

change it, without regret, for the rude accommodations as our wild frontiers: but they can have no conception of the sentiments inspired by lovely scenery around the paternal mansion. They can know nothing of the charms and abiding moral influences of pleasant homestead, upon the susceptible minds of the young. Their early years being thus destitute, they will necessarily be strangers to those precious associations by which memory renews the delights of happy childhood—and links the dreamy enjoyments of youth with the sober realities of after life. But at the present day, there is really no excuse for any such culpable providence—such boorish negligence of all that adorn a country residence, or afford the comforts of a rural home."

"There is no necessity, in this climate and country, for any family to be destitute of the luxuries derived from the Garden and Orchard; and consequently, no apology can be offered for those eggheads, who neglect to plant for themselves,—and yet, in the season of fruits, have the assurance to trespass upon their more provident neighbor. Such persons do not merely violate good manners, by their rudeness: they train up the youth about them with exceedingly loose notions of moral honesty. It is high time there was a reformation wrought among them.

The man who hath no music in himself as Shakespeare says:—

Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

Now, if such be the character of a man who is unfortunate, in relation to the pleasures of a *pleasure sense*,—what shall we say of him who cannot appreciate the delights of a rich and beautiful garden? delights, which appeal so directly to the pleasures of the senses—minister so exquisitely to *all five!* I should say, he is not fit even for *public life*,—which I believe, is the lowest qualification recognised at the present day: and I would fully concur in the judgment pronounced by the bard:—

"Let no such man be trusted."

The above observations are certainly most impressive, and come home to the kindly feelings of our nature. To these we add some appropriate remarks lately made by the Rev. Messire *Beaucourt*, of Montreal—which go to prove that the pursuit of this study leads to three most beneficial results, viz: 1st, Temperance and the consequent rejection of vice; 2nd, Prudence and regularity in our pursuits; and 3rd, Ennobling our character, giving dignity to our sentiments, and enabling us to understand the works of God.

Mr. V. says, "a taste for pursuits like gardening would go very far to prevent those gross effects which from time to time produced such effects in Canada. It would exercise a great influence in changing the present state of things in this particular, and thus the Horticultural

Society would become the greatest aid to the Temperance Society. Horticultural pursuits, too, demanded prudence and regularity. A man would know that the flowers or the plants he had long tended might be destroyed and ruined by one night's neglect, and thus he would acquire habits which must be useful to him in other pursuits.

"He would allude to only one more point, to prove the statement in his motion—this was the manner in which the science of horticulture ennobled the character of its votaries, and gave dignity to their sentiments, in making them comprehend the works of their Creator."

TORONTO MEAT MARKET.—During Easter Holidays, the Toronto market was well supplied with the very best quality of beef, mutton and veal. It would be a tedious task to make mention of the numerous specimens exhibited on front of the Butcher's stalls, many of which would have done credit even to the far famed Smithfield market, but in justice to the spirited individuals who were at so much pains and expense in getting a supply of extremely fat animals for the Holidays in question, we feel bound in making something more than a passing notice.

Mr. P. Mullaney, stall No. 25, Old Market Buildings, had exhibited on front of his stall, a cow—a heifer—and a number of fat sheep which were very much admired by all who saw them. The cow which was fed by Mr. Newlove, of the Township of Albion, weighed 900 lbs. of beef and tallow—the heifer, including beef, hide and tallow, weighed 1075 lbs. The sheep which were fed by Mr. Hutchinson, of the Township of Toronto, weighed 100 lbs. net, and finer specimens of mutton were never exhibited in the Toronto market. Larger animals have been slaughtered, but in no instance have we seen animals possessing finer point than those under notice.

The other animals we saw, which deserve especial notice, were fed and butchered by Mr. Jonathan Scott. These consisted of a heifer and bullock. The heifer weighed 750 lbs.—and the bullock, including beef, hide and tallow, weighed 1800 lbs. This animal was exhibited at the late Provincial Exhibition, to which was awarded the second prize.

Rats.—A red herring firmly fastened by a string to any place where rats usually make their run will make them leave the place. It is said to be a fact that a toad placed in a house cellar will have the effect of expelling the intruders.

—*Bangor Mercury.*