

QUEBEC INSURANCE PREMIUMS.—The increased insurance tariff, adopted by insurance companies for Quebec city, went into force this week. It is calculated that it will add about \$75,000 a year to the premiums.

FEDERAL BANK OFFICE.—This commodious office, corner of Helen and Notre Dame Streets, in this city, is fast approaching completion. We hope shortly to see the active manager with his hands full of business.

CANADA LIFE.—J. W. MARLING, Esq., a veteran in the profession, has been appointed manager of this successful company, for the Province of Quebec.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BANK OF COMMERCE.—The overdue debts were wiped out in the last annual report.

A NERVOUS MAN.—That would be a tremendous smash; but it is not probable.

LOAN Co.—We are looking up that matter.

ENQUIRER.—We are not a mercantile agency. Apply to DUNN & Co. Under the present management you may rely on a fair report.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ON THE RAILWAY.

There is now to be seen at the Pennsylvania Railway Company's depot at Jersey City a passenger car lighted by seven incandescent electric lamps, representing the initial effort of the Pennsylvania Company to introduce electric lighting on their cars. The incandescent lamps used are manufactured by the Edison Electric Light Company, the electric force working being supplied by a number of Faure's secondary batteries manufactured by the Light and Force Company, of No. 234 Broadway. The car has made several journeys between New York and Philadelphia, its occupants enjoying the comfort of a clear, powerful, steady light. The same system of lighting railway cars was introduced a few months ago by the chief engineer of the Light and Force Company on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, England, where the system has ever since been continued with great success and is being largely extended.

It is the intention of the Pennsylvania Railway Company shortly to run a car a few miles along the Philadelphia road, for the purpose of allowing experts opportunity of witnessing the practical working of the system. So far the general opinion of disinterested persons is that the lighting of cars by electricity is entirely satisfactory and deserves to be regarded as a great success. The expense exceeds that of gas or oil, though to what precise extent cannot yet be determined, but the result obtained is so much more satisfactory that even if the expense could not be considerably reduced when the system is in working order, as electricians believe it might be, people who have seen and compared the new system with the old system will not readily relinquish the former for the sake of a trifling excess in cost.—*New York World.*

THE ENGLISH LOAN COMPANY.

At the meeting of shareholders held on Monday, a very complete set of new by-laws was adopted, including one reducing the number of Directors to five, whilst increasing the quorum from three to four. The five directors appointed were:—Hon. Alexander Vidal and Mr. George Walker, J.P.; two of the old Directors, and Mr. Joseph D. Saunby, Lt-Col. Lewis, and Mr. Edward LaRuey. The two latter joined the Board last July, whilst Mr. Saunby, who is elected for the first time, represents an excellent choice. The strong accession of new blood which has lately taken place is calculated to influence a prosperous future for the Company, and we wish the new Board every success.—*Free Press.*

OETEWAYO ON NEWSPAPERS.

When I asked why people were anxious to have things which seemed so worthless, the wise men that are with us answered with many words. And from what they told me I believe that these sheets of paper are made by certain men that are wonder-workers, like the witch-doctors in our own land, and that these are their spells. For these men are very powerful among the English, and the chiefs of the English listen to their words and fear them, and pay court to them, though they are neither great warriors nor Indunas, nor chiefs such as we saw in that Assembly. But, for all that, they are very wise, for they know not only what has happened, but what is going to happen, and tell the English what they are to do at all times. And they pronounce blessings and curses, as seems good in their own eyes. And if, indeed, they all agreed to bless and to curse, no man could lift up the heel against them. For, when they all bless one man at one time, he grows fat and has much wealth and honor, and he whom they all curse is withered up. But there is jealousy among the witch-

