

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess meets a steady demand at full previous rates. \$26.50 may be considered value in round lots, \$27 for retail parcels. Little doing in other grades. Prime Mess held at \$22 and Prime at \$20. Lard in limited request at 12½c. to 13c. Butter—Holders urgent to sell. Ordinary store lots have latterly been placed at 13c. Choice is still scarce, and commands 16c. to 17c., according to quality. Nothing doing in Cheese, beyond the supplying of the ordinary retail demand.

SEEDS.—Latest transactions in Timothy \$4.50. Clover is scarce, and may be quoted at 12½c. to 13c.

Oil Matters at Petrolia.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, April 19, 1870.

Since writing my last, the old Shoemaker well has been cleaned out and drilled deeper, and now pumps from 80 to 100 barrels of pure oil per week. This well is situated on Lot 10, in the 12th Con. Enniskillen. The old Keith well is also resuscitated and pumps some 40 or 50 barrels a day. The other old wells are doing better, the production therefore is increased, and I should say that between 3,000 and 3,500 barrels have been produced during this last week. The demand is greater than the supply, and crude has therefore gone up some 10 or 15 cents per barrel. No new strikes, in fact, no new wells completed, but many are commenced to be drilled. The shipments keep about the same (some 24 car loads per day). The export firms are doing a large business and things generally look flourishing. A new well is about to be drilled some mile and a half north west of the far west McDougal one. Oil Territory is beginning to look up, and some sales have been effected at fair rates. The late fires have scared the Insurance Companies so that they have recinded and cancelled nearly all their policies there. This is simply ridiculous, as the town itself is not subjected to the caprice or danger caused by refineries or gas, being situated a considerable distance east of any oil operation. Sales this week amount to about 3,000 brls. crude, to London refiners.

Fresh pumped crude, \$1.80 to \$2 per barrel. Tanked, none offering. Refined, 22 to 24 cents per gallon.

PETROLIA, April 25.

I have to report a flowing well struck by Mr. Blackburn, of London, on the same lot as the McDougal well (lot 7, 12th conces. Ennis'n), the quantity cannot properly be estimated, as there are no tanks yet built there. This is an important strike, for it fully realizes the anticipations of the miners of western lands that there is oil there. Mr. Noble has also struck a good well near the old Baxter wells, it pumps some forty brls. of oil per day since the flowing well was struck (last Wednesday). A great number of small lots of land have changed hands there. Over fourteen new wells are to be drilled in that locality. Mr. Farewell, of Oshawa, has purchased (with a view of development), Mr. Fletcher's interest in lot 13, 12th conces. Ennis'n, some 25 acres.

The production about the same as last week, 3,000 to 3,500 brls. The shipments without change.

The export firms are still busy. Several small lots of crude have changed hands; in all, some 1,000 brls. Business here brisk.

Crude,.....per brl. \$1 75 to \$1 85
Refined,.....per gal. 0 21 " 0 24

Northern Railway Elevator.

The new Northern Railway Elevator was, on the 30th April, formally opened in presence of about 200 persons including the Mayor and Corporation, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Corn Exchange Association, and many of the leading business men of the city. The building is situated on a dock 660 feet long by 70 feet wide, on which are two tracks

with prop switches leading to the Elevator. Where the building stands, the dock is widened out 80 feet. The depth of the water around the Elevator averages 14 feet, and varies along the dock from 10½ to 13 feet. The foundation of the building and dock is of solid crib work of 14 feet wide all round. They were built in long lengths of from 120 to 150 feet, and rest on a solid rock bottom. Before they were sunk, the bottom of the lake was carefully sounded and cleared of any obstructions, and where any inequalities occurred in the rock the bottoms of the cribs were built to suit. The whole area enclosed by the crib work is filled in solid with clay and gravel, and the top is finished off with broken stone and gravel to a depth of eighteen inches. The total quantity of filling was 22,000 cubic yards.

The Elevator building rests on 650 oak piles arranged in groups of six, and driven down to the rock, and under each set of the posts of the main frame there is a group of these piles. The whole of the lower framework from the top of the piles to the bottom of the bins is constructed of white oak. The outside walls and bin partitions are built of 2 inch planks, varying in width from four to eight inches, and laid in tiers. The whole being securely nailed and bolted together. The total quantity of nails and spikes used in the building was twenty-five tons. The main building covers an area of 60 feet by 120 feet, and from the level of the dock to the apex of the roof is 140 feet. The roof and sides are covered with sheet iron and painted with Carson's patent paint. The number of bins is sixty, and vary in capacity from 1,000 to 6,000 bushels. The total storage capacity is 285,000 bushels. Placed below the floor of the building are four receiving tanks with elevating "legs" attached for taking in grain from the cars, and to each leg there is a 500 bushel Fairbanks' hopper scale. The grain is all weighed on the upper floor, both when receiving and shipping. On this floor are four shipping bins with spouts attached, so that four vessels can be loaded at one time. Eight cars of grain can be received and unloaded at one time by the elevator. The total lifting capacity is 22,000 bushels per hour.

