

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

CORRECTED BY THE CLERKS OF THE MARKETS.

New Market, February 29.

Wheat,.....per minot,.....	5/6 @ 5/10
Oats,..... do	1/0 @ 1/3
Barley,..... do	2/0 @ 2/3
Peas,..... do	2/0 @ 2/6
Buckwheat, do	2/0 @ 2/2
Rye,..... do	2/6 @ 3/0
Flaxseed,.... do	4/6 @ 5/0
Potatoes,.... do	1/3 @ 1/6
Beans, American, per bushel,.....	4/0 @ 4/6
Do. Canada,.... do	6/0 @ 6/8
Honey, per lb,.....	0/4 1/2 @ 0/5
Beef,.... do	0/2 @ 0/5
Mutton, per qr.	1/3 @ 4/6
Lamb,.... do	1/0 @ 2/0
Veal,.... do	3/0 @ 10/
Pork,.....per lb,.....	0/3 @ 0/5
Butter, Fresh, do	0/9 @ 0/10
Do. Salt, do	0/6 @ 0/6 1/2
Cheese,..... do	0/3 @ 0/4 1/2
Lard,..... do	0/5 @ 0/6
Maple Sugar, do	0/4 1/2 @ 0/5
Eggs, per dozen, fresh,.....	1/0 @ 1/3
Turkeys, (old), per couple,.....	6/0 @ 6/8
Do. (young) do	3/0 @ 5/0
Geese,..... do	4/0 @ 6/0
Ducks,..... do	2/0 @ 3/6
Fowls,..... do	2/0 @ 3/0
Chickens,..... do	1/2 @ 2/6
Partridges,.... do	2/6 @ 3/0
Hares,..... do	1/0 @ 1/3
Apples, American, per barrel,.....	6/0 @ 9/0
Do. Canada,.... do	5/0 @ 12/6
Flour, per quintal,.....	12/6 @ 12/4
Beef, per 100 lbs.,.....	12/0 @ 2/7
Pork, Fresh, do	22/6 @ 27/6
Hay, per 100 bundles,.....	20/0 @ 27/3
Straw, per 1200 lbs.,.....	12/6 @ 17/6

St. Ann's Market, February 29.

Wheat, per bushel,.....	5/0 @ 5/6
Oats, do	1/0 @ 1/2
Barley, do	2/0 @ 2/3
Peas, do	2/3 @ 2/6
Potatoes, do	1/2 @ 1/3
Beef, per lb,.....	0/2 @ 0/4 1/2
Mutton, per qr.....	2/0 @ 4/6
Lamb,.... do	1/0 @ 2/6
Veal,.... do	2/6 @ 10/0
Pork,.....per lb,.....	0/3 @ 0/4
Fresh Butter, do	0/9 @ 0/11
Salt do do	0/5 1/2 @ 0/6 1/2
Cheese,.... do	0/3 @ 0/4
Eggs, per dozen,.....	0/9 @ 1/0
Ducks, per couple,.....	1/6 @ 2/6
Fowls, do	2/0 @ 2/6
Chickens, do	1/3 @ 1/6
Geese, do	3/6 @ 5/6
Turkeys, do	4/0 @ 8/0
Partridges,do	2/6 @ 3/0
Fresh Pork, per 100 lbs.....	20/0 @ 26/3
Beef, per 100lbs,.....	12/6 @ 25/0
Oatmeal, per 112 lbs.....	6/0 @ 7/0
Apples, per barrel,.....	5/0 @ 10/0

FARMER'S BOYS.—There is a wholesome change going on in public sentiment, which promises to do much for the improvement of the country, and the condition of the people—we mean the change which is taking place among the young in relation to the great work of tilling the soil. A few years ago, and the young men in the country left their father's farms as soon as they could get away from them, and the fathers themselves not unfrequently encouraged them to it. A hard hand and a sun-burnt face were deemed poor recommendations for life, and the more

"genteel" modes of getting a living were sought by the young. But they are beginning to look at the matter in a different light. The dull times through which we have passed lately, have opened their eyes to the fact, that after all, there is nothing like a farmer to stand through all times, and they are quite content to stay at home. The result will be that our farms will be better cultivated, and produce more—that large farms which are now not half cultivated, will be divided and well husbanded—and that we shall have a large and virtuous population scattered all over our fertile hills.—*Nashata Telegraph.*

NATURE AND ART.—When we contemplate at midnight the starry sky, when not a cloud veils the bosom of its deep immensity, sensations sublime, holy, pure, overwhelm us with reverence and delight—sensations that gush into grateful praise, almost ere we can arrange them into thoughts. Yet the permanent impressions which such contemplations have, are exceedingly limited. When, again, we contemplate St. Paul's Church, at London, or St. Peter's, at Rome, our sensations are neither so sublime, so holy, nor so pure, as in the previous case, but they leave a far more permanent impression. And why? Principally because the erection of a work of art like St. Peter's, or St. Paul's, has cost an incalculable amount of labour to human creatures like ourselves; we view it as a triumph of the genius, devotedness, and industry of our race; and while we admire the glory and the beauty that hover around its every part, still our more pervading feeling is wonder at the fertile and persevering energy that produced it. But such a feeling mingles only feebly with our contemplation of God's starred and gorgeous heaven. The habitual knowledge and persuasion of his infinitude, and omnipotence, from the very astonishment which they excite, diminish the astonishment at which those attributes may evolve into mathematical tangibilities. This will show you why art and artists have had such a prodigious influence, on literary effort and development.—*Maccall's Agents of Civilization.*

HOW TO MAKE A D. C. L.—The following recipe for making a doctor of civil law is given from the very last instance of College Cookery:—"Take any body—if a Prince, so much the better—let it stand for about half an hour, till the strength begins to evaporate. Continue to butter freely, and stuff with common sage. Pour a quantity of milk and water into both ears, but have the milk and water as frothy as possible. Throw in a little flowry matter, about enough to make a common puff, and wrap round with cloth, when your doctor of civil law will be made to your satisfaction."—*Punch.*

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