

have here set up the exhibits which helped to win distinction for Canada at the World's Fair of last year in Chicago.

It has been supposed that the association was rather a money-making concern, than the reverse; and while it was known that much of the surplus left from the enormous gate receipts was applied to new or enlarged buildings and the maintenance of the grounds, the statement made at the opening of the association being responsible for a debt of some \$200,000 was a general surprise. Certainly, it was not a happy thing when inviting the Premier of the Dominion to open the Exhibition and a member of the Ontario Cabinet to be present and lend *clat* to the event, to bother these gentlemen publicly with details of the financial load, and give more than hints as to what they should do to relieve it. There is a fitting time and place for such applications *in forma pauperis*, if they must be made, but it is not at a congratulatory and convivial gathering at the very opening of the fair.

THE SCIENCE OF SANITATION.

Whether the motive be curiosity as to Canada, the presumed greater coolness of our more northerly situation, or a desire to associate Canadians in their deliberations, the fact remains that scientific, industrial and social bodies of the United States have of late years shown a growing disposition to have their annual business sessions within our borders. And they are welcome. Every such gathering helps to dissipate the ignorance of this country shown by too many American writers and speakers. Not least among the important organizations which have chosen Canadian cities for their meeting place this year is the American Public Health Association, which is to hold its twenty-second annual meeting in the Association Hall, Montreal, on September 25th to 28th.

The following topics have been selected for consideration at this meeting:—

- The Pollution of Water Supplies.
- The Disposal of Garbage and Refuse.
- Animal Diseases and Animal Food.
- The Nomenclature of Diseases and Forms of Statistics.
- Protective Inoculations in Infectious Diseases.
- National Health Legislation.
- The Cause and Prevention of Diphtheria.
- Causes and Prevention of Infant Mortality.
- The Restriction and Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Car Sanitation.
- The Prevention of the Spread of Yellow Fever.

In addition to the above subjects, on which special committees have been appointed, discussions will be held on the Education of the Young in the Principles of Hygiene; Private Destruction of Household Garbage and Refuse; Disinfection of Dwellings after Infectious Diseases, and the Inspection of School Children with reference to the Eye-sight. Papers on miscellaneous, sanitary and hygienic subjects will also be received.

The membership of this body embraces delegates from the United States, the Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico.

The officers of the association for 1893-4 are:—

President, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Montreal, P.Q.; first vice-president, Dr. M. Carmonay, Valle, Mexico; second vice-president, Dr. J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky.; secretary, Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N.H.; treasurer, Dr. Henry D. Holton, Brattleboro, Vermont. The officers of the general committee of arrangement for this meeting include the Mayor of Montreal, honorary president; Sir Donald Smith, vice-president; president, Dr. Robert Craik, and secretary, Dr. Elzear Pelletier. Among the honorary members are: Dr. P. H. Bryce, secretary Board of Health of Ontario; Dr. A. P. Reed, secretary Board of Health of Nova Scotia; Dr. G. E. Coulthard, Board of Health, New Brunswick; Dr. E. M. Wood, Provincial Board of Health of Manitoba; Dr. Davie, officer of Health of British Columbia. And on the half-dozen other committees are the names of Mr. Richard Angus, Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, Mr. S. C. Stevenson and many of the most influential citizens of Montreal.

CURRENTS.

Last year witnessed the largest production of currants on record, the total yield of 1893 amounting to between 165,000 and 175,000 tons. Of this amount all but 20,000 tons was shipped from Greece to foreign countries. The exports, according to a circular issued by the Burlum Co., were distributed as follows: United Kingdom and Australia, 73,000 tons, against 62,000 in 1892; United States and Canada, 25,500 tons, against 15,500 in 1892; France, 6,800 tons, against 22,000 in 1892; the rest of Europe, 43,700, against 22,500 in 1892; total, 149,000 tons, against 122,000 in 1892. The present crop has been injured by severe hot weather, and will probably fall short of last year's yield by some 40,000 tons.

