

CANADIAN WOODS IN BRITAIN.

Farnworth & Jardine's annual Liverpool timber circular, dated early in February, has the following remarks on the trade during the year 1892.

The timber trade of this port during the past year has been inanimate throughout, there being a lack of confidence, owing largely to the disturbing element of constantly declining steam freights. The aggregate import has exceeded that of last year by 11 per cent., whilst the deliveries, with the exception of oak and pitch pine, have been about on a par with last season. At no time has there been any marked activity, and although there has been little fluctuation in values to record, prices have been difficult to maintain. Stocks generally are too heavy, and as there is no indication of any improvement in the demand, it is necessary that imports for the coming season should be on a reduced scale.

CANADIAN WOODS.—*Quebec Yellow Pine Timber*.—The import of pine timber, although 27 per cent. in excess of the exceptionally light one of last season, was still considerably under an average; the deliveries have been less than last year, which were the lowest on record; the present stock is not excessive, but ample. Of waney pine the import has been 862,000 feet, against 660,000 feet last year; the arrivals have, as usual, been chiefly first-class wood imported for special requirements, and for this description there has been little change in value to note; the few consignments chiefly consisted of inferior quality, unsuitable for contracts, and for which a market could only be found at low rates. Of square pine the import has been 280,000 feet, against 104,000 feet last year; the demand has been very inactive, and with the exception of a few special requirements this class of wood is gradually being superseded by the cheaper woods, such as pitch pine. Red pine has been imported more freely than for some years past; for large wood there has been a fair demand, but the smaller averages are difficult of sale; the stock is too heavy. Oak has been imported moderately, although slightly in excess of last season; the demand continues to be confined almost entirely to first-class wood suitable for railway requirements; inferior wood is difficult to move even at comparatively low prices; the stock, although ample, is not heavy. Elm.—The import has been less than last year, viz., 110,000 feet, against 128,000 feet last season; there has been a fair demand, deliveries keeping pace with the arrivals, and prices have been well maintained; the stock is moderate. Ash has been imported moderately; there has been a fair demand at steady prices. Quebec birch has been imported in excess of the demand; early in the season prices ruled high, but owing to large supplies there has been a serious decline in value, and the stock is much too heavy. Hickory has scarcely been imported, the shipment of this wood being almost entirely confined to the United States. Maple, sycamore and chestnut have been imported in very small quantities, and there is little enquiry. Quebec deals.—Of pine deals and boards the import has been 26,799 standards, against 24,318 standards; the business in this article has been very unsatisfactory, and although there has been no material change in values to report, it has been most difficult to realize cost of importation; 1st and 2nd qualities have been in most request, but the common qualities have been in poor demand; the present stock of 10,650 standards, against 8,541 standards last year, is much too excessive. Spruce deals have been imported on an increased scale; a large portion has been on contract for a special requirement. Red pine deals have come forward too freely; the demand has been unsatisfactory, prices have ruled low, and present stock is very excessive.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, & C., TIMBER.—*St. John pine*: The import has been much less than for several years past; prices have ruled fairly steady, the demand is limited, and the present stock is quite sufficient. Other ports' pine has been imported more freely; there has been a limited enquiry, and prices have ruled very low; the stock is too heavy. Spruce timber has almost ceased to be imported; prices have ruled low; the stock is exhausted.

N. B. & N. S. SPRUCE DEALS, & C.: The import has exceeded that of last year by 11 per cent., the arrivals amounting to 61,445 stan-

dards, against 54,160 standards last year; the deliveries, although about equal to last season, have been disappointing, and the present stock of 16,552 standards, against 15,938 standards, is too heavy. At the opening of the season the auction sales from the yard realized about £6 6/3 per standard, declining at the commencement of the import to about £6 c.i.f., at which price they have ruled fairly steady throughout the year; the latest sales, however, owing to the continuance of heavy supplies, show a slight decline, and shippers must act with great discretion in their operations to prevent a further decline in value. St. John pine deals have scarcely been imported. Bathurst, Dalhousie, Miramichi, &c., have come forward rather more freely than last season; there is a limited enquiry, and prices rule low.

THE KEELEY CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

A friend in Montreal writes in the following strain:—"I see that you have in your last week's *MONETARY TIMES* a piece from the *Ontario Medical Journal* about the cheek of 'bichloride of gold' people, as they call themselves, who pretend to cure drunkenness by giving drunkards a mysterious liquid. They may have made some cures in this way; I do not know: but this I do know, they have treated a lot of people they did not cure or even make better, and the thing is too much puffed: it can't do impossibilities. I enclose you a slip out from the *Witness* of February 27th, copying a western doctor's journal, which is hard on these folks."

