

extreme dryness of the air is shown," we are told, "by the roofs of the houses, which are covered with tin, remaining so long bright, and by a charge of powder remaining for weeks uncaked in a gun." Nor are the long winters unfavourable to farming operations; for although the period devoted to ploughing is necessarily less than in Britain, yet the excellence of the snow roads, by affording increased facilities for conveying produce to market, drawing manure and hauling out wood from the forests, more than compensates for the seeming disadvantage. In Ontario the climate varies materially in different parts of the province, some portions being considerably warmer than others. In these the grape and the peach thrive in the open air without artificial aid. The extent of country comprised in the two provinces is so large that the climate in one place is unlike that in another, even as the climate of Northern Britain differs from that of the South. But, taken as a whole, Canada seems a country, so far as climate is concerned, in every respect suitable for the development of English energy, intelligence and capability.

But how about getting to Canada? The colony does not offer free or assisted passages to emigrants. If they be too poor to defray out of their own pockets the cost of the voyage, they must look to the mother-country for assistance. Here, however, they will meet with very slender encouragement; but there are several organisations, such as the British and Colonial Emigration Fund, the East-end Family Emigration Fund, and others of a similar nature, which during the season, that is, from March to August, assist, so far as the funds at their command will admit, poor labouring families to emigrate. We shall endeavour to give a list of these next week. Emigration societies, based on co-operative principles, have been started successfully in the metropolis and various parts of the manufacturing districts, and these appear to be the best means of enabling the poorer class of labourers to obtain the funds necessary to defray the cost of emigrating. The proper mode of establishing them will be found described in a small tract sold at a penny, and written by the Rev. A. S. Herring, M.A., incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, and published by Partridge, Paternoster-row. Poor-law guardians have the power of defraying the passage expenses of emigrants who otherwise might become chargeable to the parish, but these officials are generally most unwilling to use the parish funds for such a purpose. During 1868, not more than thirty-two persons received this description of parochial assistance. The cost of the passage is, however, not large. By sailing ship, from Liverpool, it is from £3 15s. to £4 10s., sometimes a little more. By steam-ship, from the same place, it is £6 6s. Children under 8 are charged half price; infants, £1 1s. From London the cost of a steam-boat voyage is £6 10s.; children under 8, half price. From Glasgow it is less than from London or Liverpool. These prices refer to