Estimates place the 1894 crop between 125,000 to 130,000 tons. Barff & Co., Patras, estimate the sources of supply as follows: Morea—Gulf, 8,500 to 9,000 tons; Vostizza, 10,500 to 11,000; Patras and Achaia, 12,000 to 12,500; Pyrgos and Olympia, 29,000 to 30,500; Campos, 9,500 to 10,000; Kyparissia, Filiatra and Gargaliano, 16,000 to 17,000; Pylos, Corone and Modone, 11,500 to 12,000; Calamata and Nisi, 12,500 to 13,500; Missolonghi, Lepanto, etc., 2,000 to 2,500, and Nauplia, 500; total Morea crop, 112,000 to 118,500 tons. Islands—Cephalonia, Sta. Maura and Ithaca, 9,000 to 10,000 tons; Zante, 7,000; total currant crop, 128,000 to 135,500 tons. But although the present season's crop is not so large as that of 1893, it does not follow, as the *N.Y. Journal and Bulletin of Commerce* remarks, that prices will be high. For in both America and Europe there will be considerable quantities of currants over from last year's supply.

WOOL.

Throughout Canada there were many people who looked for wonderful things as soon as the "free wool" clause of the American tariff should become a reality. It is almost two weeks since the United States tariff bill was passed, and, notwithstanding the sensational reports of certain newspapers, the wool market has failed to make the expected advance. By a survey of the statistical position in the United States the reason at once becomes apparent. The total consumption of wool in the United States for the last four years is approximately as follows: 1891, 561,000,000 lbs.; 1892, 562,000,000 lbs.; 1893, 619,000,000 lbs.; 1894, 474,000,000 lbs. This is an average of 554,000,000 lbs. a year. The American clip of 1894 amounts, at a rough estimate, to about 328,000,000 lbs. At the time the new tariff bill became law, there were in the neighborhood of 70,000,000 lbs. of foreign wool in bond in Atlantic ports, and since this time further shipments have been brought by almost every steamer arriving in New York. A Toronto merchant returning from Europe says that eight wool brokers from London, Eng., crossed the Atlantic with him, all of whom expected to sell wool to the Americans. This has naturally had a depressing effect upon woolen manufacturers in the United States, and believing that the market will yet go lower they are not disposed to anticipate future wants. During the last year the production of woolen goods has been curtailed to a considerable extent in the United States, and it is but reasonable to expect that a revival of the nation's industries will bring about an active demand for clothing. However, the purchasing power of American citizens has meanwhile decreased, and may, with low prices for wheat and a partial failure of the corn crop, be slow in gaining its wonted strength. A free entry into the United States means a great deal in the long run to the wool growers and wool brokers of Canada, but it is doubtful whether any very material advantage will be made during the present season.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On Wednesday of last week nearly one hundred lumbermen gathered in the rotunda of the Board of Trade in this city for the Ontario Government's sale of timber limits. The area of timber offered was 1,864 square miles. Of this 817 miles was in Ontario, and the balance in the Province of Quebec. Notwithstanding that the limits were the most extensive ever offered at one time in this market, the bidding was anything but animating. Only in one instance was the upset price reached, when Mr. N. Garland bid \$140 per mile for 36 square miles in Caldwell township. The best bids made were \$2,000 per mile on berths 181 and 182 of the Barnett and Mackie limits; \$31,000 for berth 71 in Snider; \$600 per mile for the Lake Expanse limit; \$1,800 per mile for berth 1, township of Pringle, and \$10,000 for Blind River Mill, and 28½ miles in Striker township. Many and varied reasons were assigned for the lack of spirit in the would-be purchasers. The prevailing opinion, however, seemed to be that the owners of limits who hold for use only have quite enough to keep them cutting for a good while yet; and then again the speculators are not realizing on former investments in a manner to encourage them to invest again.

DECLINE IN COLORED COTTONS.

That the boast made by the Dominion Government that the duties on many lines of dry goods had been reduced by the recent revision of the Canadian tariff has not been all bombast, is shown by various reductions in the prices of several lines since that time. Under the new tariff American manufacturers have found a profitable market in Canada for colored cottons. Domestic manufacturers, in consequence, have been compelled to lower their standard of values, and in consequence prices have declined from 5 to 20 per cent. In denims the reduction is very considerable, amounting in some lines to from 15 to 18 per cent. In shirtings the reductions are not so large, and will average perhaps 7½ per cent., being 10 per cent. in some cases. In cottonades again the reduction is more important and runs