

Directors' fees	1,242 85
General postage	1,225 78
Agents' postage	516 60
Printing, advertising and stationery ..	1,586 38
Solicitors' fees and law expenses ..	543 58
Re-insurance (on large risks)	412 99
Returned premiums	222 27
Taxes	458 60
Discount on stamps and fined letters ..	78 81
Expenses of agents' convention ..	328 35
Sending annual reports and assessment notices	179 88
Ontario Government license fee ..	105 00
Dominion Government inspection ..	66 60
Fuel and light	165 97
Petty expenses, telegrams, water rates, etc.	360 16
Paid to agents in settlement of accounts	741 28
Interest	1,749 17
Bills payable	55,000 00
Real estate	760 35
Balance in Molson's Bank	2,068 85
Cash in treasurer's hands	593 55
Total	\$195,708 42

I have examined the books and vouchers of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and find the above statement correct in accordance therewith.

JOHN OVERELL,
Auditor.

London, Jan. 31, 1893.

The president moved the adoption of the several reports as read, Mr. John A. Leitch, of Brantford, seconding the motion, which was adopted.

The election of the three necessary directors to the board was then proceeded with, John A. Leitch and Duncan Macmillan acting as scrutineers. The retiring directors were Mr. John Geary and Capt. Thos. E. Robson, both of whom were re-elected, and both returned their sincere thanks to the directors for the compliment.

To fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Armstrong, Mr. Sheriff Brown, St. Thomas, and Mr. J. W. Cameron, of Napier, were nominated. Mr. Cameron withdrew in favor of Mr. Dugald Brown, who was then unanimously elected to fill the position for the next three years.

Mr. Brown thanked the directors for electing him and stated his intention of fulfilling his duty to his utmost ability. The usual votes of thanks to the officers and agents of the company were passed. Mr. D. C. Macdonald and others expressed thanks.

A hearty vote was also accorded the president, Inspector Leitch, and the managing director.

ODD CAUSES OF FIRE.

We have heard the story of a fire caused by an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Cleveland at the time of his former election to the Presidency. As a token of rejoicing, rockets were resorted to, and one, in the course of its flight, found its way down the chimney of a spinning mill, with the result that might have been expected. Another instance of an accident that could have been less easily foreseen is afforded by a fire caused by a railway truck, the axle of which had "fired," leaving the rails at a crossing, and setting light first to a petroleum tank, and then to an adjacent factory.

The spontaneous ignition of oily waste is well known, but its ignition may be brought about by different means. A bucket of greasy waste was standing near a driving-belt in motion, in such a position that it was touched by the sag of the belt, and the friction thus induced proved sufficient to set its contents on fire. A fire that made its presence felt in a comparatively harmless way, was caused by the self ignition of oily waste and wooden chips thrown by workmen who were looking for a convenient dumping ground, into the fire-box of a locomotive standing disused in the shed where they were at work, the first intimation of what had taken place being given by the noise of the engine blowing off steam. Even the use of heavy mineral oils, and the removal of oily waste to a place allotted to it, are not an actual guarantee against accident, for in a factory where both regulations were observed, an errant cookchafer became entangled in the waste, and, succeeding in freeing himself, made straight for a gas jet, killing

himself and destroying the building, the flames being propagated by the filaments of greasy cotton that still adhered to him.

Photographic lenses are credited with acting as burning glasses upon numerous occasions—an eloquent argument in favor of keeping them in proper cases when not in actual use. Bright tin plates may similarly act as concave mirrors, and apparently are well-known culprits. Another instance is that of a plumber who tested a newly-made joint with a flame, and not observing that a small blue jet made its appearance, replaced the boards and left the place. After six weeks, during all of which time the jet continued to burn, the leak increased somewhat, and eventually the flame became large enough to char the board above it, the pungent smell caused thereby attracting attention and preventing what would have been a fire returned in the category "cause unknown."