"The bichloride of gold, or Keeley cure for drunkenness, is a humbug and a delusion. This method of cure is not only irrational and absurd, but has no basis in philosophy, nature or common sense. It is contrary to vital science and the principles of the true healing art. It has been ascertained by chemists that the principal ingredients in the compound in this treatment are atropine, strychnine and a trace of bichloride of gold. These drugs are deadly poisons, and administered hypodermically and internally in sufficient quantities, will make a man ill—even ill unto death—so that he will not want food, whiskey, or strong drink of any kind. The commotion in the vital organism occasioned by these poisons is of such a violent nature that all ordinary desires and habits are by necessity discontinued, and for a time they are cured, as they say, but in fact and truth they are only compelled to stop drinking because of the more deadly poisons they have taken. As soon as the system recovers from this process, if it ever does, and the individual has not acquired any moral stamina, there is no doubt that the old habits and vices will be resumed. The results of this treatment will prove to be only temporary, a stopping until they can drink again."—*The Journal of Hygieio-Therapy*, Kokomo, Indiana, Feb. 1893.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL March 15th, 1893.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average.
Montreal.....	23½	23¾	133	235	23¾	223
Ontario.....	121	119	180	122½	121	112½
People's.....	175½	176½	8	180	175	160
Molson's.....	260	259	58	258½	259½	333½
Toronto.....	104	104	15	105	105	105
J. Cartier.....	168½	168½	3	168	160	161
Merchants.....	104	104	15	105	105	105
Commerce.....	104	104	15	105	105	105
Union.....	152½	150	730	150½	149	131½
M. Teleg.....	72½	71½	250	72½	71½	63
Rich. & Ont.....	180	184½	47	185	185	180
Rich. & Ont.....	180	184½	47	185	185	180
"New Stock	230	229½	2725	223	224½	204
Gas.....	83½	83½	576	534	83	88½
C. Pacific R.R.	104	104	15	105	105	105
C. P. land b'ds	104	104	15	105	105	105
N. W. Land	104	104	15	105	105	105
Bell Tele.....	161½	160½	60	162	160	164½
Montreal 4% ..						

—Copperas will remove odors from drain pipes. Put one pound of the crystals in a quart bottle and fill up with cold water. Cork tightly and label. Write "Poison" on the label. Pour a little of this into the pipes whenever there is any odor.

SCHOOL LANDS SALES.

The annual sales of Manitoba school lands held by the Dominion Government, every year during the months of January and February, have been concluded for 1892. This year a change was made in the method of employing auctioneers, and local men held all the sales. The places at which they were held are Morden, Pilot Mound, Deloraine, Minnedosa, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Glenboro, and Winnipeg. The amount realized this year was not nearly as large as last, and the price per acre was also below that of 1892. The following are the returns and comparisons:

	1893.	1892.
Acres sold	12,602	53,030
Average price per acre	\$7 10	\$7 94
Total sum realized ...	\$89,505 00	\$421,517 00

NOVELTIES IN SHOES.

Nile green suede ties beaded with jets. Ties and bedroom slippers in glazed kid. Pink or buff satin slippers beaded in silver. White brocaded satin boots are very much worn.

Heliotrope and black with silver buckles are a stylish combination.

Tan suede ties striped with dark brown, which gives the appearance of corduroy.

A pretty bedroom shoe is made of black suede, trimmed with fur and lined with heavy red silk.

But the daintiest little slipper of them all is of gray suede embroidered in light blue silk and turquoise beads.—*S. and L. Review*.

—It is curious to find in use among the Japanese such words as "shabon" (soap), "shappo" (hat), "boto" (boat), "doutaku" (holiday), from the Spanish, French, English and Dutch languages, respectively. The last of the four terms cited is from Zondag (Sunday), and is said to be used in Yokohama for any European festival or function. In the same city the word "damuraisun" is said to stand for an English or American sailor. The Chinook "shipman" seems more logical, but it is less expressive. In Yokohama "juppon" is said to be used for "waistcoat." The Chinook term for the same article of dress is "lawest." In connection with these variations it is worth recalling the difference of signification between "veste" as used in France and the same word as used in the Province of Quebec.—*Montreal Gazette*.

—It is exceedingly easy to throw money away in advertising. Men who are otherwise bright enough often use little sense when it comes to advertising their business. They are led like lambs to the slaughter house by all sorts of swindlers. The first thing to be desired is a proper medium. When a glib-tongued solicitor comes along and shows up a new-fangled scheme, the best way is not to bite. Wild-cat advertising brings poor results. It may bring some results; but why not do advertising as you do other business—systematically and logically? Advertising is an art—there is no room for doubt about that. Nothing pays better if it is well done, and to pay it must be well done.

—The Journal of Fabrics estimates the number of sheep in Canada at 3,800,000 and the annual clip of Canadian wool at 16,085,000 lbs. There were 10,224,086 lbs. of wool imported and entered for home consumption and 916,390 lbs. exported last year. This would make the annual consumption of wool in Canada something over 25,000,000 lbs. or 5 lbs. per head.

—The man who waits for appreciation generally gets it in the shape of an epitaph.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 15th, 1893.

ASHES.—Prices of No. 1 potashes have worked up to \$4.95 to \$5. As there has not been a barrel of seconds received for three weeks, it is not possible to make a quotation. A lot of 31 barrels of pearls, the largest received for some time, came into store yesterday: an offer of \$6.85 for a small lot was