

Since the comments were in type on the proposed Act to incorporate "The Institute of Chartered Accountants, Actuaries and Finance," the Senate Committee has been interviewed by Mr. T. B. Macaulay, President of the Actuarial Society of America, and Mr. David Burke, F. I. A., who each made a vigorous and able protest against the Act. They were supported by a number of letters from actuaries protesting against the Bill. Mr. Macaulay stated to the Senators that the actuary was one who applied mathematics to the solution of the problems of life assurance. He explained the system of examining candidates for actuarial degrees in Great Britain, and in Canada. The degree was highly prized, and he appealed to the committee not to take any step to degrade the degrees won by severe and prolonged studies. The power of conferring degrees should be restricted to universities or to a council representing the whole profession. Mr. Macaulay declared that the actuaries would not join any society where they were placed on the same level as accountants.

Mr. Burke ably supported the argumentative protest of Mr. Macaulay, the result of their interview being that the Bill was held over till next session.

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We have been shown a telegram sent to a distinguished Senator in which the situation in regard to the Chartered Accountants and Actuaries Institute Bill is pithily described as a "retrograde and inverted professional movement." Nothing is more injurious to the cause of higher education than the deprivation of honorable degrees which have been conferred as a distinction for intellectual acquirements. The levelling tendency of the age in this respect, is a sign of decadence. The Actuaries have done the cause of higher education a service by standing upon their professional dignity in resisting an ill-advised effort to lower the value of the degrees of which they are justly proud.

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An outcry has been raised in this as in other cities, in regard to the offensive character of some theatrical "posters" which appear on blank walls, and other places. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi recently sent the Mayor a strong remonstrance against these placards, appealing to his influence to be exercised for suppressing the indecent placards. The police should be instructed to take the necessary steps in this matter, and the customs authorities should prevent placards passing which are unfit for public exhibition. Others which depict scenes of crime, such as violent murders, pistol shooting etc., etc., are even more demoralizing, to boys than indecorous displays of the "human form divine," these pictures give a glamour to criminal acts and suggest

their perpetration. Pistol firing on the stage is answerable for many a street assault.

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On the 4th inst. the policyholders of the Provincial Provident Institution held a meeting at St. Thomas Ont. The meeting was called to protest against the action taken by the Mutual Reserve Life Association of New York in increasing the assessments of policyholders and demanding payment of considerable sums for the purpose of putting the Company's insurance on a legal reserve basis.

Readers of THE CHRONICLE will remember that the Provincial Provident Institution was taken over by the Mutual Reserve a few years ago. At the recent meeting it was decided to take what steps may be deemed necessary to secure the carrying out of the terms under which the Provincial Provident was amalgamated with the Mutual Reserve. A considerable sum was subscribed at the meeting to defend the policyholders who regard themselves as having been unjustly treated.

THE JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, FIRE.

The New York "Commercial Bulletin" publishes the following as "rough estimates" of the losses of insurance companies by the Jacksonville fire:—

Aetna of Hartford, \$125,000; American Lloyds of New York, \$35,000; American of New York, \$30,000; Caledonian, \$60,000; Colonial of New York, \$7,500; Commercial Union, \$150,000; Continental of New York, \$25,000; Eagle Fire Company, \$5,000; German-American of New York, \$50,000; Glen Falls Insurance Company, \$55,000; Globe & Rutgers of New York, \$20,000; Great Western Lloyds, \$15,000; Hartford, \$60,000; Home of New York, \$100,000; Lancashire, \$80,000; Liverpool & London & Globe (gross), \$250,000; London Assurance, \$12,000; London & Lancashire, \$80,000; L'Union of Paris, \$10,000; Madgeburg of Germany, \$6,000; Manchester of England, \$100,000; Manufacturers' Lloyds, \$12,500; Merchants' Fire Lloyds, \$10,000; New England Lloyds, \$20,000; New York Fire Insurance Company, \$10,000; New York Underwriters' Agency, \$17,500; Niagara of New York, \$35,000; North British & Mercantile, \$150,000; Northern Assurance Company of London, \$16,000; Orient of Hartford, \$32,000; Pacific, \$30,000; Palatine, \$35,000; Phoenix of London, \$20,000; Providence-Washington, \$100,000; Queen of America, \$50,000; Royal of Liverpool, \$15,000; Scottish Union & National, \$40,000; Sun of London, \$15,000; Union of London, \$12,000; Westchester of New York, \$40,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$60,000; Caledonian, \$120,000; Hanover of New York, \$50,000; London & Lancashire, \$140,000; Norwich Union, \$250,000; Commercial Union, \$170,000; Palatine, \$45,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, \$40,000; Lancashire of Manchester, \$58,000; New York Underwriters' Agency, \$25,000; Sun of London, \$21,000; Traders' of Chicago, \$25,000.