The Chronicle Insurance & Minance.

	R. WILSON SMITH Pro	l, prietor,		LISHED JANUARY		JOHN T. P. KN	IIGHT, Editor		
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British Columbia Bonds. The prosperity of the province of British Columbia and the wonderful development of its resources quite accounts for the confidence shown in the future of the country by the purchasers of the latest issue of bonds. The very successful flotation in London of \$1,700,000 at an advance of one per cent. over any previous loan may well be made the subject of general congratulations, and is in keeping with the growth of belief in this Dominion now observable in the mother-land.

Celebrating the A Southern newspaper has been compiling a list of Fourth of July casualties, and states that, although all the reports are not yet in, it can show that 33 people were killed, 730 were wounded, and property valued at \$255,000 destroyed during the glorious day. Altogether, this annual celebration by our neighbours and friends is more to be dreaded than a campaign in the Philippines. When to this grim bill of costs we add the wear and tear to the nerves of the sick during the bombardment by cannon crackers, and the natural anxiety of underwriters, the holiday is an expensive one.

Our Streets. The ponds and pitfalls of the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis, so lately the subject of surprised comment by

tourists, and the cause of muttered maledictions of citizens, are slowly being filled in, and it looks as if some attempt was being made to remove the reproach and shame from Montreal. But the appearance of cracks, small holes and fissures in the splendid roadway at the top of Beaver Hall Hill suggests to passers-by the wisdom of prompt repair. In the case of pavements and roads, the proverbial stitch in time really saves nine. Perhaps the cry for water on St. James and Notre Dame streets will receive some attention at City Hall, now that the civic authorities have money to spend. The Yukon Gold "There is no night there." Output. Although the amount likely to be

obtained from the wash-up of gold in the Yukon must, until the official returns are received, remain a matter of mere speculation, it is pleasing to note that the lowest estimate seems to promise twenty millions of dollars as the result of a season's toil and hardship. The report from Dawson that the inhabitants are now enjoying twenty-four consecutive hours of daylight suggests all sorts of pleasing possibilities of perpetual sunshine, and no night-time of sorrow and care. Altogether, life in the Klondyke must be far from unpleasant.

Calumniation at Ottawa. Some of the reports of the proceedings at Ottawa during the present

session do not make pleasant reading for any Canadian who desires to have his country and its rulers respected at home and abroad. Perhaps it is too much to expect that all of the forms required by good breeding, that all of the observances of the proprieties and a conventional decorum of manner will always be maintained at the meetings of a large body of men for the purposes of business or the discussion of national questions. Yet, the sense of seemliness and decency is outraged when the private life and affairs of the Premier of this Dominion are made the subject of parliamentary debate, and unworthy motives are imputed to such a generous and broad-minded man as Lord Strathcona. If our rulers at Ottawa could hear the very general expressions of shame and regret at these occasional exhibitions of a desire to detract from and injure the reputations of our public men, there would be no recurrence of such a spectacle at Ottawa as Sir Wilfred Laurier having to explain in parliament his private affairs. Calumny and detraction are factors that would starve and die for want of employment and support were it not for jealousy and envy.

Two hundred and ten occupied houses Well Done, and nearly a thousand new inhabitants. Such is the result of the latest official census of the flourishing town of Westmount. Now

let Montreal be heard from, and let the census-taking be systematic and satisfactory.

Vaccination Endorsed.

"The conscientious objector" and others, here and in Great Britain, who deride the practice of vaccination as

not only useless but injurious, will be surprised to learn that Major-General Corbin has telegraphed orders to all recruiting officers to vaccinate every man enlisted in the United States army in the future.

Those who are apt to become Death at Directors heated and agitated in any con-Meeting.

troversy, or who are easily disturbed or excited, will feel a sympathetic interest in the sad and dramatic death of Admiral Sir Windham The "Financial News" (Eng.), of the 29th Hornby. ultimo, says:--

"A terribly tragic occurrence took place at the Hotchkiss Company's meeting yesterday. Admiral Sir Windham Hornby (the chairman) had addressed the shareholders, and then some question was put as to the directors' fees. Such questions are invariably disturbing to disinterested directors, and Sir Windham took the matter greatly to heart. Unfortunately, the excitement brought on an attack of apoplexy, and the gallant Admiral died almost immediately, the event recalling the equally sad and sudden decease of Mr. Berry White at the meeting of the International Trustee Corporation in November, 1896."

Death under such distressing circumstances must have caused extreme regret to the questioner.

Ago.

The port of Montreal evidently attract-Sixty Years ed a lot of attention years and years ago. In a Montreal paper, published

two years after the coronation of Queen Victoria, we find a reference to a promise made by His Excellency the Earl of Durham, then Governor of Upper Canada. He is credited with saying that, previous to his arrival, he had "not been aware of the transcendant importance of the North American Provinces, and that this ignorance was but too general at home." Then he added that, being now so assured of our importance, the character of our people, and our value to Great Britain, he had "recommended to Her Majesty's Government to loan, from a fund which they had for investment in public works, £250,000 in Welland Canal Stock, and £250,000 for the improvement of the St. Lawrence."

An equally interesting item in the same paper deals with "the necessity and advantage of a metallic currency being struck in Her Majesty's Mint expressly for the Canadas, and introduced into circulation under the authority of the British Parliament."

The story of the fire loss of last year is Six Months not pleasant reading for underwriters. of Fire. But the daily records compiled by the "Commercial Bulletin" of New York tell a still more depressing tale of disaster for the first six months of the present year. The loss of the United States and Canada aggregates over \$65,500,000, being nearly 7 1-2 millions more than the amount chargeable against the corresponding six months of 1898. The "Bulletin's" table shows the losses by months as fol lows:---

	1897.	1898	1899
January\$	12,049,700	\$ 9,472,500	\$10,718,000
February	8.676.750	12,629,300	18,469,000
March	10,502,950	7,645,200	11,493,000
April	10,833,000	8,211,000	9,213,000
May	10,193,600	11,072,200	9,091,900
June		9,206,900	6,714,850
Totals \$	57.940.450	\$58,237,100	\$65,699.750

Although it is perhaps too early to altogether abandon hope of any change for the better, there is much reason for the prevailing fear that any actual underwriting profit for 1899 has disappeared in the flame and smoke of the first half of the year.

The Business of Arbitration.

The proposal of the Chilian Congress to reward Mr. Buchanan, the United States Minister to Argentina,

for his services in arranging a boundary dispute between Argentina and Chili, by presenting him with \$100,000, is being criticized and protested against by the press of Santiago de Chili, and, in some excellent remarks upon the same matter, the New York "Commercial Bulletin" thus supports the Chilian newspapers:----

"If arbitrators are to make fortunes out of their decisions, their impartiality cannot remain unquestioned. Might not one party to the controversy intimate to the arbitrator what its present to him was likely to be The suspicion that anything of this sort could happen would destroy all confidence in arbitration, and the United States has done so much to promote arbitration that it would be a great pity if any American official allowed this means of averting war to be brought into disrepute. Minister Buchanan has acquitted himself with great credit in Argentina, as well as earning the gratitude of Chili. No one suspects that he was otherwise than perfectly impartial in the valuable task he performed; he undoubtedly averted war, and he has retained the confidence of the government to which he is accredited; but, if arbitrators are to receive large fortunes from governments whose claims they pass on, confidence in their integrity will become impaired."

As the outcome of the Peace Conference at the Hague is calculated to create a school of professional arbitration, the business of a mediator and umpire between two countries may well expose him to as many temptations as are strewn in the path of the successful jockey. The "Bulletin's" note of warning is sounded none too soon.

This is peculiarly the season of the year Midsummer Dementia, when we ought to sympathize with any

stray newspaper, or any wandering "boy legislator" of the United States House of Representatives suffering from midsummer demenťa. Quite recently, the New York "Sun" gravely announced to its readers that the acquisition of Canada was well within "range of vision." We can condone the weakness of the "Sun," because its lucubrations upon the subject of the annexation of this Dominion are proverbially funny and exhilarating. But we hardly know what to do with a wandering American Congressman who was lately interviewed at the Windsor Hotel in Montreal. He seems to know everything worth knowing, although he is reported to be "only 28 years of age." Yet much as we may value his freely expressed opinions upon men and matters in the land of Old Glory, he evidently suffers from that partial alienation of mind and obliquity of vision so noticeable in the New York "Sun." It is evident that this "boy legislator" knows very little of the country he is visiting, when as the solution of a difficult problem he says:---

"Hand the Philippines over to England and give Canada to the United States in exchange."

The interviewer of this loquacious visitor must have been highly amused with his territory-swapping scheme.

Canadian Shipping. The report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1898, just published. shows the total number of vessels on the

register books of the Dominion at the close of last year, including every description of sailing vessels, steamers and barges, was 6,643, measuring 693.782 tons register, being a decrease of 41 vessels (37,972 tons register) as compared with 1807. Placing the average value at \$30 per ton, the value of the registered tonnage of Canada at the end of 1808 would be \$20,813,460.

The number of new vessels built in the Dominion during the twelve months was 278, measuring 24,522 tons register tonnage. Estimating the value of the new shipping at \$45 per ton gives a total value of \$1,103,490 for new vessels.

A summary showing the number of vessels and tonnage on the registry books of each province gives:

	Total Satling Ships and Steamers.	Total net tonnage of Same.
Nova Scotia		262,176
New Brunswick	903	89,257
Quebec		144,447
Ontario	1,452	134,180
P. E. Island		15,979
British Columbia	444	40,304
Manitoba	121	7,439
Grand Total	6,643	693.782

Of this total number of vessels on the Canadian registry books, 1,909 were steamers, having a total gross ed a hope that the Post Office chiefs would cease to tonnage of 267,237 tons.

Insuring Gold Late English papers contain a deci sion of interest to insurance companin Transit.

ies. The Hyderabad Company, owners of gold mines in Central India, sent three bars of gold to London, and insured same at Lloyds, the policy covering the entire distance and all risks. The gold was packed in a box and sealed, and under escort conveyed about forty miles to a station of the Great India Peninsula Railway. The station master refusing to accept the gold, except at owners' risk, the company's superintendent took it to his head office at Secunderabad and kept it in a safe for a month, pending correspondence with the railway company. However, the box ultimately reached London, when one of the bars worth \$2,670 was missing, a piece of iron being found in its place. The company brought action to recover the amount, the defendants contending that the removal of the gold to Secunderabad was an unjustifiable deviation from the voyage, and that they were not liable for what may have occurred there.

The judge held that the action of the company's superintendent was a necessary deviation, as it had since been proved that the station master was wrong in declining to accept the gold. What the superintendent did was done in the interest of both his company and the insurers, and was within the scope of the policy. The judge added that, although there was unreasonable delay at Secunderabad, the policy was never suspended, and in giving judgment for the Hyderabad Company, with costs, he said that the parties to the suit must settle between them what deduction should be made on account of the delay at Secunderabad, where it was supposed the robbery took place.

Post Office Orders.

English insurance journals of recent date contain the particulars of a case likely

to prove of much interest to others than those engaged therein. An insurance agent, one Thomas, sued a firm of grocers for \$3.75, the amount of a postal order lost by him, the same being duly crossed and made payable to Thomas-The Post Office authorities, when informed by Thomas of his loss, traced the order to a bank, where it had been deposited by the grocers who subsequently stated they received it from one of their customers in part payment of an account. It transpired during the trial that store-keepers all over England are in the habit of cashing postal orders without any question, and when the order in dispute was produced in court the judge remarked that it had not been signed. Then came the interesting statement from the British postal authorities that a signature was not necessary when the order was passed through a bank, the receipt of the bank being quite satisfactory to them.

The judge, it seems to us, very properly characterized the practice as most dangerous, and expresshonour unsigned orders, no matter from whom received. He added that the finder of an order, so long as the present system of promiscuous acceptance of same by the banks from their customers prevailed, could seldom, if ever, be traced

In giving judgment for Thomas, with costs, the judge said that, in his opinion, a postal order is not a negotiable instrument-a decision well calculated to change the loose practice of cashing orders adopted by the postal authorities, banks and their customers in Great Britain.

THE BANKERS TRIBUTE.

At a meeting of the Bankers' Section of the Montreal Board of Trade, held on the fourth instant, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted. Moved by Thos. F. How, seconded by H. V. Meredith :-

That the Committee of the Section deeply regret the decease of their late colleague, Jeffrey Penfold, Esq., a member of the Committee, one of the originators of the Section, and local manager of the Bank of British North America in this city for the past twenty years, and desire to express to the family of the deceased and the directors of the Bank of British North America, as well as place on record their feelings of profound sympathy in the loss that has been sustained by them and by the profession to which he belonged.

Coming to Canada nearly half a century ago, Mr. Penfold devoted himself during the entire subsequent period to the interests of the one institution. A man of few words, clear insight and correct judgment, his long experience was of great value to the Committee and to the best interests of banking, particularly in this city and province.

In recording this resolution upon the minutes of meeting, this Committee desires that a copy thereof be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of their late confrere and to the Board of Directors of the Bank of British North America.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents will be held at Buffalo, N.Y., August 9-12, and the programme outlined in the circular issued by President Woodworth is an interesting and attractive one. In addition to the yearly addresses and business of the association, there will be fun, commencing with an excursion to Chautauqua, and terminating in a trip to Niagara Falls. All engaged in the business, "from the highest official to the smallest agent," are invited to be present.

There ought to be no lack of interest and enthusiasm at the meeting, as the questions to be considered,-Inimical Legislation, Overhead Writing, Mul-

tiple Agencies, Rating, Commissions, etc .-- are the most important in the business. Nothing on the programme will attract more attention than the reports from the different states. The experiences of the last year and the ominous outlook for the future will prove most interesting and profitable.

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD IN EUROPE.

During the past year there have been considerable fluctuations in the amount of gold held by the Bank of England, and the other national banks of Europe. The following shows the several amounts held by the European national banks in the middle of June this year and at the same date in 1898, with the amount of increase or decrease in each case, and the net result when all the returns are put together. As some of the banks include silver in their return, we have done so in every case.

SPECIE HELD IN EUROPE IN JUNE 1898 AND 1899.

