



Mr. Alexander Bryden,

Manager for Newfoundland, St. John's.

Mr. Alexander Bryden, the Company's manager for Newfoundland, joined the agency staff of the Company as a local representative in 1899, and showed such ability as a solicitor and organizer that when the managerial office was vacated, in 1902, by Mr. Marquand, who was transferred to Nova Scotia, Mr. Bryden was appointed. No mistake was made by this appointment, as is seen in the fact that the Sun Life of Canada led all life companies in the colony last year. The Newfoundland business is the kind that life companies so much desire, for the people evidently believe that if they needed life assurance when the application was signed that that need increases as the years go by. Lapsed policies are, therefore, not a common thing in the Newfoundland business. Mr. Bryden expects to eclipse all previous records in 1906. With the Company's report of last year's operations, and the splendid actual results of recently maturing poli-

cies, he will surely make good his expectations, as the record of the first half of the year's work would indicate.



Newfoundland.—Britain's Oldest Colony.

"1477 Aug. 10—To hym that found the new Isle $\text{£}10$." Such is the notice of the discovery of Newfoundland in the accounts of the Privy Purse Expenditure. And the person who received this sum was John Cabot, who discovered the island on June 24th, 1497, in the reign of Henry VII.

In 1500, Gaspar de Cotereal, a Portuguese navigator, visited the island, and within two years after that time regular fisheries were established on its shores by the Portuguese, Biscayans and French.

In August, 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, with his ill-fated expedition, arrived in St. John's Harbor and formally took possession of the island in the name of Queen Elizabeth. In returning, a storm scattered the expedition, and the commander was lost. In 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht, the whole island was ceded to Britain, the French retaining certain fishing privileges on the coast, extending from Cape Bonavista on the east to Pointe Riche on the west. In 1783 the boundaries were changed by the Treaty of Versailles to extend from Cape John on the east to Cape Ray on west, and the French were promised "freedom from interruption by the competition of the British." The interpretation of this agreement has caused considerable friction between the French and the people of Newfoundland. In 1728 a Governor was appointed. The present form of responsible government was established in 1855, and consists of the Governor, an Executive Council or Cabinet of seven members, a Legislative Council of fifteen members, appointed by the Crown, and a General Assembly