ened dissertation on the subject is unnecessary, and it only remains to point out some of the peculiar advantages of this Institution to Borrowers.

Profits equally divided amongst the whole of the Shareholders.

Money advanced to Shareholders on Freehold, Leasehold, and such other descriptions of Property as the Directors may consider safe and for the interests of the Society.

Loans made for short periods, such as six, nine, or twelve months, on good security.

Careful and economical management.

No bonus required from borrowers, but instead thereof interest shall be paid by the borrower on the sum borrowed. He shall also be required to assure his life in the Life Assurance Branch of the Society, for the amount borrowed. The first half-year's instalments, interest and assurance premium to be paid at the time of receiving the money.

Should the borrower's be an expensive life (from ill health or advanced age) for assurance, he shall have the privilege of assuring a younger or more healthy member of his family, thus lessening the expense to him, or should no such family exist, he shall pay such additional interest as will balance the contributions of other borrowers. The Policy of Assurance to be assigned as collateral security to the Society.

For Example.—A Shareholder borrowing £100 from the Society for two years, will assure his Life for that sum and that period. Should he die in the meantime, before his payments are completed, his debt to the society would be paid out of the sum assured, and his estate would thus be set free.

All Profits arising from the Assurance branch will be divided periodically amongst the Shareholders, who will thus receive additional interest on their contributions, while the facilities for the borrower will be increased, the