Banks.	1899.	1898.	decrease 1899.
Bank of England 4 France 4 Austria 4 Germany 4 Belgium 5 Spain 4 Russia 4 Italy 4 Netherlands	598,880,000 203,850,000 232,020,000 22,645,000 127,700,000 497,500,000 70,100,0,0	$192,450,000\\623,675,000\\197,820,000\\22,640,000\\21,995,000\\70,235,000\\509,300,000\\69,850,000\\49,330,000$	dec. 35,008,000 dec. 24,795,000 inc. 6,030,000 inc. 9,3×0,000 inc. 57,465,000 dec. 11,800,000 inc. 250,000 inc. 985,000
Totals Total amount of Total amount of	the increases		74,680,000 71,603,000
			C2 077 000

Excess of Increases over Decreases

The movement, of which the above is an exhibit, was remarkable for having caused transferences of specie on so large a scale, and leaving so small a balance as the net difference between the stocks of specie held in 1898 and 1899. It was also remarkable as showing that the three strongest national banks of Europe, those of England, France and Russia were each drained of specie to a large amount, and the weakest bank in Europe enlarged its stock of specie by over 57 millions of dollars. The increase in the stock of gold held by the Imperial banks of Germany and of Austria by \$15,410,000 is partly attributable to the monetary system of those countries being put upon a gold basis. We recently drew attention to the low figure to which the reserve of the Bank of England had fallen, mainly owing to its gold flowing in, as the above table shows. Since then the bank has been strengthening its reserve by adding to its stock of gold and bullion, so that the latest cable advices give the reserve of the Bank of England as higher than it has been for three previous months-The figure, however, is still much below the average of preceding three years, and, if the policy of the Bank is to enlarge its stock of gold and bullion, as seems to be the case, the supply will be most probably, drawn from this side.

THE COLLEGE PROFESSORS AND FREE SPEECH.

"O freedom, first delight of human kind!"

Under an arbitrary or despotic government, the enjoyment of political liberty is impossible. But, in the United States of America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, celebrated in song and story as a country where one is subject only to fixed laws, and defended by them from encroachments upon natural or acquired rights, we had always supposed that every citizen was able to follow his own impulses, desires or inclinations, and that he was "free to fling whate'er he felt, not fearing, into words."

But a decided change has taken place in public opinion of promiscuous free speech since the United States has become an influential factor in the foreign policy and politics of Europe; and a very recent indication of this change is well worthy of consideration by cosmopolitans and lovers of true freedom. The story is a remarkable one, and, lest we should do injustice to our good Republican neighbours, we prefer to let one of their leading journals state its cause of quarrel with the learned college professors of a boasted land of freedom. The New York "Journal of Commerce" says:—

"A few days ago there was a meeting in Chicago in the interest of the armed enemies of the United States, and Professor Laughlin and Professor Hale of the University of Chicago made the leading speeches on that occasion, and said a good many things that they had better not have said. Now it is announced that the University authorities have issued a circular to the faculty indicating the propriety of their guarding their overworked mouths on public occasions. Prof. Hale indignantly asks: "If we cannot talk on national questions, what can we discuss in public?" We respectfully suggest to him that it is not necessary for him and his colleagues to discuss anything in public except the things that they are supposed to be masters of. Prof. Hale is a very eminent teacher of Latin; it is only as such that he is in the faculty of the University of Chicago, and if he were not in that faculty he would not probably have been asked to address the meeting of Filipino sympathizers. It was his relation to the University of Chicago, which rested exclusively upon his knowledge of Latin, that afforded him an opportunity to denounce the government of his country, and he could not but compromise the institution in some degree by what he said.

It is no great hardship to a man whose only claim upon the public attention is his connection with the public service or a public institution to remember that he has no right to misrepresent or to compromise the institution of which he is a very small part. He has no right to go before the public in his official or representative capacity and then insist on his right to express himself in his individual capacity. The latest announcement of the University authorities is that the professors may say what they please, but they must not be understood to speak for the University; they must be held to express only their individual views. But Professors Laughlin and Hale would not have been invited to speak for the Filipinos but for their connection with the University, and no university can escape being compromised if its professors are socialists or populists or sympathizers with a public enemy."

So the college professors are not at liberty to open their "overworked mouths" on any national question, and this very prominent New York paper cruelly and somewhat offensively suggests that the learned men who are entrusted with the education of the youth of a great nation should not discuss anything in public "except the things that they are supposed to be masters of." What is to be said of the fitness of Professor Schurman for his special mission to the Philippines?

But if the college professors think otherwise, assuredly they may not be blamed. We should be sorry to see them encouraging sedition, treason or rebellion against the Government of the land they live in. At the same time, it becomes a matter of the most serious nature if the recent revolution of history in the United States has not only destroyed the Monroe doctrine, but has swept away the liberty of free speech in a great country. We decline to subscribe to the belief of the New York journal that simply because national questions form no part of his college work, the professor has no right to utter in public what is in his mind. We prefer to regard this journalistic effort to gag the "overworked mouths" of the college professors as a new and devilish scheme whereby, for political reasons, it is hoped to prevent those mouths from giving utterance to noble thoughts in noble language, to avert the possibility of the masses being impressed by the views of the educated thinkers among them.

No college is likely to be hurt by the occasional appearance of one of its professors in the role of an exponent of educated public opinion; and the course pursued by the New York "Journal of Commerce" in seeking to restrain Professor Hale from expressing sympathy with the people of the Philippines is not consistent with the reputation of a liberty loving journal. However, we are pleased to note that the writer of the article we have taken the liberty to review admits that he is not quite prepared to advocate the complete muzzling of the learned professions. We find he prefaces his attack upon promiscuous free speech by saying: "It is of course a delicate question how far the right of a college professor to utter everything in his mind is to be restrained, but it can hardly be denied that some restraint ought to be applied to professors if they do not have enough sense of propriety to exercise it voluntarily."

Of course, some restraint ought to be placed upon any thoughtful, learned man who talks to his countrymen on national questions in the language of truth. Such a man is dangerous to practical politicians, and useless for party purposes, and must be gagged without further delay.

NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO OF CANADA.

The third annual meeting of the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada was held at London, Outario, on the 19th ultimo, and the report of the affairs of the company fully warrants the statement made by the president in his address to the shareholders: that the directors are pursuing "a conservative policy" in the management of the business, and in every step taken are keeping in view "the permanence and security" of the Northern. The satisfactory condition of the affairs of the institution evoked favorable comments from those present at the meeting and the outlook for the future is most hopeful.

A summary of the financial statement submitted to the shareholders shows the total income for the year to have been \$35,056.27, and the expenditure for same period \$27,846.92. The assets of the company amount to \$202,712.23, and the figures of insurance in force show \$879,950. The amount of paid-up capital is now almost \$200,000, sufficient for all the company's requirements.

Altogether, the statement issued by the Northern of Canada fully justifies all the satisfaction expressed therewith by those most interested in the success of the company, and Mr. John Milne, the manager, and his superintendent of agencies, Mr. W. E. Findlay, deserved the commendations passed upon their work by the directors. Not only does the year's business show an increase in the insurance in force exceeding 150 per cent., but the average risk is less than \$1,200, and the average age of policy-holders less than 30 years. To add to the general rejoicing at such a successful embarkation in business, the directors were able to report that no deaths had occurred among the company's policy-holders prior to the close of the year under review.

EXPENDITURE ON THE PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA.

The expenditure of over two million dollars yearly, on an average, upon the public works of the Dominion is too vague to convey any idea as to the purposes for which this money is spent. The amount of it is often criticised in a very arbitrary, unintelligent manner, the objectors being apparently not aware of the great variety of services all over the country, the aggregate cost of which is charged in a lump sum as "Expenditure on public works." If we take the two last years for which we have the full details we find the figures compare as follows:—

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

1	89	17	

1898.

\$ 1,087,358

969,176

108,983 78,299

\$2,243,816

	\$
Harbours, rivers, bridges, & c	695,438
Public buildings	
Salaries, &c	118,606
Telegraphs	64.721
	where we have a subsequences
	\$1,744.654

For previous years the total outlays were :---

\$ 1890.1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1892.3	1895.6

The average from 1891 to 1896 was \$2,175,500.

The public works department derives a revenue from some of its properties, as for graving docks, locks, telegraphs, etc. For the years above named the revenues received were:—

	\$ *
1890 1	 1894.5101 846
	 1895 6 102,439
	 1896.7
	 1897.8

It is not generally known that the Government has 2,959 miles of telegraph under its control, a large section of which is devoted to the interests of shipping on the St. Lawrence, indeed considerably more than half the telegraph lines of Canada operated by the Government are coast lines placed for the safety and convenience of vessels. If all the expenditures which have been made by the Governments of Canada were grouped under appropriate headings, it would be found that a very large portion of the public debt and of the annual expenditures have been incurred for providing artificial and improving the natural water ways of the country, and for services directly intended to protect and further the maritime interests of the Dominion. Along our very extended coast and river and lake shores wherever vessels call to take in, or leave cargoes, there will be found wharves, harbours, break-waters, piers and other works constructed at the cost of the people of Canada. The maintenance of these is a constant bill of expense. In 1898 there was work done of a "harbour and river" character at 50 places in Nova Scotia; 23 in Prince Edward Island; 28 in New Brunswick; 87 in Quebec; 41 in Ontario; 4 in Manitoba; 13 in British Columbia, and at several points in the Yukon district. Thus we find that in 246 ports and landing places there was Government work done in 1898 for construction or the improvement of conveniences for vessel service. These

works cost as follows:----

Province.	Dredging.	Construction and repairs,	Staff.	Total.
	8	\$		\$
Nova Scotia	37.341	73,492	11,115	121,948
P. E. Island		35,633	786	46,704
New Branswic		23, 320	1,115	48,898
Quebec		133,114	14,960	404,251
Ontario		76 413	9,677	186,399
Manitobo		2,343		10,340
B. Columbia		89,664	14,427	132,088
Totals	\$461,569	433,979	\$52,080	\$950,628

There was dredging work carried on in 57 harbours and rivers in 1808, the main item, \$198.956, being for dredging done by the Government in the St. Lawrence ship Channel. The above will give some idea of the multifarious operations carried on by the Department of Public Works in connection with the maritime interests of the country. Besides these works, it was engaged in constructing, or improving, or repairing, 110 post-offices, a number of Customhouses, excise offices, drill halls and other buildings in charge of the Government. The expenditures on the public buildings were as follows:—

Provinces. Construction and	Repairs and Furniture,	Maintenance.	Total,
alterations.	\$	\$	8
Nova Scotia 87,511	4,008	21,188	112.707
P. E. Island 612	1,283	4,649	6.544
New Brunswick. 4,679	3,489	19,138	27,306
Quebec 43,120	31,116	46,373	120,609
Ontario	133,530	196,226	544,074
Manitoba 24,312	2,645	15,570	42,527
N. W. Terrs 11,455	4,175	13,189	28,819
Brit, Columbia. 65,128	3,063	11,281	79,472
Sundries		7,116	7,116
Totals	\$183,309	\$334,730	\$969,174

In the large totals given above as having been expended in Ontario are included the outlays in the Farliamentary and Departmental buildings at Ottawa, on Rideau hall, on the experimental farm. The amount of these expenditures in 1898 was very largely increased by the costs of installing an electric light service and the re-construction of the western block after a fire. The expenditures at Ottawa were: electrical service, \$74,912; Western block rebuilt, \$90,-139; general repairs and furniture, \$101,235; the grounds, \$27,936, Rideau hall, \$26,582. If these are deducted from the total outlays in Ontario, that Province will not appear to have been so lavishly favoured by Government outlays as appears at first sight. It so happens that the Parliament buildings are in Ontario, but they are in no sense provincial in character, they are maintained for the general service of the whole country. Putting then together the expenditures on public works as we have analysed them above, and including some others of too general character to be assigned to any of the Provinces, we get the following result :---

		Harbours and Rivers \$950,628
		Public Buildings at Ottawa 336,886 Public Buildings
		Roads and Bridges 68,647
••		Telegraph lines
••		Temporary employees 80,730
**	"	Miscellaneous 96;340

Total Expenditure on Public Works, 1898, \$2,243,816

The departmental report gives very interesting details relating to the dredging work done in the different provinces in the last 26 years, for which we have only space for the totals. In the last 26 years the quantity of materials removed by Government dredges was 5,417,613 cubic yards at a cost of \$1,445,092, which averages over 26 1-2 cents per yard, a very expensive operation, but necessary to keep channels and harbours open for vessels. The cost of dredging in the harbour of this city is nearly double the average of the whole service. The total working expenses of the ordinary dredges used by the public works department run from \$3,100 to \$4,600 for one year, and the average outlay for repairs ranges from \$1,000 to The statistics relating to the dry docks \$2,600.

owned and operated by the Government are of much interest. The graving or dry dock at Levis completed in 1888 cost \$910,000; it is 445 ft long, 100 ft, wide at coping level, and 73 ft wide at the bottom. The entrance is 62 ft. wide. Since its completion there have been 66 vessels docked at Levis, the revenue from which was \$123,713, the maintenance cost \$75.401, and repairs \$16,088, which shows a margin of \$32,224 over working expenses, etc. The Kingston dock is 280 feet long; its cost was \$461,097. Since completion in 1892 there have been 298 vessels docked at Kingston. The repairs and maintenance have cost \$01,-070 and the revenue has amounted to \$36,397, which shows this dock to be run at an annual cost to the country over and above the revenue of \$7,800 yearly. The Esquimalt graving or dry dock, 3 miles from Victoria, B.C., cost \$1.149.146. It is 480 feet long. oo feet wide at coping level. Since it was opened in 1887 it has received 153 vessels for repairs. The annual expenses since 1887 have been \$156.935, and the hevenue \$146.013, so this dock is an annual charge on the country. There will be no complaints about this, as a graving or dry dock in a proper position is necessary in the general interest of shipping. The Halifax dry dock, which is controlled by the local Graving Dock Co., is 595 feet long, with an entrance of 80 feet. It was built in 1891, at the joint cost of the Imperial Government, the Federal Government and the City of Halifax

An interesting item in the Public Works report is, that 4.529.259 pieces of timber passed through the Government slides at Ottawa last year, also 8.207 cords of pulp wood, from which services the public revenue derived \$60,765.

