

hinder Canadian competing successfully with American oil. At present our oils are shipped through American ports, but I think, before long, the St. Lawrence will prove a more profitable channel for exportation.

#### Petroleum.

The following shows the exports of Petroleum from the United States from January 1 to July 20:

	1869.	1868.
From New York.....galls	34,321,892	26,687,376
Boston.....	1,241,003	1,286,606
Philadelphia.....	13,777,943	17,578,125
Baltimore.....	753,953	1,053,886
Cleveland.....		214,508
Total export from the U. S.	50,194,796	46,820,501
Same time 1867.....		32,286,385
Same time 1866.....		29,159,711

#### Crude Oil Association.

At a special meeting of the Oil Producers' Association, held the 21st, a report was presented, showing the business done for the half year ended June 30th, as follows:—Oil delivered during the six months, 69,813 brls. Sold for following prices:

31,322 brls. Oil, at \$0 75	\$22,491 50
2,164 " " " " 1 07½	2,326 40
1,116 " " " " for	1,464 00
23,857 " " " " at 1 00	23,857 00
7,208 " " " " 1 25	9,010 00
4,146 " " " " 1 62½	6,737 25
Amount received.....	\$66,886 05
Paid Producers.....	\$63,670 40
" Expenses.....	1,687 85
Balance on hand.....	1,527 80
	\$66,886 05

#### Advance in Freights.

A meeting of the ship-brokers at Buffalo was held the other day, at which a union was formed, and the rates of freight advanced. The following is the tariff for the present, as fixed by the union: Coal—Erie and Cleveland to Chicago, down town dock, \$1.25, free of handling; Erie and Cleveland to up-town dock, Chicago, \$1.91, free on board; Buffalo to Chicago, \$1 free; Buffalo to Milwaukee, 87½c., free; Erie and Cleveland to Milwaukee, \$1 00 free; Buffalo to Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, 75c. f.o.b. and trimmed. Iron—Buffalo to Chicago and Milwaukee \$1, free. Water Lime—Buffalo to Toledo, Erie, Cleveland and Detroit 10c. per brl.; slate \$1 per ton; stone \$3 per cord; marble \$1 per ton, free.

#### Tobacco.

The cultivation of tobacco is increasing in Indiana. It is stated that the weed is raised on almost every farm in Dubois, Orange, Green, Davies, Pike, Gibson, and Martin counties. In Huntingdon, Dubois county, there are four large tobacco stemmeries, which shipped last year 700 hhds. of tobacco, worth \$350,000.

#### The Wine Trade.

The trade in Port wine for the past six months as evinced by the shipments from Oporto, presents a very satisfactory increase upon the past two years; some of the small shippers show most conspicuously by their increased trade. Trade at home and abroad continues quiet. Advices from the wine-growing districts are of rather a grumbling nature, but it is as yet premature to speak positively on the subject. Quotations—Common young 22l. to 28l.; stout fair, 30l. to 40l.; vintage 1863, 45l. to 65l.; vintage 1864, 36l. to 50l.; vintage 1865, 40l. to 55l.; superior old, 50l. to 60l.; very fine, 65l. to 85l.

The trade in brandy continues in a state of almost unprecedented dulness, which will not be improved whilst the present weather continues. There is every prospect of an abundant, if not an early, vintage. The absence of export demand causes brandy of the 1868 vintage to be neglected. Older vintages continue to hold their own, but are slow of sale.—*London Grocer.*

#### Beet Root Sugar Crop.

The last issue of the *Sugar Makers' Journal* of France says that real autumn weather has set in and that the heat has proved favorable to the beet harvest. Reports of the crop continue to vary according to the locality. In a number of districts it is generally in fine condition, in others not so good, and in some places there are great complaints of the white worms which are attacking the beet with all their destructive powers. The smaller beets, which are expected to form the greater portion of the harvest, require frequent watering, and they must have very favourable weather if they are to turn out well. The fine promises of spring have vanished, and a good medium harvest is all that can be expected, but it will not nearly approach to the 300 million kilogrammes of sugar which we looked forward to at the commencement of the season. The temperature, which has greatly improved in Germany, has produced a radical change in the growth of the beet, and has quite dissipated all the fears which we entertained as to the approaching harvest. According to the more recent estimates taken in all sugar producing countries in Europe, the production on the quantity of beet sown will be 10 per cent. more than last year.

