

LOOK OUT FOR TRUSTS.

tion to its size, a more industrially and commercially consolidated country than even the United States at the present time. The bankers cannot fail to see the analogy between their own large institutions and the large commercial and industrial schemes that come to them asking for help.

Another important fact to be borne in mind in this connection is that subsidies and government assistance in other forms for almost any promising enterprise of large proportions are the order of the day in Canada. This is not surprising when the situation is studied closely. As a nation, or colony, or whatever you please, Canada is not yet of much consequence among the nations, however great its possibilities may be. After all, it has only a little more than 5,000,000 people and its total revenues are not so large as those of Greater New York alone. At the same time the country is far better developed than was the United States when it had only 5,000,000 people, as, of course, would be the case with any nation of 5,000,000 at the beginning of the twentieth century, be the case with any nation of 5,000,000 at the beginning of the nineteenth century, before the age of steam and electricity and invention.

GOVERNMENT PRESSED.

Consequently the Canadian Government, small as it is comparatively, is beset by pressure for special privileges, subsidies, high tariffs, concessions, etc., such as the American Government did not have to meet when it represented four times as many people as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government does. It would be extraordinary, therefore, if Canada should not turn out to be the home par excellence of monopoly and special privilege. Remember, too, that with so much of the rest of the North American continent pretty well occupied and developed, Canada has great natural resources almost

untouched, and that a considerable part of the surplus capital of a nation of 80,000,000 people is competing with or uniting with home capital to exploit these virgin fields, and you begin to have a good idea of the situation in Canada. Conditions, then, are ripe for capital and the capitalistic point of view to dominate Canada in the near future, remembering always that self-interest and a very definite purpose will see to it that the capitalistic point of view is continually kept before the public and the government as the view of the whole country.

PRESENT SITUATION.

This, then, is the present situation in Canada. The whole country is becoming infected with the modern commercial spirit that has found its highest expression in the United States. The government is the government of only 5,000,000 people. The development of the commercial and industrial organization of the country is already far advanced. The people are not well organized politically, and have not for many years given a mandate that means anything. The country is full of shrewd men with their eyes intent upon the wealth-giving possibilities of the country's resources. It is overrun with other shrewd men from the United States with the same intention. What will be the result? We may see later.—*The Toronto World*.

Will Make Millions—Sale of Niagara Power

THE development of electrical power from Niagara Falls is described by Harlan W. Brush, United States Consul at Niagara Falls, Ont., in a consular report to the State Department. Mr. Brush says:

"The most important development of the year in this consular district is the enlarged production of electric power at Niagara Falls. This has been in use at Niagara Falls, N.Y., for several years