The reflection will occur to most business men who read the above exhibit of the work done by the Department of Public Works, will be, that the Minister in charge of it occupies an exceedingly arduous position, one demanding great administrative ability, indomitable resolution and energy, and, with these qualities, an exceptional endowment of firmness and probity to resist the endless demands for concessions, and contracts, and grants, for local objects which are not infrequently accompanied by temptations of the most subtle and dangerous character. It is very much to the honour of the public men of Canada, to its Ministers, its Government engineers, its civil servants, and its members of Parliament that since Confederation the administration of the public works of the Dominion has been conducted with so little scandal, and many hundreds of works have been executed by the Department without a question being raised as to their necessity or their cost.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

A branch office of the above company has been established in Montreal, at the Canada Life Building, a good indication of the prospects of their increasing business in the Dominion.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CAN	TUANADIA	ADIAN LIFE INSURANCE	UKANUE	ASSETS	ES FUR 1535.	-	(Computer from abstract of Longanon manance report	in the parameter			-
Companies.	Real Estate.	Loans on Real Estate.	Loam on Collaterais.	Cash Loams and Premium Obligations on Policies in Force.	Stocks Bond, and Debentures,	Cash on hand and in Banks.	Agents' Balances and Bills Re- ceivable.	Interest and Rents due and Accrued.	Out- standing and Deferred Premiums,	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
Conside Life	cts. 1715 41 1715 28 1159 28 280 00 500 00 500 00 566 12 281 40 281 40 2	 8 (1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2	 AB8, 414 27 AB8, 414 27 AB8, 414 27 A00, 60, 617 36 None 	 2.397,670 87 743,566 56 6.297 10 6.297 10 6.297 10 6.297 10 6.297 10 7.245 18 117,245 18 117,245 155 8.353 155 8.354 155 8.354 155 8.354 155<!--</td--><td>\$ cts. 7,977,341 51 7,977,341 51 1,383,356 00 81,882,201 60 81,882,201 50 1,139,751 69 1,139,751 69 1,139,751 69 1,139,751 69 1,139,751 69 2,083,962 06 2,083,862 06 2,083,751 69 1,139,751 69 1,139,</td><td> Cristing Construction Silling Construction</td><td> ct- None None None 1.649 4449 4846 32 4.846 32 4.846 32 4.846 32 1.465 3.096 3.096 3.096 3.096 3.096 3.097 2.194 2.194 29 </td><td> Classifier and a state of the s</td><td>\$ ct. 202 ct. 202 ct. 202 ct. 203 ct. 204 ct. 204 ct. 204 ct. 204 ct. 204 ct. 205 ct. 204 ct. 205 ct. 206 ct. 208 c</td><td> G. 697 00 G. 697 00 G. 697 00 G. 691 00 G. 691 00 G. 691 00 G. 691 00 G. 91 00 G. 91 00 G. 92 00 G. 92 00 G. 92 00 </td><td>Classifier Constraints (Constraint) (Cons</td>	\$ cts. 7,977,341 51 7,977,341 51 1,383,356 00 81,882,201 60 81,882,201 50 1,139,751 69 1,139,751 69 1,139,751 69 1,139,751 69 1,139,751 69 2,083,962 06 2,083,862 06 2,083,751 69 1,139,751 69 1,139,	 Cristing Construction Silling Construction	 ct- None None None 1.649 4449 4846 32 4.846 32 4.846 32 4.846 32 1.465 3.096 3.096 3.096 3.096 3.096 3.097 2.194 2.194 29 	 Classifier and a state of the s	\$ ct. 202 ct. 202 ct. 202 ct. 203 ct. 204 ct. 204 ct. 204 ct. 204 ct. 204 ct. 205 ct. 204 ct. 205 ct. 206 ct. 208 c	 G. 697 00 G. 697 00 G. 697 00 G. 691 00 G. 691 00 G. 691 00 G. 691 00 G. 91 00 G. 91 00 G. 92 00 G. 92 00 G. 92 00 	Classifier Constraints (Constraint) (Cons
Total	4,162,727 21	16,302,378 73 3,776,709	3,776,709 41	4,941,794 83 [15	228,071 97	1,278,901 37	38,216 06	829,488 29	1,768,179 46	126,869 00	48,453,336 33
Companies	Unsettled Claims.	Net Reinsurance Reserve.	Sundry.	Total Liabilities, in cluding Re- serve but not Capital Stock	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities e x c l u d i n g Capital.	Capital Stock paid up.		4	Basia of Reserve.		
Canada Life Considention Dominion Life Dominion Life Federal Great West Imperial Life London Life London Life Manufacturer's Life	 Cis. 10,948 00 22,364 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 16,780 00 16,780	<pre>\$ cts. cts. cts. cts. cts. cts. cts. cts.</pre>	\$ \$	<pre>\$ cts. 13,095,069 44 6,361,139 76 235,165 38 223,440 98 757,399 20 757,399 20 183,817 55 183,817 55 183,469 53</pre>	 Cta. 1,943,747 463,977 653,977 653,977 653,284 631,816 610,884 621,288 423 433,244 159,402 68 402 69 402 68 402 68 402 69 403 403	Cts Cts 125,000 00 Am 100,000 00 H 52,635 60 H 51,600 00 H 91,000 00 H 100,000 00 H 101,000 00 H 127,320 00 H	 cts cts 125,000 00 American Experience, 4 p.c. 125,000 00 H. M. 44 and 35 for policies issued since 31st Dec., 1895. 64,400 00 H. M. 44 and 4 for policies issued since July. 1899, and all bonuses. 52,656 00 H. M. 44. 61,000 00 Actuaries 4 p.c. 60,000 00 H. M. 43. 73,520 00 H. M. 43. 74 colores issued since and for all monthly policies. 60,000 00 H. M. 43. 75,520 00 H. M. 43. 75,520 00 H. M. 43. 75,520 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 44. 77,320 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 44. 77,320 00 H. M. 44. 77,320 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 44. 77,320 00 H. M. 44. 77,320 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 44. 77,320 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 44. 77,320 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 45. 77,320 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 45. 77,320 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 44. 77,320 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 44. 77,320 00 H. M. 44. 76,000 00 H. M. 45. 	can Experience, 4 p.c. 44 and 3 for policies 44 and 4 for policies 44 and 4 for policies 44 and 4 for policies. 44 and 4 for policies.	issued since sued since Jul cies and for al Actuaries 4 f s issued since	31st Dec., 189 y. 1896, and a li monthly po for Industrial. or Industrial.	5. Il boourses. icces. 1896, and for
North American Northern Life. Outsin Mutual Boya V vetoria Sun Life. Temperance and General.				2,603,799 53 21,362 97 3,869,191 03 30,363 36 7,497,873 75 565,953 21			I. M. Vetua	H. M. 4 for po .c. or assurances, H. M. 4 for p	M. M. 4 and H. M. 4 for policies issued since 1st Jan., 1897. Actuaries, 4 for assurances, and Br. Govt. 4 for life annuities. H. M. 44. H. M. 44. H. M. 44. H. M. 44. H. M. 44. M. 44. H. M. 44. H. M. 44. and H. M. 4 for policies issued since 1st Jan., 1897.	since 1st Jan. . 4 for life an since 1st Jan	, 1897. auities. ., 1897.
Total	242,302 72	42,328,610 1	17 409,453 49	409,453 49 42,930,366 38	5,472,969 95	1,785,180 60					

896

INSURANCE & FINANCE CHRONICLE.

* The capital of these companies is guaranteed capital, flable to be paid off out of surplus. + With special provision for immediate payment or death claims and for suspended of deferred mortality. ‡ Including a special appropriation of \$225,000 to reserve on policies towards a higher valuation standard.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS COMPARED

However defective we may regard the banking currency and general financial system of the United States, we must admit that, in one feature, our neighbours to the South are highly commendable. They approve of the utmost publicity being given to the affairs of all institutions in which the public are interested. We, in Canada, emulate the States in this respect, and in our bank returns we surpass them. though it must be admitted that, although possible, it would be a work of extreme difficulty and of doubtful value were the whole of the banks in the United States to be required to send in monthly returns as elaborate as those issued by our banks. We now get periodic returns from the banks of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and several other cities, from which a good judgment may be formed of the financial situation as reflected in the business position of Amercan banks. The old country is very much behind Canada and the States in this respect, and we would suggest to our financial contemporaries in England that they endeavour to awaken bankers to the desirability of giving more frequent publicity to their returns, an example for which they will find in the practice of the Bank of England with its weekly statement. The clearing house returns of the American banks issued weekly are the most remarkable exhibit of statistics compiled from a large number of institutions spread over a vast area, which are published in the world. In Great Britain the only returns published are those of the London clearing house, and those of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, New castle and Bristol. Of course, the English system of collecting nearly all cheques, etc., through London, lowers the amount passed through local clearing houses, and has prevented the clearing system being universally adopted in towns of a secondary size, but there are a number of other clearing houses in England than the five provincial ones above named.

Were returns from all these collected and published weekly, we should have more material for judging the ebb and flow of finance and business in England than is now available. The weekly returns of American clearing houses include those of 84 cities, some of them over 2,000 miles from New York, yet every week the returns from those distant cities are published up to within a few days of publication, and the statistics of a number of the largest cities are issued in New York the day following that to which they are made up. Thus, every banker and every business man in the States is kept in the closest touch with the financial pulse of the country. The following gives the clearing house returns of ten of the largest cities in the United States for the week ending 24th ult., compared with the same week in 1896, and the percentage of increase:-

	1899. \$	1896.	Increa e per cent. in 1899.
New York	945,738,533	490,186,553	93.0
Chicago	123,714,441	82,569,446	49.8
Boston	139,702,844	80,025,737	74.6
Philadelphia	91,480 707	59,916,072	52 5
St. Louis	27,661,895	18,877,083	46.0
Pittsburg	28,770,319	15,368,472	86.0
Baltimore	19,184,778	13.010,997	47.4
Concinnati	16,247,600	11,830,750	37.0
Kansas City	11,581,815	7,903,203	46.8
Detroit	7,278,476	5.176,885	40.5
San Francisco	15,502,614	9,985,937	55.0
New Orleans	8,396,293	6,050,179	38.7

Taking the whole of the 84 cities in groups, according to their geographical location, we have the following results:—

Week ending 24th June. Cities in Middle States. "New England". "Mid Weitern". "Pacific". "Western". "Southern".	1899. \$ 1,097,687,240 154,428,255 179,161,557 25,678,886 41,417,640 61,746,560	1896. \$ 598,092,330 93,288,682 120,584,396 15,459,648 28,191,891 42,620,760	Increase per cent in 1899. 86.7 65.4 48.6 65.0 46.8 44.5
Grand Total of U. S. Clearings	\$1,560,120,138	\$888,370,322	75.6
New York City	945,738,533	490,186,553	93.0
Outside New York	\$614,381,605	\$398,193,769	54.2

Compared with these enormous figures, those of the leading cities of England seem quite small. For the third week last June they were as follows:—

Clearing Houses.	1899. \$	1898. \$	of increase.
London		18,350,000	13.74
Manchester	$20,870,000 \\ 13,975,000$	12,397,000	12.73
Birmingham	4,814,000	4,765.000	
Newcastle Bristol	7,742,500 2,319,000	6,766,000 2,378,000	14.43 dec 2.40

No one acquainted with the extent of business done in London and other great mercantile centres of England will believe that the above returns of English clearing houses represent more than a small proportion of the business transacted through the banks of the metropolis and those in the above five English cities. In the corresponding week to that given above the Canadian clearings were:—

	1899.	1898.	Per cen tage of
	8	\$	increase
Montreal	15,429,473	13,876,035	11.2
Toronto	9,910,684	8,135,639	21.8
Winnipeg	1,805,840	1,616,163	11.7
Halifax	1,255.015	1,115,361	12.6
Hamilton	718,406	641,961	12.0
3 Others	1,772,475		

Can we suppose that the bank clearings of Liverpool being much less than those in this city really indicates that the bank transactions of Montreal exceed those of Liverpool, or that those of Toronto are really double those of Birmingham? It is manifest then that the clearing house statistics of England afford no criterion as to the extent of the banking transactions of the old country. It is noticeable in the clearings of the Amercian, the Canadian and British cities that they all show a considerable advance in amount over 1898, and it is a singular coincidence that the percentage of increase in the London clearing house this year corresponds with the percentage of increase in Canada. All these three countries are now riding on the top of a wave of prosperity. How long the good times will last none can say, but to all the advice is timely, "make hay while the sun shines."

FIRE LOSSES IN CANADA FOR JUNE, 1899.

(ESTIMATED).

DATE.	LOCATION.	Risk,	TOTAL Loss.	INSURANCE Loss.
June				
1	Huntsville	Planing Mill	\$2,0 0	Nil
1	Ouebec	Stores	3,000	\$3,0 0
	Chatham	Barns	2,500	1,000
	Hamilton	Commercial bl'k.	15,000	12,000
3	Republic, B.C	do	75,000	20,000
	Oueensville	Barns	1,200	1,000
	Longueuil	Bakery	5,000	3,000
	Ouebec	shoe Factory	35,000	35,000
	Saltford	Tannery	4,600	2,000
	Montreal	Dwelling	2,000	2,000
	Colborne		1,000	1,000
11	Berlin	Tannery	12,000	12,000
15	Toronto	Store	1,000	1,000
11	Sackville, N.B	College	60,000	45,000
	Fraserville		1,000	1,000
	Grand'Mère	Pulp Mill	1,600	1,600
10	Quebec	Stores	20,000	18,000
	Toronto		10,000	10,000
	Montreal		1,000	1,000
2	St. Raymond	Conflagration	60,000	45,000
2	Halifax	Warehouse	20,000	15,000
2	Iroquois		8,000	3,000
	foronto		15,000	10,000
	1	1	\$355.900	\$242,600

 Add 20 per cent. for unreported losses

 and losses under \$1,000......
 \$71,180
 \$44,520

 Totals......
 \$427,080
 \$287,120

SUMMARY FOR CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1800 COMPARED

WITH 1898.

	1	899.	1898.							
	Total Loss.	Insurance Loss,	Total Loss.	Ins. Loss.						
For January "February. March April May June	\$1,221,240 1,120,920 347,040 418,320 590,240	625,560 222,440 356,760	\$ 434,280 960,240 558,000 411,960 340,444	302,160 531,360 392,760 265,080 201,720						
Totals	\$4.097.760	\$2,405.000	\$2.8 .5.120	\$1,693,080						

THE AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY.

Mr. William E. Keyes, the popular secretary of the American Surety Company, has been visiting the principal cities of the Dominion, for the purpose of re-organizing some of the company's agencies, and arranging a more vigorous prosecution of business in Canada.

gotes and grems.

The Wisconsin Insurance Report covering the business of fire and marine insurance for the year 1898 has just been issued. We have to acknowledge receipt of a copy of same with the compliments of the Commissioner.

ROYAL ARCANUM PLANS.—The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, at a recent meeting at Washington, discussed various propositions for a change of the laws and constitution of the order. The most important recommendation came from State Councils in various parts of the country, that the work of deputies, known as agents in other insurance concerns, be very much enlarged in order that competition of other companies may be met. Another recommendation favored insuring members for any sum in integral parts of \$500 up to \$3,000, instead of merely for \$1,500 or \$3,000 as at present.

PERSONALS.

MR. H. C. McLEOD, General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, visited the Montreal branch of his prosperous institution on Monday last.

