

more, in a settlement as another, and make an enemy for the company by the way he treats the assured, while the other makes a friend. This can be avoided by the selection of men as adjusters who are not only competent to judge as to what a loss should be, but who are of even temper and have that natural trait of being able to handle people in a pleasant, and, at the same time, firm and satisfactory manner. —Carroll De Witt, before the Fire Ins. Ass'n of the Northwest.

MESSRS. FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish us with the following list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be obtained from them direct: *Canadian Patents*.—Miss R. F. Montgomery, dress supporters; E. M. Morgan, anaesthetic inhalers; E. Jones, pneumatic straw stackers; C. Bates, clasps for uniting crossing wires; H. J. Young, washing machines; J. L. McLean, shaft bearings; H. W. Gays, carlines; J. G. Taylor, pneumatic stackers for grain separators and threshing machines; D. J. Brophy, piling machines; F. L. Webster, gates and doors; J. C. Hunter, non-electric telephones; J. D. Oligny, fuel compositions; J. Kay and C. T. Wearne, chucks for rock drills; C. W. Vollman, freezing apparatus; J. M. Mackin, cash registers; W. Dean, hockey sticks; H. A. Munn, watertight compartments for boats; J. A. Adams, hay stackers; D. W. Judson, bicycle frames; A. Meuschel, speed regulators for prime motors. *American Patents*.—C. A. Barclay, attachment for the cure of balking and kicking horses; F. S. Cormier, propeller governor; D. Firth, fire escape; E. Hemsted, pneumatic tire for bicycles; W. S. McLeod, pump; S. D. Biggor, automatic register or recorder; R. J. Smith, overalls; A. J. Taplin, propelling mechanism for vessels; L. B. Smyser, driving mechanism for motor vehicles.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

A bound volume of the Report of the Registrar of Loan Corporations, Ontario, is to hand. THE CHRONICLE published a table comprising a return of all these companies of any public interest several months ago, made up directly from the annual statement of each company, nevertheless the official report will be found valuable and is appreciated.

The annual Report of the Insurance Department of State of Louisiana for 1900. The "Insurance Law Journal," July, 1901, published by C. C. Hines Sons Company, New York. We note that some change is being made in this firm, which we trust will prove of much advantage. From Mr. A. J. Vorys, Superintendent of Insurance, Ohio, has been received a copy of "Fraternal Beneficiary Association," being Part III of the 34th annual report of the Department. Ohio seems a prolific soil for these associations, those reported upon being 64, with an aggregate income from assessments of \$40,127,109, out of which \$37,127,233 was paid \$32,862,224 for losses, and \$4,265,969 for expenses. The net assets of these 64 associations are \$13,382,717.

#### STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

Wednesday, p. m., July 17th, 1901.

The low level attained by C. P. R. this week brought out large buying orders which made the feature of the market in activity, the sales being more than double those of last week. Montreal Street has also been active, and has recovered a good deal of the ground lost after the shareholders meeting last week. The announcement that the Company is to reach out in new directions under authority of the City Council and the continued large earning power together with other possibilities in the stock having a strengthening effect, and its seem probable that the stock will see still higher figures. Toronto Railway though not actively dealt in has continued strong, and from pre-ent appearances it would not take very much encouragement to put the security considerably higher. Twin City which had a set back during the week in sympathy with New York has recovered most of the ground lost, and the closing was fairly strong. Richelieu & Ontario seems to be coming into favor again, and Montreal Power under the stimulus of the reported re-consideration of the Lighting matter by the City Council, has advanced from the recent low level. The before mentioned stocks have monopolized most of the trading of the week. The rest of the list and the mining stocks being practically neglected. A good deal depends on the position taken by New York, but barring accidents there, the market seems to be in a fairly good position.

The recent low level established in New York, consequent on the weakness prevalent in the early part of the week, seems to have had a turn, and the market which for a short time seemed to have got out of hand, is now more firmly established and it would seem as if the large controlling interests are again behind it. The Steel strike is the dark cloud which still figures in the financial outlook, and although at the present writing it seems as if this factor would be confined in its effect to the particular industrial immediately concerned, it still has large possibilities for harm. The recurring struggles between organized labour and capital which have taken place with increasing frequency of late years, is a source of danger to enterprises of all kinds, which is assuming large proportions, and although organized labour has so far seemed to be playing a game in which they paid the piper as far as results are concerned, the demoralizing influences brought about by these strikes has been widespread, and capital has shared and will share in the neces ary losses.

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The London market has been good this week, and the prices of International stocks in general have been stronger and fairly steady. English railroads have, however, been on the weak side, but the general trend of the market is towards higher prices.

The rate for call loans in New York to-day is 3 p.c., and the London quotation for call money is 2 to 2½ p.c. The local rate continues unchanged at 5 p.c., although short term loans of 15 days and over are being made at 4 1-2 p.c.