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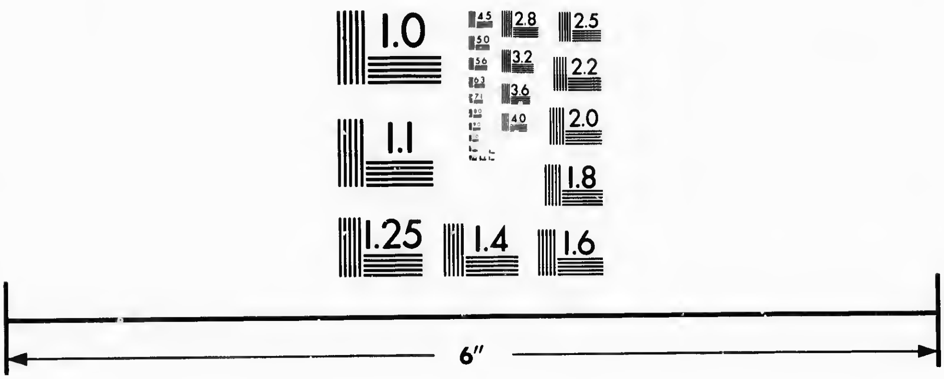

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THE

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION, 1871.

HEAD OFFICE, JAMES STREET,

HAMILTON.

THE

Mutual Life Association of Canada.

Incorporated by special Act of the Parliament of the Dominion
1871.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT MADE,

And License obtained under the General Insurance Act.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JAMES TURNER, Esq. of James Turner & Co., *President.*
A. T. WOOD, Esq., of Wood & Leggatt, *Vice-President.*
DONALD McINNES, Esq., of D, McInnes, & Co.
A. HARVEY, Esq., of Harvey, Stuart & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P.P.
JOHN HARVEY, Esq.,
THE MAYOR OF HAMILTON, D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq.
C. R. MURRAY, Esq., Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce
ANTHONY COPP, Esq., of Copp Bros.
JAMES WATSON, Esq.
H. T. RIDLEY, Esq., M. D.
PLUMMER DEWAR, Esq. of Chedoke, Barton.

ACTUARY AND MANAGER:
WILLIAM POWIS.

SECRETARY
ROBERTSON MACAULAY

MEDICAL ADVISERS:

J. W. ROSEBROUGH, M.D.
ALGERNON WOOLVERTON, M.D.

SOLICITOR:

S. F. LAZIER of Chisholm & Lazier.

BANKERS:

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE:— James Street,

HAMILTON

THE

MUTUAL

Life Association of Canada.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Although it is very generally acknowledged that Life Assurance affords the most desirable mode of providing for the future it is not as fully appreciated as it ought to be, and as it would be, if all who need its protection were familiar with its nature advantages, and susceptibility of special adaptation to the varied conditions of life.

Life Assurance may be regarded as the gathering together of the annual savings of the assured, under agreement that as each dies his representatives will receive whatever sum his savings would amount to on an average in a lifetime. Now as the length of life of any given person is unascertainable, the advantage of securing for one's family, in the event of early death, an amount equal to what would have been accumulated in a long series of years, is not only a great boon to the recipients, but ministers materially to ease of mind on the part of the assured, and thus even tends to longevity. While, however, as has been stated, no calculation can be made of the length of any one life, yet it is found by experience that the percentage of deaths among a large number of persons, all of an age, is always the same at that age; and further, at all ages beyond the critical periods of childhood, the percentage of mortality steadily increases with the increase of age ; thus the mortality

At the age of	30	is about	1	per cent.
" "	60	"	3	"
" "	75	"	10	"

And it is worthy of remark, that the combined experience of a large number of Life Assurance Companies has fully corroborated the correctness of the indications of tables of mortality constructed one hundred years ago. The increasing liability to death as age increases renders Life Assurance very materially different from any other insurance business. To illustrate, suppose Life Assurance to be conducted in the same manner as other insurance, that is, the assured paying each year the premium for that year alone, then a person assuring at the age of 30 would pay for the year a premium of say 1 per cent., and when he arrived at the age of 60 his premium would have increased to say 3 per cent., and at the age of 75 to say 10 per cent., and at intermediate ages in somewhat similar proportion ; such a system of assurance would, as age increased, become ruinous to the assured, and hence the necessity for the universal practice of charging a premium * which remains the same for the whole of life (or during such a period as the total premiums may be spread over), and representing the equivalent value of the otherwise increasing premium ; the amount thus overpaid is called the Reserve Value or Re-Assurance Value of the Policy, and continues to increase, reducing the amount of loss sustained by the company in the event of death to an extent exactly

* As these remarks are intended to make the subject of Life Assurance intelligible to the assurer and not for the guidance of the student, it would be out of place to enter into a minute description of the manner in which the premiums are computed

sufficient to prevent the increase in the rate of premium that would otherwise be required.

It is to be observed that the foregoing figures are based upon the experience of mortality among lives taken miscellaneously, and as Insurance Companies only assure good lives, the mortality actually realized by them is usually considerably under that indicated. This is particularly the case with new companies, as all the policies of such companies are upon lives of persons recently examined and pronounced to be in good health, while the great majority of deaths occurring in any given year are among those whose health has been declining for no inconsiderable period, and very few comparatively die in the midst of health. Not until time has left its impress upon the members of a life company does the mortality experienced by that company approach the average rate.