M_R. W. B. Ross, of Halifax, a director of the Dominion Coal Company, and of the company recently formed for manufacturing iron at Sydney, C.B., has been in the metropolis for some days in consultation with his fellow-directors in the new enterprise.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ours lives responsible for views expressed by correspondents

LONDON LETTER.

29th June, 1899.

FINANCE-

There is considerable activity in the hotel business in England just now. In London here, three splendid caravansaries are being erected, and two more were recently finished and opened. Henry Frederick and Company, Limited, are the largest builders of these palatial edifices, and the holder of nine-tenths of the shares in that company is Sir J. B. Maple. Sir John Blundell Maple is the founder and managing director of Maple & Co., the furnishers and upholsterers of Tottenham Court Road, and apparently largely went into the hotel business to find avenues for the sale of his firm's goods. He is a jubilee baronet, is fifty-four years old, and his only daughter has married Baron Von Somebody of the German Embassy. The "H. F. & Co." hotels are really exquisitely beautiful structures, and they are being floated as a limited company with a capital of \$9,500,000.

. . .

The South African market in London has been afiected lately less by the condition of affairs in the Transvaal than by movements in Paris. The fall of the ministry led to sharp and continued selling of Kaffir shares, and prices went very flat, to recover upon the authoritative announcement of a new ministry. In London the occasional spasms of excitement were soothed by the vote of a twenty million dollar loan for purposes of imperial, military and naval defence. The opinion is that this appropriation was as much a demonstration of strength as anything.

* * *

The copper position shows in very exciting movements unless the slight drop in prices comes under that designation. The price went down to \$377 per ton, although a small decrease in visible supplies was noted. The decrease in deliveries will have a lot to do with the price decline. The copper combine vill find but scanty encouragement in the present position of the market, but they can afford to wait, and we are told that everything comes to those who do that. Confidence in the power of the combine, however, has been shaken, and consumption goes on shrinking, the falling off in England for the five months lately finished being nearly 33 per cent.

. .

American rails have been very firm all the past week, in refreshing contrast to the sensational movements of other markets. Excellent crop prospects have stimulated buying for investment purposes in such stocks as New York Centrals. The Canadian crop outlook is regarded here as promising, but in Russia and Eastern Europe the weather has done grave mischief.

* * *

After 229 years of operation, the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" can still show a profit of \$627.975 for a twelve months' work. The annual report has been received with the utmost favor over here. With the continual rise in the prices of all classes of furs and the extended settlement of the lands held by the company, there seems no reason why the top figure touched by the quotations last year, 27 1-2, should not be again reached. Present prices were about 24.

* * *

The taxameter syndicate, which was formed with a capital of \$100,000 some little time back, to introduce taxameters here, has been so successful that it or poses to transform itself into a limited liability public company. The taxameter is an instrument which, fixed to a cab, registers the exact distance covered and prevents the cabman from over-charging. The syndicate let these instruments out to cab-owners at twelve cents per day, and reckons to be now making a net profit of \$132,500 per annum here and in the colonies. After a three years' trial at Berlin, the taxameters were first introduced here at Bradford.

* * *

Our home railroads continue to show most excellent traffic returns. The twenty-three weeks of the present half year have produced, from 33 roads, a total of receipts equal to \$193.625,000—an advance of a clear five per cent over the corresponding period of 1808. Dividends are, however, regarded as uncertain as to quantity, and will probably not read higher figures generally than for the last period. The motor industry is at last raising its head with considerable vigor, and patents are being taken out for improvement daily.

INSURANCE.

In the animal world bulk is not usually associated with activity or rapidity of movement, but rather the reverse of them. Amongst insurance companies things are different. The bigger organisations are frequently the quickest in getting their annual returns

out, whilst the smaller one linger over them lovingly until the following year's figures are approaching completion. The Prudential gets it statistics out in very iew days after the close of the period concerned, whilst here is the comparatively little Abstainers General taking a half year for its "annual." It is a progressive society otherwise having doubled its ordinary premium income inside six years whilst the financial acumen of its administrators is shown in the average level of nearly 4 per cent. earned upon its investments.

* * *

Those fortunate individuals who are still alive, and who were wise or lucky enough to invest their money in the Northern Assurance Company when it started business in 1836, have good cause for self-congratulation in their ripe old age. The capital subscribed at start was only \$750,000, and since that time another \$750,000 has been credited to the shareholders out of the profits. Upon the original shares only \$25 were paid, and they now have a selling price that sometimes touches \$400.

* *

The sub-manager of the Royal, F. J. Kingsley, recently read a very interesting paper before the Glasgow Insurance and Actuarial Society upon Tariff Legislation and Risk Improvement. This is the kind of thing that makes membership of these societies a thing to be ardently desired.

* * *

At the annual general meeting of the Alliance Marine and General Assurance Company, Lord Rothschild, the chairman, referred sorrowfully to the intensified competition and lowered premium in marine business during the last few years. Although last year has been exceptionally bad for marine assurance, the Alliance was able to pay the same dividend as heretofore. He closes with a suggestion that a professional auditor should be added to the company's usual outfit, and the shareholders assented by appointing C, L. Nichols, F.C.A.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

MARINE INSURANCE, SEAWORTHINESS.—The steamship "Queen Victoria" met with an accident by grounding near Algoa Bay. She was taken off the strand, however, and while at anchor, waiting to proceed to Cape Town for repairs, she was insured. The policy covered her at, and from Algoa Bay to Cape Town and for thirty days after arrival at that port. The harbour master at Algoa Bay was afraid that she might sink, and foul the harbour, so under his direction she was moved to a more exposed anchorage. Before she got away, her cargo shifted, and she was beached and became a total loss.

In the action which followed, judgment was given by Mr. Justice Bigham in favour of the underwriters. In the course of it he said:—Of course there are degrees of scaworthiness; the same degree is not expected of an old ship as of a new; and the insured voyage may consist of different parts requiring different degrees of seaworthiness; but there can be no question but that a vessel, whether new or old, must, before entering on any stage of an insured voyage, be reasonably fit to encounter the perils of that stage. In my opinion the vessel was before the date of the insurance a wreck, and she always remained a wreck. She was never reasonably fit to encounter the ordinary perils incident to lying at Algoa Bay, and consequently the risk on the policy never attached. Buchanan vs. Faber, 15 Times Law Report 383.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

Wednesday, p.m., July 12th, 1899.

The most noticeable feature about the Stock Exchange at present is the indifference and lethargy prevailing incident to this season of the year. Business continues to be contracted, but stocks as a whole are keeping up well, there being no disposition on the part of holders to force securities to sale.

Call money is firm at 5 per cent., but notwithstanding that the demand is light there is no pressure on the part of the banks to put out further blocks of money, so that there is not much likelihood of a fall in the rate.

The half yearly dividend disbursements are beginning to flow back again to New York where money is working easier, but in London rates stiffened up somewhat over the settlement, and call money has advanced 1-2 per cent., being now loaned at 2 p.c.

The general outlook for the Stock Market would seem to be that prices will remain very much as at present for some time to come, with unimportant fluctuations either way depending on whether buyers or sellers predominate.

* * *

Canadian Pacific has had a fall during the week from 99 to 97 1-4, to-day's close being at 98. The decline is in line with the change in the London quotation, where, owing to the settlement which has been in progress and the weakness in New York, railway stocks fell quite sharply.

The impression is gaining ground that the dividend to be declared in August will be at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent., and if there is a real likelihood of this taking place the stock will quietly work up some points higher in anticipation before the end of the month.

The increase in the gross earnings for the first seven days of July is \$41,000.

* * *

The Montreal Street Railway Company have announced the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1-2 per cent., payable on 1st August to holders of record on 14th inst.

During the week only 57 shares of the old stock changed hands at 329, and 25 shares of the new at 325.

The earnings for the week ending Saturday, 8th inst., show an increase of \$4.970.36 as follows:----

Sunday														0	Increase
Sunday	٠	4					*		+	*	*	٠	٠	\$5.533.42	\$1,144.80
Monday					*	,				*	*			5.564.06	938.35
luesday								ć						5.405.37	1.074.71
Wednesday	í.		×										 	4.827.02	630-81
Thursday.			*	3	•		•	÷			,		•	4.424.20	*40.53

Friday	,		•		,	•			4,930.08	787.82
Saturday.			•	•					5,105.05	434.40
*Decrea										

Toronto Railway closed to-day a shade lower than a week ago, being offered at 116 with 115 1-4 bid.

117 shares changed hands, all transactions having taken place at 116.

The earnings for the seven days ending 8th inst. show an increase of \$3,241.57 as follows:---

Sunday Ju	ly	2nd	\$2.073.86	Increase.	\$412.98
Monday	**	3rd	4,124.19	**	713.43
Tuesday	**	4th	3,870 70	**	513.28
Wedne day	4	5th	3,919.52	** *	575.11
	"	6th	3,692,89	**	146.46
Friday	64	7th	3,684.80	**	320.84
Saturday	16	8th	4,759 24	**	559.47

There has been more activity in Twin City stock on the New York market during the past week than for some time, quite a number of sales having been made there as high as 68. In the local market 50 shares were sold at 67 I-4, and 50 shares at 67. The sudden advance of the stock in New York from 65 to 68 would look as if there were some probability of the expected dividend on the common stock being paid.

The earnings for the last 10 days of June show an increase of \$10,426, and for the month \$28,033.

* * *

The most active of the standard stocks during the week has been Royal Electric, of which 395 shares changed hands, the prices ranging from 182 down to 179 1-2. This is a decline of 2 1-2 points from last week, but the reason for the same is not apparent, and the fall can only be attributed to liquidation in a dull market.

* *

The Cotton stocks have been practically dead, the only transactions having been 25 Dominion Cotton at 109. 50 Merchants Cotton at 147, and 2 Montreal Cotton at 153.

* * *

55 was bid to-day on the local Exchange for Dominion Coal common.

With regard to the statement made that this Company is to be absorbed by the new Dominion Steel & Iron Company, we learn that the latter Company has three years in which to state whether they will take over the Coal Company and guarantee 6 per cent. on its common stock, so that this can hardly be regarded as a factor on the bull side of the Coal Company's stock at present.

. . .

Call money in Montreal										5	p.c.
Can money in London.										-	
Can money in New York	τ.										13.02
bank of England rate.										2	ne
Consols									06	6	par.
Demand sterling		١.	1			C.	•	1	~	- 0	p.c.
60 days' sight sterling			• •	•	•	•	•	•	. 9	5-0	p.c.
oo days sight sterning									. 0	1-8	D.C.

The members of the Board were much shocked to hear the sad news of the death of their colleague, Mr. A. C. Clark, which occurred suddenly in Winnipeg. on Saturday last-

The esteem in which Mr. Clark was held by his fellow members is well set forth in the following resolution, which was carried at Monday morning's session:—

Moved by Mr. Thomas Wilson, seconded by Mr. H. G. Strathy, that this board has heard with deep regret of the sudden death of their esteemed confrere, A. C. Clark. The late Mr. Clark was at the time of his death one of the oldest members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, and during his long connection with that corporation had earned the respect and esteem of its members both for his business probity and sterling worth. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is proposed that this board do adjourn on the day of the funeral at noon, and a copy of this resolution be sent to his family.

MINING MATTERS.

Le Roi									1,728	tons.
War Eagle									1,440	**
Evening Star.									30	**
Centre Star	•	•		•	•	•		•	510	"
								_		

3,708 tons-

Mining stocks have shown a disposition to sag somewhat during the week, the changes being as follows :---

	To-day A week ago
War Eagle	366 369
l'ayne	. 138 141
Republic	123 1243
Montreal-London	. 48 50

Golden Star has been quite active during the week, liquidation by timid holders having forced the price down as low as 29 3-4 in Toronto, but at the close to-day 42 was bid.

There appears to have been a good deal of manipulation in connection with this stock, and the quotation is hardly likely to settle down to a stable basis until the report from the new Superintendent is received, and this it is expected will be at hand shortly.

There is a rumor from Spokane that Deer Trail No. 2 will, in August or September, increase its dividend from 1-4 to 1-2 per cent. per month.

The number of stamps in operation in the new Ontario Mining District at the present time is 300, and during the next few months 200 additional stamps will be at work. It is estimated that these 500 stamps will be sufficient to mill 375,000 tons of ore per annum which at an average value of \$10 per ton would represent an output of \$3,750,000 of bullion.

The Le Roi mine was originally given to Col. Topping in 1890 for recording fees, amounting to about \$15. It is said that Col. Topping subsequently sold all his interests in this property for about \$50,000 to the parties who afterwards formed the Le Roi Mining and Smelting Co. with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, in shares of \$5 each. These shares were sold for a few cents when they were first placed upon the market. The British America corporation secured all the shares of the Le Roi Mining and Smelting Company at a cost of \$3,500,000. Then the Le Roi was bought out in London with a capital of £1,000,000, in £5 Since then the shares have appreciated share. in value till they now stand at over £7 a shares. This is quite an advance over the \$15 that Col. Topping originally paid for the mine, and nearly three times what the B. A. C. paid the original Le Roi company for it-

The British America corporation have purchased from Sir Sandford H. Fleming of Ottawa, through Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, the Caledonia group of 11 mineral claims on Big Sheep creek. The group consists of the Lark, Big Six, Klondike, Yukon, Anaconda, Copper King, Skookum, Paystreak, Produce, Caledonia and Copper mineral claims. A force of men will be at once put to work developing the group.

* * *

It it stated that at the meeting of the directors of the Canadian Gold Fields syndicate, held in Montreal, the Lake Shore group of mines at Moyie had been taken over by the company. Ore is being shipped from these properties and after the 1st of August, when the new seven-drill compressor will be in position, the output will be increased. On the Sunset No. 2 the work of development is making good progress. The shaft on No. 3 vein is now down for a distance of 80 feet and the shaft on No. 1 vein is down 80 feet.

* * *

It is reported that Messrs Mackenzie & Mann are about to make a joint flotation of a number of their British Columbia mining properties on the Canadian and British markets. The North Star galena mine, near Fort Steele, in East Kootenay, will be one of the big properties included in the flotation. The North Star is one of the most celebrated mines in British Columbia. It has shipped a large amount of ore already, and is said to have vast quantities blocked out by shafts and drifting.

* * *

At the Ymir mine during the month of May 40 stamps, running 17 days, crushed 1,450 tons, yielding 690 ounces. The estimated value is \$8,300. The gross estimated value of the concentrates is \$3,000. This return shows a value in gold of \$7.80 per ton of rock crushed, and a gross amount of \$664 worth of gold reclaimed per day.

