

lantic does in the Eastern States. The interior of Wisconsin and Minnesota is a lacustrine region, filled with countless lakes, and threaded by great rivers, all of which aid in preserving a uniform and even temperature. That there are extremes of heat and cold need scarcely be stated—but that the average annual temperature is colder than in New England, remains to be proved. All the old settlers—New Englanders—claim that it is warmer. The fall season is the most agreeable of the year. Cold weather comes insensibly on, with a bright sky, and the smoky haze of Indian summer. Winter comes on with snow, when, for some months, sleighing is excellent. The north-west trade-wind, having crossed the Continent, has parted with its humidity, and is bracing and agreeable. Long winter winds, however, are uncommon—but a dry atmosphere is not a cold one to the human system. The culminating point of winter, takes place sometime between the middle of January, and 20th of February, when the weather becomes milder, until spring opens.

For the following figures, we are indebted to one of our oldest settlers, J. M. Bailey, Esq.

*Earliest Frosts*

1849, October 16th,	1850, September 29th,
1851, " 11th,	1852, " 29th,
1853, September 9th,	1854, October 13th,
1855, September 27th.	

*First arrival of Boats from Below*

1850, April 19th,	1851, April 3d,
1852, " 17th,	1853, " 9th,
1854, " 6th,	1855, " 18th.

*Account of the Coldest Days since 1850*

1850, December 29th,	1851, January 17th,
1852, February 2d,	1853, February 8th,
1854, January 22d,	1855, " 25th.

The coldest day in six years, was Jan. 22d, 1854—temperature, 35 degrees below zero. The greatest amount of snow