ADVANTAGES OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The good that would result from [illegible] al practice of Life Assurance amongst all classes, whos [illegible] are not otherwise amply provided for, is almost incalc [illegible] e assured enjoys at once all that comfort and satisfacti [illegible] rom a consciousness of having provided for his family to [illegible] tent that would otherwise take years of toil and anxiety to accomplish.

The advantages of Life Assurance in the event of early death are too apparent to need illustration ; but it is occasionally urged, that in the event of the assured experiencing a long life he would have produced less by his savings than could have been accumulated in other ways ; even so, would it be prudent for him to risk the well-being of his family in the event of his decease for fear that any of his money should find a resting place in the pockets of the widows and orphans of others? But in this Company this objection can be removed, by the assured deferring his participation in the profits, which causes him to reap immense advantage from length of life.--*See* Explanation of Deferred Profits under heading Endowment Assurance.

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES OF

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

It is not unfrequently urged that in the event of the assured living to an old age, it is more than probable that he will himself be then in greater need of his savings than even those for whom the assurance was originally effected; and thus endowment assurance has become very general amongst a large class who depend upon their own exertions for a livelihood; but as this system of assurance requires a higher premium than ordinary Life Assurance, this Association has adopted as a separate branch of its business a system of assurance which provides an endowment without any additional premium by "Deferred Profits," being a modification of the Scottish Provident system of division of profits, and may be briefly explained thus:—Assurers in this class state the age at which they desire to participate in profits; if they die before attaining the age specified no profits are realized, but on attaining the age named, each assurer shares in the then accumulated profits of this branch, and the profits when received are vastly in excess of those realized by ordinary members, for the profits that would have been paid to deceased members in the ordinary mode of distribution, in this class go to swell the profits of the survivors.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

To realize the full benefits of Life Assurance every intending assurer should select a suitable system of assurance, and Life Assurance is susceptible of almost unlimited application. On page 13 will be found explanations of the various systems of assurance for which rates have been prepared for this Association—and rates not tabulated can be had on application at the Head Office.

THE MUTUAL SYSTEM.

All must admit that under equally favorable circumstances it is more profitable to assure in a "Mutual" than in a proprietary or mixed company, because in both the latter class of companies large sums, in the shape of profits are paid to Stockholders, which in Mutual Companies either reduce the premiums or swell the amount of profits paid to the assured. But as the most important matter in connexion with Life Assurance security, it may be well to point to some of the reasons why Life Assurance has been pre-eminently successful on the mutual principle. Not only can it be shown that the assured are not liable to the fluctuations incident to fire, marine or other insurance, but that for various reasons they are actually better secured in a Mutual than a Proprietary Company.

Referring to page 4 it will be seen that the premiums received by a Life Assurance Company in *cash* bear relatively as high a ratio to expected claims as the Premium *notes* of a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, so that the Mutual Life has relatively as large a capital in *cash* as the Mutual Fire Companies have in *notes*, while at the same time the claims by death are more regular and less overwhelming than those by fire. But this is not all; Life Assurance business, combining as it does deposit with insurance (see page 4), the accumulating funds of a successful and well managed company in course of years vastly exceed the total subscribed capital of a proprietary company, and as previously explained (see page 5), a Life Company during its early years enjoys a comparative immunity from claims, so that at no period of its existence does a Life Assurance Company require capital. Experience corroborates this view, and the fact must be acknowledged by all who are intimately acquainted with the subject.

The following experience of several well known Life Assurance Companies in Great Britain illustrates forcibly the correctness of what has been stated:

The "*Standard*," established in 1825, with a nominal capital of £100,000, and £1,000 paid, has increased this £1,000 by bonus additions to £120,000.

The "*Law*" Office, established 1823, with a paid capital of £100,000, has accumulated to the credit of the proprietors nearly £1,000,000, and shares, upon which only £10 has been paid, are now selling at £100.

The "*Rock*," established 1806, with a capital of £100,000, and £10,000 paid, the shares upon which 10 shillings was paid, are now selling at £8 5s.

The "*Star*" of 1843, capital £100,000, £5,000 paid, the shares upon which £1 5s. was paid, are selling at £13.

To these might be added the experience of the "*Canada*," established 1847, with a capital of £50,000, afterwards increased to £250,000, or $1,000,000, upon which only a small amount has been paid, and increased by bonus additions to $125,000.

It is needless to multiply instances. The above shows what the history of all other good companies would further corroborate, that the universal experience of properly conducted Life Assurance Companies has been, that they have been enabled to pay *claims and expenses*, and the principal part of whatever has peen paid upon the stock out of the premiums of the assured members. Nothing can more conclusively prove that capital is not needed.

Let us now see what has been the actual experience of Mutua Companies :

The first Life Assurance Company in Great Britain was the "*Equitable*," established about 150 years ago, and although for the first 50 years of its existence its business was carried on under an erroneous system, before life assurance had engaged the attention of scientific men, yet it re-modeled its business about 100 years ago, when the present system of Life Assurance was adopted by it, and has ever since stood high among the other insurance companies.

