number wanted per square rod will be 150. Some prefer

to plant in this way.

As to the varieties to be recommended for family use, there may be different opinions. There are some very fine varieties which are desirable, on account of their exquisite flavor, or large fruit, or for forcing, &c., which every amateur in strawberries will desire to possess. Some of these are shy bearers, tender, with stems insufficient to bear the fruit erect, or some other failing, as an offset to their good properties. We have had considerable experience in this matter, and have made many inquiries among market-men and other gardeners, who have a natural propensity to find out which varieties are the most profitable, and they agree with us that, for our climate, the Early Virginia, Hovey's Seedling, and the Red and White English Wood are, upon the whole, the most desirable.

Wheat-lime.-We saw yesterday a parcel of very superior red wheat, weighing 64 pounds per bushel, which was raised under circumstances showing what good management may effect in the agricultural line. The wheat in question was the product of a field which a short time since was part of a waste common that had been uncultivated for many years, and was deemed to be too poor and worn out to yield any thing. After enclosing it, the present owner put lime upon it in the proportion of 100 bushels to the acre, and followed the lime with a liberal application of stable manure. Last fall the field so prepared was sowed in wheat, and just returned a crop of the very best quality, averaging 30 bushels to the acre. The field thus restored and enriched, will require but little additional outlay for years to come, and in the mean time will yield a liberal annual return to its sagacious owner.-Baltimore American.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES-Capt. Josiah Lovett, of Beverly, Mass., plants his fruit trees between the 20th of August and last of September-immediately after the summer growth of wood has ripened. He cuts off all the leaves before removing, with a pair of sharp seissors, and then in the morning of a clear day, raises the tree, and places the roots in a tub of soapsuds till the afternoon, then replants it. He also grafts in autumn, (he does not mention at what time,) for fruit for the next year .-Hovey's Magazine.

DISEASES OF POULTRY .- The common remedy for the bib or gape is to peel off the membrane with the nails, and afterwards rub the tongue with butter and honey. Upon dissection after death, however, there have been found in the windpipe several small red worms, varying in size; they can be removed with safety and facility in the following manner :- Let the operator take a small but firm feather, from a hen or pigeon, and strip it from the stem. excepting about an inch and a half from the tip end, according to the size of the chicken, wetting it a little at the extreme point. This is to be placed in the mouth of the chicken, and as soon as it breathes to the introduced into the windpipe and pushed gently down and turned round, by which means some of the worms will adhere to the feather, and others will be loosened so that the chicken will sneeze them up and throw them from its mouth.

HERBS.—Herbs should be cut when the flowers are fully matured, and dried in the shade, and when thoroughly cured, placed in tight paper bags, so as to preserve the peculiar aromatic principle. Many plants, by a neglect of this, lose their efficacy and fragrance before they are used.-American Agriculturist.

RUST IN WHEAT.-Mr. William Messie, in a communication published in the Northern Planter, says-"Wheat sown on land where gypsum is used freely, is certainly more apt to rust, than where it has not been WILLIAM EVANS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. used." Does the observation of others corroborate this?

WARBLES IN CATTLE.—A few applications of strong brine will at once destroy warbles in cattle, in whatever stage they may be found to exist; after which the animal will thrive better, and when it comes to be slaughtered, both the hide and carcass will be more valuable.

## MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

CORRECTED BY THE CLERK OF THE MARKET. New Market, September 2.

2.000 2.201.100, 201,	
Wheat,per minot	5/6 @ 6/3
Outs, do	1/3 @ 1/6
Barley, do	2/0 @ 2/4
Peas, do	2/6 @ 3/9·
Buckwheat, do	1/8 @ 2/1
Rye, do	
Flaxseed, do	5/0 @ 5/6
Potatoes, New, do	1/0 @ 1/3
Beans, American, per bushel,	4/0 @ 4/6
Do. Canada, do	6j0 @ 6j8
Honey, per lb,	0/43 @ 0/6
Beef, do	0/23 @ 0/6
Mutton, per qr	1/6 @ 4/6
Lamb, do	1/3 @ 2/6
Veal, do	2/0 @ 10/
Porkper tb	0/3 @ 0/5
Butter, Fresh, do	이건 : @ 이의
Do. Salt, do	0/5 @ 0/6 <del>3</del>
Cheese, do	0/3 @ 0/4 }
Lard, do	0/5 @ 0/6
Maple Sugar, do	0/41 @ 0/51
Eggs, per dozen, fresh,	0 5 @ 0 6
Turkeys, (old), per couple,	5/0 @ 6/0
Do. (young) do	2/0 @ 2/9
Geese, do	2/6 @ 4/0
Ducks, do	1/8 @ 2/6
Fowls, do	1/3 @ 1/8
Chickens, do	1/0@1/6
Partridges, do	2/6 @ 3/0
Hares, do	0/10 @ 1/0
Apples, American, per barrel,	10/0 @ 15/
Do. Canada, do	0 0 @ 0 0
Flour, per quintal,	12/6 @ 13/4
Beef, per 100 lbs.,	20/0 @ 30/0
Pork, Fresh, do	22/6 @ 27/6
Hay, per 100 bundles,	20 0 @ 27 6
Straw, per 1200 lbs.,	12/6 @ 17/6
Woodcock, per brace,	1/6 @ 1/8
Peaches, half barrels,	15/0@24/6

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