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UNGAVA. THE annexation of Ungava increases the area of the Province of Quebec from 346,875 to 802,875 square miles, while adding 2 Scotchmen, 8 Englishmen, 46 Metis, 453 Esquimaux and 663 Indians to our provincial population. People, now that the annexation is un fait accompli, are already beginning to ask what is the use of 456,000 square miles of new territory to a province which already has a great deal more land than it uses! "What is the use of a baby?" What Ungava means to Quebec will depend largely upon what Quebec does with Ungava. The New Quebec has within its borders the natural potentiality of wealth exceeding that of many Kingdoms. It includes magnificent water ways and water powers; a fruitful soil and a productive climate; great forest areas of spruce, tamarack and poplar, and a mineral wealth, which there are many reasons to believe is greater than that of any corresponding area on this continent, the one thing wanting being coal. It is also the greatest reserve of fur-bearing animals left in North America.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S ACHIEVEMENT. WHILE all British subjects must sympathise with Captain Scott, in his disappointment at not being the first to reach the South Pole, all will take pride and pleasure in the new laurels he has won for himself and for his country by what he has actually achieved. Polar exploration seems to be a good deal like hockey or lacrosse. While every bit of good play is appreciated by the spectators, it may have but an insignificant effect upon the result of the game, which is won by a single lucky or brilliant shot. For three hundred years England led in the search for a North-West and a North-East Passage. For nearly a hundred years she has led in the search for the Poles. As long ago as 1818, in the reign of George III., the British Government offered a reward of £20,000 for the discovery of the North-West Passage and another of £5,000 for reaching latitude 89 N. Although in the finish of the race for the North Pole and in the race for the South Pole, Great Britain has been beaten, she has to her credit the fact that her sons have added more than any other men to the world's knowledge of the polar regions. In this respect, Captain Scott's voyage promises to be no exception to the rule. His surveys and observations have been remarkably thorough as well as interesting and important. There is a wealth of detail in his report which will go far to compensate for the lost glory of a brilliant and successful "dash for the Pole." All the same the loss of the race is a disappointment.

CANADA-WEST INDIA CONFERENCE. THE meetings of the Canada-West India Conference at Ottawa are necessarily being held in camera; but it is understood that negotiations are proceeding very satisfactorily and that the basis of a mutually advantageous reciprocal agreement has been arrived at. Flour, breadstuffs, fish and a few manufactured articles are among the Canadian products likely to secure preferential treatment in the West Indies and sugar, arrowroot and other West Indian products are likely to get similar advantages in the Canadian market. H. R. H., the Governor General, in welcoming the delegates said: "I think no one will deny the generosity of the action of the Dominion Government in giving preference to West Indian sugar when the production of that commodity was threatened with extinction. I do not intend to quote a number of figures, but I simply wish to refer to the value of sugar exported from British Guiana to Canada, which in 1899-00 amounted only to £5,800, and ten years later attained the important sum of £756,000. What has been done in the case of one commodity may be done in another. I don't mean to say that any party to the conference is seeking for concessions. No one is pleading 'in forma pauperis.' Your sole object in coming here is to endeavor to establish the maximum benefit at the minimum mutual sacrifice; for the West Indies have products which we need in the Dominion of Canada, and Canada can supply commodities which the West Indies need and do not produce."

CHINA'S CONSTITUTION. THE new constitution submitted to the National Assembly of China is a remarkable instrument and reflects great credit upon the statesmen who have framed it. Confessedly it is of the nature of a "modus operandi" to enable the government of the country to be carried on, pending the creation of the Chinese Parliament, which the President is required to summon, within a year. In its main principles however, it will, no doubt, form the basis of the permanent constitution. The statesmen of the Orient have evidently drawn freely upon the models of the Occident, and we shall be surprised if the permanent constitution does not show that they have learnt some lessons from the experience of the western world, which have been overlooked in Europe and America. The framers of the provincial constitution have shown themselves willing to adopt what seems to them good in the western models without feeling bound to saddle their country with provisions, the good