

the Dominion with 14,780 arc lights and 1,212,861 incandescent lights. Taking the arc as equal to 10 incandescent lights the country had on June 30 last 1,360,661 lights in use. This is an increase of 236,865 lights in the twelve months, or over 21 per cent. Where there were five lights in 1902 there were six in 1903.

The growth since 1898 has been:— Establishments (1903) 324, increase 65; arc lights 14,780, increase 4,391; incandescent 1,212,861, increase 749,246, showing an increase of 42 per cent. in the number of arc lights, and of 161.6 per cent. in the incandescent.

Of the provinces, Ontario is far away the chief employer of the electric light. This province has 203 of the 324 plants in use in the Dominion. It has considerably more than one-half the total number of arc lights, and 47 in each hundred of the incandescent. All over the province, cities, towns and villages are lighted with electricity, supplied either by companies, firms, or the municipalities themselves. Of the latter thirty-four in the province supply themselves with electric lighting.

The province of Quebec, though possessed of enormous water power, has not adopted electric lighting to the same extent as the sister province. It has 33 plants, 3,853 arc lights, and 409,503 incandescent. It is therefore, behind Ontario by 4,571 arcs and 158,990 incandescent. It has made, however, greater proportionate gain since 1898 than Ontario, the gain in arcs being: Ontario, 36.2 per cent.; Quebec 47.6 per cent.; and in incandescent, Ontario, 138.6 per cent., and Quebec, 212.3 per cent. During the period, 1898-1903, the number of plants in Quebec increased by 13.

The plants in Quebec are larger than those in Ontario, the average of Quebec's 53 being 15,000 arcs and incandescent, that of Ontario's 203, being 3,215 arcs and incandescent.

The largest single plant in the Dominion is that of Toronto, with its 170,000 lamps, arcs being taken as each equal to 10 incandescent. The next largest is that of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Co., 158,503. The third in size is the Ottawa Electric Co., with 111,927 lights.

The other provinces have made considerable progress. To the West Manitoba has increased in 1898-1903, its arc lights from 162 to 373, and its incandescent from 13,800 to 31,905.

The North-West Territories have not increased as rapidly as the other parts of the Dominion, their arcs numbering 29, an increase of four in the period named, and their incandescent numbering 6,677, an increase of 1,997.

British Columbia shows the largest proportionate increase of any of the divisions of Canada, its increase of arcs being 377, or 82 per cent., and of incandescent 74,297, or 257 per cent. In 1898 British Columbia and Nova Scotia had almost the same number, British Columbia having seven more arcs and 169 more incandescent; Nova Scotia has increased the number of its incandescent by 32,140. The Maritime Provinces had in 1898, 951 arc lights and 46,977 incandescent, and in 1903 they had 1,267 arcs and 93,120 incandescent, an increase of 33½ per

cent. for arcs and of over 98 per cent. for incandescent.

These figures which were compiled by Mr. George Johnson, Dominion statistician, show that increased use of electric light is general throughout the Dominion, and that proportionately British Columbia stands first in that increase, with Quebec second, Ontario third, Manitoba fourth and Nova Scotia fifth.

THE TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.

For the first time in its history the gross yearly earnings of the Toronto Street Railway Co. have passed the two million mark. According to the agreement with the city the latter now begins to receive a considerably larger proportion as its share of the earnings of the company. The gross earnings for the year ending December 31, 1903, were \$2,172,087.87. By arrangement the city receives 8 per cent. on the gross earnings up to one million, 10 per cent. from one to one and a half millions, 12 per cent. from one and a half to two millions, and 15 per cent. on all over two millions. The amount, of which the city received 15 per cent., was only \$172,087.85, but at the present steady rate of increase it should be about doubled next year.

The city's total share of the Street Railway Co's. earnings for the year is \$298,839, as compared with \$255,551.07 for the year previous. As was pointed out at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Street Railway Co., this amount is fast approaching that received by the shareholders in dividends. The dividend at 1½ per cent. quarterly, amounted to \$326,548.26.

