

for loss or damage by foreign enemy, riot, civil commotion, or military or usurped power.

Life insurance is a much simpler contract in many respects than either of the preceding. There can be but one loss, that caused by death, and therefore there is no partial loss nor average. The rate of 3 per cent. has generally been adopted as a basis for the calculation of premiums. Life insurance companies are divided into three classes. The first consists of corporations or joint-stock companies, who undertake to pay fixed sums upon the death of the party insuring with them; the profits of such societies are wholly divided among the proprietors. The second class is formed on the basis of mutual insurance, the members themselves being the company, and liable to each other for all claims, the profit accruing therefrom being from time to time allotted to the insured, generally in the form of bonuses. The third class, or mixed companies, are proprietary companies charging such increased rates as will yield a bonus, but which, in return for the working expenses and guarantee of their capital, reserve a stipulated portion of their profits for their proprietors. It is impossible to say with certainty which is the preferable form. Life insurance not being a contract of indemnity, a person may insure in as many offices as he likes, and his executors will recover the full amount from each of the insurers. It is legal for a wife to insure her husband's life, as she is dependent upon him for support; or for a husband to insure his wife's if she has an annuity or property settled upon her for life in which he has an interest; or for a creditor to insure his debtor's life. The policy is void where obtained by false representations. Life insurances are often assigned as a security for debt; the assigner binds himself to pay the premiums. Every life insurance company is bound to prepare a yearly statement of its revenue and of its balance-sheet according to prescribed forms, and must cause certain periodical investigations to be made into its affairs, and prepare and furnish to shareholders and policyholders periodical statements of its business.

Government Insurance. A Bureau of War Risk Insurance was created by act of Congress on September 2, 1914, insuring American vessels and their cargoes against the risks of war. Insurance was extended to cover the masters, officers and crews in June, 1917. A still further extension of the activities of the bureau was embodied in the War Risk Insurance Bill passed by Congress on October 8, 1917, providing insurance for all persons

in any branch of the military service of the nation. The law provided that soldiers and sailors might apply for insurance in multiples of \$500 for any sum not exceeding \$10,000 for each applicant on a yearly-renewable-term basis. The premiums, payable monthly, are graded according to age, and average \$8 per \$1000 per year. The insurance, which is not compulsory, provides for either death or disability.

Intaglio (in-täl'yō; Ital., from *intagliare* to incise, cut into); a precious stone or gem in which the subject is hollowed out so that an impression from it would present the appearance of a bas-relief. The word is applied to a new method of newspaper printing, introduced into America from Germany, also called the Mertens process. In ordinary processes newspaper illustrations are printed from lines of type upon whose raised dots, previously inked, a sheet of paper is pressed, carrying away an inked impression; but by the intaglio process the printing is done from the surface of infinitely minute depressions.

Interdict (in'tér-dikt), an ecclesiastical censure in the Roman Catholic Church, the effect of which, taken in its most extended sense, is, that no kind of divine service is celebrated in the place or country under the sentence; the sacraments are not administered; the dead not buried with the rites of the church. This interdict is called *real* or *local*, while the personal interdict regards only one or more persons.

Interest (in'tér-est), the allowance made for the loan or retention of a sum of money which is lent for, or becomes due at, a certain time; this allowance being generally estimated at so much per cent. per annum, that is, so much for the use of \$100 for a year. The money lent or forborne is called the *principal*; the sum paid for the use of it, the *interest*. The *rate of interest* is the proportional amount as compared with the principal for the use of money, as six per cent. for 100 cents of principal. Interest is either *simple* or *compound*. *Simple interest* is that which is allowed upon the principal only, for the whole time of the loan or forbearance. *Compound interest* is that which arises from any sum or principal in a given time by increasing the principal, at fixed periods, by the interest then due, and hence obtaining interest upon both interest and principal. The rate of interest, supposing the security for the principal to be equal, depends obviously upon what may be made by the employment of money in various industrious undertakings, or on the rate of