

LONDON.		
Ontario Loan & Deb.	\$ 2,780,382	\$1,000,000
Huron & Erie	2,354,052	997,628
Dominion	1,692,722	828,760
Canadian	1,173,205	603,903
Agricultural	1,319,162	569,485
London	793,084	413,800
Superior	264,392	147,000
Royal Standard	192,655	97,143
Ontario Loan & Savings	188,341	73,880

Aggregate for London..\$10,757,995 \$4,731,599

HAMILTON.		
Hamilton Provident..	2,175,721	\$ 959,451
Omnium Securities....	927,944	442,268
Landed Banking	527,590	310,977
Canada Loan & Banking	127,218	69,230

Aggregate for Hamilton 3,758,473 \$1,781,926

OTTAWA.		
Metropolitan.....	368,167	\$388,057
Civil Service.....	113,405	207,217
Soc. de Cons., Mut....	41,854	46,017
Capital Mutual	14,200	

Aggregate for Ottawa..\$ 537,626 \$ 641,291

ST. THOMAS.		
Southern	\$ 569,899	\$ 384,207
Elgin.....	172,673	106,713
Son'-Western Farmers'	97,351	91,418
Star	68,464	47,554

Ag'gate for St. Thomas\$ 908,387 \$ 629,892

KINGSTON.		
Ontario Building	\$ 260,286	\$ 245,618
Frontenac Loan	248,611	200,000

\$ 508,897 \$ 445,618

SARNIA.		
Huron & Lambton....	\$ 413,337	230,090
Lambton	519,503	186,081

\$ 932,840 \$ 416,171

BRANTFORD.		
Royal	\$ 557,709	\$ 288,193
Brant	268,820	110,712

\$ 826,529 \$ 398,905

OSHAWA.		
Ontario Loan & Sav'gs.	\$ 552,153	\$ 285,694

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ST. CATHARINES.		
Security Loan & Sav..	\$ 427,314	\$ 271,537

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GUELPH.		
Guelph & Ont. Invest.	\$ 499,453	\$ 251,171

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PORT HOPE.		
Midland Loan & Sav..	\$ 447,813	\$ 249,592

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BELLEVILLE.		
Hastings	\$ 192,795	\$ 103,760

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WOODSTOCK.		
Oxford Permanent....	\$ 291,151	\$ 217,146

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ORANGEVILLE.		
Orangeville-B. & L. .	\$ 14,007	\$ 17,930

\$ 14,007 \$ 17,930

PETROLIA.		
Crown Savings & L..	\$ 1,400	

\$ 1,400

Grand Total.....\$39,418,405 \$17,785,990

The aggregate paid capital stock of the societies in this return is \$17,785,990, and accumulating stock of 27 companies is \$460,779 more. Going back eight years, and comparing the growth of the societies in this Ontario return and the additions made to it, we shall find the capital thus used more than trebled in that time.

Year.	No. of Coys.	Amt. pd. Capl.
1873	19	\$5,870,000
1875	30	9,408,000
1876	37	9,983,000
1877	39	11,818,000
1878	40	13,117,000
1879	46	14,292,000
1880	45	15,529,000
1881	48	17,786,000

We shall now compare 1881 with 1880 as regards totals of all companies reporting to the Ontario Treasurer. In this case the comparison will be between the forty-eight

companies last reported and the forty-five of the preceding year. The total liabilities for 1881 were \$43,028,859 as compared with \$37,950,000 in 1880. Liabilities to the public are \$20,777,448, and to the shareholders \$22,250,411, two and a quarter millions more than in 1880.

	1881.	1880.
Reserve Funds.....	\$3,417,000	\$2,995,000
Contingent Funds, &c	349,000	230,000
Deposits	12,123,000	10,748,000
Debentures	7,141,745	6,925,000

There is an increase in total assets from the \$37,950,000 of 1880 to \$43,027,000 last year. Of this total 91.67 per cent. is represented by mortgages on real property, as compared with 88.64 per cent. in 1880. We compare the totals of the respective years below :—

Mortgages	\$39,418,000	\$33,638,000
Loans on Sooy's Stock	645,256	514,485
Real Estate owned ..	740,505	826,000
Cash and Securities ..	1,762,651	2,882,000

We shall endeavor to make room, next week, for an extract from the table, giving the figures of some twenty principal companies. The extent of the table renders its transfer to our columns in full impracticable.