An inexperienced joiner, striking a nail obliquely, projected it into the conveyer of the raw material in a jute factory, and a spark caused by the contact of the nail with the drum set fire to the place. Nailing down a board is not, therefore, so harmless a proceeding as it looks. The heat given off by the rapid oxidation of finely divided iron is considerable, and it was this circumstance that led to a fire in a factory that was swamped by a flood, a mass of iron filing and combustible rubbish getting damp and "heated like a hay stack." An effort to extinguish a fire may actually lead to one, an example occurring in New York, where a small building having caught fire, a stream of water was directed on it, and a neighboring shed containing quicklime thus accidentally got wet, with the unpleasant result of providing fresh work for the hose on the spot.—*Leicester Daily Post*.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY.

The organization meeting of the Dominion Coal Company took place at Boston, on Friday last, when the following officers were elected: President.—H. M. Whitney, Boston. Treasurer.—John S. McLennan, Montreal. General Manager.—F. S. Pearson, Boston. Resident Manager.—D. McKean, North Sydney.

Secretary.—B. F. Pearson, Halifax. Directors.—H. W. Dimock, New York; Robert Winsor, of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Alfred Winsor, president of the Boston Tow-boat Company; W. B. Ross, barrister, Halifax; Sir Donald Smith, W. C. Van Horne and Hugh McLennan, Montreal.

The business will be managed by a committee of four, who will almost have the same powers as the board of directors. Nothing has been settled as regards the Halifax agency. Mr. B. F. Pearson will not remove to Boston, but will continue to reside in Halifax.—*Eastern Chronicle*.

A. ALLAN, President. J. O. GRAVEL, Secretary-Treasurer. F. SCHOLLES, Managing Director.

The Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal and Toronto
CAPITAL, - \$2,000,000.

First Quality Rubber Boots and Shoes, Superior Quality Rubber Beltings, including The Forsyth (Boston Belting Co.) Seamless Rubber Belting.

For which we are Sole Agents and Manufacturers in Canada.

We Hold the Patent and Sole Right to Manufacture in Canada

The Patent Process Seamless Tube Hose

WE MAKE ALL OUR HOSE BY THIS PROCESS.

ASK THE MERCHANT YOU DEAL WITH FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

* Rubber Packings, Valves, Gaskets, Etc.

Head Office and Factory, MONTREAL. - J. J. MCGILL, Manager.

Western Branch: COR. FRONT AND YONGE STREETS, TORONTO.

J. H. WALKER, Manager.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY'S STOCK.

The whole amount of Dominion Coal Company's stock allotted to Nova Scotia has been subscribed. The Bank of Nova Scotia, it is understood, disposed of over \$200,000 worth, and the balance was sold by James C. Macintosh, Farquhar, Forrest & Co. and W. L. Lowell & Co. A large amount of stock was taken throughout the province of Nova Scotia direct with Boston, and it is understood the International Coal Company has taken the entire amount of the purchase money from the sale of its properties in stock in the new concern. Nearly a quarter of a million dollars worth of stock was subscribed in Halifax city alone.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 8th, 1893.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average, 1892.
Montreal	23 1/4	23 3/4	9	23 1/4	23 3/4	922
Ontario	125	125	2	126	124	1124
People's sd.	110	117	341	120	118	984
Molson's	176	174	4	180	175	167 1/2
Toronto	25 1/2	25 1/4	5	26 1/2	25 1/2	329
J. Cartier	167 1/2	166 1/2	42	169	166 1/2	151
Merchants	148	147 1/2	118	149	147 1/2	135
Union	153 1/2	153	65	154	152	134
M. Teleg.	74 1/2	71 1/2	2760	74	73	60 1/2
Rich. & Ont. ...	190	189	275	190	188	177
Street Ry.	" New Stock					
Gas	234	231	1102	230 1/2	230	207
C. Pacific N.R. ...	87 1/2	84 1/2	1734	85 1/2	85	89 1/2
C. P. land b'ds ..					109	
N. W. Land					160 1/2	163
Bell Tele.	162 1/2	161	160	162	160 1/2	
Montreal 4% ..						

—A London newspaper relates that a few days ago Queen Victoria was greatly pleased with a piece of music performed by a band playing in public at Osborne. She sent one of her attendants to learn the name of the piece. With some embarrassment the attendant reported that the piece was entitled, "Come where the booze is cheaper!"

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 8th, 1893.

ASHES.—There are hardly any ashes coming forward just now, and it is a difficult matter to give correct quotations, because one operator seems to be trying to get hold of all the stock