THE STOCK MARKET.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of stocks on the Montreal Stock Exchange on each day of the week ended 12th October, 1882, and the number of shares reported as sold during the week.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.	Share.	Capital Paid up.	Rest.	Fri.		Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Total Trans.
				L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	
Bank of Montreal	\$200	\$11,999,200	\$5,500,000	132½	133½	132	210½	211	211½	209½	212	212½	212½	209½	212	1965
Merchants Bank	100	6,614,570	525,000	132½	133½	132	132½	131½	132½	132½	133½	132½	133½	132½	133½	1391
Canadian Bk of Com.	50	6,000,000	1,400,000	132½	133½	132	143½	143	143½	143½	144	143½	144½	143½	145½	1293
Bank of Toronto	100	2,000,000	600,000	132½	133½	132	187½	187	188½	187½	188½	187½	188½	187½	188½	271
Ontario Bank	40	2,998,280	100,000	132½	133½	132	128½	128	129	128½	129	128½	129	128½	129	125
Banque du Peuple	50	1,000,000	240,000	132½	133½	132	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	60
Bank British North	£50	4,886,666	1,216,000	132½	133½	132	130½	130	130½	130½	131	130½	131	130½	131	400
Molson's Bank	50	2,000,000	140,000	132½	133½	132	130½	130	130½	130½	131	130½	131	130½	131	400
Dominion Bank	50	970,250	415,000	132½	133½	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	400
Federal Bank	100	1,307,200	300,000	132½	133½	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	400
Imperial Bank of C.	100	1,175,553	400,000	132½	133½	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	400
Banque Jac's Cartier	25	500,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	400
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	325,000	132½	133½	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	400
Banque Nationale	50	2,000,000	150,000	132½	133½	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	400
Eastern Townships	50	1,392,787	220,000	132½	133½	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	400
Union Bank	100	1,995,510	18,000	132½	133½	132	94½	94	94½	94½	95	94½	95	94½	95	20
Exchange Bank	100	500,000	200,000	132½	133½	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	400
Banque d'Hochelaga	100	680,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	400
Maritime Bank	100	697,800	100,000	132½	133½	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	400
Montreal Tel. Co.	40	2,000,000	171,432	132½	133½	132	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	157
Dominion Tel. Co.	50	711,709	100,000	132½	133½	132	75½	75	75½	75½	76	75½	76	75½	76	110
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	1,565,000	21,704	132½	133½	132	75½	75	75½	75½	76	75½	76	75½	76	1750
City Pass. Ry. Co.	50	6,000,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	151½	152	152½	152½	153	152½	153	152½	153	2370
City Gas Co.	40	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	2391
Canada Cotton Co.	100	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	2391
Royal Canadian In. Co.	50	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	2391
Dominion S. p. c.	100	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	2391
Mont. S. p. c. Stock	100	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	2391
Ont. Investment Ass.	100	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	2391
Loan & Mortgage	100	612,532	64,000	132½	133½	132	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	208
Mont. Building Ass.	50	481,027	100,000	132½	133½	132	158	157	157½	158	158½	158½	159	158½	159	63
St. Paul M. & M. R. way	100	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	158	157	157½	158	158½	158½	159	158½	159	1200
Graphic Printing Co.	100	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	158	157	157½	158	158½	158½	159	158½	159	1200
Canada Shipping Co.	100	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	158	157	157½	158	158½	158½	159	158½	159	1200
Montreal Cotton Co.	100	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	158	157	157½	158	158½	158½	159	158½	159	1200
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	158	157	157½	158	158½	158½	159	158½	159	1200
Canada Paper Co.	100	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	158	157	157½	158	158½	158½	159	158½	159	1200
Canada Central Bonds	100	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	158	157	157½	158	158½	158½	159	158½	159	1200
Champlain & St. L.	100	1,800,000	100,000	132½	133½	132	158	157	157½	158	158½	158½	159	158½	159	1200

doctors, and they will not agree with one another; and the great chiefs encourage it, for each seeks by blandishments to win over as many of them as he can, that they may bless him and curse his adversaries.

CURIOUS EXPERIENCES.

The wonderful discoveries of microscopists in the field of pathology and food adulteration are wittily commented upon by the *New York Times*. The author describes a dinner given to a number of microscopic experts:—

"When the microscopists sat down to dinner each one produced his compound oscillating microscope, and carefully examined every article of food. Excited shouts went up as new discoveries of metallic, vegetable and sausage substances were discovered in the soup. An examination made of the water resulted in the discovery of such an enormous quantity of mammalia and pachydermata that the microscopists unanimously refused to drink it. During the progress of the meal much enthusiasm was aroused by the announcement of Professor White that he had discovered a trace of hairpin in the beefsteak of American hotels, thus upsetting the theory that the beefsteak is a chemically pure caput of sole leather, and at a later hour Prof. Black's assertion—based on a thorough microscopic examination—that he had discovered whorlberries in the whortleberry pudding, and wine in the wine sauce, led to a heated discussion, in the course of which thirty-eight microscopists declared that Prof. Black was an ignorant and unprincipled pretender, and eleven others maintained that the professor was acting in good faith, and that his discoveries could be accounted for on the theory that the waiter had given him by mistake a piece of whortleberry pudding made expressly for the landlord's private table."

ENGLAND DEVoured BY THE SEA.

