made in a Canadian Mint, and the present stock shipped away, the work could be done by two presses in one year, after which the machinery would be useless every year for all but one week in each year. The same may be said of silver coins, as all the new silver called for in Canada yearly could be made in a small Mint in a week or ten days, and in one year the entire stock, after the presses were set up, could be replaced by silver coins made in this country.

The production of gold this year will be probably over $10,000,000, of which not more than one-thirtieth of one per cent. would be needed to keep up the supply of gold coins required for commercial use, even were a Mint established. If we allow for one per cent. being so utilised, we should have $9,900,000 of the year's gold production left in excess of currency requirements. Yet those who consider a Canadian Mint to be needed base their advocacy upon the enormous gold production of the country when 99 per cent., or more, of it could not be utilised for minting purposes. It may be urged that the excess if coined could be exported to Great Britain. Were that done the large expenses of converting nearly ten millions of dollars worth of bullion into gold coins for export would be practically wasted, as there is no profit in mining gold. As, too, Canada can import all the gold coins she needs from Great Britain at a less cost than they could be made here, and distributed to the banks and the Treasury at Ottawa, the expenses of a Mint, so far as its gold coinage went, would be incurred without any equivalent consideration. It must also be considered that Canadian gold coins when exported would not be as marketable as bullion either in Great Britain or the United States. A Mint to absorb the gold production of Canada is, therefore, not required, as it could not utilize more than a small fraction of the gold produced in this country for minting purposes. Is there any probability of some millions of dollars worth of gold coins being added to the currency of this country? If those coins were of British denominations, sovereigns and half sovereigns, they would be no more popular than those made in the old land, that is, they would not be current at all, but would be passed into banks and brokers' offices at once on receipt, to be exchanged for Canadian currency, as gold coins now universally are. But some have urged that gold coins be made for $5, $10 and $20. These would be used more than British coins no doubt, but they would lessen the note issues of the banks to whatever extent they were circulated, or that of Dominion notes, so we do not regard it as likely that the Government and the banks would be enthusiastic in supporting a movement to substitute a new coinage to displace their note issues. Neither do we regard it as at all probable that the public would prefer coins to the very convenient currency now in use, certainly not to such an extent as to absorb what gold coins would have to be made by a Mint to keep the staff employed all the year round. As the case of Australia has been cited as an example of a Colonial Mint, it may be remarked that the English sovereign has always been the unit of value in that country, not the dollar, and there never has been there such a distribution of paper currency in the place of gold as that which has so long prevailed in Canada. A Mint was necessary in Australia because the currency was chiefly in coins for which the native material was superabundant. Australia also is too distant from England to be relying upon the mother country for supplies of the chief currency in use. Australian sovereigns are not liked in England, they are so light coloured as to often excite suspicion. That the people of Canada are amply satisfied with their present currency is apparent; they have shown their implicit confidence in our paper issues time and time again, knowing as they do that those issues are based upon and redeemable in gold.

The non-necessity or desirability of a Canadian Mint is demonstrated by, first, the impossibility of using more than a very small fraction of our gold production by such an establishment; second, the impossibility of keeping a Mint in operation more than a small part of the year; third, the extreme improbabiiity of the demand for gold or silver coins so enlarging as to give employment to minting machinery for more than a brief period yearly; fourth, the facilities now enjoyed by miners for converting their output into cash, or into a form marketable for cash; and, fifth, the facilities available for securing all the supplies of gold which are needed in Canada promptly and at a small cost for freight and insurance, and, in the case of silver, of obtaining such supplies not only without expense but on terms to yield a considerable profit. For these reasons we submit that there is no need for a national Mint to be established in Canada.

The Condemnation of McNall.—In a circular to Kansas agents President Browne of the Connecticut Fire explains the motive actuating the company in resisting the late Supt. McNall. Among other things, President Browne truly says: "The universal condemnation of the methods of the superintendent by the insurance press was not due in a single instance to mercenary motives or personal friendship for this company, but to an innate sense of the claims of decency and justice."—The "Daily States."

Hypnotists Wanted.—The newest thing in life insurance is hypnotism. Mrs. Lettie Ludwig, of Chicago, charges one Sarah Cutter, a solicitor for life insurance, with so putting her under a hypnotic spell that she took out a policy on the tontine system and handed over her gold watch and chain to the uncanny agent as security for the first premium. Mrs. Ludwig avers that when the Cutter woman asked to buy insurance she declined, but the solicitor fixed her with a glittering eye, and under its basilisk glare she had to weaken. The court reserved its decision. The company is not named in the proceedings, but the efficacy of hypnotism in the prosecution of business will no doubt be recognized by all the fighting companies.—"Standard."