

endeavour to perform this duty faithfully and without "acerbity." I charge Mr. Caird with underrating and slandering Canada, and I further maintain that the district he has so lauded is not a fitting field for European enterprise and colonization, that its geographical position renders it unfit for the production of European cereals, and that its climate is highly injurious and very often fatal to European constitutions. In proof of this opinion, I give below extracts from letters from Professor Hurlburt of Hamilton,\* and of Professor Norton,† an American scholar, both gentlemen of great attainments.

\* Professor Hurlburt says: Britain lies between the 50th and 59th degrees of North latitude, and Illinois between the 37th and 42nd. Emigrants from the South of England to the North of Illinois, pass rough over eight degrees of latitude, those from the North of Britain to the South of Illinois over 22 degrees, and those from the central counties of Great Britain and Ireland or from the Northern States of Germany to the central parts of Illinois must go fifteen degrees further South than their native land. This is a change in climate equivalent to going from the British Channel to Algeria in Africa, or to Palestine and Persia in Asia. The southern nations of Europe are not identical in climate with corresponding latitudes in the meridian of Illinois in America, because the south and southwest of Europe are washed by the Atlantic and Mediterranean, the cool breezes and moist air of which mitigate the burning rays of the sun; but Illinois is situated in the central parts of the continent with a dry hot atmosphere such as is never experienced in southern Europe. As the winds almost uniformly in summer are from the West and S. W., between 30° and 50° north latitude on this continent, Illinois does not receive any of the moist cool breezes of the great lakes. Hence the arid and parched plains in mid-summer of all the regions from Illinois West; these summer droughts often extending into Ohio.

The summer temperature of Glasgow (lat. 55° 51 min.) is 56; that of Edinburgh 57; of London (lat. 51°) 61; of Liverpool (lat. 53°) 57; of Berlin in Prussia (lat. 52°) 64; but in lat. 38° 40 min. in Illinois it is 78°. This gives a very imperfect idea of the heat of the day, which from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. in June, July and August, is often as high as 90 to 100 *in the shade* in Illinois, (if there be any shade where there are no trees) and 120 under the burning sun.

The effect of such tremendous changes of temperature ought to be well weighed by emigrants from the high cool latitudes of Europe.

*Secondly.* The emigrant from the British Isles, Norway, Sweden, or from any of the States of Germany, must change almost his entire system of agriculture in going to Illinois. He there gets too far south for the profitable culture of the European grains—the wheat, barley, oats, peas and rye; he gets beyond the region of green pastures and fertile meadows, beyond the land of the dairy. I do not mean that there are no meadows and no pastures in Illinois; but I do mean that south of 39° (and the southern part of Illinois is in latitude 37°) the European grasses (the grasses which makes our green pastures) as a general rule will not grow, and the prairie grasses, most of them without seeds, cannot be reproduced, after being once destroyed. Hence the absence, throughout the south, of the green pastures so beautiful and so profitable in the north. In a wild, untilled state, the pastures are abundant, but not so when the country shall have been brought under culture. The dairy with all its rich benefits, will be unknown.

† Professor Norton, in his Appendix to Stephen's Farmers' Guide, says, that in many of the Eastern States, where wheat was once largely grown, its culture has greatly decreased, and in some districts scarcely any is to be found, except an occasional small patch of spring wheat. It is common to ascribe this to the Hessian fly, to the prevalence of rust, &c., but after we have made all due allowances for these causes of uncertain produce, the principal reason, in my judgment, is to be found in the deterioration of the land.

The climatic adaptation of the Western Province to certain forage and root crops,