

went on to say that he accepted the term "trust" to signify a "corporate aggregation engaged in other than merely local business, and not confined in its operations to the State of its creation."

He further insisted that the "trust" is national in extent, and an integral part of the best growth and financial development of the country. An optimistic statement, this, which seems to need qualification. If a combination of interests called a trust may theoretically be defined as everything needful, proper, and pure, yet in practice, as we have seen them operate in the United States, some trusts have selfishly violated both law and right, and played havoc with minor interests which they ruthlessly antagonized. Gigantic concerns, whose working is of this nature, cannot properly be described as part of the best growth and development of any country. Mr. Dill seems, indeed, to recognize need of restraint, when he declares that

"Americans have not as yet begun to realize the force and power of these aggregations of capital. Viewed on the one hand from the standpoint of undoubted advantage to the country, certain intelligent people are inclined to do away with all legal restrictions upon the growth and progress of great organizations. Others, realizing the dangers which of necessity accompany power of any kind, and which when united in combinations, present, if uncontrolled, more than a menace to our country, are inclined to repress the trust movement in every possible way." The safe method, he thinks, is not in abolishing trusts, but in properly applying the principles they represent. The basis of discussion respecting the legal control of combinations is not first utility and then control, but utilization and control *pari passu*.

Citing several interesting instances of interstate warfare, the speaker contended, that trusts have outgrown the confines of mere State legislation and have now become a national force. He said: "This contest between the States has reached the point where Minnesota has in vain appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States for relief, openly charging New Jersey with permitting a great corporation to organize under its laws for the express purpose of doing what was forbidden in Minnesota, and what directly affects and was intended to affect, property located in Minnesota. It needs no argument for the student of corporate legislation to reach the conclusion that it is not toward uniformity that State legislation is drifting, but towards interstate warfare."

The contention this prominent American lawyer makes is that a Federal law along the lines of the national banking Act should be passed, not abridging the powers of the State to create corporations, but giving the option to corporations, whose business is national in extent relating to trade with foreign countries or between States, to organize under national laws guaranteeing protection against conflicting State legislation and political enactments.

No great corporation, he assures us, can be put upon the market without a financial syndicate. No matter how great or how strong is that syndicate, it must go to the banks for money. The banks will not perpetually advance funds upon underwritings or other securities. So the syndicate ultimately gets to the public. The bankers, knowing this, would insist that the financiers organize their company under that law which would inspire the greatest public confidence in order that the public would ultimately invest.

In Mr. Dill's concluding words business men everywhere will agree, namely, that the tendency to conceal facts from stockholders is indefensible. "The practice is too prevalent to call for investments from the public, and to decline to say what is being done with the funds. Stockholders are entitled to sufficient information, at least once a year, by way of clear and defined statements, which will enable them to act under a common understanding, and either to change their investments or change their directors.

## THE PULP INDUSTRY.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has come to new agreements with some of the pulp companies respecting expenditures and time limits. In the case of two, the Nepigon Pulp Paper and Manufacturing Co., and the Blanche River Pulp & Paper Co., have agreed to use, in the development of the water power and the construction of their mills and other works, cement and machinery of Canadian manufacture, so far as is practicable. The securing of suitable water power, the difficulty of doing which has caused the delay in carrying out the original agreement, has now been accomplished satisfactorily in both cases.

The Blanche River Company, which proposes to build at the Le Cave Rapids, near Mattawa, agreed originally to expend \$200,000 by April 14, 1904, and now undertakes a total expenditure of \$750,000 by October 14, 1905, of which \$300,000 must be spent by October 14 of the present year. They must also ultimately employ 200 hands and produce 100 tons of pulp per day. The company's head office will in future be Mattawa. The Nepigon Company, which originally agreed to spend \$200,000 by April 18, 1904, now agrees to spend \$250,000 within that time, of which \$50,000 must be laid out by February 4, 1903, and an additional \$75,000 by August 4, 1903. The new agreement with the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co., which was the company which shut down so long owing to the lawsuit with Edward Lloyd, limited, provides that in addition to what has already been disbursed the company shall, commencing January 15, 1902, expend \$50,000 before July 1, a further \$100,000 before September 1 of this year, and a further \$150,000 before July 1, 1903, and the total expenditure by July 1, 1904. A deposit of \$20,000 security with the Government is required. It is also provided that the company may not transfer its franchises or privileges prior to completion of its contract under the agreement to any person or persons whatsoever, except to the Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, limited.

A new corporation, under the name of the Montreal River Pulp and Paper Company, among the representatives of which are Peter McArthur, of Detroit, and E. F. B. Johnston, of Toronto, has agreed to erect a pulp and a paper mill at a water power on the Montreal or Ottawa River, above Pembroke, at an expenditure of at least \$500,000, to produce 150 tons of pulp daily, and to employ 250 hands for ten months of the year. Of this \$100,000 must be expended by September 3, 1903, and \$200,000 additional by March 3, 1904, and the balance of \$200,000 by March 3, 1905. The company are given the right for 21 years to cut and remove certain timber from an area of 1,660 square miles, lying roughly between the Blanche River Pulp Co.'s concession and the height of land, at the price of 40 cents per cord for spruce and 10 cents per cord for other wood cut.

## CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute was held in Montreal on the 3rd and 4th inst., and was from the points of view of attendance and interest in the various matters discussed, a thorough success from start to finish. It appeared almost the unanimous opinion of members that the time had arrived for more liberal and better-directed Government aid of the mining industry of this country, which had now attained to such large proportions. It was pointed out that the grant to the Geological Survey had been to the extent of \$100,000 twenty years ago, when the mineral production of Canada was \$6,000,000, and that now that the latter had increased to \$70,000,000, the grant is still the same figure. Inasmuch as the Government exacted a royalty on all ores mined, mining men, it was contended, were justified in arguing that a fair portion of the money so raised should be expended in furthering the development of the industry in the various provinces. A strong plea was put forward for the establishment of a Dominion Bureau of Mines, in affiliation with the Geological Survey.

The annual election of officers of the Institute resulted as follows: President, Mr. Charles Fergie, M.E., Westville,