The "*Scottish Widows' Fund*," which ranks first amongst the Scotch companies, in reporting to its members stated that when its first policy was issued the premium received upon it constituted the sole capital of the Company. And with regard to the relative success of Mutual Companies in the United States, the following taken from the Eleventh Annual Report of the Insurance Department, State of New York, shows, that of forty-one companies established in the State of New York, only two are purely Mutual ; and these two companies transact nearly as much business as the other thirty-nine together—with apparently much greater prudence and economy :—

	Assets.	Liabilities.	Premiums.
2 Mutual Companies	$51,004,092	$44,148,678	$18,402,445
39 Proprietary and Mixed Companies	62,150,271	54,589,383	21,791,897

Claims.	Dividends to Stockholders.	Dividends to Policyholders.	Commission.	Salaries.	Medical Fees.
$2,846,129	....	$4,604,619	$1,667,157	$264,865	$133,278
4,921,235	$445,957	2,219,345	3,595,207	949,909	344,261

The fact that Mutual Companies do not become so numerous as Proprietary ones is readily understood, as new members joining an established company occupy the same position in it as though they established one for themselves—but Proprietary Companies are constantly being established in order to endeavor to reap for the stockholders those large bonuses that other companies have succeeded in securing.

It is no unimportant matter that, in a Mutual Company, the assured members, having the control of the Company, can at any time make such rules and adopt such by-laws, and conduct the business on such conditions, as may, under proper advice, be deemed advisable.

Proprietary Companies are advocated by some as exacting smaller premiums for assurance of definite sums, but the fact is, that any premium which is sufficient to enable a company to meet its obligations must in course of time (if the company is at all successful) become too large, and the large profits realized by proprietors has so demonstrated this fact to the public, that few comparatively will assure without profit. On the other hand, if the premium charged by a Proprietary Company were really lower than the premium paid to a Mutual Company, after deducting profits, the assured would not be safe with the largest capital that a Life Company ever enjoyed, owing to the continual progressive increase of liabilities, which can only be kept pace with when properly represented by accumulating premiums. Thus if the premium charged by a Mutual exceeds that charged by a Proprietary Company, not only is the excess returned, but also the profits that proprietor would have made, and while thus the assured participate to the full extent in the prosperity of the Mutual, its elastic strength renders it the strongest Company.

Mixed Companies are Proprietary Companies, which allow assurers, on payment of the larger premium, to participate to a certain extent in the profits.

The Mutual Life Association of Canada.

INCEPTION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The want of a Mutual Life Assurance Society has long been felt throughout the Dominion, and the absence of such has caused large sums to be annually sent out of the country to foreign offices; but not until the Insurance returns since the act passed in 1868, had revealed the actual figures involved, was it known that the wealth of the Dominion was being sent away for investment to such an alarming extent. It may be admitted, that the money sent away as Life Assurance premiums is, to a large extent, returned eventually in payment of claims, but even its temporary withdrawal tends to enhance the rate of interest at which foreign capital is introduced into the Dominion, and to the extent to which these premiums are invested in the British Companies, it is loaned to them at half the rate of interest we pay British capitalists on our public debt. At the last Session of Parliament no fewer than three Life Companies, besides this Association, were incorporated, but as is usually the case, they are all more or less proprietary. The object that the promoters of this Association have in view, is to establish a Life Assurance business *purely for the benefit o the Assurers.*

The following figures taken from the Government report of the statements made by the Insurance Companies transacting business in Canada, shew that more than a million of dollars is annually paid out of the country for Life Assurance premiums

Premiums paid to British and American Companies for Life Assurances n Canada, 1869..........................	$1,073,460
Premiums paid to British and American Companios for Life Assurances in Canada, 1870	$1,222,542

It must be admitted by all that it is desirable to keep this money in the country; it is therefore in the interest of all to unite in building up Canadian institutions.

PROSPECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The only difficulty in establishing a Mutual Life Assurance business is in obtaining co-operation in launching the society, as those who have the onerous duties of setting it afloat only participate in its prosperity on equal terms with those who may join without having had any trouble in the matter. This difficulty has in the present instance happily been surmounted.

Not the least of the responsibilities referred to, is the absolute necessity of securing, for the management of the business, the services of an able and efficient actuary, thoroughly conversant with Life Assurance, and competent to give professional advice on all matters requiring the same from time to time.

This Society, established under charter, being the first Mutua Life Assurance Company of Canada, it rests with the public throughout the Dominion to avail themselves of its advantages, and make it an extensive and profitable institution; and if the present Directors have overlooked the adoption of any element of popularity which can safely be introduced, the whole society is in the hands of the assured, and such improvements as may be deemed desirable can always be introduced as occasion may require.

SYSTEMS OF ASSURANCE.

In presenting to the public Tables of rates, care has been taken to select such tables as appear to be most desirable for the use of the great majority of assurers, but rates for special cases can be obtained on application at the head office.

Tables E A, pages 23 to 27.—The "**Endowment Assurance**" tables are very deservedly the most popular, as providing for old age as well as early death, and are specially commended to those who rely upon their own exertions for a livelihood. Assurers on this system who elect to take their profits on the "Deferred Profits" plan greatly enhance the value of the Endowment.

TABLE E, page 28.—The "**Endowment**" tables are adapted to the use of those only who having no one dependent upon them for support are only anxious to secure for themselves a competency for old age, and such persons can secure to themselves a far larger amount than the premiums could possibly produce if simply invested at interest. A policy on this system with profits deferred, will produce a handsome endowment for a very trifling premium.

TABLE C E, page 29.—**Endowments for Children.**—Tables of rates have been prepared for securing endowments to children on attaining majority, at ages varying from 18 to 25, and here again the "Deferred Profits" plan may be selected with great advantage.

