

is made that some wonderful transaction is on the tapis. The next day it is reported that negotiations are progressing favorably, and so on. Sometimes it is made to appear that the reporter has to do a little detective work to find out what great things are being done in real estate circles, and now and again a real estate man can be found who will, unwilling no doubt, "admit" or at least "will not deny" that such and such a deal is on hand. This style of giving these items to the public should show sensible people that there is a good deal of fiction about these alleged transactions, and that the manner of publishing is part of the game of the boomsters. We say "alleged sales" because not likely in one case in a dozen are the true facts given to the public. Even where a sale has been made, it may be taken for granted that the particulars and especially the price stated are not reported accurately.—*Winnipeg Commercial.*

TRADE WITH JAMAICA.

A writer to the *Montreal Gazette*, under the signature of "Interested Englishman," whom we have previously quoted, refers to a recent article on trade with Canada, from the *Jamaica Gleaner*, and adds: There is nothing in the shape of agricultural implements made in the United States that is not equalled, if not surpassed, by the Canadian manufacturers. . . . There is not any crop raised at present by the Canadian agriculturist (except Indian corn) that is also cultivated in the West Indies. . . . The motive power is generally the ox, mule and donkey, and not the intelligent, well-trained horse; and the laborer has no power of intellect beyond that of a high class of imitation—hence, cannot invent or reason for himself. But he is much quicker to learn when he has the copy before him than the lower classes of the whites. . . . By the exhibition to be held in Jamaica, where he will be brought in contact with various peoples and nations, he will be stimulated to desire to acquire. Therefore, if manufacturers will send a broad-minded, capable man, who has a thorough knowledge of raising vegetables for city trade, and of the cultivation of the grape (which matures in December), together with a practical knowledge of how to use the different implements in the valleys, and who could devise such others as could be used in the cultivation of coffee and pimento on the mountain sides, and leave the same man there for two or three years, a large market for their implements could be opened up and a large trade done.

TIMBER AT QUEBEC.

The following is a comparative statement of timber, staves, &c., measured and culled to September 3rd, at Quebec:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Waney white pine	1,220,025	2,811,842	2,868,730
White pine	868,997	3,477,910	2,127,792
Red pine	484,875	612,275	97,808
Oak	763,653	960,188	843,036
Elm	166,605	705,430	486,055
Ash	113,269	229,540	92,787
Basswood	717	2,495	415
Butternut	419	1,501	2,031
Tamarac	3,130	7,234	7,826
Birch and maple	156,647	365,980	163,377
Spars		38 pieces	
Std. staves	19.0.3.10	49.7.2.2	5.5.2.7
W. I. staves	319.2.1.26	58.9.3.16	
Brl. staves	13.3.3.25	1.1.0.1	

MARITIME PROVINCE LUMBER NOTES.

Word having come to St. John that one portion of Leary's raft is ashore on the Maine coast, schoormen are once more protesting against a business so dangerous to navigation. There is little stir in lumber circles in New Brunswick this week. English markets are still very dull, and deals are held back as much as possible. The American market shows no improvement. A. Cushing & Co. shipped a cargo the other day to South America, but it was bought by two young speculators, one an American and one an Englishman, who also bought the schooner which took the cargo for service on River Plate.

A lot of shingles were shipped to the West Indies as part cargo of the steamship *Loanda* of the Canada, West India & South American line last week. It is estimated that between 175,000,000 and 180,000,000 feet of logs were rafted down the St. John river last spring. This, it is claimed, includes fully 50,000,000 feet of logs that were hung up last year. If the lumbermen could only get last year's prices for this year's output, there would be a broad grin stretching over a wide extent of territory.—*N. W. Lumberman.*

KEEPING ACCOUNTS ON THE WALL.

I was acquainted with a grocer who did not do much of a credit business; the few accounts he had were marked on the wall back of his desk, and the amount due placed under or at times opposite the name. One day he hired a new clerk, a green hand direct from the vessel, and among the first orders given him was to get a pail of water, piece of soap and a brush, and give the counters and other dirty places a good cleaning. This work was done in the evening after the store had been closed for the day, and the boss had gone to a neighboring grocery friend to play a friendly game of Napoleon. The following morning great was the surprise of the grocer to find that the clerk had followed out his instructions to the letter, and had cleaned the wall on which the accounts had been kept as well as counters and shelves. Of course the grocer was mad as a hornet. He did the best he could to settle with his customers, whose accounts had been wiped out by the clerk. He had learned a lesson, and from that time forward no more accounts were kept on the wall, but in a book for that purpose.—*"Observer," in Retail Grocers' Advocate.*

A MODERN NEED FOR SLEEP.

