

the shelter of a large tree during the heat of the day, if they are so fortunate as to have a tree growing in their pasture. It is also worthy of observation, how greatly animals appear to suffer in the heat of summer, in exposed, unsheltered pastures, where there is not a tree or shrub growing, and in such situations, there is seldom much grass for the stock. The country was amply furnished with beautiful trees, in all possible varieties, when we took possession of it, and with our boasted civilization, our first connection with the forest is to destroy it,—in fact,—we declare war by the axe and the fire against every tree of it. In other countries, the most unmistakable mark of education and civilization is to have a due proportion of trees in every variety, with hedges, shrubs, &c., and the absence of trees, and beautiful hedges, was the most certain indication of ignorance, poverty, and if not poverty, of bad taste, or want of a due appreciation of the useful and beautiful. Probably many parties may object to my proposition in regard to the great advantages of a due proportion of trees on every farm for shelter, ornament, and other useful purposes. I, however, would be delighted to have the matter fairly and thoroughly tested, in order that if trees are proved to be advantageous, as shelter for our land, our live stock and for other purposes, measures may be adopted to prevent the utter destruction of our native forests, without providing for their necessary shelter, &c., by the planting of trees regularly to a certain extent. A country without trees, reminds me of the descriptions I have read of the deserts of Arabia, or the frozen regions near the North Pole. It may be replied to my remarks, that the country is not so utterly denuded of trees as to justify my observations on the subject. In taking a general view of the country, trees and the original forest are seldom out of our vision; but at the same time you see numerous farms without a tree or shrub growing upon them. It is not of much advantage to these naked farms, or to the cattle pasturing upon them, that the forest may be within a mile of them, and that one or more trees may be growing upon a farm not far off. I am anxious to show that trees are necessary upon every farm, and if they are not growing there naturally, should be planted with as little delay as possible. It has often been my chance to see a beautiful tree growing in a cleared field, where, perhaps, it was the only one upon the farm, cut down, for no other object, but the use of the wood for fire. It is very proper to cut down trees when we require them for use, provided we can spare them, or that we plant others in their place; but to cut down an ornamental tree, that affords shelter to our cattle in the extreme heat of summer, is, to say the least of it, very inconsistent, with regard to our own interest, the comfort of our cattle, or any idea of what is necessary to constitute a beautiful landscape. Any attempt to interfere with the right of parties to do as they please in

the management of their own property may be considered objectionable, and if a settler wishes to destroy all the forest trees upon his lot, without planting any others, he may suppose it would be very unjust to prevent him doing the first, or oblige him to do the latter, if he was not so disposed. I will not presume to offer any opinion on this subject. My object is to endeavor to show the injurious effects of destroying all the forest trees, without planting fruit or other trees, where they might be necessary for shelter, ornament, or other useful purposes. It is in our power to ascertain, by inquiry and investigation, what would be the probable result to the soil, and perhaps to the climate, by the total destruction of the forest in the country that is being settled and cultivated. I have read many reports of the injurious effects produced in other countries by the destruction of the forest, and the want of trees, and it appears only reasonable, that to strip the country we settle, at once of the whole of the natural production that covered it, may produce a very great change, though we may not be able to comprehend perfectly why it should have this effect. In countries having a humid climate, and not subject to the same degree of heat in summer as this is, the want of trees would not be so injuriously felt as in Canada. It is, therefore of general importance that this matter should be enquired into, and if trees are considered to have a beneficial influence, that means should be adopted to preserve them in due proportion, or that other trees should be planted. In the British Isles, landed proprietors are sure to plant trees and provide for their protection to a sufficient extent, and when woods are cut down, others are planted. If we continue to go on cutting down the forests here, as we have done up to this time, we shall not in a few years have a tree left in the settled parts of the country, either for ornament, shelter, or for necessary purposes. I believe the Legislature have passed an Act for the protection of game in this country; but perhaps where there is so much of Canada still covered with forest, it may not be thought necessary to adopt any measures for saving a portion from the axe and fire of the settler, as the work of settlement proceeds. The sooner every tree and shrub that grows upon a settler's lot of land is cut down, burned, and the ashes converted into potash and sold, the more successful he considers himself. There is not a farm that should not have some reserved wood upon it for necessary purposes that are constantly recurring, and if some of the original forest is not preserved, other trees should be planted regularly that would supply these demands, and answer for shelter and ornament, and be of general use to the country. Fine trees, in full leaf, are considered by most people to be beautiful objects, and notwithstanding this fact, it appears a most inconsistent proceeding, that we should destroy them all. Of course it is necessary for the settlement of the country that a large por-

portion of the forest should be cut down, in order that the land should be cultivated for the support of settlers; but as we have land in such abundance there is no necessity to destroy all the forest as we occupy it for settlement, we should spare a portion, if it was for no other purpose than to indicate the original state in which we received it for the occupation and support of our race.

WM. EVANS.

—:—:— Gardening.

We copy the following from the "Canadian Gardener," a useful little work published in Aymer in 1851, and written by Mr. A. Parker, Gardener, in that place.

Situation.—Those who have only land enough to cultivate for a garden, must be content with its situation; but to those who are in possession of a farm, I would advise, (as it is generally admitted,) that the garden be situated, on a gentle declivity to the south and east,—yet it is admitted that a northern situation will suit some vegetables best; such as the Cauliflower, Cabbage, English Bean, Spinach, Lettuce and other salads. Gooseberries will also ripen best when excluded from the mid-day sun. As earliness of production is an important object to the gardener, I would advise the former situation, viz.,—a south east situation, as many vegetables can be raised under the north side of the south fence.

As to form, it should be either square or oblong. If oblong, the longest side may be situated east and west,—I would recommend the latter form, as it would tend to raise a larger quantity of garden produce at an early period, under its northern fence. As to declivity of situation, a descent of one foot in twenty is recommended. Should the soil however, be light and sandy, I would recommend a perfect level situation, as in this case, heavy spring rains would have no tendency to wash away the seeds from their beds, destroy young plants, or carry off the best of the soil.

SOIL.—The best kind of soil for a vegetable garden, is a deep rich loam rather inclining to sand. A strong stubborn clay should be avoided. These selections are intended for garden vegetables generally, yet some of the same may do best in soil of a clayey nature, whilst others do best in a very sandy —these will be treated upon separately as we proceed.

PREPARATION.—Having recommended a situation for the kitchen garden, the next process is to prepare the ground—which is to be done in the following manner: Firstly, by ploughing and harrowing until the surface be perfectly smooth and clean. Secondly, by a good coat of well-rotted manure and a double ploughing; that is two furrows deep with a good sized plough—this should move the ground to the depth of fourteen or sixteen inches, which consequently will throw up a considerable quantity of the subsoil.

I would recommend that another dressing of compost or manure be added, and a single ploughing after. For the purpose of making the surface even, the latter ploughing should be back furrowed, by commencing where the former ploughing was finished, and turning the team on the opposite side. Should your garden be wide enough, I recommend cross-ploughing; or what is much better, good trenching two spades deep, that is, the length of two garden spade blades, which will at