

justice of Canada's claim had been unquestionably proved and admitted, and the compromise, in which Canada gets the worst, seems to have been an after-thought. Lord Alverstone, the British member of the Commission, was accused by his Canadian colleagues, and by many leading newspapers in both countries, of deliberately sacrificing Canada's interests in order to preserve the good-will of the United States. The incident has come unpleasantly at a time when imperialism is being so warmly advocated. Having thus suffered at the hands of a British tribunal Canada will certainly not be over-ready to accept Britain's advances in the direction of further trade privileges.

The boundary case is now, however, finally settled, and it is a matter of international satisfaction that it is so. The award of the Commission is binding, although the vigorous protest of the two Canadian members will become historic. Canada has lost territory without having the reasons made clear, and she will probably never be convinced of the justice of the verdict; but having agreed to the arbitration she cannot now but accept the result. It will at least be an advantage to know what territory is Canadian and what is not.

The Industries at Sydney and the Soo

TWO great industrial enterprises in Canada have been passing through severe financial tests, which they have, however, endured in such a way as to leave no doubt of their ultimate success. The immense Clergue industries at Sault Ste. Marie, famous all over the continent, temporarily suspended for lack of funds, while the iron and steel works at Sydney have been compelled to make heavy loans to meet immediate necessities. Much has been made of both facts, and pessimistic forebodings have not been wanting. But Canada's industrial soundness has not been in the least affected.

The Clergue enterprises were of colossal proportions, conceived by a most daring promoter, and maintained at a necessarily heavy outlay. It was inevitable that for

the first few years enterprises so immense as these should cost more than they yielded, and so far as any blame can be attached to the management it lies in the fact that new undertakings were added without the ordinary precaution of first getting the initial ones on a paying basis. As a natural result, the capital was exhausted, and there came a time when it was impossible either by loans or by the returns from actual business to raise sufficient funds to carry on the works. The mills were accordingly closed and the operations of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company came to an abrupt standstill in October.

A New York firm of capitalists who hold a \$5,000,000 mortgage on the plants were, after considerable litigation, given possession and appointed a receiver, who resumed partial operations, pending the sale of the works on December 15th. Arrangements are being made meanwhile which it is expected will result in the satisfactory disposal of the entire enterprise to a new company. One thing remains sure—the natural resources upon which the Clergue enterprises have been built are genuine and are in themselves a guarantee that the allied industries at the Soo will eventually prove a great success. Their present interruption is merely a temporary financial embarrassment. The same applies to the Sydney industries, which have recently been considerably extended, calling for increased capitalization; but, like their sister industries at the Soo, they are firmly founded.

Nova Scotia, the Mineral Province

I N the rapid growth and development of the Canadian west, the eastern provinces have sometimes dropped behind in the attention of the general public. They have, however, been steadily, if not so rapidly, forging ahead, and a share of the prosperity with which the nation as a whole has been favored has fallen to the older portions of the Dominion. Recent statistics show that in one direction at least easternmost Canada has made remarkable progress during the past year, namely, in mineral production.