TABLE C E A, page 30.—"**Endowments for Children,**" **with premiums returned in the event of death.**

Parents and guardians are naturally anxious to provide for families as a whole, and in the event of any child endowed singly, dying before attaining majority, the premiums paid would ordinarily be lost to the family, but by paying a premium slightly higher, the premiums become insured in case of death, and are returned.

TABLE A A, page 31.—The "**Joint Life**" tables are useful to business firms, enabling two persons in partnership to provide against the withdrawal of the capital of either partner by the heirs in the event of death; it is also applicable to a married couple, where the wife has an income which ceases at her death.

TABLE R A, page 31.—The "**Reversionary**" tables are supplied with a view to enable a son or daughter to make provision for a parent at the lowest possible outlay.

PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.

The premiums have been computed to suit the various classes of assurers.

The "Capitalist," by paying a *single* premium, secures a certain amount to his family, and feels less anxiety as to the result of his business speculations.

The "Professional" man, or one in the present enjoyment of a considerable income, may, according to the extent of his means and relative permanency of his income, pay up his policy by 5, 10, 15 or more payments.

The payment of Premiums during the full term for which the Assurance is granted forms the lowest rates that are desirable either for the assured or the Society. All systems of half-credit or special reduced rates, only increase the future premiums and lessen in a great measure the chance of the assured being able to keep up the policy; but to meet the case of those who cannot readily pay a full year's premium at once, premiums may be paid by half-yearly or quarterly instalments, and after one full year's premium has been paid, payment may be made by monthly instalments if specially desired.

LOW PREMIUM ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

The system of Deferred Profits secures to the holder of a life policy in that branch an endowment for old age, in addition to life assurance, without any additional premium.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

In computing the premiums for the various systems of assurance, care has been taken to make ample provision for all contingencies, and while five per cent. interest has been adopted by the directors as the rate that may be relied upon in the future; the various tables have been so constructed, that should the rate of interest in Canada fall so low as four per cent., the Association will be able to sustain the test of a valuation at that rate.

But while every care has been taken to fix the rates high enough for a permanency, they have been made as low as is consistent with safety, because, by the practice of many companies, of charging a very high premium and returning consequently very large profits, the assured really pay a larger balance in the end, as the agent's commission is paid upon the unnecessary excess.

PROFITS.

Although, as has been stated, the premiums have been made as low as is consistent with prudence, as well for the convenience of the assured as for economy in collection, it must be borne in mind, that whatever is overpaid by the assured is necessarily returned to them, as they are the proprietors of the business.

It is believed that mortality in Canada is less in proportion than in the United States, and it is known that American companies are giving enormous commissions to agents in Canada for obtaining risks, and, as reliable investments can be made here, at as high rates as in the United States, it is not too much to assume that it is to the interest of the assurer to prefer a Canadian institution.

The rate of interest which can be obtained on investment in Great Britain is so much lower than that realized here, that it is needless to press the economy of selecting a Canadian in preference to a British Company.

The expenses of a "Mutual" need not be so great as those of a proprietary company, where costly means of rivalry are rendered almost necessary, because the mutual companies grow in a great measure by their intrinsic merits and the combined influence of their members.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

The charter provides that profits shall be declared every five years, or oftener, and the frequency of the divisions will depend upon the action of the members from time to time.

Each member will receive his equitable share of all surpluses divisible, and owing to the great disparity between the high rate of interest which can now be realized in Canada, and the low rates necessary to adopt as a basis of calculation in providing for the far distant future, distribution will be made on what is known as the contribution plan, that is, the assured is paid back, among other profits, the excess of interest on the reserve value of his policy, over and above the interest reckoned upon in computing his premium, and when the profits are declared less frequent than yearly they will be as though declared yearly with compound interest added, or to explain briefly—the assured are credited with all premiums received, and interest thereon, at the full rate realized by the Company, and each charged with his share of claims and expenses. The balance belongs to the assured, and after deducting the necessary re-assurance value, the surplus is returned as profits. This is the only equitable mode of distribution of profits, when the rate of interest earned is higher than that at which the Company's valuations are made.

DEFERRED PROFITS.

Members may, at their option, postpone sharing in profit until a specified time, and policies on this "Deferred Profit" plan will form a distinct branch of the Society's business, and separate accounts will be kept in the Society's books o all funds appertaining to such policies, and if the assured live to receive his profits, the amount will be immensely greater than could be secured in the same period on the ordinary plan, because the survivors not only get their own profits but the profits of those who die before attaining the age named.

The Deferred Profit system makes a Life Assurance Policy an Endowment Assurance—and this mode of assurance is peculiarly applicable to all who depend upon their own exertions for a livelihood, and more especially those whose incomes are limited, as this is the cheapest way of making provision for old age, along with the largest possible amount of Life Assurance, and one advantage this system has over endowment assurance is that the Life Assurance continues after the Endowment (*i.e.* profits) is paid.

The profits on Endowment policies in this Branch will be paid along with the endowment.

POLICIES AND PREMIUMS ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

It is customary with Life Assurance Companies to pay withdrawing members only a portion of the value of their policies —but members of this Association will be allowed, on withdrawing, their full share of the accumulated funds of the Association, or if they prefer continuing their policies but require the money, loans will be granted to the same extent.

