

	DEALS.—1 St. Petersburg Standard Hundred.. =	$3\frac{1}{5}$	loads of timber
	STAVES.—1 Mille Standard (1200 pieces $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$) =	$16\frac{1}{9}$	“ “
TY	Do. 1 “ West India (1200 pieces)..... =	$5\frac{1}{4}$	“ “
PC	LATHWOOD.—1 Fathom (4 ft. long 6 x 6) =	$2\frac{4}{10}$	“ “

REMARKS.

DEALS.

Although the above table is theoretically correct, there are varying considerations, well known to the trade, which cannot be included in the table. Thus, in Deals—there is a loss to the ship from the large number of pieces and the variation in sizes, besides that arising from the fact that a 3-inch deal measures on an average $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, while staves have greater irregularities. On the other hand, the ship gains in the time and expense of loading, and discharging, and by the closer stowage of saw lumber. The following may be stated as

QUEBEC USAGE—

- DEALS.—Three times the rate. per load of timber
- DEALS and DEAL-ENDS.—For broken stowage, twice the rate per do.
- STAVES—Per Mille Standard, do do five times the rate per do
- FATHOM of LATHWOOD.— do do same rate as do.
- STAVES Per Mille West India.—One third the rate per standard.

Staves and Lathwood are taken at the above very reduced rates only when shipped for broken stowage in quantities as required by the Master, but when shipped as cargo are always a matter of special agreement.

GRAIN

Of every description pays higher proportionate rates than other goods owing to the expense to which the ship is put for lining, &c., to receive it, and for the risk attending so perishable a cargo. An ample allowance is made in striking the preceding rates.

FLOUR

In barrels is generally taken somewhat under its proportionate rate owing to the small expense of loading and discharging.