

winter as French settlers enjoy in Algiers. The musk oxen go more than four hundred miles farther north in summer, on the western, than they do on the eastern side, and the elk and moose-deer wander nearly six hundred miles farther north in the grass season, on the one than on the other.

It is indeed more wonderful that the east side of America should be so cold than that the west should be so much milder. Toronto is on a line with the Pyrenees and Florence, and yet has the climate of Russia instead of that of Southern France or Italy; and Quebec, with its frightful winters and roasting summers, would stand nearly in the middle of France, if it were carried over in a straight line to Europe. Yet we know what a wonderful difference there is in England, which is, thus, far to the north of it. It is to the different distribution of land and sea in the two hemispheres, the mildness in the one case, and the coldness in the other, must be attributed. The sea which stretches round the British Islands, warmed by the influence of the Gulf Stream, is the great source of their comparative warmth, tempering, by its nearly uniform heat, alike the fierce blasts of the north and the scorching airs of the south. In Sir Charles Lyell's "Principles of Geology," you will find maps of the land and sea on the earth, so arranged that, in one, all the land would be comparatively temperate, while, in the other, it would all be comparatively cold. In America it is likely that