Another matter of great importance is the liability to forfeiture by neglect in the payment of premiums. To protect the assured to the utmost extent possible,—should a premium remain in default, the policy will be kept in force and the premium charged against the policy, provided the premium does not exceed the value of the policy, and this process will be continued until the arrears shall equal the value of the policy, and until then, payment of the arrears with customary fines will be accepted, or such may be made a loan on the policy.

CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.

The following are the conditions upon which the policies are issued:—

Premiums, in order to be free from fines, must be paid within thirty days after becoming due, but no policy shall be forfeited by reason of non-payment of premiums, until the full vested interest of the assured in the reserve fund of the Society, shall have been exhausted in payment of overdue premiums.

A fine of one per cent. per month will be charged on all premums due remaining unpaid for more than thirty days.

A "Paid up Policy" for an amount representing the full interest of the assured in the funds of the Association, will be granted on surrender of a policy at any time after two full yearly premiums shall have been paid, and members withdrawing will be allowed in cash their full share of the accumulated funds of the Society.

Residence is permitted within any part of the regularly organized limits of the United States, Dominion of Canada, or British Provinces in North America, northward of the 38th degree of north latitude, excepting therefrom any portions where the aborigines of this continent are not subjected to the authority of a civilized government, or in any part of Europe. Travel only, not permanent residence, is permitted within the limits above described between the 38th and 35th degrees of north latitude. Persons may also travel in time of peace, in vessels from any port within the said limits to any other port within the same either in America or Europe. If the person or persons assured, shall reside beyond the boundaries thus described, or travel beyond the limits thus fixed without first getting permission from the Directors for the time being, the policy affected shall not be cancelled, but the cash value thereof will be paid to the parties interested, and in cases where policies have been effected by one party on the life of another, or where they have been assigned to third parties for valuable considerations, if the fact be communicated to the Association so soon as known by the parties interested, and the extra rate fixed by the Directors be then paid, the policy shall remain in full force and effect.

Military or naval service, or navigation of the seas, lakes or rivers, or employment on railway trains, is not permitted without the consent of the Directors, except in defence of the Dominion, against foreign invasion; but policies on the lives of members transgressing this rule will be dealt with as in the case of foreign residence and travel.

Proof of the age of the person on whose life the Assurance is granted, will be required before payment of the policy, unless that fact shall have been previously ascertained and admitted by the Company.

Upon the death of the person on whose life the assurance is granted, the legal claimant, or representative, will be required to furnish proof of the fact to the Directors, and of the time and manner of the occurrence, together with such other information pertaining to the cause of death, and circumstances connected with it, as may be deemed necessary by the Directors. The sum assured will be paid at the expiration of three calendar months from the date of the completion of the required proofs.

If any difference arise in regard to an assurance, it shall be optional with the claimant upon the policy involved, to submit the said difference to the arbitration of two persons—one to be appointed by the claimant, the other by the Directors—whose award, or that of the Umpire whom they may appoint shall be obligatory and conclusive.

In all cases, where any policy issued by the Company shal be at the time of issuing the same, or shall at any time afterwards become subject to any trust or trusts whatever, the receipt of the trustee or trustees for the time being for the sum assured by such policy shall, notwithstanding any equitable claim or demand whatsoever, of the person or persons beneficially entitled to the policy, or the sum assured thereby, be an effectual discharge to the Company.

A policy on one life may be transferred to another life eligible for assurance, and not of greater age than that in their policy at the time of the transfer; the amount assured being thus made payable at death of the substituted individual, who will stand in all respects in the position of the person originally assured. The assent of the Directors is a condition precedent to the transfer.

Policies are indisputable on any ground whatever after they have been in force for five years, provided that all premiums have been duly paid, and the age of the party assured admitted.

TABLE A.

WITH PROFITS.

ORDINARY LIFE TABLE.

To Assure $1000 at Death.

Age next Birthday.	Premium for Life	Premium for 25 years	Premium for 20 years	Premium for 15 years	Premium for 10 years	Premium for 5 years.	Single Premium.
20	$16 60	$20 00	$22 20	$26 20	$34 00	$58 70	$260 10
21	17 00	20 40	22 70	26 70	34 70	59 90	265 20
22	17 50	20 90	23 20	27 30	35 40	61 20	270 50
23	17 90	21 40	23 80	27 90	36 20	62 50	276 10
24	18 40	22 00	24 30	28 50	37 00	63 80	282 00
25	19 00	22 50	24 90	29 20	27 80	65 30	288 10
26	19 50	23 10	25 50	29 90	38 60	66 70	294 30
27	20 10	23 70	26 20	30 60	39 60	68 30	300 80
28	20 70	24 30	26 80	31 80	40 50	69 90	307 40
29	21 20	24 80	27 40	32 00	41 30	71 40	313 60
30	21 70	25 30	28 00	32 60	42 10	72 70	319 20
31	22 30	25 90	28 50	33 30	42 80	74 00	325 00
32	22 [illegible]	26 40	29 10	33 90	43 60	75 40	331 00
33	23 40	27 00	29 70	34 60	44 50	76 90	337 30
34	24 10	27 60	30 40	35 40	45 40	78 50	344 10
35	24 70	28 20	31 10	36 20	46 40	80 10	351 10
36	25 50	29 00	31 80	37 00	47 40	81 90	358 50
37	26 30	29 80	32 60	37 80	48 60	83 70	366 00
38	27 20	30 70	33 40	38 70	49 80	85 50	373 80
39	28 10	31 60	34 20	39 60	51 00	87 50	381 80
40	29 09	32 40	35 10	40 50	52 30	89 40	389 70
41	29 90	33 30	35 90	41 30	53 40	91 30	397 30
42	30 80	34 10	36 80	42 20	54 [illegible]	93 00	404 90
43	31 80	35 00	37 60	43 00	55 60	94 80	412 40
44	32 80	35 90	38 50	43 80	56 80	96 70	420 30
45	33 80	36 90	39 50	44 70	57 90	98 50	428 50
46	34 90	....	40 50	45 80	59 20	100 50	437 20
47	36 10	....	41 60	46 90	60 50	102 60	446 50
48	37 40	....	42 90	48 20	61 90	104 80	456 40
49	38 90	....	44 20	49 60	63 60	107 30	467 30
50	40 50	....	45 80	51 20	65 40	110 10	479 10
51	42 30	....	....	53 00	67 40	113 20	491 70
52	44 20	....	....	54 90	69 50	116 30	504 60
53	46 20	....	....	56 90	71 70	119 50	517 80
54	48 40	....	....	58 90	74 10	122 80	531 20
55	53 70	....	....	61 20	76 60	126 30	545 10

