

if the chain be not continuous. Some question may also arise about the water channel to be followed from the southernmost point of the Prince of Wales Island. In the Yukon region the surveys made by the representatives of the two countries are nearly identical; at one point there is a difference of seven feet six inches, and it is in favor of Canada; at another point there is a difference of 618 feet, in favor of the United States, but this has not been verified on the part of Canada. According to General Duffield most of the places on the Yukon where gold has been discovered are on the American side of the line. As a matter of fact, there is a good deal of gold on the Canadian side too.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

At last the Manitoba Remedial Bill has taken shape, and had a first reading in the House of Commons. While restoring Separate Schools, it leaves Roman Catholics the freedom of electing whether they will support, by their taxes, the Common or Separate Schools. The local government is given the option of appointing a Separate School Board, but if they refuse or neglect to do so, for three months, it becomes the duty of the Governor-General to supply the deficiency. The board's power of selecting school books is restricted to such as have been authorized for use in the high or Public Schools of Manitoba, or the Separate Schools of Ontario. Nor can they lower the standard of teachers' qualification below what is recognized by the Board of Education. The Separate School trustees are to be elected by Roman Catholic freeholders. The Separate Schools are to be supported by assessments on the property of such Roman Catholics as elect to support them in preference to the Public Schools, and a share of the Provincial legislative grant; the amount to be paid to a school, is to depend upon the time it is kept open. Payment by time is not the same as payment by results. The Board of Education is to have all the usual means of enforcing payment of the rate, and some unusual ones; the assessment, till paid, is to have the effect of a mortgage on lands, and as it is not to require registration, it will cause some trouble to dealers in real estate to find out when such mortgages have and when they have not ceased to be in force. The Treasury Department of the Province is required to place to the credit of the Separate Schools a share of the legislative grant. Assessors, justices of the peace, and constables are required to do their part in carrying out this law, under the penalty of a fine up to \$50. Here is room for the dangerous collisions of power. There seems to be no means of coercing the Treasurer. It would not be surprising if the legislature of Manitoba should, at the earliest possible date, assume to repeal these provisions. In that event, a renewal of legal contests over the respective constitutional claims, now become conflicting, may be expected.

AN IMMIGRATION POLICY.

No more important movement has been set on foot of late than that which has for its object the securing of increased immigration into the Canadian North-West. The remarkable harvest garnered last year by Manitoba and the Territories, gratifying as it ought to be to all classes of people in every province of the Dominion, and inspiring as it is to the dwellers in our Great West, deserves to be made widely known abroad. After many discouragements and set-backs the agriculturists of mid and Western Canada have this year happily secured a return proportioned to their indomitable bravery. And it is fitting that the great yield of the prairie lands, the progress made in cattle rais-

ing, in dairying, in manufactures in the West, should be so made known as to attract greater numbers to share in developing the fields which have given fresh proof of their claim to the title of The Golden West.

Appropriately, the city of Winnipeg has taken the lead in an endeavor to secure merited attention to the subject. A month ago, the municipal council of that city, having heard the report of Winnipeg delegates to the St. Paul Immigration Convention, recommending the formation of a Provincial Immigration Association for the encouragement of immigration, endorsed the recommendation. And a few days ago, a committee was formed in that city, of which committee Thos. Gilroy is chairman, and F. W. Heubach, secretary, which asks the attendance of delegates from all cities, towns and municipalities from Port Arthur to the Pacific Coast, and from Eastern Ontario as well, to form some plan which will most effectually advertise the Canadian North-West as a desirable field for settlement by all classes of immigrants. Our efforts to attract immigrants have not, thus far, shown results proportioned to the advantages Canada has to offer. It is much to be desired that this convention shall be largely attended, and by people who have ideas carefully thought out beforehand. What this country wants is additional population, and how best to secure it is a subject which may properly engage the attention of its ablest men.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

By legislation of the Ontario House last session the relation of landlord and tenant was enacted to be founded on contract, and not on tenure or service, and reversion was not to be necessary to such relation. As the right of a landlord to distrain for overdue unpaid rent was one incident to tenure and reversion, it was thought that the right of distress was gone by the declaration that no tenure now exists between the parties as between the reversioner and tenant. Effect to this view was given by Judge Morgan in an action for illegal distress, where the tenant sought damages for such from a landlord who had, since the act, distrained. But the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas holds in this case of *Harpelle versus Carroll*, tried at Kingston on 6th January, that such a construction of the Act of last session is so radical as to be clearly not the intention of the legislature which passed it, and far too narrow a construction to be the right one. He holds that the enactment, instead of curtailing, has enlarged the right of distress by extending it to all cases in which there is an agreement of the nature mentioned in it.

BRITAIN'S MANUFACTURERS AND EUROPEAN COMPETITION.

Competition between Great Britain and continental countries in the iron and steel trades has been growing keener year by year for a good while. In neutral markets, Great Britain does not hold the commanding position she used to do. Her supremacy has been attacked by both France and Belgium, but her chief competitor is Germany.

Ten or twelve years ago, the British output of pig iron was about 8½ million tons, and that of Germany about 3½ millions per year. The British production of finished iron and steel was 5 million tons, and the German 2½ millions. Now the Germans produce 5.4 million tons of pig iron and 5.9 million tons of finished iron and steel, while the United Kingdom only produces 7.4 million tons of pig iron, and about 4 million tons of finished iron and steel. What is true of the total production, says the *Iron and Steel Trades Journal*, is true also of the distribution. Into India, for