The company's statement shows a large increase in business. The increase over the gross earnings of the previous year, which amounted to \$1,834,908.37 was \$337,179.48. The net earnings increased 18.5 per cent., the figures being \$971,264.46, as compared with \$819,547.05, and the amount of the increase \$151,717.41.

This expansion of business is attributed by the officials to increased facilities and additional mileage. Mr. W. J. Moore stated that 42 large motor cars had been placed in service during the year and that 14 more were now in process of construction. These large cars had a seating capacity equal to about 75 trailers.

The number of passengers carried increased by 8,617,644 from 44,437,678 persons in 1902 to 53,055,322 in 1903. The number of transfers increased by 2,680,124. The operating expenses were \$1,200,823.39 as compared with \$1,015,361.32 in 1902, an increase of \$185,462.07. The proportion of operating expenses to the earnings is the same for both years, being 53.3 per cent.

In addition to the dividend of \$326,548.26 and pavement charges amounting to \$71,986.33 paid to the City Council, \$50,000 was transferred to the contingent account, leaving a surplus of \$180,628.92.

The company expended for general purposes and charged to capital account \$379,615. It is explained in the annual report that this expenditure includes that made for extensive alterations and additions at the power house, new motor equipments, additional track and over-

head construction, new rolling stock, and buildings necessary for the increased business of the company.

The net income for the year, after deducting all expenses and fixed charges, was \$628,349.49. In addition to this the company realized \$814.02 from the sale of new shares not taken up by shareholders.

CANADIAN TEXTILE MILL CONSTRUCTION.

The statistics of textile mill construction in Canada in the calendar year 1903, as compiled by the Textile World Record, show as follows:

Woolen mill, Wiarton, Ont. The Freeman Woolen Co., capital \$40,000, H. C. Kennedy, president, T. E. Tanner, superintendent. Make tweeds, flannels, blankets, yarns, etc.

Knitting mills, Berlin, Ont. Berlin Robe & Clothing Co., \$100,000 capital, Geo. Moore, president; W. J. McMurtry, superintendent. Make robes and coats, using worsted yarns and cotton. Six sewing machines.

Dunnville, Ont. Monarch Knitting Co., capital \$20,000. F. R. Lalor, president, John Stingsby, superintendent. Make sweaters, golf vests, etc.

Hamilton, Ont. Ellis Mfg. Co. (see Port Dover, Ont.), a new mill. Make mens' and women's fine grades spring needle ribbed underwear. Thirty sewing machines.

Toronto. Gordon McKay & Co's. Puritan Mills. Make ladies', children's and infants' cotton and woolen underwear.

Walkerton, Ont. Walkerton Hosiery Co. Capital \$40,000. J. Henderson, president, D. Williams, superintendent. Make worsted and cashmere hose and mitts. Three sewing machines.

Silk mill, Peterborough, Ont. Colonial Weaving Co. Capital \$60,000. F. J. Jamieson, president, C. Hasselman, superintendent. Make woven labels.

Linen mill, Bracebridge, Ont. Capital \$125,000. E. J. Powley interested. (Mill under construction). Propose equipping plant with 100 looms.

Enlargements and improvements:

Nova Scotia, Oxford. Oxford Woolen Mills. New mill, 202x58 feet, two stories high. Part of old plant used for storing wool.

Ontario, Almonte. Golden Fleece Mills. Added one set of new cards, two 200-spindle mules, looms and finishing machinery.

Dundas. Empire Carpet Co. Formerly at St. Catharines. Taken building formerly occupied by Ontario Felt Co. Equipped plant with new machinery.

Elmira. The Elmira Felt Co., Limited. Addition 100x50 feet, 2 stories, built.

Guelph. Guelph Carpet Mill Co. Addition built. Added eight new carpet looms. Installed an electric lighting plant. Also built boiler house, installed two 115 h.p. boilers and a 115 h.p. engine.

Markham. Maple Leaf Woolen Mills Co. New dye house erected and considerable new machinery put in.

Toronto. Toronto Carpet Mfg. Co., Limited. Capital stock increased to \$300,000. New addition under construction; will add 50 new looms. Expect to have in operation in April.