

1847.	Mean of the Month.	1847.	Mean of the Month.
MONTREAL		TORONTO.	
January,	Not known.	January,	Not known.
February,	13.25 °	February,	22.48 °
March,	23.55	March,	26.25
April,	39.36	April,	39.
May,	61.45	May,	53.49
June,	70.	June,	58.14
July,	77.76	July,	67.62
August,	72.	August,	63.93
September, . . .	59.5	September, . . .	54.91
October,	45.	October,	43.71
November, . . .	35.6	November, . . .	38.
December, . . .	20.9	December, . . .	30.
Total Means	516.57 °	Total Means.	497.53 °

YEAR.	Mean of Year.	YEAR.	Mean. of Year.
Montreal, 1847,	46.77 °	Toronto, 1847	45.21 °
do. 1848,	44.9	do. 1848	44.49
do. 1849,	47.18.	do. 1849	46.81
Total, 3	138.4 °	Total, 3	136.50 °
Mean of 3 yrs.	46.4 °	Mean of 3 yrs.	45.50 °

YEAR.	Mean of Year.	YEAR.	Mean of Year.
Mean of Mont- real,	46.4 °	Mean of Mont- real,	46.4 °
Mean of To- ronto,	45.50	Mean of To- ronto,	45.50
	91.54 °		
Mean average Temperature of Upper and Lower Can- ada,	45.77 °	Difference of Temperature between Up- per & Lower Canada, for three years, .	1.46 °

The following results, taken from the Government Meteorological Observations, made at Toronto for the past ten years, will serve to correct any erroneous impressions respecting the climate of Upper Canada:—

Mean temperature, taken from ten years observations, 44.3 °.

Highest temperature, 95.0 °—12th July, 1845.

Lowest do. 13.6 °—16th January, 1840.

Total number of days on which rain fell, 965.

Yearly average, 97.

Total number of days on which snow fell, 475.

Yearly average, 47.

Total number of days perfectly fair, 2,213.

Yearly average, 221.

Average yearly depth of rain, 33.4 inches.
Average yearly depth of snow, 56.6 do.
Mean temperature of four summer months, 62.6 °, four warmest months.
Mean temperature of four winter months, 26.6 °, four coldest months.

It is to be remarked, that if a particle of snow or rain falls during the 24 hours, the day is respectively considered at the Observatory as a rainy or snowy day.

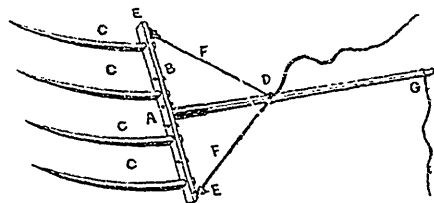
WILLIAM WINDER.

Toronto, 2nd August, 1850.

PITCHING HAY BY HORSE POWER.

We find described in an American Agricultural Journal a new mode of unloading hay which in our opinion might be adopted on large Hay farms with great advantage.

It was first practiced in Pennsylvania, we believe, and is said to be of great advantage where large quantities of hay are stored in barns and sheds—especially as the work of hauling and storing is often done in a hurry to avoid rains, and this contrivance, by a saving of time in unloading, is sometimes the means of preserving several tons of good hay from damage. The cost of the fork and blocks and ropes is only about \$7. The following description is from the Pennsylvania Cultivator:—



The head of the fork, A, is about 28 inches in length, and two and a half inches square, and is made of white oak. The handle should be about five and a half feet long, and morticed into the head, and secured firmly by a strap of iron clasped around the head, and extending some distance up the handle. The prongs CCCC, must be made of good steel, about 20 inches long, and five-eighths of an inch thick at the head, and tapering down to a point. They are to be set in the head at equal distances apart, with a burr to screw them up tight, and a rivet on each side of the middle prongs, to keep the head from splitting. Staples are to be riveted into the head at each end, EE, to which ropes, FF, are attached and brought together, about 3 feet from the head at D, and a single rope connected with them at the junction, is passed over a pulley fixed to a rafter near the peak of the roof. This pulley is placed about two