

Robson says: "Fall wheat stood the winter frosts, and grew very well in the following summer." Professor Bell, says: "upwards of 80 head of cattle are kept at Moose Fort, besides horses, sheep and pigs." Robson, in his history, says of the country south of Hudson Bay:—"The soil is fertile, and the climate temperate for the produce of all kinds of grain, and for raising cattle; and the coasts abound with black and white whales, seals, sea-horses, and various kinds of fish."

An official map, published by the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, states that the great tract of country south of Hudson's Bay, is "a flat country; soil, loam and clay, good quality."

The thermometrical observations of temperature also seem to prove that there has been a good deal of misconception as to the climate of this region, which would seem to be certainly better than that of the country north of Lake Superior. They shew that the average summer temperature of the following places is:—

Quebec	61.40
Ottawa	61.—
Moose Factory (James' Bay).....	62.20
Fort William (Lake Superior).....	59.94
Norway House (Lake Winnipeg).....	59.87
Cumberland House (Saskatchewan District).....	62.62
Winnipeg (Manitoba).....	60.30

So much for the soil and climate of the "woodland region" of General Hewson's line, from Quebec to Norway House. As compared with the corresponding section on Fleming's line, consisting of the extremely rough and barren country, from Lake Nipissing to Thunder Bay, and the almost equally uninhabitable district from Thunder Bay to Selkirk, on the Red River, the choice in point of density and quality of timber and nature of soil and climate,

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