Mr. Edwin A. Daly has been appointed superin-

. . .

tendent of the Dufferin Gold Mine, Nova Scotia, by the Montreal-London Development Company. Mr. Daly is a mining engineer, and has a wide experience in South Africa, West Australia, British Guiana and in many of the mining fields of the United States and Mr. Bernard Macdonald, the Montreal-Canada. London Company's consulting engineer, will in the iuture spend the greater part of his time in the British Columbia and Republic mining fields, where the company has largely extended its investments.

Mr. H. L. Percy, a leading mining man in the Republic camp, is in town for the purpose of interesting Montrealers in a very promising proposition which he brings with him. Hitherto Canadians have been paying a pretty steep figure for their investments in the Republic camp, but they will now have an opportunity of going into something inviting on the ground floor. Mr. Percy has been instrumental in floating a number of mining companies, all of which are doing well. He speaks in the highest terms of the camp with which he is identified, and states that there will be many actual mines developed and in operation before long-



S EALED TENDERS addressed to the StateD TENDERS addressed Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings' will be received at this office until Friday, 4th August next, for the supply of Coal for the Buildings through-out the Dominion, be seen and forms of

Specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained, at this office, where all necessary information can be had on application

necessary information can be had on application. Persons tendering are notified that ten-ders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Min-lister of Public Works, equal to ten per contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work con-tracted for. If the tender be not accept-ed the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Secretary

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 8th, 1899.

Newspapers inserting this advertise-ment without authority from the Depart-ment will not be paid for it.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

1	HURSDAY, 6TH JU MORNING BOARD.	LY.	50	Toronto Street 116 Cable 186¥ 187	
io. of		Price.	2500	War Eagle 368 Republic 124 1/2	
25	Pacific	99 98¥	7500	Bank of Commerce. 150	
300		99 98 K	,	RIDAY, 7TH JULY.	
25	Montreal Street	9855		MORNING BOARD.	
50	Montreal Street New	327	75	Pacific 98%	
25	Gas			Richelieu 109%	

5	Bank of Torento	23958	25		Electric	182
50	Twin City	67	75	"		181
50	"	67 4	50	**		1811/2
25 1	leat and Light	26	25	**	"	181
3500	Mont. & London	48	2	Toronto	Street	115
150	Toronto Street	116	25	**		116
250	Payne Mine	140	50	Montreal	Cotton	147
25	Dominion Cotton	109	5000		le	368 14
50	1 1	124	4000			368
500		123	500	Republic	c	124
1500	"	121 1/2	500			123
200	"	124	100	**		124
50	"	125	2	Bank of	Montreal	2534
500	"	1231/2	25	Merchan	ts Bank	172
500	"	174	1	**		171
400	"	124 1/2	15	Bank of	Commerce	149 1/2
500	"	125	.,			
500			WE	DNESD	AY, 12TH]	ULY.
	IONDAY, IOTH JU	I V.				
				MORNI	NG BOARD.	
	MORNING BOARD.		50	Pacific .		97 34
50	Pacific	98%	50			98
50	"	9838	25	Montrea	Str. new	325
50	"	98%	2	Gas		200 1/2
7	Montreal Street		4			201 1/2
15	Montreal Telegraph.	172	50	"		200 1/2
600	Mont. and London.		20			200 14
300	War Eagle		25	Heat &	· Light	25
3000			25			18514
1	Bank of Montreal		25	Royal I	Electric	181
35	Merchants Bank	172	25		"	180%
9		172	50	**	**	
47	Union Bank	120	50	**	"	
			75	**	"	
1	TUESDAY, 11TH J	ULY.	110	**		
			1000		gle	
	MORNING BOARD	•	500	**		
450	Pacific	· 97 %	500			
100		. 97 1/2	2		al Cotton	
50	"		8		Montreal	
5	Gas	, 200	17		s Bank	
6	Bell Telephone		20		f Commerce.	
28	Telegraph		4	Quebec 1	Bank	130

The gross traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Duluth South Shore & Atlantic railways, and the Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and Twin City street railways up to the most recent date obtainable, compared with the corresponding period for 1897 and 1898, were as follows:-1899

					Increase.
G	. T R.	1897.	1898.	1899.	
Jan.	7	\$342,187	\$410,885	\$433,911	\$23,062
	14	386,172	463,393		Dec.40,336
	21	398,959	445,851	462,947	17,096
	31	512,183	596,203	636,366	40,163
Feb.	7	373.174	395,785	444,913	49,128
	14	355,856	415,437		Dec.15,029
	21	387,692	411,644	451,427	39,783
	28	405,526	451,587	527,686	76,099
Mar.	7	397.587	445,048	474,617	26,569
	14	403,556	476,407	503,187	26,780
	21	410,545	453,407	479,018	25,548
	31	591.545	674,045	729,537	55,492
April	7	428,875	470,995	473,542	2,547
	14	405.979	469,655	477,486	7,631
	21	420,293	433,595	452,578	18,983
	30	521,703	544,232	538,937	
May	7	388,483	429,774	425,361	Dec. 4,413
	14	393,802	475,591	457,655	
	21	409,845	449,483	469,238	19,755
	31	582,672	586,132	686,985	100,853
june	7	418,165	420,025	445,631	
	14	430,782	433,475	466,473	
	21	467,583	429,511	487,817	58,306
	30	595,655	597,391	662,216	64,825
July	7	427,257	418,554	451,694	33,140
	14	452,025	435,084		
	21	457,639	419,991		
	31	655,707	587,255		
Aug.	7	444,338	427,393		
	14	459,029	439,519		
	21	487,093	462,794		
	31	700,780	663,096		

G.T.RContinu	red.					C. P. R.	NET	TRAFFIC EAR	NINGS.	
7	546,433	535,185 .			Mont		1897			Inc. 1899.
	554,846									-
14	537,863					ry	. 384,8	23 423.6		
21	702,818									
30	541,939									
7	543,640									
14										
21	535,927					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			95	
31	726,957							58 730,6	88	
0. 7	518,569								20	
14	509,674					be:				
21	504,980									
30	629,503					ber				
ec. 7	491,414				Decem	ber	. 1,053 4	54 1,279,1		• •••••
14	491,483							-		-
24	469,009				Tota	ls	\$10,303,7	75 \$10,475,3	371 \$3,999,19	3 \$662,914
31	729,945	794,844				De		en Cuone C		
-	23,547,856 \$	24.1.2.040						TH SHORE &		.0
				1898.	Week e	nding 7	1898 . \$24,2		899 I 6,984 I	s2,749
G. T. R.		C EARNINGS.	-	Increase.	,	14			9.944	14,147
Month.	1897.					21	. 27,6	36	5,146	8,542
anuary	\$284,1			214,221		31		92 48	3,982	12,490
ebruary	231,			85,579	Feby.	7			,690	6,801
larch	. 475,	984 602,		126,733		14			,879	6,235
pril				112,119		21			4,802	7,172
lay		273 699,		87,898		28			6,456	6,166
une	0			c. 98,842.	Mar.	7			8,011	7.152
uly			122 '	4-, 33	mar.				2,731	2,263
ugust	6		318 "	9,020		14				
eptember			788 "	32,293		21				Dec. 5,196
	0			74.277	A	31			4,269	20,621
october	20 -				April	7			1,216	11,153
ovember	6			.,		14			3,641	12,237
ecember	. 642,	401				21			8,348	6,582
	· · · · · ·		211	\$210,219		30	49.7	88 4		Dec. 2,258
Total for year	. \$7,311,	,0C2 \$7,511	,211	\$210,219	May	7	37,7		0,200	2,436
						14	40,5	81 4	6,902	6,521
C. P. R. G		C EARNINGS.		1899.		21		47 4	5,458	3,811
Veek ending.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Increase		31			1,622	18,523
an. 7	\$320,000	\$401,000	\$442,000	\$41,000	Iune	7			3,405	2,648
14	325,000	404,000	416,000	12,000	June				7,212	8,291
21	315,000	396,000	448,000	52,000		21				7,684
31	353,000	472,000	5 8,000	86,000		21	42,8	59 5	0,543	7,004
eb. 7	332,000	385,000	428,000	43,000			£			C. 66
	323,000	375,000	446,000	71,000			\$797,	197 \$90	3,837	\$166,540
14	310,000	351,000	429,000	78,000						
21	306,000	377,000	449,000	72,000			MONTREA	L STREET F	CAILWAY.	
28	325,000	454,000	482,000	28,000	Weak	ending.	1898. 1	898. 1899.	1899.	Inc. 1899.
Mar. 7	323,000	492,000	494,000	2,000						
14	325,000	463,000	449.000	Dec.14,000	Jan.		\$26,623	\$30,127		3,504
21		641,000	673,000	32,000		14	24,709	27,421		2,712
31	536,000	448,000	521,000	73,000		21	24.725	28,245		3,520
April 7	379 000			74,000		31	33,711	39,296		5,585
14	389,000	451,000	525,000				\$1	09,768	- \$125,089 -	\$15,32
21	366,000	453,000	502,000	49,000	E.A.			a8 101		3,200
30	467,000	573,000	620,000	47,000	Feb.	7	21,093	28,293		1,854
May 7	425,000	507,000	538,000	31,000	1	14	26,465	28,319		
14	446,000	501,000	537,000	36,000	1	21	25,180	28,718		3,538
21	469,000	511,000	529,000	18,000	1	28	25,688	28,508		2,820
31	608,000	710,000	771,000	61,000	1		\$1	02,426	- \$113,838 -	\$11,41
June 7	469,000	512,000	554,000	42,000	Mar	-	26 204	28,78	,	2,488
14	466,000	469,000	530,000	61,000	Mar.	.7	26,294			
	462,000	475,000	538,000	63,000		14	25,656	28,172		2,516
21	602,000	668,000	730,000	62,000	1	21	26,668	27,500		832
30	473,000	481,000			1	31	35,859	39,300		3,441
[uly 7		486,000			1		\$	14,477	- \$123,754 -	\$9, 2 7
14	477,000				April	-	25,044	30,73	8	5,694
21	489,000	448,000			April			29,21		2,786
31	667,000	609,000			1	14	26,425 26,188			
Aug. 7	487,000	468,000			1	21		29,92		3,735
14	499,000	484,000			1	30	32,962	40,53	\$120.006	7,572 \$19.7
21	505,000	491,000			1		\$	10,619	- \$130,406 -	
31	684,000	718,000			May	7	26,282	32,27	2	5,990
	492,000	518,000				14	26,737	31,39		4,651
	485,000	511,000			1		28,635	31,43		2,803
Sept. 7	538,000	555,000			1 .	21		50,36		8,714
Sept. 7		757,000			1	31	41,654	122 208 50,30	- \$145,466 -	\$22,1
Sept. 7 14 21	764.000				1					
Sept. 7 14 21 30	764,000	634.000			June	7	30,621	35,60	5	4,984
Sept. 7 14 21 30 Oct. 7	764,000	634,000 507,000			June		29,366	35,65		6,292
Sept. 7 14 21 30 Oct. 7 14	764,000 668,000 644,000	507,000				14	- 313.00			7,030
Sept. 7 14 21 30 Oct. 7 14 21	764,000 668,000 644,000 619,000	593,000					20 214			11-3-
Sept. 7 14 30 Oct. 7 14 31	764,000 668,000 644,000 619,000 853,000	507,000 593,000 851,000				21	30,513	37,54		E. 588
Sept. 7 14 30 Oct. 7 14 14 31 Nov. 7	764,000 668,000 644,000 619,000 853,000 627,000	507,000 593,000 851,000 567,000				21 30	42 464	48,0	52	5.588
Sept. 7 14 30 Oct. 7 14 31	764,000 668,000 644,000 619,000 853,000 627,000 632,000	507,000 593,000 851,000 567,000 556,000					42 464			5, 588 \$23,
Sept. 7 14 30 Oct. 7 14 14 31 Nov. 7	764,000 668,000 644,000 853,000 627,000 632,000 553,000	507,000 593,000 851,000 567,000 556,000 576,000				30	42.464	132,964 48,0	\$156,858	\$23,t
Sept. 7 14 30 0ct. 7 14 21 Nov. 7 21 31 21	764,000 668,000 644,000 853,000 627,000 632,000 553,000	507,000 593,000 851,000 567,000 556,000 576,000 758,000				30	42 464	132,964 48,0	52	\$23,8
Sept. 7 14 30 Oct. 7 14 21 Nov. 7 14 31 33 Nov. 7 14 30 31 30 30 31 30 31 30 31 30 31 30 31 30 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 33 33 33 34 34 34 34 34 34 35 31 31 30 31 30 31 30 31 31 30 31 30 31 30 31 30 31 30 31 30 31 30 31 30 30 31 30 3	764,000 668,000 619,000 853,000 627,000 632,000 553,000 725,000	507,000 593,000 851,000 567,000 556,000 576,000 758,000			1	30 Totals	<u>42,464</u> <u>\$</u>	132,964 48,09 693,562	\$795,411	\$23,8 \$101,8
Sept. 7 14 30 14 14 21 Nov. 7 14 21 Nov. 7 14 21 Nov. 7 21	764,000 668,000 619,000 853,000 627,000 632,000 533,000 725,000 534,000	507,000 593,000 851,000 556,000 576,000 758,000 591,000			July	30 Totals 7	42,464 5 	132,964 693,562 36.4	\$156,858 \$795,411 \$1	\$23,8 \$101,8 3,991
Sept. 7 14 30 0ct. 7 14 21 Nov. 7 14 21 Nov. 7 21 Nov. 7 14.	764,000 668,000 619,000 853,000 627,000 632,000 553,000 725,000 534,000 545,000	507,000 593,000 851,000 556,000 576,000 758,000 591,000 566,000			1	30 Totals 7 14	42,464 \$ 	132,964 693,562 36.4	\$156,858 \$795,411 \$1	\$23,8 \$101,8 3,991
Sept. 7 14 30 30 31 21 31 Nov. 7 14 30 Dec. 7 14 21 21 30	764,000 668,000 644,000 853,000 627,000 632,000 553,000 725,000 534,000 545,000	507,000 593,000 851,000 556,000 758,000 758,000 591,000 566,000 550,000			1	30 Totals 7	42,464 	132,964 693,562 36.4	\$156,858 \$795,411 \$1	\$101,5 3,991
Sept. 7 14 30 0ct. 7 14 21 Nov. 7 14 21 Nov. 7 21 Nov. 7 14.	764,000 668,000 619,000 853,000 627,000 632,000 553,000 725,000 534,000 545,000	507,000 593,000 851,000 556,000 576,000 758,000 591,000 566,000			1	30 Totals 7 14	42,464 	132,964 693,562 36.4	52 \$156,858 \$795,411 81	\$23,8 \$101,8 3,991

