

A GOOD GLIMPSE FOR OIL.

THE following letter is from Mr. Alexander S. Macrae, Petroleum Oil Broker and Agent, 18, Chapel Street, Liverpool, England, dated the 22nd of April —

"Your country is much interested in Petroleum, not less so than America. A little good news, therefore, will perhaps be acceptable, and worth publishing.

You are aware that hitherto the Americans have had all this trade, and that so far this year their exports, up to the 1st of March, were 10,373,990 gallons, and Canadian exports, directly and indirectly almost nil.

You are no doubt cognizant, also, that the cause of this is not superior enterprise on the part of Americans, but a better refined product. The odour of the Canadian crude is against the Canadian refiner, but, apart from this, I believe it to be as good as the American crude.

"Now, I have before me, as I write to you, two samples of Canadian refined Petroleum, which I have just been testing. The result of my test may interest your neighbours and readers in this trade —

Brand—Duffield Bros., London, Ont.—Specific gravity 815°, point of ignition, 117°. Smell, sweet, Colour standard white. Quality equal to American prime white refined, and the value 1s. 2d. per gallon.

Brand—J. S. Robinson, London, Ont.—Specific gravity, 815°, point of ignition, 125°. Smell, sweet, Colour, standard white. Quality equal to American standard white, and the value 1s. 1d. per gallon.

"I have other parcels before me, upon which I cannot report so favourably, and upon which, therefore, I do not report at all, suffice it to say that with proper care sufficient air, applicable chemicals, and studied casking, Canada should successfully compete with America, in exporting refined petroleum oils. On no account export crude Canadian oil; let all traders confine themselves to sweet refined."

J. BELL FORSYTH & CO'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, STAVES, &c.

QUEBEC, May 14, 1893.

WHITE PINE:	S. D.	A. D.
In the raft, for inferior and ordinary, according to average, &c., measured off	0 5 to 0 6	1 0 to 1 1
For superior do do	0 8 to 0 10	1 3 to 1 4
In shipping order according to average and quality	0 7 to 0 10	1 2 to 1 3
Board, 18 and 21 inch, in shipping order	1 1 to 1 4	

RED PINE:	S. D.	A. D.
In the raft, measured off do do	0 7 1/2 to 0 10	1 0 to 1 1
In shipping order, 40 feet	0 8 1/2 to 0 9	

OAK:	S. D.	A. D.
Ordinary, by the dram	1 6 to 2 7	

ELM:	S. D.	A. D.
By the raft, according to average and quality	1 0 to 1 4	
In shipping order, 35 to 40 feet	1 1 to 1 4	

TAMARAC:	S. D.	A. D.
Square, according to size, in raft	0 7 to 0 10	
Flatted, do, do	0 5 to 0 7	

STAVES:	S. D.	A. D.
For Specification merchantable std.	£50 00 to £52 10	
All pipe, according to thickness	£52 10 to £55 00	
W. O. Punched, merchantable	£17 00 to £17 10	

DEALS:	S. D.	A. D.
Bright, according to specification	£16 10 to £17 for 1st, 2nds, and others in proportion	
Flatted	£15 6s. for 1sts, 2nds, and others in proportion	
Spruce, do	£15 to £18 for 1sts, and £4 10 to £5 for 3rds.	

English specifications of deals are 12 and 13 feet long, one-ninth under 11 inches broad, and eight-ninth 11 inches broad and upwards. Half firsts and half seconds are worth £2 to £3 more than the above quotations, and if first quality alone, from £3 to £5. Dry Flatted are worth 10s more than our quotations.

N.B.—Parties in England will bear in mind that timber sold in the raft subjects the purchaser to great expense in dressing, butting, and at times heavy loss for cuts, it sold in shipping order the expense of shipping only to be added.

REMARKS.

In resuming our Prices Current, we must premise that few ships have yet arrived, the transactions in timber and deals have scarcely commenced, and the above quotations may be considered nominal.

We have had a very dry spring, and we begin to hear of doubts respecting timber and logs getting to market, especially in New Brunswick and the south side of the St. Lawrence general y, but the pitch of the waters in the Ottawa and St. Maurice is good, and it is too early in the season to give way to anxiety, the more especially as there is still snow in the woods, and rains may soon be expected; and moreover, the stocks wintering were heavy.

Freights—it is too soon to give any quotations that can be depended on in the absence of arrivals from sea, but several new ships are offering, and some of them have now been placed at 25s. for timber for Liverpool.

