

cal or Public garden, for which the soil, situation, and climate, are so very favourable. The people's attention appears to have been fully occupied in extending streets, and building houses, without ever thinking of providing a beautiful garden for the pleasure, health, and instruction of the public. Montreal is a city of fine houses, and with, perhaps, a population of 50,000, and there is not a public garden, or a suitable promenade of any description to pass an evening, unless upon the dusty and heated streets. We are always thankful that our lot has been to live in the country, where the beauties of nature cannot be hid from us by walls of stone or bricks. We cannot help imagining that the fact of their being no public gardens, or walks shaded by beautiful trees and shrubs, in or about Montreal, is a proof that agriculture or the country is not held in much estimation by our citizens. There are many beautiful *private* gardens, and shaded walks about Montreal, but what are these to any but their owners? The poor man, or the mechanic, can never set his foot there. In many parts of Europe private gardens are open to the public, and without any injury to the owners, and there is scarcely any city without public gardens, and public walks. Parties do visit the Mountain near Montreal, but we believe they cannot do this without its being considered a trespass on private property. The mountain would offer beautiful walks, if it were public property, and judiciously laid out, and improved. It may be thought we have nothing to do with these matters, but we conceive that the establishment of a Public Botanical Garden, with every variety of trees, shrubs, and plants, would be exceedingly advantageous to Agriculturists, as well as to the inhabitants of the city; and there cannot be any doubt, that public walks shaded with beautiful trees, and shrubs, (not the unsightly Lombardy poplars,) would have a very beneficial influence upon our citizens, and interest them for the improve-

ment and prosperity of agriculture, and attach them to the country.

Leaves and small branches of trees, with the leaves on, and while full of sap, are said to be excellent manure, and they must be so, containing as they do the most fertile ingredients that can be extracted from the soil, and the atmosphere. In this country what a vast amount of manure might be obtained where the forests are convenient. The young tender shoots and branches might be collected without much expense, and by placing layers of them while fresh and green, in the compost heap, we have no doubt they would enrich the compost as much as the same quantity of farm-yard manure would do. It is only at a certain period that those shoots and branches, can be made available, while they are young and soft; when they become hard, though they may contain manure, they will not rot or decay so readily in the compost heap. Lime should be mixed with the compost, when shoots and soft branches of trees and shrubs are put into it. Considerable assistance of manure might be collected by the industrious farmer, who would be convenient to the forest, as there are many plants which might be cut and carried to form compost for future use. They should be covered well, or mixed with earth immediately, on being cut, before they would wither or dry. In the dry and barren sands of Holland and Belgium, they plant trees for the purpose of improving the soil, and when they arrive at the age of about 25 or 30 years, the trees are cut down and disposed of, and the poor land is found so much improved by the trees, and fallen leaves during this period, that it is capable of producing good crops of roots and grain. In fact, the nature of the soil appears altogether changed, and is no longer pure and barren sand, but appears largely mixed with a better quality of soil. Every means of obtaining manure should be resorted to by the industrious