$9,030,016 in 1908. Losses incurred during the year were $10,255 compared with $9,992 and claims paid $11,480 compared with $9,205.

Inland transit insurance—another comparatively new branch—is showing steady progress. Premiums of 1909 were $37,465 and amount of policies, new and renewed, $125,768,991 compared with premiums of 1908, $37,072, and the amount of policies, new and renewed, $108,259,046. Losses in 1909 at $7,400 were slightly less than in 1908, but claims paid were $10,414 against $5,876 in 1908.

WHAT IS CO-INSURANCE?

(By SIMS & MORRIS).

The Co-Insurance Clause reads usually as follows:

The premium having been reduced in consideration of this condition, the assured shall, during the currency of this Policy, maintain insurance concurrent with this Policy on each and every item of the property insured to the extent of at least Eighty per cent. of the actual cash value thereof, and if the Insured shall not do so, the Company shall only be liable for the payment of that proportion of the loss for which the Company would have been liable if such amount of concurrent Insurance had been maintained.

The Co-Insurance percentage assumed is placed from 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. according to conditions and the class of property insured, but the 80 per cent. clause is that in most general use.

The object of the clause is to induce insurers to carry the maximum amount of insurance applicable under their insurable values, thus giving an equitable division of premium over the risk assumed, and so that a maximum premium may have been secured towards possible partial losses, which in cities and water-works protected towns are naturally of more frequent occurrence than total loss. Under blanket wordings and on special classes such as sprinklered risks, the Co-Insurance Clause (usually the 90 p.c.) is obligatory.

The Clause involves an obligation on the part of the assured to secure, and maintain, during the currency of the policy, insurance amounting in all to not less than (say 80 p.c.) of the sound or actual value of the property insured, bearing in mind that the value at the time the insurance was first placed may not constitute the actual value at time of possible loss; depreciations, or increase of values of the buildings, stocks or commodities through fluctuations in market prices, make necessary at intervals a re-valuation of the property insured.

The Clause further states that the additional insurance so placed must (with the exception of the amounts) read in every particular alike, and each policy must contain a permit for the other existing insurance. This is best provided for by a clause reading as follows:

"Permission for other insurance, warranted to be concurrent, permitted without notice until required."

The words "at least" or "not less," appearing in the Clause, mean no more than they express, but nothing prevents the assured from insuring for more than (75 p.c., 80 p.c. or 90 p.c., as the case may be) of the value of his property.

The Co-Insurance Clause does not affect the settlement of a loss under the following conditions:

*1. When the conditions of the Clause have been complied with.

*2. When the property is damaged to the extent of 80 p.c. or more of its sound value, whether the conditions of the Clause have been complied with or not.

Under some conditions, the Co-Insurance Clause is far from desirable, and yet oftimes it can be quite properly applied with a considerable saving to the assured.

Sound Value of Property at time of Loss.	80 p.c. of Value as required by Clause.	Total Amount of Insurance actually carried.	Is Clause Complied With?	How much is Assured short of Insurance as required by Clause?	Loss or Damage by Fire.	Loss paid by Company.	Proportion of Loss borne by Assured by reason of Clause.	
$10,000	$8,000	$10,000	Yes	Nil	$10,000	$10,000	Nil	
10,000	8,000	9,000	Yes	Nil	10,000	9,000	Nil	
10,000	8,000	8,000	Yes	Nil	6,000	6,000	Nil	
* 10,000	8,000	6,000	No	$2,000	10,000	6,000	Nil	Loss over 80%
* 10,000	8,000	6,000	No	2,000	8,000	6,000	Nil	Loss 80%
10,000	8,000	6,000	No	2,000	6,000	4 500	$1,500	
10,000	8,000	3,000	No	5,000	4,000	1,500	2,500	

N.B.—In case property in two or more locations is to be insured under one amount, the Distribution Clause must be applied, either in conjunction with, or without the Co-Insurance Clause.

TRAVELLERS' LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The first meeting of the shareholders of the Travellers Life Assurance Company of Canada was held on Monday, the 20th May last, at the Head Office of the company, 69 Notre Dame St. West, a large number being present. The following gentlemen were elected directors:—Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa; J. W. Pyke, president Phœnix Bridge and Iron Works, Ltd., Montreal; H. W. Richardson, of James Richardson & Sons, grain merchants, Kingston; Charles B. Gordon, president and general manager Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal; L. C. Webster, vice-president Quebec Railway Light, Heat & Power Co., Quebec; J. N. Greenshields, K.C., president Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Co., Montreal; T. Bienvenu, general manager Provincial Bank, Montreal; G. H. Allen, formerly chief inspector Standard Life Assurance Co., and latterly manager Province of Quebec Mutual Life of Canada, Montreal, and J. W. McConnell, of Johnson, McConnell & Allison, bankers and brokers, Montreal.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors the Hon. G. P. Graham was elected president; J. W. Pyke, vice-president; H. W. Richardson, second vice-president, and G. H. Allen, managing director.

The company having now obtained its license under the provisions of the Insurance Act, is prepared to do business throughout the Dominion.