

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICY.

A MOST desirable provision is made for Assurers in this Association, who from any cause are unable or not desirous of continuing the payment of Premiums on an Assurance. After five annual payments on a whole term of Life Policy, the Directors will at any time give the Assurer a "paid up" policy for the amount he may have paid, securing that sum to his representatives at death. Thus, supposing a person aged 50 to have Assured for £1000, with profits for the whole term of life, and paid five years' premiums, he could under such circumstances have paid the sum of £113 2s. 6d. Should he desire then to drop the Assurance, &c. if he be compelled to do so, he may receive a "paid up" policy for that amount. This would be an absolute and indisputable reversion, payable to his representatives after his death. The justice and safety of this arrangement cannot be questioned. It is fair alike to the Assured and to the office, while it serves to consolidate their Mutual interests.

I. In the case of the assuer, it will place his contract with the Office in a position of certainty, and remove all doubts from his mind as to being compelled to sacrifice to others the premiums he may have paid on his Policy.

II. In the case of the Office the great derived will be that of the compound interest of the accumulated premiums and the "preservation of its connection." For after all, a Life Assurance Company does but perform the part of Banker or Trustee. It earns interest for the deposits it receives in the way of Life premiums, and if the interest on money in ordinary banking transactions lodged in banks "at call" be remunerative, (of which there cannot be a doubt) surely it must be much more so to a Life Assurance Office, when it is remembered that the money remains in some instances for 50 to 40 years, working at compound interest, all of which belongs to it. This is one important element of profit to the Office, the other is the "preservation of its connection."

With respect to the latter, there can be no doubt that all persons who have been compelled to allow their Policies to lapse have felt naturally the injustice of forfeiting to other more fortunate policy holders the amounts they may have paid, and thus has arisen a most unsatisfactory termination of the transaction—leading, as it inevitably must do, to the severance of the assured from the Institution, it leaves on his mind an unfriendly feeling. Whereas by giving him a "paid up" policy for the amount he has paid to the office as premiums, his constant advocacy will have been secured on behalf of the Institution. To all those indeed who may have any dealing with the Unity, it is confidently believed that neither under this, nor any other conceivable contingency can there arise any other feeling than that of perfect confidence in the integrity of the office, and perfect satisfaction with the liberal engagements into which it enters. The provision of non-forfeiture, therefore, combined with the avoidance of all uncertainty of litigation, by making policies absolutely indisputable, obviates both the objections which have hitherto so seriously impeded the progress of Life Assurances.

MODE OF DIVIDING PROFITS.

I. To members either by an addition to the amount of their policies, by an immediate payment in cash, or by accumulation and ultimate application of future premiums—Fifty per cent.

II. To assured or shareholders for an annual fund to relieve members in reduced circumstances—Ten per cent.

III. For an Education, Apprenticeship, Fee, or Endowment Fund for the children of the assured and shareholders—Ten per cent.

IV. For purchasing up the shares of the Company, so that the entire interests and assets may ultimately revert and belong to the Association, which shall then become a Mutual Life Assurance Company, when all the profits will belong to the assured—Ten per cent.

V. To the Shareholders—Twenty per cent.

Thus it appears that instead of the profits of this Association being applied to but two objects, as is the case in some other offices, they are applied to no less than five—three of which will be found to be of great moment to assured. By the unity mode of dividing profits they secure.

I. Large Bonus addition to policies for their families.

II. Assurance from pecuniary want for themselves.

III. Education and Apprenticeship fees for their children.

Medical Referees—Dr. Hodder and Dr. Small.

H. SKYNNER, Secretary and Manager.