Pork Packing in the West.

The Cincinnati Price Current of a recent date publishes the following table. It appears that the pork packing of this, considerably exceeds that of last year:

	1868-9.	1869-70
Ohio.....	546,261	517,553
Illinois.....	805,843	860,231
Indiana.....	326,214	266,310
Kentucky.....	183,526	197,010
Missouri.....	268,633	431,615
Iowa.....	131,287	139,487
Wisconsin.....	129,094	172,626
Tennessee.....	9,115	8,330

Grand totals..... 2,499,873 2,592,062
2,499,873

Increase..... 93,189
Total crop in pounds, 1870..... 533,522,596
Total crop in pounds, 1869..... 516,848,742

Increase..... 16,673,764

Credits in the Shoe Business.

We find the following in the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, respecting credits in the boot and shoe trade in the United States:

"The change in credits, in 1858, from eight months to six months, was attended with many difficulties, the principal one being that the debtors of the manufacturers needed all the accommodation they could obtain, as they were laboring under the disasters of the previous year. The argument then against the reduction in time was that the customers of the manufacturers needed aid, and that the time had not arrived for curtailment; but notwithstanding this, six months was adopted very readily, and acceded to grace-

fully by the trade. Since 1858 there have been great changes in the mode and manner of doing business, every one of which is in favor of shorter time. Goods are in transit much less time now than formerly. The increased and improved facilities for producing goods enable the buyer to defer his purchases until he needs them. Four months' credit is now more liberal to the buyer than six months was ten years ago, and the demand on the part of the buyer for a longer time than four months indicates either that the buyer is doing too much business, or that the manufacturer is furnishing his customers means to prosecute their business with. Ten years ago the manufacturers were not as independent as they are to-day. Then they reduced the terms from eight to six months, and it is only for them now to say whether they will reduce it from six to four months. That the tendency generally is toward the credit system is very apparent, and too true; yet when no valid reasoning can sustain it, it becomes the manufacturers to protect themselves, rather than furnish capital for their customers."

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Regions.

The following table shows the production during March, 1870:

Total shipment of crude for March, of barrels of 45 gallons each.....	334,679
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 galls. each.....	15,573
Total shipment of bbls of 43 galls each.....	359,252
Stock on hand March 1st.....	351,474
Stock on hand April 1st.....	385,157
Add increase of April 1st.....	33,683
Total production during March.....	383,935
Average per day for thirty-one days.....	12,385
Average per day in March, 1869.....	9,791
Daily increase March 1870, over do. '69.....	2,594

The following were the exports of Petroleum from the United States, from January 1, to April 26:

	1870.	1869.
From New York.....galls	16,167,799	16,343,733
Boston.....	402,138	999,769
Philadelphia.....	8,418,133	5,338,852
Baltimore.....	469,963	465,891
Portland.....		
New Bedford.....		
Cleveland.....		
Total Export from the U.S.	22,758,053	28,147,985
Same time 1868.....		21,312,484
Same time 1867.....		14,815,342

Other Markets.

Demerara, March 9.—Sandbach, Parker & Co's. circular of the 19th says:—*Sugars*—For the first week after the sailing of the last Mail a good deal of Sugar changed hands at prices for best grades of Vacuum Pan from \$8.25 to \$9.50; the last few days there has been nothing doing on account of a report via Barbadas that the new Tariff in America was likely to be prejudicial to Demerara Sugars. If the Mail now due brings news that the old rates of duty will be continued, we expect some animation in the Market, as a large quantity is in store in town waiting purchasers, the holders not being willing to take less than previous sales. Muscovadoes are only offered sparingly, some lots have realized \$5. The shipments in the fortnight have been five cargoes to United Kingdom with 2,045 hogsheads, three to United States with 720 hogsheads, and one to Halifax with 120 hogsheads. *Molasses*.—There was a sharp demand for best qualities of Muscovado for a few days, and prices ran up to 30 to 33c; the demand has now ceased, and sales are difficult to make at 25c for Vacuum Pan, 27c for Muscovado; the shipments have been four cargoes to British Provinces. *Rum* No transactions to report, held for 60c for strong proof.