TABLE E A.

WITH PROFITS.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium to Assure $1000 at the end of the term specified, or at Death, if it occur sooner.

Age next Birthday	In 5 Years.	In 10 Years.	In 15 Years.
20	200 90	94 10	59 40
21	200 90	94 20	59 50
22	200 90	94 30	59 60
23	200 90	94 40	59 80
24	201 00	94 60	60 00
25	201 10	94 80	60 20
26	201 30	95 00	60 50
27	201 60	95 20	60 70
28	201 90	95 50	60 90
29	202 10	95 70	61 10
30	202 20	95 80	61 30
31	202 30	95 90	61 50
32	202 40	96 00	61 70
33	202 50	96 20	61 90
34	202 60	96 40	62 10
35	202 70	96 60	62 30
36	202 80	96 90	62 60
37	203 00	97 20	62 80
38	203 30	97 50	63 10
39	203 60	97 80	63 30
40	204 00	98 10	63 50
41	204 20	98 20	63 70
42	204 40	98 30	63 90
43	204 50	98 40	64 10
44	204 60	98 50	64 30
45	204 70	98 60	64 50
46	204 80	98 70	64 70
47	204 90	98 80	64 90
48	205 00	99 00	65 30
49	205 10	99 30	65 80
50	205 30	99 60	66 60
51	205 60	100 20	67 60
52	206 00	100 90	68 70
53	206 40	101 80	69 90
54	206 90	102 80	71 20
55	207 50	104 00	72 60

TABLE E A 50.

WITH PROFITS.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE AT 50.

To Assure $1000 payable at the Age of 50, or at Death if it occur sooner.

Age next Birth-day.	Annual Premium.	Premium for 15 years.	Premium for 10 years.	Premium for 5 years.	Single Premium.
20	$27 00	$37 60	$48 60	$84 80	$380 90
21	28 10	38 70	50 20	87 40	391 90
22	29 50	39 80	51 90	90 10	403 60
23	31 00	41 20	53 70	92 90	415 90
24	32 60	42 60	55 60	95 90	428 80
25	34 20	44 10	57 60	99 10	442 30
26	36 00	45 60	59 70	102 40	456 40
27	38 00	47 40	61 80	105 90	471 30
28	40 10	49 20	64 10	109 60	486 70
29	42 30	51 00	66 40	113 30	502 50
30	44 60	......	68 60	117 00	518 40
31	47 10	......	71 00	120 90	535 10
32	49 90	......	73 50	124 90	552 70
33	53 00	......	76 10	129 20	571 40
34	56 50	......	78 90	133 30	591 10

TABLE E A 55.

WITH PROFITS.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE AT 55.

To Assure $1000 Payable at the Age of 55, or at Death if it occur sooner.

Age next Birthday.	Annual Premium.	Premium for 15 years.	Premium for 10 years.	Premium for 5 years.	Single Premium.
20	$23 10	$33 70	$43 60	$75 90	$341 50
21	24 00	34 60	44 70	78 00	350 50
22	24 90	35 50	45 90	80 20	360 10
23	26 00	36 60	47 30	82 50	370 10
24	27 10	37 70	48 80	85 00	380 60
25	28 20	39 00	50 40	87 60	391 60
26	29 60	40 30	52 20	90 30	403 00
27	31 00	41 60	54 00	93 20	415 00
28	32 50	43 00	55 80	96 20	427 40
29	34 10	44 40	57 70	99 10	439 90
30	35 70	45 80	59 50	102 00	452 30
31	37 40	47 20	61 30	105 00	465 30
32	39 20	48 70	63 30	108 20	478 90
33	41 20	50 30	65 40	111 50	493 30
34	43 40	52 00	67 60	115 10	508 60
35	45 80	... ...	70 00	118 80	524 70
36	48 40	.. ...	72 50	122 80	541 70
37	51 30	... ...	75 10	127 00	559 50
38	54 40	... ...	77 80	131 40	578 20
39	58 00	... ...	80 70	136 10	597 80

TABLE E A 60.
WITH PROFITS.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE AT 60.
To Assure $1000 Payable at the Age of 60, or at Death, if it occur sooner.