In Montreal there seems to be very little anxiety to ship grain, and while the Ocean Steamers are taking low rates, we question if there will be any inducement for tonnage to frequent that port.

J. BELL FORSYTH & CO.

WOOL-GROWERS & WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

(From the Western Rural.)

THAT there has been and still is a very undesirable state of feeling and much misunderstanding between wool growers and wool buyers, is very evident to any one familiar with the proceedings of meetings of those connected with either interest. That there has been some reason for dissatisfaction by either party we think is also evident. Some wool growers have attempted to defraud the buyers—have used an unreasonably large amount of twine in joining up fleeces, have put up wool in bad condition, and have even put foreign matter into the fleeces. On the other hand, buyers have often been at fault, in failing to make proper discrimination in favour of clean and well put-up wool, and in some of the rules they have adopted.

The rule requiring a uniform deduction on all unwashed wools, and on all rains' fleeces, etc., we believe to be clearly unjust. If one fleece of unwashed wool should have a deduction of one-third, another should have twice, and still another only half as great a deduction on account of dirt and other foreign matter. Some rains' fleeces should have less deduction made than that of many ewe fleeces. As between different breeds of sheep the rule is entirely indefensible. The wool growers should insist that this rule be abolished, and they should also insist that each lot of wool should be bought on its merits.

But while either party has that of which it may complain, no one will contend that it is wise to assume and maintain an attitude of hostility, or will deny that both sellers and buyers would be benefitted by such a mutual understanding as would do away with all ill-feeling and enable them to fully agree upon rules for the management and buying of wool.

The wool grower must sell his wool, and directly or indirectly, it must go into the hands of the manufacturer. The more directly this can be done the better for both parties. As the charges for handling and transportation decrease, other things being equal the profits of both parties may increase. Hence we have always been heartily in favour of Western wool manufacturers and have believed that Western farmers would advance their interests by encouraging such manufacturers. Not only could they, in very many cases, sell their wool directly to the manufacturers, thus saving all intermediate commissions and charges, but they could buy woollen goods at lower prices, because of less charges for transportation, etc., and they could secure better prices for other farm products by the increased home demand created by the workmen in the factories. While the West will always remain primarily an agricultural region, we do not agree with the idea that New England has no competition in manufacturing to expect from the West. Already the woollen manufacturing interests of the West has grown to a magnitude suspected by few persons. It may, however, be very largely increased to the advantage of the wool growers.

What we need now, as much, perhaps, as any other thing in this connection, is the securing of a feeling of joint interest between the two classes, instead of the feeling of opposition and distrust now too prevalent. As one means of accomplishing this end, we have urged, and still urge Western wool growers to heartily unite with the manufacturers in the attempt to make the Exposition of wool and woollens, to be made in Chicago in August next, a grand success. Let the manufacturers and the public see the variety and excellence of the wools of the West, and that it can be and is, by many, put up for market in good condition; and by coming together let each party find out the views and wants of the other and agree upon a platform that will do justice to each.

PHOTOGRAPHIC IMPROVEMENT.—Colonel Avet, of the Italian Staff Corps, has for years busied himself in seeking a means of transforming a photographic impression into an engraving other than that by the ordinary tedious manual labour. He has at last perfectly succeeded, and I have seen military maps that were produced by his process. In twenty-four hours he can copy a large photographic drawing, reproducing it, beautifully printed, on either a reduced or an enlarged scale. Some of his reproductions are so small that they can be made out only by the help of a strong magnifying glass. The result of his most valuable invention will be to save the immense amount of labour and loss of time hitherto indispensable to the multiplication of photographic drawings. The invention may be applied to all kinds of drawings without distinction of subject.

MONEY MARKET.

WE have no alteration to note in financial matters. Sterling Exchange may be quoted 1 per cent. lower, with a limited demand. Gold Drafts on New York are less wanted, but unchanged in rate.

Gold in New York has been remarkably steady during the week, and was not appreciably affected by the failure of the impeachment case against President Johnson. The export of gold continues, three millions and a half having been shipped from New York last week.

Silver is in good supply at about previous rates.

