being in 1908 when $1,092,201 was paid out. In manufactures of steel the total bounties paid amounted to $2,868,122. In this case, bounties to the amount of $166,750 were paid out in 1912.

WILL EUROPE ADOPT BI-METALISM?

The present financial depression which has been sweeping over Europe and America, is causing thoughtful European economists to study their monetary system in a new light. In fact, some of the best writers and the most profound students of their currency system, declare that Europe will shortly be forced to adopt bi-metalism. They point out that since India was put on a gold basis, that she has absorbed so much of the "yellow metal" that there is a shortage of it in both Europe and America.

The economists of a few years years ago did not rest content until India and Egypt were put on a gold basis instead of the silver basis, under which they had been accustomed to work for centuries. The result of putting these two countries on a gold basis was the immediate absorption and hoarding of millions of dollars of gold each year. Now these two countries are draining away and hoarding up $130,000,000 of gold per annum. To-day China is adding to the complication by demanding a gold standard and a currency system, and if she seriously sets to work to open up her country by means of western gold there is danger of the supply becoming further exhausted. The whole world is facing a shortage of gold and currency. While it is true that the output of gold in a single year is greater than the total output of the Eighteenth Century, it must be borne in mind that the commerce we transact in the present century far outstrips anything done two centuries ago. As a matter of fact, business throughout the world is so brisk and there are so many calls for money, that there is not enough to go round. To make matters worse on this continent, the inelastic and antiquated monetary system in vogue in the United States, makes that country's gold supply inavailable in her currency and banking. The United States has probably the poorest monetary system in the world, and yet possesses the greatest hoard of gold of any civilized nation. That country pays Europe every year in interest and dividends one billion dollars.

The greatest problem confronting European and American economists is—What will be the outcome of the awakening of the Asiatic race? India and Egypt as stated above, are hoarding one hundred and thirty million dollars in gold per annum. China is just awakening, and her natural resources are about to be developed. Already the yellow races are becoming meat and bread consumers and are raising the price of these commodities, while Canada and the United States are both becoming importers instead of exporters of bread and meat. These two countries are growing in population at the rate of three per cent. per annum, while their cattle supply is diminishing at the rate of six per cent per annum. The supply of cattle in Argentina is not increasing, and Europe depends on that country is facing a cattle shortage. Our own Western Canada is getting her butter and mutton from New Zealand and importing her own meats and dairy supplies from Ontario and Quebec. It is also pointed out that the available cheap farming lands on this continent are being reduced to a minimum. If Europe turns her flood of gold towards India, Egypt and China instead of towards the continent, serious problems may arise. Already the British Government has voted sums of money to encourage cotton growing in the Soudan and in Ceylon while the recent Chinese loan was over-subscribed in Europe, all of which shows an awakened interest on the part of the British people, and to a lesser extent of the other European nations, in the people of the East. If European gold finds its way East instead of West, it is vey probable that the nations will be forced to adopt bi-metalism. Just what complications will arise from the adoption of bi-metalism, and whether it would be an improvement or not, is open to question. All questions relating to currency and monetary systems, present unlimited material for debate, and very often the success or failure of a scheme cannot be told until it has actually been tried. This makes all the truer the statement of John Bright who said: "I do not understand currency; and I do not believe any man who says he does." Whatever happens, Canada is vitally interested. This country has vast resources awaiting development, and she should do everything in her power to maintain her credit in Great Britain, and to attract as much capital as possible. Within the next decade or two we may be competing in more senses than one with the yellow races. One of these ways will be as a borrower of money.

ARRANGING THE WAR DEBTS.

When after the Russo-Turkish war Turkey defaulted as regarded the payment of the interest upon her national debt, a Council of Administration was appointed to deal with the matter. In 1881 a portion of the revenues of the country was made over to an International Board under the councils control, which has carried on the actual collecting, as well as all management of these revenues, for the benefit,