904

Montreal !										
		c			teb.	4	19.734		22,315	2,5
	Street Ry	Continued.				11	20,831		22,582	1,7
August 7	32,374			••	1	18	20,710		22,749	2,0
14	32,560					28	21,127		24,214	3,0
21	32.751				March	4	21,877		23,666	1,7
31	45,916					11	20,849		21,870	1,0
	\$1	43,601			1	18			22,423	1,5
					1	25	0.1		23,254	3,44
ept. 7	33,981				April	1	15,674		20,231	4,5
14	31,355					8	20,373		24, 188	3,8
21	30,786					15	20,877		22,467	1,5
30	40,443				1		20,568		20,963	39
	\$1	36,565			1	22			19,791	2,3
Oct. 7	32,633					29	17,4-9		21,118	1,3
14	30, 349				May	6			22,321	2,2
21	29,653					13	20,043			2,0
	40,785					20	20,178		22,225	3,9
31	\$1	33,420				27	24,600		28,542	3,9
					June	3	20,917		23,179	2,2
Nov. 7	29,152				1	10	21,322		24,719	3.3
14	29,163					17	22,415		25,310	2,8
21	29,822				1	24	21,557		24,863	3.3
30	36,988				July	i	24,877		28,877	4,0
0	\$1	25,125			,,	8	22,884		26,125	3, 2,
ec. 7	28,105				1					
	27, 70				1	U	ELECTRIC TH	AMWAY	v Co. LTD.	
14	28,537				1	TIALIFAX I	SLECTRIC II	an na	,	
21	42.656				Week	ending.		1898	1899	Increase
31	43,656	7,568				B.				1899
		the state of the s			1			14	2194 00	179
Total for year	\$1,5	03,628			Januar	y 2			2241 00	233
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nuary			,394 89,752		1	23			1988 55	244
bruary			,146 99,242			30		72 38	1896 35	123
arch	64,784				Febr'y	6			1883 85	301
pril	1					13			1953 00	133
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ne			,429 130,477		1	27	I	77 61	1855 75	78
ly			372 129,046		Match	6		816 75	1887 45	70
ugust	90,203 1		,724 131,232			11		323 20	2029 35	206
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ctober		02,205 109	,110 116,093	133,420	1	27			1873 60	195
ovember			,787 110,698		April	3			2075 70	292
ecember			,116 112,920	127,568	April	10		NS 25	2030 60	122
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evious year § .		12, 50 .3.				15			1878 70	87
	-	Courses D.				22			1788 65	Dec . 225
	TORONTO	STREET RA				29			1979 50	21 4
	1897.	1898.	1899.	Inc. 1899.	June	5			2099 95	62 0
nuary	\$74,54	6 \$86,562	\$95,690	\$9,128		12	20	11 35	2318 10	306 ;
ebruary				9,458		19	21	47 10	2282 25	136 :
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ay	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03	6 86,898 1 93,862 4 94,120 1 103,893 3 21,977	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 3 10 17 24 31	3	24 24 24 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	66 40 31 05 48 75 93 35		
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oril ay ag. 7 15 22 28 31	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,67 11,03 37,75	6 86,898 1 93,862 4 94,120 1 103,893 3 21,977 4 28,417 8 24,041 5 24,823 0 12,976 6 47,713	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 3 10 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4		24 24 27 27 28 27 28 27 34 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 28	66 40 31 05 48 75 93 35 61 40 82 25 77 40 75 90 56 30		
aril ay ay ay ay ay 15 22 28 31	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,67 11,03	6 86,898 1 93,862 4 94,120 1 103,893 3 21,977 4 28,417 8 24,041 5 24,823 0 12,976 6 47,713 1 28,365	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 3 10 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 28 Sept. 4	3	24 24 26 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 29 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	66 40 60 60 31 05 48 75 93 35 61 40 82 25 77 40 75 90 56 30 69 40		
pril ay ag. 7 15 22 28 31 pt. 7	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,67 11,03	6 86,898 1 93,862 4 94,120 1 103,893 3 21,977 4 28,417 8 24,041 5 24,823 0 12,976 6 47,713 1 28,365	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 3 10 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 11 18		22 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 34 35 25 36 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	66 40 60 60 31 05 48 75 93 35 61 40 82 25 77 40 75 90 56 30 69 40 33 15		
oril	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,67 11,03 37,75 24,64 18,91	6 86,898 1 93,862 4 94,120 1 103,893 3 21,977 4 28,417 5 24,923 0 12,976 6 47,713 1 28,365 8 23,748	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 3 10 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 11 18	3	22 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 34 35 25 36 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	66 40 60 60 31 05 48 75 93 35 61 40 82 25 77 40 75 90 56 30 69 40		
pril	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,67 11,03 37,75 24,64 18,91 18,91	6 86,898 1 93,862 4 94,120 1 103,893 3 21,977 4 28,417 8 24,041 5 24,823 0 12,976 6 47,713 1 28,365 8 23,748 3 23,812	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 3 10 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 11 18 25		22 22 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 33 33 33 33 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	66 40 60 60 31 05 48 75 93 35 61 40 82 25 77 40 75 90 66 40 82 25 77 40 75 90 63 15 80 15 80		
oril	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,67 11,03 37,75 24,64 18,91 18,96 11,96	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 3 10 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 11 18 25 Oct. 2		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 40 60 60 31 05 48 75 93 35 61 40 82 25 77 40 75 90 66 40 82 25 77 40 75 90 63 15 80 15 80		
sril	73,75 82,46 91,53 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,67 21,67 21,67 21,67 21,67 24,64 11,03 37,75 24,64 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306	8. <u>3</u> 14 10,554	July 1 17 244 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 11 18 25 Oct. 2	,	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 40 60 60 31 05 48 75 48 75 40 56 30 56 30 63 40 57 59 30 40 53 80 53 80 55 50 55 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50		
sril	73,75 82,46 91,53 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,67 11,03 37,75 24,64 18,91 18,96 7,87 19,06	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306	8. <u>3</u> 14 10,554	July : 10 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 11 28 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 9 16		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 40 60 60 31 75 348 75 37 40 33 8 40 31 40 25 77 40 30 40 33 8 56 30 33 8 10 31 50 30 33 8 10 31 50 30 15 30		
sril	73,75 83,46 91,53 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,67 11,03 37,75 24,64 18,91 18,96 11,96 11,96 15,94	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306	8. <u>3</u> 14 10,554	July 3 10 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 28 Sept. 4 11 18 25 Oct. 2 9 16 23 23	,	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 40 60 60 5 31 65 32 75 33 8 75 30 9 30		
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yril	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,67 21,67 11,03 37,75 24,64 18,91 18,91 18,91 18,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 23,28 23,28	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 3 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 16 23 30 Nov. 6 13	,	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 40 60 31 8 65 77 5 75 69 31 8 77 57 3 50 97 55 69 31 8 77 9 30 0 15 0 77 57 3 30 75 73 30 75 73 30 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15		
y:	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 20,62 21,67 11,03 37,75 24,64 18,91 18,96 11,96 15,04 15,04 21,27 16,38 23,28 17,19	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	95,512 104,306	8. <u>3</u> 14 10,554	July 3 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 25 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 9 16 23 30 0 Nov. 6 13 20		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 40 66 40 66 40 60 105 77 53 77 55 77 55 75 75 75 75 7		
ay. by. ay. a	73,75 82,46 91,53 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,63 37,75 24,64 18,91 18,96 7,87 15,04 21,27 15,04 15,04 21,27 15,04 15,04 23,28 17,105 23,28 17,105 21,27 16,38 23,28 17,105 21,27 16,38 23,28 17,105 21,27 16,38 23,28 17,105 21,27 16,38 23,28 17,105 21,27 16,38 23,28 17,105 21,27 16,38 23,28 17,105 21,105 21,105 21,105 21,105 21,105 21,105 21,105 15,044 21,27 15,044 17,105 21,10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306	8. <u>3</u> 14 10,554	July 1 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 9 16 23 30 Nov. 6 13 20 27 7		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 40 318 35 493 493 493 493 495 775 669 38 775 30 38 10 38		
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pril	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 20,62 21,67 37,75 24,64 18,96 11,96 11,96 15,94 21,27 16,38 23,28 17,192 21,100 29,53 14,21	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	95,512 104,306	8. <u>3</u> 14 10,554	July 3 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 16 23 30 Nov. 6 13 20 20 Nov. 6 13 20 20 7 Dec. 4 11 18		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 40 60 1 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
pril	73,75 82,46 91,53 21,03 23,16 20,62 20,62 21,67 11,03 37,75 24,64 18,91 11,96 7,87 19,06 7,87 19,06 15,04 21,27 16,38 23,28 17,19 21,10 21,10 21,10 24,54	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	95,512 104,306	8. <u>3</u> 14 10,554	July 3 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 16 23 30 Nov. 6 13 20 20 Nov. 6 13 20 20 7 Dec. 4 11 18		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 40 60 1 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
pril	73,75 82,40 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 20,62 21,67 37,75 24,64 18,91 18,96 11,93 24,64 18,91 18,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 24,04 18,91 19,06 11,96 24,04 18,91 24,30 24,10 24,20 24,10 24,30 24,53 14,21 24,30 10,78 10,78	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 3 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 16 23 30 Nov. 6 13 20 20 Nov. 6 13 20 20 7 Dec. 4 11 18		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 40 60 1 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
pril	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 20,62 21,67 37,75 24,64 18,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 15,94 21,27 21,10 23,28 17,19 21,10 21,10 29,53 14,21 24,39 24,39 24,39 24,39	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 3 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 16 23 30 Nov. 6 13 20 20 Nov. 6 13 20 20 7 Dec. 4 11 18		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
yril	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 20,62 21,67 37,75 24,64 18,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 15,94 21,27 21,10 23,28 17,19 21,10 21,10 29,53 14,21 24,39 24,39 24,39 24,39	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 3 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 16 23 30 Nov. 6 13 20 20 Nov. 6 13 20 20 7 Dec. 4 11 18		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
pril	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 20,62 24,64 18,91 37,75 24,64 18,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 15,94 21,10 21,10 21,10 21,10 24,39 16,38 24,394 21,59	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 1 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 8 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 16 23 30 Nov. 6 23 30 Nov. 6 13 20 27 Dec. 4 11 18 25 27 Dec. 4	Twin Cit	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 7 3 6 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 3 7 3 6 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 7 3 6 3 7 2 8 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Сомрану.	
pril	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 20,62 24,64 18,91 37,75 24,64 18,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 15,94 21,10 21,10 21,10 21,10 24,39 16,38 24,394 21,59	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512	8.314 10,554	July 3 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 16 23 30 Nov. 6 13 20 20 Nov. 6 13 20 20 7 Dec. 4 11 18	Twin Cit	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 60 60 40 60 40 60 40 61 45 61 40 82 25 77 59 63 45 82 25 77 59 60 40 63 45 82 25 77 59 60 40 83 15 53 40 83 15 53 40 71 30 53 40 73 30 55 55 55 55 55 55 56 7 55 61 45 59 35 67 55 67 55	Сомрану. 1899-	Increas
pril	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 20,62 24,64 18,91 37,75 24,64 18,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 15,94 21,10 21,10 21,10 21,10 24,39 16,38 24,394 21,59	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 1 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 8 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 16 23 30 Nov. 6 23 30 Nov. 6 27 Dec. 4 11 18 20 27 Dec. 4 11 18 20 27 Dec. 4 11 20 27 27 Dec. 4 11 20 27 20 20 27 20 20 27 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Twin Cit	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 7 3 6 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 3 7 3 6 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 7 3 6 3 7 2 8 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 7	66 60 60 40 60 40 60 40 61 45 61 40 82 25 77 59 63 45 82 25 77 59 60 40 63 45 82 25 77 59 60 40 83 15 53 40 83 15 53 40 71 30 53 40 73 30 55 55 55 55 55 55 56 7 55 61 45 59 35 67 55 67 55	Сомрану. 1899- 143.394 40	Increas \$5,882
15 22 28 31 28 19 26 10 26 10 23 10 23 10 23 23 23 20 23 23 20 23 23 20 23 23 20 23 23 20 23 23 23 23 20 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 20,62 24,64 18,91 1,03 37,75 24,64 18,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 15,04 21,27 16,38 23,28 21,27 14,21 24,394 24,394 24,394 21,59 51,048,273	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 1 17 24 30 18 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Twin Cir nding.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 61 61 61 61 61 40 62 48 75 90 63 48 75 90 66 40 75 90 66 40 69 40 73 30 73 30 73 30 73 40 73 40 73 40 73 40 73 55 55	Сомрану. 1899-	Increas \$5,88a 5,263
pril	73,75 82,46 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,67 11,03 37,75 24,64 18,91 18,96 11,96 7,87 19,06 15,04 21,27 16,38 17,19 21,10 21,10 21,10 21,10 21,59 \$1,048,273	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306 	8.314 10,554	July 3 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 28 Sept. 4 18 25 Oet. 2 9 16 23 30 Nov. 6 13 20 20 27 Dec. 4 11 18 25 Oet. 2 14 25 0 14 25 0 0 13 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Twin Cir nding.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 61 61 61 61 61 40 62 48 75 90 63 48 75 90 66 40 75 90 66 40 69 40 73 30 73 30 73 30 73 40 73 40 73 40 73 40 73 55 55	Сомрану. 1899- 143.394 40	Increas \$5,88a \$5,263 \$6,441
pril	73,75 82,40 91,53 101,50 21,03 23,16 20,62 21,67 241,67 37,75 24,34 18,91 18,96 11,96 18,96 11,96 18,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 11,96 21,10 21,10 21,10 21,10 21,10 21,10 21,53 14,21 24,394 24,394 24,394 24,394 24,57 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95,512 104,306	8.314 10,554	July 1 17 24 31 Aug. 7 14 21 8 8 Sept. 4 18 25 Oct. 2 9 16 23 30 Nov. 6 23 30 Nov. 6 23 30 Nov. 6 27 Dec. 4 11 18 25 20 27 Dec. 4 11 18 25 20 27 Dec. 4 11 18 25 20 27 19 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	Twin Cir nding.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	66 40 001 05 148 75 148 75 148 75 140 82 25 775 90 140 82 25 775 90 140 82 25 775 90 140 82 25 775 90 140 82 140	Сомрану. 1899- 143.394 40 42.196 70	Increas \$5,882 5,263 6,441 5,088

TWIN CITY RAPH	TRANSIT COM		nued.	31	55,274 37,462		
14	37,496 50	41,921 90	4,425 40	June 7	41,524		
21	37,394 30	44,038 25	6,643 95	21	40,224		
28	38,404 45	42,662 30	4.257 85	30	50,690		
Mar. 7	38, 323 55	42,768 90	4,445 35	July 7	49,310		
14	37,208 55	36,855 15		For month of	1898.	1800.	Increase 1899.
21	38,844 75	43.978 65 65,299 85	5,133 90	January		\$189,009	\$23,760
31	54,471 30 38,195 30	46,874 90	8,679 60	February		178,829	27,003
April 7	38,061 55	43.844 25	5,782 70	March		192,614	22,280
14	37,478 00	42,064 35	4,586 35	April	113.734	132,783	19,049
30	50,650 15	54,267 70	3.617 55	May	178,816	195,210	16,394
May 7	39,983 60	42,841 45	2,857 85	June	169,902	197,936	28,034
14	43,062 55	42,556 55	Dec. 506 06				
21	40,495 75	43,487 40	2,991 65	Total to Date.	1,051,210	1,186,169	134,959

MINING STOCK LIST

Reported for THE CHRONICLE by R. Wilson-Smith, Meldrum & Co., 151 St. James St., Montreal. Corrected to July 12th, 1899, P.M.

