The Lloyds underwriters and others who have written risks connected with the Coronation are reported to have lost over $4,000,000 by the event being postponed. The risks taken to this enormous extent were that the King would not be crowned on the 26th inst., as arranged. Tradesmen having laid in large stocks, hotel-keepers who had contracts for food supplies, speculators who had erected stands at an enormous cost, and others who were liable to loss if the King were not crowned on the day fixed, effected insurance at Lloyds to an unprecedented extent. The profits reaped by this class of business at the Queen's Jubilee had encouraged the underwriters to take all the risks offered, with, it is feared, disastrous results to some of them.

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The policies on the King's life are of a different kind as they usually extend over half a year, more or less. When His Majesty's sickness was announced, the rate on his life went up to over 50 per cent We fervently hope the underwriters will win. The death of the King would have inflicted an enormous loss upon the insurance companies in England who have taken large risks on that event. The King's personal life assurance is estimated to be $3,500,000, and the risks on his life by British insurance companies is said to exceed $20,000,000. Several Canadian companies have written risks of this nature to a moderate amount.

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Montreal suffered a bitter disappointment by the postponement of the Coronation. Heavy expenditures had been incurred in preparations for a brilliant display of loyal rejoicing. One of the largest military gatherings ever seen in this city was organized and looked forward to with the keenest interest by our citizens and thousands of visitors. Our churches were to hold appropriate services to implore the divine blessing on the King and Queen. The younger folks were to have had appropriate opportunities for rejoicing, and for a lesson in loyalty that would have affected their whole lives. Lamentable indeed has been our disappointment; universal is the sorrow of the citizens of Montreal at the King's sickness; the medical bulletins are watched continuously by anxious and sympathetic crowds; the whole city is a shrine wherein heartfelt prayers are going up to Him in whose hands are the lives of Kings and peoples, that King Edward may be early restored to health and kept in strength to fulfil his responsible functions.

The Gazette announces that a controlling interest in the Monetary Times Printing Company has been purchased from Mr. E. Trout by Messrs. Hedley and Wills and their associates. The new Board of Directors is composed of R. J. Christie, of Christie, Brown & Co., Ltd., biscuit manufacturers, president; J. L. Spink, miller, vice-president; E. Trout, T. Robertson, of Robertson Bros., wholesale confectioners; James Hedley and Edgar A. Wills, managing directors. Mr. Law, for many years secretary, retains his position with the company.

Notes and Items.

At Home and Abroad.

The Value of Coal Raised in the United States is stated to average over $7 per head of the population yearly.

Ottawa Clearing House.—Total for week ending 19th June, 1902: Clearings, $2,635,841; balances, $1,040,003.

Bank Clearings for week ending 12th June:—Toronto, $19,701,742; Quebec, $1,455,289; Winnipeg, $3,229,375; Halifax, $1,769,169; Vancouver, $1,567,190; Hamilton, $998,948; St. John, $899,566; Victoria, $532,544. There was a considerable increase in each city over same week, 1901.

Electricity has been proved not to have caused the fire at the Wells elevator, Buffalo, as was generally reported. Electricity is being saddled with the responsibility of many fires the cause of which are really unknown. "General increases in our rating schedules for ignorance, and fewer deductions for knowledge, would be nearer the mark than present methods of underestimating the former and overestimating the latter," is the remark of a contemporary.

New Zealand Life Assurance business is divided amongst eight companies and the Government. Their total premiums in 1900 were $3,457,000, of which the Government life office received $1,415,000 and an Australian company $1,204,000, leaving only $838,000 for the other seven companies. Since the colony was established there has been $249,236,000 of life assurance issued, of which $101,744,000 was issued by the Government, which has now $48,485,000 of life assurance in force.

Summer Tourists in the hurry of preparation for trips should not overlook insurance. If a dwelling is to be vacated for the season the manager of the company in which it is insured should be interviewed to make an arrangement for keeping the policy alive during absence. Insurance against burglary is also advisable, as there have been premises cleared of their contents while the usual occupants were away at a summer resort. Accident insurance and baggage insurance when travelling should not be neglected. A little thought and a little money well directed and well spent may save much distress and serious loss.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish us with the following weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct. *Canadian Patents*:—D. Trench, soldering devices; F. C. Crean, apparatus for disintegrating and drying pulp; C. W. Vernon, phonographs; T. G. Wilson, bandoliers and cartridge belts; V. F. W. Berford, grain doors; T. R. Anderson, lace protectors for shoes; I. Shupe, cream separators. *American Patents*:—J. A. Burgess, purifying acetylene gas; B. H. Calkin, stamp-affixer; W. A. Critchlow, vehicle brake; C. Culver, ore separator and classifier; A. A. Dickson, peat press; J. Lemire, curd cutter; E. R. Marshall, combined frame and register for pool games, etc.; E. M. Morgan, inhaler; A. J. Morley, chair; A. G. Ronan, muffler; O. Tardif, fire-escape; J. B. Nolin, badge.

In the report of the Registrar-General of births, deaths and marriages in England in 1900, the population at the middle of the year was estimated at 32,261,013, of whom 15,597,307 were males and 16,663,706 were females. The number of marriages registered was 257,480, corresponding to a rate of 16.0 persons married per 1,000. The mean rate for 1890-99 was 15.6. The lowest marriage rate was 11.9 in Rutland, and the highest 18.0 in London. There were 15,344 churches or chapels of the Established Church and 12,861 buildings registered for the solemnization of marriage by other rites. Civil marriages in superintendent registrars' offices were 153 per 1,000, as against 147 for the five years 1895-99. With the marriage rate at 16.0 the average price of wheat was 26s. 11d., and the value of exports and imports £21 9s. per head, whereas in 1899 the