

#### APPENDIX.

neglected saw mills may be seen, having been abandoned by their proprietors owing to the "want of water." It is indeed a constant and yearly increasing complaint, that springs and rivers are drying up, and that the supply of water in mill creeks is year by year diminishing. This decrease may reasonably be ascribed to the destruction of forests, whereby extensive swamps are exposed to solar radiation, and that supply of moisture which they received in the summer months from the condensation of the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, by the leaves or the trees overshadowing them, being altogether cut off. The frequency of extensive swamps is one acknowledged cause of the retardation in the advent of spring, and the production of early spring frosts: it is evident, that with the progress of the settlement of forest covered tracts, these causes will gradually exert less influence in producing one of the most objectionable features in the climate of this country.

#### CONCLUSION.

The Agricultural productions of Western Canada are too generally known to require an extended notice. They include wheat, oats, rye, barley, Indian corn, buckwheat, pease, potatoes, beans, (to a small extent), mangel wurtzel, turnips, beet-roots, tobacco, flax, hemp, hops, clovers, and various grasses. The root crops are, as yet, but sparingly cultivated; for as long as the land will produce wheat, as a general rule, wheat is grown.

Within five and twenty or thirty miles of Toronto, the better class of farmers consider thirty bushels of wheat to the acre an average crop; and this return is obtained in spite of all the imperfections of a comparatively primitive system of husbandry. If half the care were bestowed upon the preparation of land for wheat, which is devoted to that operation in Great Britain, fifty instead of thirty bushels to the acre, would be the average yield on first class farms. It must be borne in mind, that subsoil draining is unknown among our farmers; that top-dressing in the fall with long dung is never practised; a proper rotation of crops scarcely ever adopted; frequent repetitions of the same crop general; farm-yard manure applied without any previous preparation; and yet, under all these disadvantages of ART, NATURE, with her fertile soil and admirable agricultural climate, produces most abundant crops when she is not too grossly abused.

How different a state of things to the east of the Lakes. 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, excepting 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 allowance for these causes of un-