NAME.	LOCATION	Nature of Proposition.	Capital.	Par value of one	Mark value one S	of	Divi- dend.	Divided when	Revenue at present	REMARKS.	
				share.	Ask d Bid.			payable.	prices.		
Ig Three,	Slocan, B.C. Trail Creek, B.C. Trail Creek, B.C.	Gold, Copper	\$1,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 3,500,000	1 00	\$ c. 22j 40 23 15	\$ c. 19) 381 7 14			p. c.		
randon and Golden Crown ullion arley atte & Boston	Slocan, B.C. Lake of Woods, Ont Lake of Woods, Ont	Gold Gold Gold Gold	1,500.000 300,000 1,000,000 1.000,000	1 00	27 58 11 11	24 50 7					
riboo Hydraulie	Rossland, B.C. Cariboo District. Camp McKinney TrailCreek, B.C. Crow's Nest Pass	Gold Gold Gold Coal	890,000	$1 00 \\ 1 00 \\ 1 00 \\ 1 00$	81 1 45 1 2 10 36 00	7) 1 40 1 15 34 00	le.	Monthly.	9 92		
rdanelles cca ar Park	Slocan, B.C. Seine River, Ont Trail Creek, B.C. Slocan, B.C.	Silver, Lead Gold Gold Silver	100,000 975,000 1,250.000 1,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 32 \\ 4 \\ 21 \end{array} $	11] 30 3					
npress ening Star irview Corporation, rn	Jackfish, Ont. Rossland, B.C. Fairview Camp, B.C. Slocan, B.C.	Gold Gold Gold	1,500,000 4,000,000 200,000	1 00 .25 .25	41 12 10 35 1004	4 9 8 25 76	5 070		8.57	One Dividend paid.	
ammond Reef	Trail Creek, B.C Seine River, Ont Upper Seine, Ont	Gold Gold Gold Gold	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	1 00	1004 63 45 25 26	44 42 22 25	je.	Monthly	11.11		
awatha mestake on Colt on Horse on Mask	Trail Creek, B.C Trail Creek, B.C Trail Creek, B.C	Gold. Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold	1,000,000	1 00 1 00 1 00	20 4 14 11	25 34 94 95 65					
mbo lob Hill Rol	Trail Creek, B.C. Boundary, B.C. Rossland, B.C.	Gold Gold Gold	500,000 1,500,000 £1,000,000	100 100 £500		25 94j £ 6j					
nnehaha onte Christo ntreal Gold Fields, ontreal-London, X I orrison	Rossland, B.C.	Gold Gold Gold Gold, Silver, Lead, etc. Gold	2,500,000 \$800,000 412,000	1 00 .25 .24	22 7 18 50 15	19j 5	14 p.c.	Monthly.	8.64		
velty	Slocan, B.C. Rossland, B.C. Boundary B.C.	Silver and Lead Gold Gold	1,000,000	1 00 1 06	24 4 1 16 80	18					
o di Noro King yne, X D v Ore	Sandon, B.C.	Gold	1,000,000	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14 1 39) 8 14	1 34			8.60		
thmullen. mbler Cariboo public, X D E. Lee	Camp McKinney, B.C. Slocan, B.C. Eureka District, Wash Trail Creek, B.C.	Gold. Gold. Gold. Silver and Lead.	3,500,000	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$1 \frac{7\frac{1}{2}}{26}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}&&63\\&27\\1&20\end{smallmatrix}$	1 p.e.	Monthly	9 52		
F.Imo	Seine River, Ont Slocan, B.C. Fairview Camp, B.C. Trail Creek, B.C.	Silver and Lead Gold	250,00 1,500,00 1,000,00 1,000,00	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \end{array}$	40 184 27 3 7 234	16 24 22					
n Anda story Triumph ginia	r Seine River, Ont Texada Island, B.C. Trail Creek, B.C. Rossland, B.C. Baker City, Ore	Gold Copper and Gold Gold and Copper Gold Gold	5.000.00	1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00	9 7 24 40	83 5 18 35					
aterico ar Eagle, X D inchester	Camp McKinney, B.C., Rossland, B.C., Fairview Camp, B.C., Trail Creek, B.C.	Gold Gold and Copper Gold Gold Copper and Gold	1,000,00 1,750,00 250,00 500,00	0 1 00	3 68 15 41 83	4		Monthly .	4.89		

STOCK LIST

Reported for THE CHRONICLE by R. Wilson-Smith. Meldrum & Co., 151 St. James Street, Montreal. Corrected to July 12th, 1899, P.M.

BANKS.	Capital subscribed	Capital paid up.	Rest or Reserve Fund.	Per centage of Rest to paid up Capital	Par value of one share.	Market value of one share.	for last	Revenue per cent. on investment at present prices.	Closing prices (per cent. on par.)	When Dividend payable.
							Per cent.	Per cent.	Asked. Bid	
	2,920,000	2,920,000	486,666	16.66	97,34	109 50	24	4 44	1124 107	January July
British Columbia	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,460,000	30 0)	213	311 04	2	3 90	128 126	
British North America	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	16.67	50	76 50	3	4 60	152 149	
Senadian Pank of Commerce	500,000	349,712	97,000	28 56	40	46 00	3	5 22	116 111	Mar 1 Aug. 24
Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	100-08	50	135 00	3.	4 44	270 265	Feb.MayAug.Nov January July
Castern Townships	1,500,000	1,500,000	850.000	56.67	50	77 25	3	4 51	106 105	February Aug.
Eastern Townships Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.	280,000	258,377	30,000	11.24	20	31 30	24	5 43	1564 153	February Aug.
Halifax Banking Co	500,000	500,000	375,000	62.89	100	191 00		4 17	191 190	June Dec.
Hamilton	1,499,700	1,494,520	565,000	45.20	100	150 00	34	4 67	150 149	June Dec.
Hochelaga	1,250,000 2,000,000	2,000,000	1,300,000	6 .00	100	225 00	4 & 11	4 00	225	June Dec.
Imperial	500,000	500,000	265,000	53 00	25	28 23	3	5 31	113	June Dec.
a Banque Jacques-Cartier	1,200,000	1,200,000	150,000	12.50	30	28 80	3	6 25	96	May Nov.
A Banque Nationale	200.020	200,020	65,000	32.47	32 44	45 42	4	5 71	172 170	
Merchants Bank of Canada	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,600,000	43,34	100	172 00	8	4 07		June Dec.
Merchants Bank of Halifax	1,957,500	1,692,660	1,394,495	82.37	100	180 00 201 00	39	3 89	201	February Aug. April Oct.
Molsons	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	75.00	200	506 50	4 & 11	3 95	0.00	June Dec.
Montreal	12,000 000	12,000,000	6,000,000	50.00		310 00	6	4 00	253	January July
Montreal New Brunswick	500,000	500,000	600,000	120.00	100	225 00	4	3 55	225 220	
NOVA SCOUR.	1,697,500	1,613,700	1.850,070	114-60	100	135 (0	24	3 70	135 124	June Dec.
Ontario	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,170,000	78.00	100	210 00	4 & 11	4 28	210 200	June Dec.
Wiawa	1,500,000 700,000	700,000	230,000	32.86	20	23 00	3	5 22	115 111	
People's Bank of Halifax	180,000	180,000	140,000	77-78	150	250 00	4	5 33	. 166	
People's Bank of N B	2,500,000	2,500,000	700.000	28.00	100	135 00	3	4 44	135 125	
Quebec	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	60.00	50	95 00		4 21	190	April Oct.
Standard	200,000	200,000	45,000	22.50	100	100 00		5 00	100	
St. Stephens	504,600	314,160	75,000	23.87	100	100 00		6 00	100	February Aug
St. Hyacinthe.	500,200	261,499	10,000	3.82		****	. 5			
St. John	48,666	48,666	18,000	37.00	1222	250 00	. 3	1.11	250 240	June Dec
Toronto	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	90.00	100	250 00		4 00 5 05	1181 116	
	700,000	700,000	70,000	10 00	100	74 00		4 73	148 146	
Union Bank of Halifax	500,000	500,000	250,000	50°00 22°50	100	122 00		4 92	122 120	
Union Bank of Canada	2,000,000	2,000,000	450,000	2:08	100	115 00		5 22	115	June De
Ville Marie	500,000	479,620	10,000		100	117 00		6 00	113	
Western	500,000	887,739	118,000 30,000		75	90 00		4 16	120 113	
Yarmouth	300,000	300,000	30,000	1000					1	
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		a	000 000	25.25	100	190 00	2.	4 21	190 18	Jan.Apl. Jul Oct
Rell Telephone X D	3,168,000	$3,168,00^{0}$ $2,700,00^{0}$	800,000		100	80 00		5 00	80	
Canada Colored Cotton Mills Co	2,700,000	65,000,000			100	98 00		4 08	98 9	April Oet
Canadian Pacific	65,000,000 1,250,000	1,250,000			1.00	1 21		9 92	121 11	Monthly
Cariboo McKinney Gold Mines	10,000,000	10000,000	2,608,329	26.08	100	185 56	11 & 11	4 31	1851 18	5 Jan.Apl.JulyOct
Commercial Cable,	2,000,000	2,000,000			100	118 00	4	6 78	118	Jan. Jul
Dominion Coal Preferred do Common	15,000,000	15,000,000			100	58 00		1112	58 5	
do Common	3,033,600	3,033,600			100	110 0		5 45	110 10	
Duluth S.S. & Atlantic.	12,000,000	12.000,000			100	4 2				
do Pref	10,000,000	10,000,000			100	11 0	·		n	83
Guarantee Co., of N.A.	668,600	304,600			50	100.1	1 1 -	4 57	1094 10	In Ant this is
Halifar Tramway Co.,	800,000	800,000			100	109 5			40 2	
Intercolonial Coal Co	500,000	500,000			100	60 0			60 4	
do Preferred	250,000	250,00			108	156 0		5 13	156 15	
Merchants Cotton Co	600,000	600,000			100	160 0		5 00	110 15	4 Mar.Jun.Sep.De
Montreal Cotton Co.,	1,400.000	1,400,000 2,997,916	304,429	10 15	40	80 3		5 00	200 20	0 April Oct
Montreal Gas Co Montreal-London, X D	2,997,916				24	00 5	0 114	8 64	50 4	
Montreal-London, X D	432,000	432,000				164 5		8 64	329 82	
MOBURAL SLICET MALLERY,	1,000,000	4,700,000	373,035	7 94	50	152 6	2 24.	3 08	325 32	0
do do New Stock	2,000,000	2,000,000			40	68 8	0 2	4 65	172 17	0 Jan, Apl. Jul. Oct
Montreal Telegraph, X D		1.467.681			25	3 7				5
North-West Land, Com	5,642,925	5.642.925			100	50 0				0
Payne Mining, X D	2,500,000	2,500,000			100	14		8 60	139} 13	4 Monthly.
People's Heat & Light of Halifar	700,000	700.0-0			100	26 5		114	164	May Nov.
kichelieu & Ont. Nav. Co	1,350,000	1,350,000	223,92		100	112 5		5 33	112 10	8 May Nov.
Based Mandrid	1,510,000	1,500,000	245,92		100	186 0		4 44	180 17 126 15	", oan, apr. oury.
Republic Consolidated Gold Mining	xd 3,500,000				100	1 2		9 52 4 00		
St. dohn Street Kallway	500,000	50 0,000		11112	100	150 0		3 45		7 Mar.Jun.SepDe
Toronto Street Railway	6,0 0,0 0	6,000,000			100	67 2		0 10		51 Jan Apr.July Oc
Twin City Rapid Transit Co	15,000,000	15,00,000			100	140 0		5 00	140	61
do do Preferred					100			4 89	368 30	5 Monthly
WarEagle Gold Mines, X D	1,750,000	1,750,000			100	110 0		5 45	110 10	
Windsor Hotel										

BONDS.	per outstanding.		When Interest due		Where Interest payable.	Date of Redemption.	Quota- tion.	REMARKS.
Commercial CableCoupon. Registered Canadian Pacific Land Grant Can. Colored Cotton Co.	44565	\$16,000,000 3,423,000 2,000,000 200,000	1 Jan. 1 July 1 Apl. 2 Apl. 1 May	1 Oct. 2 Oct.	New York or London Montreal, New York or London Bank of Montreal, Montreal Merehants Bauk of Can., Montreal	1 Jan., 2397 1 Oct., 1931 2 Apl., 1902 1 May, 1917	104 111 101}	Redeemable at 110.
Canada Paper Co Bell Telephone Co Dominion Coal Co Dominion Cotton Co	5 6 4)	940,000 2,935,000 £ 308,200	1 Apí. 1 Mch. 1 Jan.	1 Oct. 1 Sep. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Merchants Bk. of Can., Montreal	1 Apl., 1925. 1 Mch., 1913 1 Jan., 1916	115 110 95	Redeemable at 110, Redeemable at 110 after 1st Jan., 1900.
Halifax Tramway Co Intercolonial Coal Co Montreal Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co	5454	\$ 600,000 350,000 900,000 € 60,000 € 140,000	1 Jan. 1 Apl. 1 Jan. 1 Mch. 1 Feb.	1 Oct. 1 July	Company's Office, Montreal	I Apl., 1918 I July, 1921	107 98 102 107 115	Redeemable at 105,
Peoples Heat & Light Co Pirst Morgage Second Morgage Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Electric Co. St. John Railway Toronto Kallway	5 5 4 5 6	\$ 700,000 100,000 523,167 £ 130,900 \$ 475,000 600,000 2,399,953 450,000	1 Apl. 1 Mch. 1 Apl. 1 May 1 Jan. 28 Feb. 1 Jan.	1 Oct. 1 Nov. 1 July 31 Aug.	Halifar or Montreal Montreal and London Bk. of Montreal. Mont'l or London Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B. Bank of Sectland London	1 Ap 1917 1 Meh., 1915 1 Oet., 1914 1 May, 1925 1 July, 1914 31 Aug., 1921 2 July, 1912	80 100 105 108	Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 110 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905

Quarterly. 1 Bonus of 1 per cen. 1 Monthly ¶ Price per Share.