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTOR.

We hear of electric engines used in France for locomotion, and of various experiments in the direction of superseding steam by electricity as a motive power. On the Eastern Railway of France recently, experiments were made with a train having an electric brake, electric communication between the carriages, and electric lamps in each compartment. And Berlin expects shortly to have an elevated electric railway. In a previous article we said something of the aims of the Edison Electric Company, which proposes, in addition to furnishing the electric light to houses, to supply power, generated by dynamo-machines, to the occupants of warehouses and dwellings in a certain district of New York, for various purposes. There are in the down-town district of New York above mentioned, 18,043 gas jets, 129 steam engines of 2,388 horse power, 742 hoists, 90 elevators and 80 sewing machines. Between Eighth and Madison avenues, Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Eighth streets, where work will also shortly begin, there are in the houses 41,000 gas jets, seventeen hotels and theatres burning over 500 gas jets each; 52 steam engines of 1,453 horse power; only three hoists and 14 elevators, 220 pumps, while there are 2,284 sewing machines. The buildings having the most sewing machines are thus found to contain the fewest gas jets. The streets in the down-town district first described require thirteen miles of pipe in which to lay the wires. Madison Square district embraces 185 acres or forty-seven blocks, which are in aggregate length about 45,000 feet. As the pipe in this district will be laid on both sides of the street about 90,000 feet of pipe will be required.

As to the cost of the proposed motive power, it is stated by the Edison people that: "We can run a sewing machine all day long at a cost to the consumer of five cents. There are in New York some 240,000 sewing machines, and there is no reason why we should not supply power to run most of these." Furthermore, the sage of Menlo

Park claims that he can subdivide the electric motor.

The English town of Godalming, in Surrey, was lighted last year entirely by electricity derived from water power, and in the Meantime electric light novelties are the rage in London. The exhibition of machines and appliances for the purpose at the Crystal Palace recently did much to arouse public attention, and the shares of electric light companies went up to fabulous prices. The speculative fever, says a London journal, while it lasted, was almost unique in its way. On the morning of May 16, paid up capital of the Anglo American Brush Company amounting to £238,000 stg. was worth in the market £1,721,000. On the afternoon of the 19th it was worth only £1,121,000. The Hammond Company is only two months old. Its paid up capital is £45,000. On the 16th this was worth £387,000 in the market. On the 19th it had fallen to £240,000, and it has gone down further since. The opinion expressed is that electric light shares are well enough for a speculation. They are most hopeless as an investment, and they will continue to be so for some years yet. The gamble being over the bubble will collapse. It has in fact collapsed already. "For ordinary working purposes," says the *Trade Journal*, "great improvements must be made in the light unless people's eyesight is to be destroyed." It is more than insinuated that the Crystal Palace Electric Exhibition was neither less nor more than a "dodge" of the speculators to get up a "boom" in electric shares. Thus, the exhibition proved to be a great success. Then came the next step. The Commissioners of Sewers for the city invited tenders for electric lighting. The lowest was Hammond's, and it was accepted. Before this fact became generally known an enormous "cornering" operation was got up in Hammond's shares. And perhaps, it is suggested, certain corporation members or officials bought Hammond shares "on the quiet" in the interim. One clerk in an "eminent" house having made a good use of his opportunities cleared, it is said, £10,000. To show how extraordinary these movements in prices have been. Here is a specimen :—

	Anglo American Brush Shares. £10 shares. £4 shares.	Hammond Shares. £2.10s. shares.
May, 19..	48 paid	22½ paid.
16..	68 "	31 "
12..	52 "	27 "
5..	35 "	15½ "
April 25..	28 "	11 "
		8 "

Since May 19th the shares have, of course, come down again, the more so that there are plentiful rumours of forthcoming litigation.

Respecting the display made by the Edison Lighting Co. at the Crystal Palace exhibition, the *London Daily News* said lately :—"There are two questions to solve besides the production of a lamp, viz.: the proper distribution of electricity throughout a town and its economy relative to gas. Mr. Edison is far away in advance of all rivals in the solution of these problems. His exhibition remains the wonder of the show, and his representative is certainly the prince of all showmen. There is but one Edison, and Johnson is his prophet."