

those who declared their intention of becoming such, and contended for the application of this principle in the Yukon to keep the wealth of that country for British subjects. He had himself been put to the test of citizenship when he attempted to locate a mine in the States, and he knew a gentleman in the House who had bought a mining property from an American citizen in Washington, and when that property proved valuable the state turned round and legislated him out of it, so he lost everything. Let an anti-alien law be passed as regards the Yukon country and the people of Canada would support it.

Dr. Montague is taking the right stand. Canada should extend to the United States no favors not returned by the United States. It is next to impossible for us to go too far along the line of self-assertion.

The Canadian government institutes regulations requiring the purchasers in Canada of supplies for the Klondike to travel in British vessels or else pay full duty on their outfit. In forty-eight hours the Payne bill is before the House at Washington. It provides that all commerce between United States ports and Alaska shall be in United States ships. Why should Canada hesitate to deal with the alien labor question. Let us follow the example of the United States and act quickly.

J. Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle, Washington, has been at Ottawa. J. Hamilton is in a terrible way about the treatment of the poor inoffensive United States by that overbearing inconsiderate Canada. Because American miners must personally take out licenses at Canadian ports, Seattle is aggrieved. This is a "hardship" and miners have been "compelled to purchase their supplies on the Canadian side when personal preference and the benefits of competition would necessarily compel them to buy their outfits in the American market." The taxation of Canadians for merely crossing American territory has not been mentioned by J. Hamilton. The hardship is all one way and the long-suffering and down-trodden United States at last rebels against Canadian injustice. Messrs. Newman and Wilson, representing the Alaska Commercial Company, of San Francisco, are also down on their marrow bones to the Ottawa government to plead for a change of customs' regulations to save their business from ruin. This is turning the tables very neatly upon the United States, and Sir Wilfrid and his advisers should see to it that not an ounce of the burden be lifted till the United States gives a quid pro quo for every favor they expect.

The recently reported discovery made by Edison of a process by which cast iron may be given the tensile properties of malleable iron will, if perfected, revolutionize the iron industry. Thousands of articles which are now forged or turned out on lathes, or other machines by a slow and expensive process will be cast as readily as common cast iron articles are now. Further than this the new alloy will do away with the slow process of making malleable iron, by producing at once from the melting furnace the desired articles, not only quickly and cheaply, but stronger and tougher than if malleableized.

The annual report of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association is to hand with full particulars of the last

exhibition and the progress of the Association during the past year. The exhibits and attendance were up to, and in fact, slightly exceeded, the year previous, but in one or two sources of inside revenue there was a falling off. The report expresses hope that the Ontario Department of Agriculture will shortly see fit to erect a permanent building on the grounds and recommends that the Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association be allowed one additional delegate and the Gardeners and Florists one delegate to the Exhibition Association. The present lease from the city to the Association expires this year and the report mentions several points which will have to be arranged in connection with the renewal.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition is important to the manufacturers of this country, and it is to be hoped that its prosperity will increase and that the manufacturers will not fail to take advantage of it to place their manufactures before the public.

The establishment of a chicory factory in Toronto has been determined upon but the name of the company is kept secret. About one hundred acres is to be devoted to chicory culture within twenty miles of Toronto. Canadian chicory is pronounced by analysts to be even superior to that grown in Europe, and the four cents a pound duty on it when imported into Canada warrants the establishment of the industry here. In 1895 chicory to the value of \$7,720 was imported ready for consumption and a small quantity was imported green. Great Britain supplied us to the value of \$3,420 and the United States sent us chicory valued at \$2,500. The industry is capable of development and the superior quality of Canadian chicory should help us to become exporters.

It is encouraging to note that during January imports from Canada into Great Britain increased £147,582, or eighty-two per cent., compared with January, 1897. The chief increases were; Animals £7,000, wheat £35,000, wheat flour £4,000, bacon £4,000, butter £3,000, cheese £36,000, eggs £2,000 and fish £73,000. The principal decreases were: Wood £13,000 and hams £5,000. Great Britain's exports to Canada increased about seven per cent. during the same time. In 1896 Canada's exports to Great Britain amounted to \$66,690,288, and her imports from Great Britain were estimated at \$33,157,234. If Canada's increased exports to Great Britain holds good the rest of the year we shall see a surprising sum total result. At the rate of eighty per cent. increase over 1896 which was less than 1897, our exports to Great Britain for 1898 would be no less than \$119,322,518, a gain of \$53,032,230, or over \$10 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion of Canada. And yet some people say they would rather see Canada trade with Washington than with Westminster.

The Imperial Foreign Office have published Prof. D'Arcy Thompson's report upon the decision reached by the British, Canadian and American delegates to the conference respecting sealing off the Pribilof Islands. The report favors pelagic sealing and attributes the mortality among seals to the ravages of the parasite uncinaria. What will Uncle Sam do now about the difficulty? Will he abide by the decision or set up his own omniscient authorities as he usually does whenever he is decided against?