cities of Quebec and Montreal. An interesting paper on this branch of the Natural History of the Island will be published in the November number of the "Canadian Entomologist." I believe that Anticosti, to a great degree, is very little known, with the exception of its fishing grounds, rivers and harbours and the interior will remain so until it is thoroughly explored and surveyed by competent men. This could be done by two parties, one starting from Fox Bay in the direction of South West Point, the other from Ellis Bay in a north-eastern direction, penetrating the interior and meeting towards the centre of the Island."

APPENDIX F.

"INCREASED PRODUCTION OF CULTIVATED PLANTS NEAR THE NORTHERNMOST LIMIT OF THEIR GROWTH."

"Extracts from an Article upon the 'Acclimating Principle of Plants,' in the American Journal of Geology, by Dr. Rowe."

"The cultivated plants yield the greatest products near the northernmost limit in which they will grow.

"I have been forcibly impressed with this fact, from observing the productions of the various plants which are cultivated for food or clothing in the United States. The following instances will go far to establish the principle, viz.:—

"The lint plants, flax, hemp, &c., are cultivated through a great extent of latitude, but their bark, in the southern climates, is harsh and brittle. A warm climate forces these plants so rapidly into maturity, that the lint does not acquire either consistency or tenacity. We must go far north in Europe, even to the Baltic, to find these plants in perfection, and their products very merchantable. Ireland is rather an exception as to latitude, but the influence of the sun is so effectually counteracted there by moisture and exposure to the sea air, that it is always cool; hence the flax and potatoe arrive at such perfection in that region.

"Wheat is a more certain crop in New York, the northern part of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in the Baltic regions of Europe, than in the south either of Europe or America. In the north snows accumulate, and not only protect it from the winter colds, but from the weevil, Hessian fly, and other insects that invade it; and in the spring it is not forced too rapidly into head, without time to mature fully and concoct its farina.

"A cold climate also aids the manufacturing of flour, preserving it from acidity, and enables us to keep it long, either for a good market, or to meet scarcities and emergencies. Oats grow in almost every country; but it is northern regions only, or very moist and elevated tracts, that they fill with farina suitable for human sustenance. Rye, barley, buckwheat, millet and other culmiferous plants, might be adduced to illustrate the above principle. For all their habits require a more northern latitude than is necessary to their mere growth.

"The grasses are proverbially in perfection only in northern and cool regions, although they will grow everywhere. It is in the north alone that we raise animals from meadows, and are enabled to keep them fat and in good condition, from hay and grass alone, without grain. It is there the grasses acquire a succulence and consistency enough not only to mature animals, but to make the richest butter and cheese that contribute so much to the tables of the luxurious. The grasses, which often in the south grow large enough, are without richness and nutriment; in hay they have no substance, and when green are too washy to fatten animals; the consequence is, most animals in those latitudes browse from necessity, and are poor and without size or beauty. It is the same hot sun which forces them to a rapid fructification before they have had time to concoct their juices. The sugar-cane produces, perhaps, better where it never