher than those of England and the Northern Provinces of Prussia, and at least 10° to 15° higher than the best climates for the grains and grasses.

But high temperatures and a burning sun are not the only enemies with which the emigrant, going so far south, has to contend. The want of rain is another and even more grievous

Mackenzie rivers, for more than seven hundred miles north of the United States' boundary, wheat has been grown, yielding a far more abundant return than the best portions of the Republic; and where wheat ripens in such positions we have the best climates for the coarser grains, grasses and root crops. Barley, the grasses, and many root crops, grow twelve hundred miles north of the boundary. These plants are the fruits of the summer rains and summer temperatures of from 58° to 70° of Fahrenheit. The significance of the facts here stated—the high latitudes to which these plants go—is the proof they give of the immense agricultural countries in the interior of the continent north of the 49th parallel.

South of these fertile regions and west of the 98th meridian, these plants either fail entirely or succeed but imperfectly, from climatic defects—chiefly from a deficiency or entire absence of rain during the agricultural months, accompanied with high summer temperatures; and over the States lying immediately east of these desert areas, the summer heat is too great for the profitable growth of these products, and the rain still deficient, or rendered insufficient through high temperatures and rapid evaporation.

The most southern part of Canada is on the same parallel as Rome in Italy, Corsica in the Mediterranean, and the northern part of Spain,—farther south than France, Lombardy, Venice or Genoa. The northern shores of Lake Huron are in the latitude of central France, and vast territories not yet surveyed, embracing many million acres of land of good quality lie south of the parallel of the northern shores of Lake Huron, where the climates are favourable for all the great staples of the temperate zones.

The objection to the comparison of latitudes between Canada and the Southern parts of Europe, on account of the difference of climates in the two countries, the writer has shown in another place to have no weight in this connection, as the southern part of Canada is really a better agricultural country than corresponding latitudes in Italy and France.

The space given us here will allow of only a few facts illustrative of what has been said.

Canada produces far more wheat, barley, peas and oats to the acre than any part of the United States, (we found this statement upon the results as given in the census of the two countries for the last twenty-five to thirty years.) The most Northern States approach nearest to Canada in the production of these staples. But even to a greater extent for pastures and meadows, and as a grazing country, does Canada excel the Republic.

We quote chiefly from Mr. Marshall's recent (1871) work on Canada, because his opinions are those of a well informed stranger, and one who tells us that he entered Canada without prepossessions in its favour, meaning, as we infer, that he was prepossessed unfavourably towards the country, having come into it through the States, and, like most Englishmen, received his first impressions of Canada both before he left England and afterwards, from Americans.

Mr. Marshall visited an agricultural show which represented only the country around London (Ontario). Of this he says:

The fine display of produce surprised me. Wheat, barley, oats and other cereals were well represented. Maize shows excellent samples. The roots and vegetables were surpris-