

and in the bay of York, where now its destructive mouths are turned, vegetation shows itself in almost every direction, prognosticating the approaching conversion of this beautiful sheet of water into another marshy delta of the Don.

However the Don has been assisted in the work of filling up in some measure by the peninsula itself. For, whilst the easterly storm furnishes the material, the south and S. W. winds, when dry and stormy, send the sand into the bay in large drifts; thus the branchlike and encroaching ridges at the west end of the peninsula.

I trust now to convince the public, that the harbour of York owes nothing to the Don but its decay! It owes nothing to the Don for the navigableness of its channel. The waters of the Don can be of no more value to the channel of the port, than they are to the channel of itself. That is, were the channel of the harbour of York solely dependant on the waters of the Don, it would be just as navigable as is the channel of the Don, which is not navigable at all.

Imagine the bay of York completely dammed across the entrance, so as to exclude the waters of the lake at their highest level, with only a waste wier sufficient to carry off the superfluous waters of the Don. The sum in feet and inches of a section of this wier would be the sum total of the value of the Don to the navigation of the port. In the summer months it would scarcely float a boat.

The harbour owes the preservation of its channel entirely to the fluctuating levels of the waters of the lake, producing in it, a series of oscillations or of alternate currents, forbidding all deposit in the immediate theatre of their action. And as the strong east, and strong west wind have a direct opposite tendency upon the levels of each water; that is, the east wind to raise the lake, whilst it lowers the bay, and the west wind to lower the lake, whilst it superficially is filling the bay, it follows, that the greatest variations of levels are produced by these winds; and the process of restoring the equilibrium must be effected, and is effected, in under current in the channel, whilst the surface water apparently is carried in an opposite direction.

The strongest proof that the harbour owes nothing to the Don, or to the contributions of all the streams of the bay together for the navigableness of its channel, is, that in the months