Age next Birthday.	Annual Premium.	Premium for 15 Years.	Premium for 10 Years.	Premium for 5 Years.	Single Premium.
20	20 90	30 90	39 90	69 30	312 40
21	21 50	31 70	40 90	71 00	320 00
22	22 20	32 50	41 90	72 80	328 00
23	22 90	33 40	43 00	74 70	336 40
24	23 80	34 30	44 20	76 60	345 10
25	24 70	35 20	45 50	78 70	354 30
26	25 70	36 20	46 80	81 00	363 90
27	26 80	37 30	48 30	83 40	373 80
28	27 80	38 50	49 70	85 90	384 00
29	28 90	39 60	51 20	88 30	394 20
30	30 00	40 70	52 60	90 70	404 00
31	31 20	41 90	54 10	93 10	414 30
32	32 40	43 10	55 70	95 60	425 00
33	33 70	44 40	57 30	98 20	436 40
34	35 20	45 80	59 10	101 10	448 50
35	36 70	47 20	61 10	104 00	461 20
36	38 50	48 70	63 10	107 20	474 50
37	40 50	50 30	65 20	110 50	488 50
38	42 50	52 00	67 40	114 00	503 00
39	44 70	53 70	69 60	117 60	518 20
40	47 10	... ...	72 00	121 40	533 90
41	49 70	... ...	74 30	125 20	549 90
42	52 40	... ...	76 70	129 20	566 40
43	55 40	... ...	79 20	133 20	583 70
44	58 90	... ..	81 70	137 40	601 90

TABLE E A 65.
WITH PROFITS.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE AT 65.

To Assure $1000 Payable at the Age of 65, or at Death if it occur sooner.

Age next Birthday	Annual Premium.	Premium for 15 years.	Premium for 10 years.	Premium for 5 years.	Single Premiums.
20	19 00	28 90	37 50	64 90	291 10
21	19 60	29 60	38 30	66 30	297 70
22	20 10	30 30	39 20	67 90	304 70
23	20 80	31 00	40 10	69 50	311 90
24	21 40	31 80	41 10	71 20	319 50
25	22 10	32 60	42 20	73 00	327 50
26	22 80	33 50	43 30	74 90	335 70
27	23 60	34 40	44 40	76 90	344 30
28	24 40	35 30	45 60	79 00	353 00
29	25 20	36 20	46 70	80 90	361 50
30	26 00	37 10	47 80	82 80	369 70
31	26 90	38 00	48 90	84 70	378 10
32	27 90	38 90	50 20	86 60	386 90
33	28 90	39 90	51 50	88 70	396 20
34	30 00	40 90	53 00	91 00	406 10
35	31 30	42 00	54 60	93 40	416 50
36	32 70	43 30	56 30	96 00	427 40
37	34 10	44 60	58 00	98 70	438 60
38	35 60	46 00	59 80	101 50	450 40
39	37 20	47 50	61 70	104 50	462 60
40	38 90	49 00	63 60	107 60	475 00
41	40 70	50 50	65 50	110 60	487 50
42	42 50	52 10	67 40	113 60	500 30
43	44 50	53 60	69 30	116 70	513 50
44	46 60	55 30	71 30	120 00	527 40
45	48 90	......	73 40	123 40	542 00
46	51 40	......	75 60	126 90	557 50
47	54 30	......	77 90	130 70	574 00
48	57 40	......	80 50	134 70	591 60
49	61 10	......	83 20	139 10	610 60

TABLE E.

WITH PROFITS.

ENDOWMENTS.

Annual Premium to Assure $1000, Payable as under, should the Assured live so long, (not otherwise.)

Age next Birthday.	Payable in 5 years.	Payable in 10 years.	Payable in 15 years.	Payable at Age of 50.	Payable at Age of 55.	Payable at Age of 60.	Payable at Age of 65.
20	$193 20	$85 70	$49 90	$15 20	$10 60	$ 7 40	$ 4 80
21	193 10	85 50	49 80	16 20	11 40	7 90	5 10
22	193 00	85 30	49 70	17 30	12 20	8 40	5 50
23	192 90	85 10	49 60	18 40	13 00	8 90	5 80
24	192 60	84 90	49 50	19 80	13 90	9 40	6 20
25	192 30	84 70	49 30	21 20	14 80	10 10	6 60
26	191 90	84 60	49 10	22 80	15 80	10 80	7 00
27	191 70	84 50	48 90	24 50	16 90	11 60	7 40
28	191 40	84 40	48 70	26 30	18 00	12 40	7 90
29	191 30	84 30	48 50	28 30	19 40	13 20	8 40
30	191 20	84 20	48 30	30 50	20 80	14 10	8 90
31	191 10	84 00	48 10	33 60	22 40	15 10	9 50
32	191 00	83 70	48 00	35 80	24 10	16 20	10 10
33	190 80	83 40	47 90	38 90	25 90	17 30	10 70
34	190 70	83 20	47 80	42 30	27 90	18 50	11 40
35	190 50	83 00	47 70	....	30 20	19 80	12 30
36	190 10	82 80	47 60	....	32 70	21 30	13 20
37	189 70	82 60	47 50	....	35 50	23 00	14 10
38	189 30	82 50	47 40	....	38 50	24 80	15 20
39	189 00	82 40	47 30	....	41 90	26 70	16 40
40	188 80	82 30	47 20	....	....	28 80	17 70
41	188 70	82 20	47 00	....	....	31 30	19 20
42	188 60	82 10	46 80	....	....	34 00	20 70
43	188 50	82 00	46 60	....	....	37 00	22 40
44	188 40	81 90	46 10	....	....	40 50	24 20
45	188 30	81 70	45 60	....	....	....	26 20
46	188 20	81 50	44 70	....	....	....	28 40
47	188 10	81 20	43 80	....	....	....	30 80
48	187 90	80 70	42 90	....	....	....	33 60
49	187 50	79 90	42 00	....	....	....	36 80
50	187 10	78 90	41 20	....	....	....	....
51	186 60	77 70	40 30	....	....	....	....
52	186 10	76 40	39 50	....	....	....	....
53	185 50	75 10	38 60	....	....	....	....
54	184 40	74 00	37 80	....	....	....	....
55	183 60	72 90	36 90	....	....	....	....

