for the time it lasts, that it falls more heavily than formerly. The land is mostly cleared."

Mr. Phipps says: "Of all the local causes which tend to produce rain, forests are by far the most beneficial to the cultivator, for the great but invisible columns of cold and moist air which arise from them are sent upwards when rain is most beneficial to the farmer, etc."

Mr. P. E. Bucke says: "The evaporation from their leaves by cooling the atmosphere, has the effect of increasing the frequency of showers"

A. Eby, M. P., says: "It is not proved that the total rainfall of a country is lessened by denuding it of its forests; but in a wellwooded country there is a more general distribution of moisture throughout the year."

Mr. Mowat, better known as Moses Oates, says; "That from 1841 till 1871, the rainfall in the second or third quarters of the year decreased; but during the last six or seven years, he thinks, the rainfall has been increasing. The causes of this increase are probably not due to anything peculiar to this province, but have their origin outside of the earth." Mr. Mowat gives himself plenty of room.

Now, the theory adduced to prove that trees have such a great influence in producing the rainfall is something like this, and which, if there is much truth in it, the farmer should study; 1st. Trees are composed of organic and inorganic substances; and to build up these elements into a tree water is the great promoter of the process; but by the time its mission is fulfilled it is at the top of the tree, and passes, by the process of evaporation, through the leaves, cooling the atmosphere. 2nd. The cooler the atmosphere the less moisture it will hold without precipitation. To illustrate: Supposing a current of air, or cloud, if you like, is passing along, having a temperature of seventy degrees, holding eight grains of moisture per cubic foot, but in passing over a cleared, parched country, the refraction from below increases that temperature, so that in place of raining it takes in more moisture, leaving the farmers' crops drier and drier; but, when it comes over a forest, the cooling process going on there reduces its temperature, say to fifty degrees, and the result is it rains. Applying this theory to the City of Toronto, and considering the material the buildings and streets are made of, and the sewers to swallow down the moisture as fast as it comes, thereby leaving but little for evaporation, should not the refraction from such a place, if it made any difference, have a tendency to give less rain than the rest of Ontario? But Mr. Monk says: "The average in Toronto has been for eight years or more, eight inches more than the average of the rest of the province. And the number of days on which rain fell was 110 to 91 to the rest of the province. From the same authority we learn the amount of rainfall in Ontario for