The following are the late quotations of Sterling Exchange, &c.—

Bank on London, 60 days sight110 to 110 1/2
" " " " " " " "111
Private, " " " " " " " "None.
But in New York, 60 days sight110 to 109
Gold Drafts on New York109 1/2 to 110
Gold in New York153 1/2
Bills on " " " " " " " "4 1/2 to 4 1/2

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Ballie, James, & Co.
Baker, Poplani & Co.
Clark, Jas. P. & Co.
Carter, T. J. & Co.
Dunn, R. J. & Co.
Faulk & Holman
Foulds & McAbbin
Greenhalgh, R. Son & Co.
Hughes Brothers
Johnstone, James, & Co.
Lewis, Kay & Co.
MacKinnon, J. G. & Co.
MacKay, Joseph, & Sibs
May, Joseph
May, Thomas, & Co.
McAlloch, Jack & Co.
McAlloch Bros. & Co.
McAlloch & Co., Wm. J.
Moore, R. H. & Co.
Riley, W. & Co.
Quill, R. & Co.
Thimble, Warrack & Co.
Roy, Jas., & Co.
Robertson, Stephen, & Co.
Stirling, McCall & Co.

BUSINESS is quiet, the active season being entirely over. A few buyers were attracted to town to attend the sale of the bankrupt stock of Messrs. Hingston, Toller & Co., on Wednesday last. The audience at that sale was fair, the greater number, however, consisting of city traders, and the bidding was fairly animated. Prices, of course, were below market rates, but we believe are considered satisfactory under the circumstances of a forced sale.

Stocks in this market are still well assorted, although, except in a few instances, not very large.

The future price of cotton seems at present a very uncertain quantity, and dependent greatly on the state of the Continent during this year. Should peace be maintained, and confidence in its maintenance be restored, trade will undoubtedly be good, and the demand for manufactured goods active. Otherwise, the mills will not be able to run full time, and with reduced consumption Cotton will probably decline, even in face of smaller receipts than usual. At latest advices, Middling Uplands were quoted 12d., and Middling Orleans 12d., and market weak and declining. The probable range for some time will be between 10d. and 13d., going below or above these limits only by reason of circumstances at present unforeseen and not taken into consideration.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H. & Co.
Chapman, Fraser & Tylee.
Chapman H. & Co.
Culds, George, & Co.
Conner, Colson & Lamb.
Duncan & Forster.
Frank, J. C. & Co.
Gilliepie, Moffatt & Co.
Jeffery, Rutherford & Co.
Kings & Kitching.
Mathewson, J. A.
Mitchell, James.
Nixon, Semple & Hachette.
Robertson & Bellie.
Robertson, David.
Tiffin, Bros.
Thompson, Murray & Co.
Torrance, David, & Co.
W. B. Brown.
Winning, Hill & Watt.

OUR general grocery market during the past week has been quiet, a want of activity being shown by our Western friends, unusual at the present season of the year. Our city buyers have been somewhat more active in the principal staples, without which trade would have been very dull. We now look forward to the trade sales advertised to take place at the end of this and beginning of next month, which will no doubt induce Western buyers to visit the city. The fresh goods then to be offered will also no doubt put new spirit into our market.

TEAS.—Have been for the most part in good demand among our dealers. Some round lots of medium Young Hysons and Twankays have been placed at full rates. Gunpowders and Imperials of high grades have also found buyers, and being scarce, prices are fully maintained. High grade Young Hysons are not so well enquired for, still holders are firm in their views. The colored Japans of all grades have met with ready sale in round lots at about our quotations. There has been a good enquiry for Javas of good style at figures from 45c to 47c, and for really good samples buyers would be willing to go somewhat higher; still the market is very bare of the article generally, and few samples are scarcely to be had. Blacks have had but little attention.

COFFEES.—Have met with better demand during the past week, with sales of Javas and good Laguayras at from 22c to 23c for the former, and 17c to 19c for the latter. Rios have also been well enquired for, and more activity is apparent in all grades.

SUGARS.—During the past week have been in active demand, and at the present time holders are unwilling to sell except at full rates. The refineries have been buying largely of raws, which have lost the market somewhat bare of good grocery samples. They have also steadily advanced their own quotations, as will be seen by reference to our price list. Good Porto Rico and Barbadoes cannot now be bought under 8c. duty paid, and most holders demand 9c. We quote Cubas 8c, to 8c, according to quality. Vacuum Pan 9c to 9c.

MOLASSES.—Has received more attention, principally for our local trade, which has induced rather more firmness on the part of holders. Some lots of very fine Porto Rico now offer at 60c. Bright Muscovado still very scarce, and cannot be bought under