

account of being more easily drawn and managed. In confirmation of his own opinion; he mentioned to me, that a proprietor of Dorsetshire, a few years ago, got a Scotch bailiff to manage his home farm, who brought up with him several Scotch ploughs, and after testing the comparative merits of the two kinds, he was induced to discard those of his own country." The Rev. Mr. Huxtable is spoken of by Mr. Milne, as a most exemplary parish clergyman, who has built a new parish church at his own expense for the accommodation of his parishioners. He has also established Sunday schools, to which he personally attends. Mr. Huxtable commenced farming from motives of benevolence, that he might have the means of giving regular employment and good wages to the able-bodied laborers of his parish. This good man is constantly employed in the most useful manner for the human race, and we wish him health and long life to continue his valuable and praiseworthy labors.

PUBLIC PROMENADE.

When we published the second volume to our Treatise on Agriculture in 1836 we endeavoured to show the great want of a public and suitable Promenade and Botanical Garden in the neighbourhood of Montreal, for the convenience, and recreation of the citizens. Since that period, we have frequently, brought the same subject before the public, and we are now rejoiced to find that at last some action has been taken in the matter. Montreal has extended most surprizingly since 1836, in fine houses and streets, but it appears the accommodation of a public Promenade or Boulevard, and a Botanical Garden, was not considered a necessary appendage for a City of 50,000 inhabitants, and where the immediate neighbourhood afforded sites that are almost unrivalled in suitability for such a purpose. Quebec is not destitute of suitable Promenades from which there are delightful prospects of the scenery which surrounds that City, that

are worth a journey across the Atlantic to behold. We congratulate the inhabitants of Montreal, and particularly the working classes of them, on the prospect that now exists that they will soon have a beautiful Boulevard to take the fresh air, without trespassing on private rights, as they were obliged to do heretofore, when they did take a walk in the country to see the trees, and green fields. We have no doubt whatever, that such enjoyment is conducive if not actually necessary, to the health of parties residing in cities, particularly to those classes who have to work, and are subject to confinement, in, perhaps, not the most commodious, and well ventilated houses or apartments. There is no question of the obligation upon those who build up cities for the residence of a large population, to provide, if possible, for the health of this population. The owners of property in cities have the value of this property vastly enhanced by the residence of a large population, and it is therefore their duty to provide such accommodation as will secure their health. It is population that makes houses valuable, and the fact cannot be too well established that "property has its duties as well as its rights" although we regret to say, this *fact* is frequently lost sight of. Those who are so fortunate as to be favored with wealth can take care of themselves, as they have the means, but the producers of wealth have a claim upon the wealthy for due care and attention to their health and welfare, which never can be neglected without incurring a greater or less degree of guilt. In almost all the European cities, ample provision has been made for the accommodation of the people, by Public Promenades, &c.

TWO CROPS IN ONE YEAR.

Near great cities and towns in England, they contrive to raise two crops on farms, in the year. They have the seed potatoes sprouted under cover, and immediately the land is in a fit state to work in Spring,