THE

Northern Life Assurance Company OF CANADA.

The third annual meeting of the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada was held in their offices, London, Ont., on Monday, the 19 h day of June, 1899.

The President, Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, occupied the chair, and Mr. T. H. Purdom acted as Secretary.

The following shareholders were present; Hon, David Mills, Pre sident; E. Jones Parke, Q.C., First Vice-President; M. Wilson, sident ; E. Joñes Parke, Q.C., First Vice-President ; M. Wilson, Q.C., N. H. Stevens, Esq., Chatham ; Robert Ferguson, M. P. P., Thamesville; W. S. Calvert, M.P., Napier; C. Jenkins, E.-q., Petro-lia; John Durand, Esq., Dorchester ; F. B. Leys, M.P. P.; J. D. Bal-four, Esq., Medical Director, and Messrs. T. H. Purdom, Francis Love, G. B. Harris, John Ferguson, N. Mills, Alex Purdom, F. D. Parke, E. Paul, R. Shaw Wood, A. Robinson, S. Weldon, Drs. Cl. T. Campbell, Weekes and Graham, of London. The Secretary read a letter from Thomas Long, Esq., Second Vice-President, regretting his inability on account of other business engage-ments to be present.

ments to be present.

At the request of the President, the Manager, Mr. Milne, read the following report of the Directors :

To the shareholders of the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada: The Directors beg to submit their second annual report of the affairs of the Company, together with the duly audited balance sheet.

The result of the year's business shows a large percent ge of progress. It will be seen that the insurance in force at the end of 1898 exceeded that of 1897 by about 150 per cent. At the end of 1898 the amount of the policies in force was \$879,950, and the amount written \$1,026,450, of which \$665,950, was written during the year 1898.

The business transacted has been secured in the Province of Ontario and the energies of the management have been directed towards securing as thorough an organization of the Province as can be effected. It is now intended to extend the business to other Provinces and negotiations are in progress with that end in view. General agencies have been established in the Provinces of Manitoba and British Colum-General agencies bia, which promise this Company a fair share of the business of these Provinces.

There are several facts worth noting in connection with the busi-ness of this Company, which indicate that its management has con-tinued to be cautious and progressive. The average risk is less than \$1,200, and the average age of policyholders less than 30 years. More than belf of the melting is indicate on the There is present to fully the than half of the policies issued are on the Twenty Payment Life Plan, with the majority of the balance on the Ordinary Life and Endowment Plans. The average premium per 1,000 is \$37.

It is satisfactory to note, too, that no deaths have occurred among the Company's policyholders prior to the end of the year.

The assets of the Company are all in cash, or securities readily convertible into cash.

The capital stock of the Company is now ample for all its requirements. The sum of \$58,200 was voluntarily paid in by shareholders during the year, on account of stock subscribed for, which makes the paid up capital on the 31st day of December last amount to the sum of \$199,825.

The Directors anticipate a steady increase of desirable business, the result for the expired portion of this year justifying such anticipation, the insurance written during that portion of the year being 43 per cent in excess of the insurance written during the same portion of last year, and should the business continue to increase in this Province, the Company will, when that secured in other Provinces is added, have as large a volume of business as is desirable.

The Directors bear testimony to the efficiency of the Manager, Mr. John Milne, and to the valuable assistance in the field of Mr. W. E. Findlay, the Superintendent of Agencies. The Manager and the Superintendent of Agencies have worked with steady perseverance, securing good agents and establishing the Company in public confidence.

The financial statement, submitted to you in detail, together with the Auditors' report thereon, may be summarized as follows :

Cash income from premiums and interest.....\$26,147 36 Accruing income from premium notes, etc..... 9,808 91

	and the second s
Total income Expenditures of every kind	\$35,956 27 27,846 92
and the second	the provide statements

Excess of income over expenditure \$8,109 35

ASSETS.

Debentures, cash, notes, etc.....\$202,712 23

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for security of policyholders	1,158.08
Surplus security for policyholders	\$27,362 97 \$175,349 26

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of directors.

DAVID MILLS. President.

The President said that the policy adopted by the Directors in the man agement of the Company had been conservative. They had pro-ceeded with great care, so as to avoid mistakes. It had not enceeded with great care, so as to avoid mistakes. deavored to do a large business, as they believed the best interests of the Company and its stockholders would be served by a policy of caution, and by securing a business that was desirable. It was better to do a safe business at the outset than a large one. The pe manency and security of the company was now fairly established, and the aim of the Directors and the Executive Committee was to take care that every step taken was one favorable to the safety and permanency of the institution. He believed that the course which had been taken was one which would enable them to reach a dividend paying period earlier than if they had endeavored to push their business more energetically at a large expense. He was confident that had this been done at the outset, they would necessarily have made many mistakes. They would have been compelled to employ agents of whose fitness they could know nothing. As it is, they have been ab'e to secure some well qualified men who have proved successful in securing business, and thus by a tentative proceeding the Company has thrown away but httle money upon persons unused to the business of insurance, and not naturally well fi ted for the work. As the staff increases in numbers and efficiency, the business can be each year more energetically pushed. He had implicit confidence in the future of the Com-pany. They had but to continue this line of policy, and the foundapany. tions which had been laid must at an early day lead to that condition of success to which he thought they might confidently look forward. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Parke, First Vice-President, seconded the adoption of the report.

The Manager also presented a supplementary report of the business during the first five months of this year comparing it with the business during the same period of last year. This report shows that the vol-ume of business has increased over 43 per cent. The cash income has more than doubled, while the expenses have increased only about 19 per cent.

Addresses commenting upon the satisfactory condition of affairs of the Company were made by Messrs. Wilson, Stevens, Purdom, Leys, Balfour and Jenkins, and all were satisfied with the hopeful outlook for the future.

The report was unanin ously adopted.

The following directors were unanimously elected : Hon. David Mills, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Messrs. E. Hon, David Mills, Lord Stratheena and Mount Koyal, Messrs, E. Jones Parke, Thomas Long, J. D. Balfour, Matthew Wilson, John Ferguion, F. B., Leys, M.P. P., W. S. Calvert, M.P., Robert Ferguson, M.P.P., G. B. Harris, N. H. Stevens, T. H. Purdom, John Bieakey, John Davis, Frateis Love and A. P. Sherwood. L. B. Ladden and P. A. Gene R.A.

J. B. Laidlaw and R. A. Gray, B.A., were reappointed auditors for the current year.

On motion of Drs. Campbell and Graham, a vote of thanks was tendered to the President and Directors for their efficient services during the year

The Directors met subsequently and re-elected Hon. David Mills, President ; Mr. Parke, t irst Vice President, and Mr. Long, Second Vice-President.

Regret was expressed at the resignation of John Morison, Esq., of Toronto, whose place was filled by the election of A. P. Sherwood, Esq., of Ottawa, Commissioner of Dominion Police.

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JULY 14, 1890



SEALED TENDERS

marked "tender for debentures" and addressed to the undersigned will be received at the office of the City Comptroller, City Hall, Winnipeg, up to 3,30 p.m. or

Friday, the 28th Day of July Next

FOR THE PURCHASE OF

\$150.463.70 OF CITY OF WINNIPEC

Local Improvement Debentures

dated 30th March. 1890 and bearing interest at the rate of FOUR per cent per annum payable half yearly. The following are the amounts and term fyears to run, viz:

											1	*	•			*	10	years.
\$76,121 \$31,792.						:	:									1	15	**
\$14,592.	\$3.					,	,		.,							,	20	44

\$60,000. CITY OF WINNIPEG

35 Years THREE and ONE HALF per cent.

debentures for Electric Lighting Plant, dated the 29th April, 1899, interets

debentures for Electric Lighting Flant, dated the 20th April, 1829, interest payable half yearly. Principal and interest of both issues payable at the Bank of Montreal Winnipeg. Accrued interest to be added to the purchase price, and pur-chasers to take delivery in Winnipeg. Tenders may be for the whole or part. No Tender increasing accepted. Further information furnished on application.

D. S. CURRY.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, 21st June, 1899.



4% Loan of \$222,000.

TENDERS

Addressed to the undersigned will be re ceived up to

NOON OF 15th JULY,

for the whole or part of an issue of \$222,. 600 having 40 years to run, bearing

4 Per Cent, Interest

and provided for by a sinking fund to redeem it at maturity.

The loan will be in the form of

Coupon Bonds of \$50 each

with 80 semi-annual coupons of one dollar each attached, and is issued under the authority of clause 344 of the City Charter.

Forms of tender may be obtained at the Treasury Department if desired.

WM. ROBB.

City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Montreal, 17th June, 1899.



Tenders for placer mining claims on Dominion Creek in the Yukon Territory.

ALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and "will be received envelope " Tender for a placer mining claim," will be received at this Department until noon on Friday, the 1st day of September, 1899, for placer cla ms and fractions of claims on Dominion Creck reserved for the Crown.

The following is a list of the numbers of the claims and fractions and the approximate frontage thereof, as surveyed by Messrs. James Gibbons and R. W. Cautley, Dominion 1 and Surveyors : -

Below Upper Discovery.

No.	I ength in ft.	No.	Length in ft.		
I A	5	IO A	33-3		
2 A	19	15 A	42.25		
3 A	30.5	31 A	43		
8 A	87.4				

Above Lower Discovery

o.	Length in ft.	No.	Length in ft.
	12	6 A	35.00
	59. I	10 A	143.25
	1.25		

Below Lower Discovery.

No.	Length in ft.	No.	Length in ft.
I A	56.3	75 A	24.7
2 A	7.2	76	500.
2 C	20.3	77	449.8
8 A	34.00	16 C	33.8
9 A	39.25	18 A	164.7
II A	98.4	78 A	3.6
13 A	68.5	80	431.3
16 A	40.25	81 A	15.3
20	202.1	83	500.
21 A	71.9	84	500.
22	500	85	500.
22 A	60.7	86	5co.
23	446 2	87	500.
25	500	87 A	500.
26	120,66	87 B	387.9
31	350.5	89 A	35.1
33	500.	91	500.
34	500.	92	500.
36	500.	93	500.
37	500.	94	500.
38	352.	. 95	500.
38 68 A	94.7	96	500.
69 A	40.5	97	5 0.
70 A	72.6	98	500.
71	414.4	99	500.
73 A	12.3	100	478.7
74 A	21.3	101	119.

Each tender shall specify the numbers of the claims and fractions tendered for and also the amount of bonus offered for each claim and fraction. The tender may be for the whole lot or any one or more of the claims and fractions, and must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in tayor of the Minister of the Interior for ten p.c. of the amount offered, one half of the remainder to be paid into the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, or to the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory at Dawson within thirty days from notice of acceptance of tender, and the balance with in six months thereafter with interest at Entries for the claims and fractions will be granted in accordance

with the Placer Mining Regulations on acceptance of tender.

The entries will be subject to the usual royalty and the provisions of the soid Regulations from time to time in force, except as to repre-

Sentation provided for by Clause 39, which will not be required. The claims and fractional claums for which entries may be granted shall not include any portion of the bench or hill claims for which entry may have been previously granted.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN R. HALL, Secretary.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 27th May, 1899.

City Comptroller.

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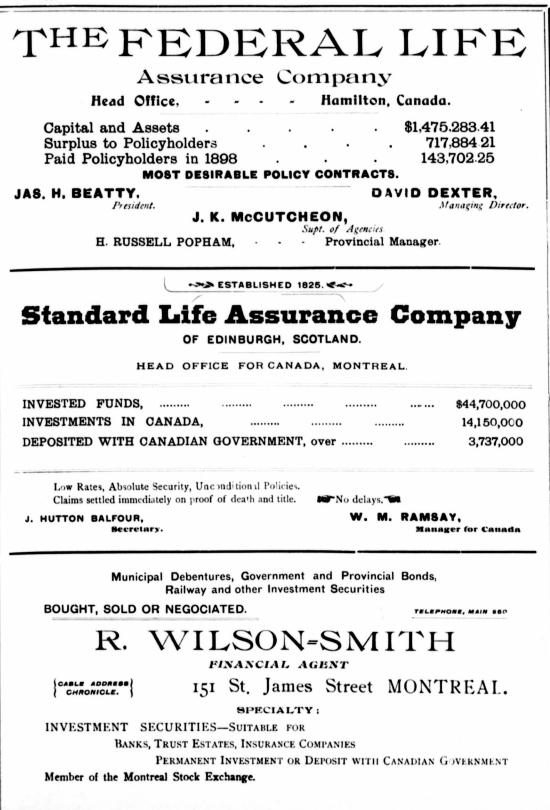
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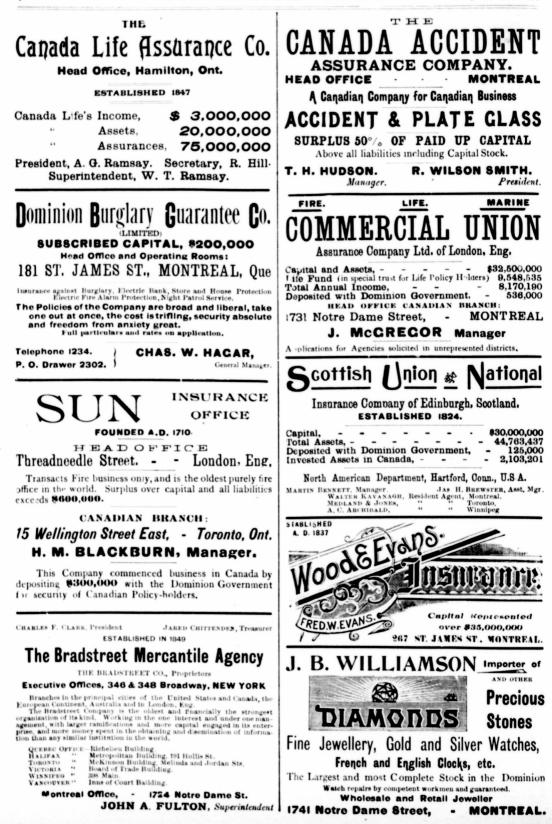


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