

these medals are awarded are Misses Mina Faircloth, of Toronto, and Narcissa Bullis, of Brockville, and Messrs. R. W. Crouch, and M. C. Edey, both of Ottawa.

The Chatham *Planet*, speaking of the large amount of American silver coin in circulation in that section of Canada, says that a considerable proportion of it is mutilated by being clipped and by having holes punched in them, and that such should be avoided "as the United States authorities have fixed a depreciated value upon them as follows: Silver dollars, seventy-five cents: half dollars, thirty-five cents: quarter dollar, eighteen cents, and dimes, five cents." Our contemporary is wrong in this. Mutilated coin of any sort is not current in the United States at any price, and is redeemable only at bullion value. We suppose the Detroiters and smugglers have been doing a snug little business buying depreciated coin in the United States and pushing it at face value in Canada.

THE wish of Mr. Goldwin Smith's Commercial Union party is about as comprehensive as that of the colored brother in North Carolina, who was recently called upon to pray for rain. Rain, like Professor Smith's Commercial Union, was greatly to be desired, and the colored brother said: "O Lord God, us poor niggers is perishing dis year; en' ef you don't gib us rain we will perish next year, too. So, good Lord, gib us rain. Don't gib us one of dese little slippery-slappies; but do, good Lord, gib us one ob dem gully-washers and trash-movers." The professor will not be satisfied with reciprocity in natural products only, for that would be only a little slippery-slappy; but he wants a Commercial Union gully-washer that will wash out our Canadian existence, and if he don't get it he will "perish dis year and next year, too."

THE next annual meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., in September next. This is the most distinguished body of iron and steel manufacturers in the world, and the importance of the event here alluded to cannot be overestimated. The members will learn much from witnessing the methods in vogue in the great iron and steel making establishments in and around Pittsburgh, and they will have a great mass of interesting facts to communicate to their American hosts regarding their own methods. It is not too early now for Canadians to be making arrangements for inviting the members of the Institute to visit Canada also, and showing them what we have in the way of raw materials and facilities for the establishment and maintenance of extensive iron and steel industries in this country.

MR. JAMES M. SWANK, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, 261 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, announces that the new edition of the "Directory to the Iron and Steel Works of the United States," which is now in press, will be ready for delivery about Christmas. Since the appearance of the last Directory in 1886, there has been great activity in building new furnaces, and rolling mills, and steel works in many States, and a new edition has become absolutely necessary. This Directory will be larger than any of its predecessors, and all the new and *bona fide* iron enterprises of the South, and of other sections, will be described in its pages; while "projected" iron enterprises of a wholly speculative

character will be carefully excluded. All who wish copies will be supplied promptly upon remitting \$3 for each copy ordered.

THE recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Kansas case, while being a boom for the Prohibitionists, throws a wet blanket over the free traders. The contention of these latter has been that the United States Congress should not do away with the internal revenue now taxed against tobacco, whisky and beer, on the ground that these articles are not necessary to the health or happiness of the people, their demagogical appeal being that the repeal of the internal revenue laws meant "free whisky." The Kansas legislature passed a law forbidding the manufacture or sale of spirituous and malt liquors within that State, and the constitutionality of that law has just been affirmed by the highest court in the land. The United States cannot authorize the whisky making or selling business in Kansas, or any where else where it is prohibited, and can only collect taxes on it where the States permit its existence.

THE extent to which the bonusing business has crazed some Ontario towns is surprising and ridiculous. We have shown elsewhere how Brantford votes thousands and thousands of dollars, and years and years of exemption from taxation, as inducements to outside bonus hunters to accept of her generosity, while her own business men who desire to enlarge their manufacturing establishments are refused on the ground that they are not strangers. The *Paris Review* tells of a man who is endeavoring to work the same game there. He wants \$5,000 in money and the usual tax exemption, in consideration for which he will start a \$12,000 or \$15,000 factory; and the Oshawa *Indicator*, recording the proceedings of the town council, shows that a bonus hunting concern, already established in business in another town, would kindly consent to move to Oshawa and manufacture shoe strings if a bonus of \$10,000 and the usual tax exemption is voted.

A FEW days ago the *Toronto Globe* stated that the great increase in drunkenness in this city last summer was largely due to the labor strikes and the idleness of so many laboring men. The article was brought to the attention of Alderman Baxter, presiding at the Police Court, who stated that he had acted as police magistrate during all the time that the strikes were in progress, and had complimented the strikers for their orderly conduct and great respect for law during the troubles. He said then that it was highly creditable to them, and he reiterated it now. He felt that they had behaved themselves wonderfully well, and he did not think that a single striker had been arrested. Men never behaved in a more orderly or lawful manner, and he fancied that if they were drinking they would have been arrested. Mr. Meyerfev, Police Court clerk, stated that not a single striker had been arrested while the troubles were in progress; and that the number of cases in the Police Court had increased since the strikes closed.

SECRETARY of the Treasury Fairchild in his report takes the ground that no material change should be made in regard of internal revenue taxation. He shows that to do away with the whole revenue from internal taxes would so diminish the revenues that it would be necessary either to lay duties on