

**MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.**

Akin & Kirkpatrick, Cameron & Ross, Crawford, James, Debnolin, George, Dougal, John, & Co., Follingsby & Williamson, Hill, W. G. & Co., Holton, Thomas, & Co., Kirkwood, Livingston & Co., Laidlaw, Middleton & Co., Lalug, M., Leeming & Buchanan, Morris, J., & Co., Nivin, Wm., & Co., Raphael, Thomas W., Sauvageau & Co., Sim (air, Jack & C.), Stewart, W. W.

**THE general feeling throughout the week has been of quiet bordering on dullness in every article of breadstuffs and provisions.** The demand has been merely local and in consequence small and somewhat irregular prices have however generally been sustained, and no new feature of interest either present or prospective has been elicited.

**FLOUR.**—Arrivals during the week have been fair without being excessive, and the demand for supers on the whole has been steady, although somewhat fitful and influenced in a great degree by the daily receipts. Prices remain without material change. Western and Welland Canal brands have been gradually working up, and approaching in value to Upper Canada Spring wheat supers. So that it is now difficult to secure any considerable advance for the latter, although at near about same prices they are still taken in preference. Sales to some extent have been made for forward delivery, ranging from about \$6 70 for the end of April, to \$5.50 for May, at opening of navigation—while British markets still continue dull and drooping, so that no considerable shipments can be profitably made in that direction at any approach to ruling rates. It is expected that the lower prices here, compared with those of Boston and New York, will attract larger orders from hence for the Lower Ports than has been the case for some time back, so that a steady market with demand sufficient to absorb all the surplus remaining in the country, is confidently looked for. Fancies and extras are in very small supply, and equally trifling demand. The lower grades are firm and active at quotations, Bag flour—owing to the local mills having stopped running on account of the water being let out of the canal, the supply of bag flour is barely equal to the demand, and prices have somewhat advanced—the bad roads, however, checking demand to some extent.

**WHEAT.**—Quotations are continued in the absence of transactions, and indicate rates that could be obtained were any offering.

**COARSE GRAINS.**—Pulse alone command attention to any extent, and some considerable sales have been made for May delivery at 82 1/2 cts. per 60 lbs. More is now asked without as yet leading to any transactions of consequence.

**PORK.**—Remains unchanged; holders and buyers alike awaiting the opening of navigation.

**LARD AND TALLOW** are both steady and firm at quotations; demand and supply being about equally balanced.

**BUTTER.**—Small stocks and unusually trifling arrivals have kept the market bare, and desirable parcels have been retailed out at an advance on previous rates. British advices are not satisfactory, and medium and ordinary qualities are slow of sale at declining prices.

**SEEDS.**—Clover is scarcer, and a retail demand is springing up; a few choice samples would sell now at from 9 to 10 cents. Timothy is very dull, and the stock although not yet very large is accumulating.

**ANISES.**—Have been very dull through the week, and sales have been slow and dragging.

**Imports of Wheat.**

The value of the wheat imported into England last year was computed at £9,710,616, as compared with £10,674,674 in 1861, £12,015,006 in 1862, £13,208,800 in 1863, £19,051,464 in 1864, £16,654,083 in 1865, £8,713,522 in 1859, £9,059,467 in 1858, £9,683,099 in 1857, £12,116,349 in 1856, £9,679,578 in 1855, and £11,693,737 in 1854. The payments made for wheat in 1865 were thus somewhat under the average of the last 12 years.

**RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.**

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND CANAL.

	For the week ending Wednesday, Apr. 4, 1866.	From the 1st January to Apr. 1, 1866.	To corresponding period 1865.
Wheat, bushels .....	4,520	69,200	109,373
Flour, barrels .....	13,101	61,274	84,627
Corn, bushels .....	...	2,770	2,562
Oats ..	6,914	54,711	7,727
Barley, " ..	742	12,323	7,727
Rye, " ..	...	9,145	1,116
Corn and Corn Meal, " ..	200	1,182	187
Ashe, barrels ..	350	4,890	4,727
Butter, kegs ..	261	7,382	9,027
Cheese, boxes ..	5	143	29
Pork, barrels ..	109	4,172	1,254
Lard, " ..	41	1,742	14
Tallow, " ..	33	445	18
Whiskey & H. Wine, } etc. & panche. .... }	41	2,719	2,333

