

the productive period of life, yet at some subsequent time the conditions may be entirely changed, through the death of those dependent, or their being otherwise provided for, or the circumstances of the insured himself may so change as to make it more for his interests and those of his family to withdraw from the Company, which under the ordinary plan cannot be done, except at a loss. The **TONTINE INVESTMENT PLAN** meets such cases exactly, under the option of the withdrawal of accumulations.

The **TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICY** also has ^{Advantage given by no other form of Policy.} this additional advantage over ordinary forms, in that it is the **only class of Policy in which a CASH SURRENDER VALUE for a fixed amount is named.** To those Policy-holders who complete their Tontine Periods, the Company guarantees as a minimum cash surrender-value the entire fund required by the laws of Canada, to be held as reserve; and it also guarantees in addition, such surplus profits as may have accumulated on the respective Tontine Policies. In this manner not only is a **minimum surrender value fixed**, but it is **much larger** than could be allowed on any other form of Policy.

To those who have a reasonable prospect of continuing their Policies, and are conscious of a superior vitality, the **TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICY** presents unmistakable advantages, and to such only is it recommended. But where such circumstances exist, to the business man desiring sure and profitable investments; to the professional man seeking a certain income in his advanced years, and a support for his family in case of early death; to those wishing to secure the payment of mortgages or other liabilities; in short, for any purpose for which Life Insurance is available, no other plan offers so many advantages, with such absolute security, as the **TONTINE INVESTMENT PLAN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.** ^{To whom this form of insurance is recommended.}

To illustrate the practical working of Policies on this plan, the following estimates have been prepared. The age 35, at entry, at which the calculations are made, is selected as being a fair average age, but the results at different ages of entry, and in different classes of Policies, must necessarily vary somewhat from these given, in the same manner that Dividends and Reserves on different classes of Policies vary. ^{Illustrations.}