#### Crops in England.

Mr. A. K. Jackson, of Mark Lane, London, who has been traversing the great wheat-growing region of England, along the east coast, writes to the *Times* under date of June 16, that although May and June have been very wet and cold, the prospect is good for a reasonably fair crop of wheat; barley is not so good, while oats, with good weather, will yield very largely, and beans and peas are remarkably promising. He reports the crops in other European countries as "uneven but not small," and says that the Algerian harvest is good, and the French barley-cutting has begun well. The price of wheat in England is less by one-third than it was one year ago, being then 69s 1½d a quarter, and now only 45s 8½d. Mr. Jackson says that the wheat in Cambridgeshire is expected to bloom by June 25, in average years; this year it was a week later, though many fields in Kent were in bloom at that date. Hot weather was much desired, as it has been here, showing that the cold rains we have had here prevailed also in England.

An English journal, believed to be well informed, says of the crops:—1. That the wheat is, on the whole, a deficient one. 2. That barley is also a deficient crop to, at least, the same extent as wheat. 3. That the crop of oats, though not so generally deficient as that of wheat and barley, is considerably below an average. 4. That beans and peas are an excellent crop, and very much above the average. 5. That potatoes are a good crop. 6. That mangolds and turnips give promise of being a good crop. 7. That clover is a fair crop, and hay an extraordinarily great crop.

The great practical deduction to be drawn from the above is that there will be a short supply of the cereals which come most into use as the direct food of man, while there will be an abundance of those meat-making products which are consumed by our live stock. These reports will, in some degree, be affected by the certainty, which the report assures us of, that the harvest will be at least three weeks later than usual, and will be a prolonged one, owing to the backward districts being much more than three weeks behind the usual period with harvest. The stocks of grain will have to be drawn upon for about an additional month's consumption now; but, on the other hand, should we have harvest at the usual period next year, the crop of this year now growing will only be called upon to meet the demand for twelve instead of thirteen lunar months.

#### English Goods Markets.

*Huddersfield.*—Both English and foreign buyers of the fancy goods produced in this neighbourhood have shown a fair amount of activity. Almost every scrap of summer fabric being cleared

out from the wholesale department, and merchants are storing themselves fully with the choicest novelties that are close at hand. Not less extensive have been the operations in the same departments of the Canadian buyers. The Continental buyers may have imitated them on but a small scale, yet the clearance of fancy trousseings and coatings for shipment has been satisfactory to the makers.

*Leeds.*—There has been a slight increase of business in some departments of the cloth-halls. So many out-town houses were not represented as earlier in the month, but the shipping trade shows a fair amount of animation. There is more buying in the way of speculation than has been noticeable since the beginning of the year, and there is a growing confidence as to the success of the fall and winter trade so soon to open. There has been in the coloured cloth-hall a fair inquiry for tweeds, meltons, and coatings. The former have changed hands to about an average extent, and there have been large deliveries to order. The market for plain cloths, as also for beavers and goods of that class, is steady, and not worse than it has been for two or three weeks past. There is more inquiry for black unions than for some time past, the medium and low-priced qualities forming the bulk of the sales. Hair lists and white mediums did not attract much attention in the white cloth-hall, but it is well known that the makers never were busier, having engagements for delivery to time at the warehouses.

*Manchester.*—Though there has been more activity, there is no substantial improvement to report. Early in the month, through the stronger tone in Liverpool, a marked improvement in the demand here was manifested, leading to an increased production, which has been fully absorbed. The middle of the month showed a lull, but during the last week, owing to the renewal of large transactions in cotton, this market has again become stronger, and the month closes with prices ruling, on the average, from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent. higher than those current at the end of May. More failures have occurred during the month, showing further the disastrous position of the manufacturing interest here. Unless the new American cotton crop show a material increase—which cannot be ascertained for some time to come—we may have to pass through another year with the same unhappy results as have characterised the last twelve months. In Twist there has been rather an active business done during the greater part of the month, at hardening prices. The principal operations have been for East India and China, and in descriptions adapted for those markets, transactions of fair extent have been entered into. Buyers for the Home trade have also purchased pretty freely. The German merchants have operated cautiously, being discouraged by the poor accounts from the Continental markets, and their purchases have only been moderate. The general demand has absorbed the production, which has rather increased this month, and stocks continue very light. Prices have gradually advanced, and now rule about 1d per lb higher than at the close of last month. In the Goods market there have been few large transactions, but a fair general business has been done, and although buyers have been reluctant to follow any material advance, still current rates are higher than they were a month ago. Stocks generally are not heavy, and have rather diminished than increased during the month.

#### Condition of Trade in Great Britain.

The close of the half-year seems to be an appropriate period, not only for briefly reviewing that portion of 1869 which it was believed by so many (whose wish was the father to the thought) would see a material improvement in commercial and monetary affairs generally, but also for looking forward into the future and endeavouring to form some opinion by the existing indications, of what we may reasonably expect to see during the second half of 1869. First, then, the six months that