Judging from the reports which have been recently made to the Government, there can be no doubt that Sandgate Castle, and No. 7 Martello Tower above it, will follow the fate of Sandown Castle. It would appear that the waste of land on the English coast by the action of the sea is becoming a serious matter, which should engage the attention not only of the Crown, which has littoral rights, but of littoral owners generally. Indeed, so great is the loss, amounting to thousands of acres within a comparatively limited period, and so small, as a rule, the compensating accretions, that it is high time the art of the hydraulic engineer should be invoked by the authorities to avert the further loss of productive soil. The insidious character of the sea's action, its everlasting yet almost inappreciable appropriations, coupled with a rude idea that there is no help for it, go far to reconcile us to the loss. But in the aggregate this loss of land is momentous. What shall be said of one field after another succumbing to the devouring waves, and not only that, but of whole villages being engulfed? The south-eastern coast is pretty well watched, but on the northern coast the loss has been more serious and less noticed.

On the Yorkshire coast the village of Auburn has gone; the towns of Hartburn and Hyde, both at one time flourishing places, exist no longer. Owtarne has yielded to the same fate. The ancient church of Wilhensea has gone, another built in 1434 is dilapidated. Kilnsea Church has vanished; the tower, its last surviving portion, tumbled into the sea a few years ago, and now the village, itself is being menaced. The hamlets of Pennismerk and Upsail have been swept away since Camden's time, and at the present moment forty miles' length of this coast, according to the most careful computation, is losing 2½ yards of rich agricultural soil every year. There is no doubt,

however, that in reference to this last-mentioned area, the tidal influences which have carried the soil away have, at a remote period, deposited it, forming an island, which has increased from nine acres, in 1680, to 10,000 acres of rich alluvial soil in 1881. We refer to Sunk Island, which belongs to the Crown.—*Land.*

A BANK DEPOSITOR'S FRIGHT.—A practical lesson was taught to a bank depositor a few days ago in the Queen street branch of the Dominion Bank. It appears he called to deposit about \$5,000, which he laid on the counter, and then turned round to speak to an acquaintance. On again facing the counter the money was gone, and consternation reigned supreme. The depositor accused a painter, who was at work near the counter, of abstracting the money, and threatened to call in a constable if it were not at once given up. While proceeding to carry out his threat he happened to look towards the counter, and to his amazement he saw the missing package of money lying in the exact spot where he had laid it. One of the bank officials explained the mystery by stating that on entering the office from the back room, and seeing the money so carelessly displayed, he picked it up and carried it away to teach the depositor a lesson to be more careful in the future, and then quietly returned it. An apology was tendered the accused painter, and all unpleasantness was removed.—*Mail.*

JAY GOULD is one of the prominent figures in American society to-day. Half of the political and commercial strokes are attributed to him. Yet in 1856 he was a humble school-master, and published a history of Delaware county, N. Y., every copy of which is now worth twenty-five dollars. But to-day that impecunious author and school teacher of twenty-six years ago is so burdened by wealth that when his bonds and securities and such like collaterals are to be transported from one spot to another for any purpose, he is compelled to hire a number of draymen for the work. Recently, when a question was raised on Wall street as to his solvency, he exhibited some seventy million dollars worth of this sort of paper. It was understood at the time that if this display was not sufficient to settle the question, the draymen would be sent to fetch other paper representing about double that sum in stocks of railroads, express companies, telegraphs, and the like. His wealth is not less than one hundred millions.

A DAUNTLESS AERONAUT.

M. Tissandier, who so nearly lost his life, some ten years ago, in the feat of scientific ballooning in which his two friends and fellow-ballooner were killed, is busy constructing a balloon which he will propel, and hopes to direct, by electricity. His electric machine is to weigh 5 cwt., and the secondary batteries, 17 cwt., representing about five-horse power. These will be carried by an elliptical balloon of a volume of 160,000 cubic feet. The balloon is to be 131 feet long, and its diameter in the centre 607 feet. The balloon will have a lifting power of 3½ tons, and will consequently be able to support one ton weight of passengers, ballast, &c., besides the batteries and machinery. With the air calm, its constructor expects it to make from 12 to 15 miles per hour, which speed, however, could only be maintained for a few hours. M. Tissandier intends, when his balloon is ready, to make with it short journeys over and around Paris. Though it is scarcely to be hoped that the problem of air travelling will be solved by this new experiment, it can hardly fail to yield results of value in the field of ballooning, and probably to familiarize the public with the idea of its being possible, some day or other, for human beings to journey in the region of birds.