

The insurance benefit is payable one-fifth in cash at death and the balance in annual instalments according to the choice of the insured. Interest at four p.c., compounded annually, is allowed on the unpaid balance. This form of payment is designed to protect the beneficiary against making unwise investments and consequently losing the benefit of the insurance; the experience of insurance companies for years past has been that when life insurance is paid in a lump sum, it is in a great many cases lost within a very short time.

A further clause which is unusual in a life insurance policy of this nature provides for the payment of a disability benefit to the insured should he become totally and permanently disabled and rendered incapable of pursuing a gainful occupation from causes not due to war service. The benefit consists of relief from all further payment of premiums and of the payment to him of a sum equivalent to one-twentieth of his insurance annually for a period not exceeding 20 years. There are also the usual provisions for the surrender of the policy for cash after it has been in force for two years or for an extended term, and paid-up insurance should the policy holder find himself unable to continue his insurance for the full amount. The cash value of a policy is approximately the amount which has been paid in premiums by the insured and in some cases is slightly in excess of that amount. The amount of insurance in force on July 15, 1921, was \$11,810,000; the amount received in premiums, \$175,000; the number of applications received, 4,025; the claims adjusted, 39; the claims awaiting disposal, 33.

#### WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

Soldiers returning from active service overseas often reached Canada short of funds. Also, after years of service at the front, they were often unable to readjust themselves immediately to the entirely different conditions of ordinary life. They needed a breathing space to permit of a gradual transition and readjustment of their lives, and both the Dominion Government and the nation considered it incumbent upon them to facilitate the bridging of the gap and the re-establishment of the returned men, by the provision of war service gratuities.

The amount of war service gratuities payable to members of the Canadian naval and land forces who served during the war aroused a great deal of public discussion, and was the subject of various Orders in Council, dated December 21, 1918, February 8, June 23 and December 1, 1919. As settled by the last named Order (P.C. 2389) the regulations provided for the payment to soldiers who had served overseas of gratuities equivalent to pay and allowances for 183 days, 153 days, 122 days and 92 days according as total service was for three years, two years, one year or under one year and for pay and allowances to soldiers who had served in Canada only for 92 days, 61 days and 31 days according as service was for three years, two years or one year, no payee to receive less than \$100 per month,