**PRICES OF GRAIN.**

	Average Prices on						
	Friday	Satur.	Sund.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Flour, Superior Extra, Extra ..	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28
Do. Family ..	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Do. Superfine ..	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Do. No. 2 ..	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Do. Fine ..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Bag Flour, 112 lbs ..	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
Outrun, 100 lbs ..	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
Wheat, 1 1/2 Spring ..	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Do. 1 1/4 Spring ..	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01
Do. 1 1/8 Spring ..	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
Do. 1 1/4 Spring ..	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Do. 1 1/8 Spring ..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Do. 1 1/4 Spring ..	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.**

Traffic Receipts for the week ending 30th March, 1866.—

Passengers ..	\$82,013 29
Freight and Live Stock ..	30,157 71
Mails and Sundries ..	1,952 71
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>\$114,123 71</b>
Corresponding week of last year ..	\$122,250 84
<b>Increase ..</b>	<b>\$7,127 13</b>

**Second Test of the Hondrick Oil Well.**

Some reports having been circulated that this now famous well had "given out," a committee of the Board of Trade of Oil Springs visited it on the 26th ult. for the purpose of testing its yield a second time. The results showed a somewhat decreased yield as compared with the previous test, but they are nevertheless very satisfactory and a conclusive evidence of the great value of the well. The committee report that they found but one tank available for the test; that the pipe having been adjusted to it, the engine was put in motion at a speed of about thirty strokes per minute of the pumps, and in one hour and thirty minutes produced fifty-six barrels of pure oil, of forty gallons each, or at the rate of 300 barrels for 21 hours. The pumping then ceased for want of tank room. There had been no diminution in the yield up to the time the pumping ceased.

**FRUIT CULTURE.**

ONE of the branches of agriculture in which the farmers along the borders of the St. Lawrence on the United States side appear to be most successful, is that of fruit culture. No other description of farming can at all compare with it for profit. The profits from an acre of ordinary apple trees will average from one to three hundred dollars; whilst on the better descriptions they are much more than that. But even these profits dwindle into insignificance when compared with the returns from some of the smaller fruits, such as straw and black berries.

There is no other crop of which we can think which in the least degree approaches it in profit, that does not require a much greater annual amount of labour. This in itself is a great advantage to a farmer who has difficulty in finding sufficient labor when he requires it. Again, there is no crop for which the farmer may be more certain of a market than for good fruit.

But even in places where fruit is cultivated as a business, there is not that attention paid to the quality or sorts which is desirable. This is very much to be regretted. The farmer who has made up his mind to cultivate fruit should be very careful to inform himself which are the best sorts, and who is the most likely person from whom to get them. The farmer who is going to invest ten dollars in trees would best consult his own profit by purchasing ten good instead of fifty poor trees. The produce of the ten good trees would realize more than that of the fifty of poor sorts, with one-fifth the trouble in planting and tending, and one-fifth the ground occupied.

Some months ago, we called the attention of our farmers to this subject, and as the time for transplanting fruit trees is now near at hand, we again call their attention to it. Our farmers need not be in the least alarmed about going into the business, on account of overstocking the market. That is impossible. It may not generally be known to them that there is a large market in England for our best apples, and there is no danger of its being overstocked with any quantity that will be raised in Canada for years. There are many apple trees in the vicinity of this city, that yield annually the sum of fifteen dollars to their proprietors, and as one hundred such could be planted upon one acre of ground, there is certainly a fair margin for profit. If our farmers were to try the raising of some of that description of fruit they would find it fully as profitable as raising barley or oats for the American market. There is a notion prevalent with a great many farmers, that during the growing of fruit trees, the land about them ought not to be tilled. This is a mistake, some of the best authorities recommend the tilling of it, especially for root crops, which stir up the soil, and gives the roots an opportunity to spread, and draw nourishment from a distance. Of course, in this case, it is necessary to manure liberally.

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