

The results of this difference are plainly marked in the differing vegetation of Europe and Canada. The orange, the olive, the fig tree—all cultivated in districts of Europe where the mean temperature of summer is less than our own—perish under the influence of our winter frosts; while on the other hand the rich summer curve of Canadian temperature enables us to produce abundantly many semitropical fruits and vegetables to which Northern Europe is a stranger.

It here becomes desirable to treat separately of the various districts above enumerated.

1. The North Shore of the St. Lawrence.—The cold of the Labrador is so excessive as to be a bar to settlement. The temperatures of Rigolet, in lat. 54° 30'; Nain, 57° 10'; Hebron, 58° 00', have been fairly observed. They differ but little, and give the following results as the means of the various months:—

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Labrador.....	-4°	-2°	8°	24°	35°	42°	48°	51°	42°	31°	22°	6°	25°

The extreme of cold is, however, not so terrible as one might expect—the lowest recorded temperature being only -28°, and that was on January 24, 1859, on the 9th of which month Montreal suffered from -43°.

The Straits of Belle Isle once reached, however, the climate sensibly improves. Observations are rare, but the practical result of experience is that no part of the coast, from Belle Isle to Quebec, is uninhabitable from severity of climate. Wherever the soil permits, it can produce potatoes and turnips, the hardier garden vegetables, barley, oats and hay; also, in great abundance, strawberries, raspberries and currants; so that wherever the fisheries or the mineral resources of the district render it desirable that men should dwell, they can raise sufficient fresh vegetable food to maintain themselves in health. Their wheat, flour, and Indian meal—probably also most of their beef and pork—must always be imported; but this is the case, to a great extent, even in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. As we ascend the St. Lawrence towards Quebec, a gradual and regular improvement manifests itself, and up the Saguenay River, around Lake St. John, there is a small tract which enjoys as high a summer temperature as Quebec, and where wheat and Indian corn will grow. This is, however, due to local peculiarities, and the line dividing this Province from the next is pretty sharply drawn at Cap Tourmente, a few miles below Quebec.

2. The South Shores of the Gulf and Estuary of St. Lawrence.—In this Province we enter upon the region where the culture of wheat becomes possible. Wheat is a cereal of very wide climatological range, but, as Blodget observes, it is singularly effected by slight differences of heat and humidity. Thus, in England, whenever the mean of July and August is below 60° the crop is deficient. On this continent, it seems to require for at least two months a mean of 65°. This temperature is not attained on the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia, where, moreover, the humidity of the atmosphere is too great for its successful cultivation. It is, however, reached almost throughout the interior of New Brunswick. It is regrettable that we have no table of mean temperature for Fredericton, but we are fortunate in having an amateur observer at St. John, Mr. G. Murdock, whose tables leave little to be desired for that locality. To him we are indebted for the following means (average of six years) for St. John, to which, we believe, 4° or 5° should be added for two summer months; and from which 4° should be subtracted for two winter months, to give the temperature at a distance of ten miles from the sea.

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
St. John, N. B.....	18.6	21.6	28.0	37.5	47.3	54.5	59.7	60.00	55.0	45.7	37.5	25.5	40.6

In Prince Edward Island, wheat is as yet a failure; and it is not extensively cultivated near the north shore of New Brunswick. It seems, however, to the writer that these districts present a great analogy to Scotland in that particular. As was ably shewn by the Duke of Argyle, in a paper read before the Statistical Society of London, the cultivation of wheat in Scotland was at one time uncertain in the best of years, and from the frequent failure of the crops famines were of constant recurrence. But when, by drainage, the temperature of the soil was increased, it became possible to sow wheat to an elevation on the mountain sides, where only oats would grow before, and it is now a certain crop, and superior in quality. So it will be on the Gulf Shore. The moisture of the air may, perhaps, prevent its growth in certain districts, close by the sea, but when more capital and greater skill begin to be applied to the proper cultivation of the soil, wheat will apparently be a profitable crop throughout the region. This feature is, moreover, remarkable as regards wheat, that its quality, and the yield per acre, increase as it reaches its northern limit, in consequence of which the wheat of Gaspe has been successful at many an exhibition—an encouraging fact for the farmers of New Brunswick and Quebec.

3. The Eastern Townships and the territory of the Ottawa and the Upper St. Lawrence Valley.—This extensive Province is distinguished from the last as that in which the profitable cultivation of Indian corn becomes possible. The limiting condition for this staple seems to be a mean temperature of 67° degrees for July. This, it will be seen, is reached throughout this district, the following being the mean temperatures:—

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Quebec (mean of 7 years).....	11.7	14.8	24.0	37.9	51.6	63.1	67.5	65.9	57.6	44.6	34.1	17.7	40.8
Montreal.....	14.5	15.4	25.1	39.4	55.7	65.2	72.3	67.5	58.7	45.0	32.2	17.4	42.4
Fort Coulonge.....	11.6	15.7	28.7	40.0	54.4	65.4	69.4	66.5	56.3	45.0	31.3	17.0	41.8
Lake Tarniscaming.....	9.2	15.4	24.4	39.0	49.4	62.7	67.3	65.6	53.4	40.8	26.0	17.7	38.6
Barrie (1 year).....	15.5	18.6	25.0	43.0	48.2	62.2	71.9	58.3	50.3	43.8	38.00	22.6	42.3
Toronto.....	24.8	23.7	30.2	41.2	51.5	61.0	66.3	65.7	57.4	45.0	36.1	27.0	44.2