There is not one man or woman in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All these stories written about great men and women who slept only three or four hours a night make very interesting reading; but no man or woman ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. Americans need more sleep than they are getting, says a Boston writer. This lack makes them so nervous, and the insane asylums so populous. If you can get to bed early, then rise early. If you cannot get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be as Christian for one man to rise at eight as it is for another to rise at five. I counsel my readers to get up when they are rested.

—The trade of Central and South America, which Mr. Blaine has been trying to capture for the United States, has of late shown a considerable expansion with Great Britain. The *Economist* shows that out of a total increase in the value of the British import trade, between the years 1885 and 1889, of £36,000,000, no less than £12,000,000 is due to the increase of trade with Central and South America, and Mexico. In 1885, these States took only 8 per cent. of the total export trade of Great Britain; in 1889 they took nearly 12½ per cent. of it. It is conceded that much of the expansion was unhealthy, due to the contracting of inordinate foreign loans. The Argentine crisis has called a halt, and the *Economist* believes that the import trade of these countries will have to be curtailed, perhaps to a large extent. Under the circumstances, it would be strange if these countries felt inclined to tie themselves, in their purchases, to a single country, and to accept the consequence of being obliged to buy in a dear market.

—Quebec ship laborers are paid from \$3 to \$4 a day of eight hours, whereas in Montreal the same class of workmen are said to receive \$2 a day of ten hours. Complaints are made that this difference makes really against the chances of shipping at the port of Quebec. But, after all, Mr. Dobell, Quebec's great shipper, is of opinion that sailing vessels can be loaded cheaper in that city than in Montreal, but not steamships. The great bulk of the Ottawa deals are shipped at Montreal, and this must continue, for heavy freight will seek the water at the nearest point. It remains to be seen whether this does not also apply to the cattle trade, of which Quebec is anxious to get a good share.

—Says the *Owen Sound Times*: "The lumber transshipment promises to be brisk here this fall. On Thursday last the "Kincardine" unloaded 157,000ft., on Monday the schooner "Todman" 136,000ft., and on Tuesday the "Ontario" 147,000ft. and 200,000 lath. Twenty men unload 150,000 a day, and receive \$1.50 per day.

—The *Vancouver World* referred lately to a big stick of timber which had been cut at the Hastings mill in that city for shipment to the Toronto and other eastern exhibitions. But the size of that stick was insignificant as compared with the stick which the Port Blakeley mill, Wash., is to send to the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago. It will be 150 feet long and 52 inches square, and contain 33,800 feet of lumber.

—Mr. R. Fleck, of Moore, has sold a hundred acres of his Enniskillen stock farm to Mr. J. Piggott, of Bosanquet, for \$2,500.

—The sawlog drive down the Moira, which consisted of 600,000 pieces, has been completed.

—Strathroy's rate of taxation for this year is 1½ cents on the dollar.

RICHARD TEW & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glassware, China,

LAMP GOODS, ETC.,

10 Front St. E., Adjoining Board of Trade Building.

OUR HALL AND LIBRARY LAMP

Samples of the Latest Designs are to hand. Our travelers will have the pleasure of waiting on our outside friends with photographs of these goods, and we would request them to fully inspect our lines before ordering elsewhere. Extra good values.

We shall be pleased to receive a call from our friends during Exhibition.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10th, 1890.

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.—Shoe manufacturers are now as a rule busy shipping orders, and remittances are reported fair. Travellers will shortly be starting out for spring orders and with revised price lists by reason of the rise in leather. The demand for leather is a pretty good one, and all stocks are firmly held at the advanced values. Waxed upper is moving very fairly at rather stiffened prices, and Ashaw splits are 25c. firm. We quote:—Spanish sole, B.A., No. 21 to 23c.; do., No. 2, B: A., 18 to 19c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 20 to 21c.; No. 2 ditto, 18 to 19c.; No. 1, China, 19 to 20c.; No. 1 slaughter, 22 to 25c.; No. 2 do., 21 to 22c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 38 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35c.; ditto, heavy, 28 to 30c.; grained, 30 to 32c.; Scotch grained, 32 to 37c.; splits, large, 19 to 25c.; do., small, 15 to 16c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 40 lbs), 50 to 60c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 80c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; harness, 23 to 29c.; buffed cow, 12½ to 15c.; pebbled cow, 12½ to 15c.; rough, 20 to 25c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

CEMENTS, &c.—There has been a slackening of demand, but no falling off in prices, as stocks are comparatively low, and freights dear. We quote good English brands at \$2.45 to 2.65; Belgian, \$2.40 to 2.50; firebricks \$20 to 26.00 per M.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A better demand is to be noted in heavy chemicals, and values generally tend to increasing firmness. Caustic