TABLE C E.

WITH PROFIT.

ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

Annual Premium to Assure $1000, Payable at the age specified should the child survive that age.

Age next Brthday	Payable at the age of 18	Payable at the age of 21.	Payable at the age of 25.
1	40 30	32 30	24 40
2	44 30	35 30	26 40
3	48 70	38 40	28 50
4	53 50	41 70	30 70
5	58 90	45 30	33 10
6	65 10	49 30	35 70
7	72 30	53 80	38 60
8	80 60	59 10	41 80
9	90 70	65 10	45 30
10	103 10	72 20	49 20
11	118 70	80 50	53 70
12	138 70	90 60	58 90
13	165 60	102 90	64 90
14	... ...	118 40	72 10
15	... ...	138 50	80 40
16	... ...	165 40	90 40
17	... ...	... ...	102 80
18	... ...	... ...	118 30
19	... ...	... ...	138 40
20	... ...	... ...	165 30

TABLE C E A.

WITH PROFIT.

ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

(All Premiums returned in the event of Death.)

To Assure $1000, payable at the age specified should the child survive that age,—the Premiums to be all returned in event of Death.

Age next Brthday	Payable at the age of 18.	Payable at the age of 21.	Payable at the age of 25.
1	47 30	38 20	29 20
2	49 70	39 90	30 40
3	53 10	42 30	32 20
4	57 30	45 10	34 20
5	62 30	48 50	36 40
6	68 40	52 40	38 90
7	75 40	56 90	41 70
8	83 80	62 10	44 80
9	93 90	68 40	48 30
10	106 50	75 60	52 20
11	122 30	84 10	56 90
12	142 50	94 30	62 30
13	169 60	106 80	68 40
14	....	122 50	75 70
15	....	142 80	84 20
16	....	169 90	94 40
17	....	....	106 90
18	....	....	122 60
19	....	....	142 90
20	....	....	169 90

TABLE A A
WITH PROFITS

JOINT LIVES.

Annual Premium to Assure $1000, payable on the death of either of the Assured.

Ages next birthday	Annual Premium
20 and 20	$[illegible]
25	[illegible]
30	[illegible]
35	[illegible]
40	37 80
45	41 [illegible]
50	45 [illegible]
55	[illegible]
25 and 25	30 80
30	33 [illegible]
35	35 [illegible]
40	39 [illegible]
45	[illegible]
50	48 00
55	[illegible]
30 and 30	35 [illegible]
35	37 70
40	[illegible] 00
45	44 60
50	50 40
55	60 30
35 and 35	39 80
40	42 90
45	46 50
50	51 80
55	61 60
40 and 40	45 60
45	48 80
50	54 10
55	63 70
45 and 45	51 [illegible]
50	56 10
55	65 60
50 and 50	61 00
55	69 70
55 and 55	78 10

TABLE B A
WITH PROFITS

REVERSIONARY ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium to Assure $1000, payable to B on the death of A, provided B survives A.

Ages next Birthday		Annual Premium
A	B	
[illegible]	50	$15 00
	[illegible]	11 50
	60	11 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	13 70
	[illegible]	13 10
	[illegible]	13 70
	65	12 30
[illegible]	50	16 20
	55	15 50
	60	15 00
	65	14 50
	70	13 80
35	55	17 40
	60	16 60
	65	16 00
	70	15 40
	75	14 80
40	60	18 90
	65	17 10
	70	16 60
	75.	15 80
45	65	20 70
	70	19 20
	75	18 00
50	70	22 20
	75	21 40

NOTE.

For Half-yearly Premium, add 3 per cent. to full Premium and divide by 2.

For Quarterly Premium, add 4½ per cent. to full Premium and divide by 4.

Any member desirous of paying his Premium **Monthly,** can do so after he has paid one full year's Premium.

For Monthly Premium, add 5½ per cent. to the full premium and divide by 12.

Premiums for Endowment (Table E) may be **limited to any number of years,** and the rate can be ascertained by referring to the Endowment Insurance Tables. Thus: By Table E, the **Annual** Premium for Endowment at 50, at age 30, is $3.05; turning to Table E A. 50, the **Annual** Premium at age 30 is $4.46, and the Premium for **Ten Years,** $6.86. Then 4.46 : 6.86 : : 3.05 : 4.70—the Premium for 10 years to secure an Endowment at the age of 50 to a person aged 30.

RULE. — Multiply the premium found in Table E by the Premium for the number of years required, taken from corresponding Table E A, and divide by the Annual Premium, E A.

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