

tinued influx of young and healthy population. Speaking of the province of Quebec, an official report states:—"If the real excellence of a climate depends upon the earth yielding in perfection and abundance the necessaries of life, or those which constitute the principal articles of food for man and the domestic animals, then Canada East may compare favourably with any part of the world. The steadiness and uniformity of the summer heat causes all grains and fruits to mature well and with certainty." The same authority informs us that—"In a country of such vast extent as Upper Canada, the climate varies materially. Throughout the agricultural or settled part of it along the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and which extends from 50 to 100 miles in depth, the winter may be said to commence early in December. Snow usually falls in sufficient quantities in the eastern section of this range to afford good sleighing about the middle of that month, and continues, with trifling exceptions, until the middle of March. In the western section, although we have occasionally heavy falls of snow, we are subject to frequent thaws, and sleighing cannot be depended upon except in the interior, at a distance from the lakes. On the cleared lands the snow generally disappears about the middle of March, and the sowing of seed for the spring crops begins early in April and ends about the 10th of May. Ripe wild strawberries in abundance may be had by the last of June, and green peas and new potatoes are brought into market about the same time. In the southern parts the harvest commences about the last of July, and becomes general about the first week in August. The fall sowing of wheat and rye begins, and should end, in the month of September, as grain sown at a later period seldom does well. The weather during the fall months is generally remarkably pleasant, except in November, during a part of which the climate resembles that of England during the same period."

A considerable portion of the boundary line between Canada and the United States is formed by the St. Lawrence, and the magnificent series of freshwater lakes, the largest in the world, in which that river takes its rise. The extent of some of the Canadian forests is almost incredible. In many places they remain literally unexplored. They are rich in game, the rivers abounding with fish. A considerable quantity of forest timber is exported, the most saleable descriptions being white and yellow pine, oak, ash, birch, walnut, butternut, maple, bass wood and tamarac. The principal timber territories are those abutting on the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Saguenay and Madawaska rivers. The country north and east of Lake Huron also contains vast quantities of pine, spruce, cedar, birch and maple. With respect to the agricultural products of Canada, almost everything grown in England can also be raised in the colony, the chief difference between the two provinces being that Ontario is mostly a wheat-growing, and Quebec a grazing and dairy country. Maize grows luxuriantly in both provinces. In