

THE MISSIONARY WORLD.

THE MISSIONARY AREA IN INDIA.

At the farewell banquet, given in honour of Lord Dufferin, the departing Indian Viceroy, in Calcutta, the event was celebrated with great brilliancy and made memorable by the speech of the Governor-General. By the reproduction of some of its passages, the advocates of missions will apprehend what are the manifold physical and ethnological features of that immense empire.

Population.—What is India? It is an empire, equal in size, if Russia be excluded, to the entire continent of Europe, with a population of 250,000,000 souls, composed of a large number of distinct nationalities, professing various religions, practising diverse rites, and speaking different languages. The census report says there are 106 different Indian tongues—not dialects—of which eighteen are spoken by more than a million persons, while many races are still further separated from each other by discordant prejudices, conflicting social usages, and even antagonistic material interests.

Territory.—India has a land frontier of nearly 6,000 miles and a seaboard of about 9,000 miles. On the east she is continuous with Siam and China, on the north with Tibet, Bhotan and Nepal; while on the north-west she marches, at all events diplomatically, with Russia. On the coast are many rich and prosperous sea-ports—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, and Rangoon. (Upon the "Human Aspects of Indian Geography" the readers of the *Missionary Review of the World* will find a masterly article in the *Contemporary Review* for December, 1888, by Sir William Hunter.)

Communities.—The most patent peculiarity of the Indian Cosmos is its division into two mighty political communities—the Hindus, numbering 190,000,000 and the Mohammedans 50,000,000, whose distinctive characteristics, religious, social, and ethnological, it is unnecessary to mention. To these two great divisions must be added a host of minor nationalities. Such are the Sikhs, with their warlike habits and traditions and theocratic enthusiasm; the Rohillas, Pathans, Assamees, Beloochees, and other wild and martial tribes on the frontiers; the hillmen, dwelling on the Himalayas; British subjects in Burmah, Mongol in race and Buddhist in religion; the Nairs, Bheels, and other non-Aryan peoples of the centre and south of India, and the enterprising Parsees, with their rapidly developing manufactures and commercial interests.

Characteristics.—At one and the same moment, all the various stages of civilization through which mankind has passed, from prehistoric ages to the present time, are exhibited. At the one end of the scale is the naked, savage hillman, with stone weapons, head-hunting, and polyandrous habits and childish superstitions; at the other the Europeanized native gentlemen, with the refinement, polish, and literary culture of western philosophy and advanced political ideas; while between the two lie layer upon layer, in close juxtaposition, of wandering communities, living in tents, with flocks of goats, collections of undisciplined warriors, with blood feuds, clan organization and loose tribal government, feudal chiefs, or barons, with picturesque retainers, seigniorial jurisdiction, and mediæval modes of life; and modernized country gentlemen, enterprising merchants and manufacturers, with well-managed estates and prosperous enterprises. Besides all these, under direct British administration, the Government is required to exercise a certain amount of supervision over 117 native states, with their princely rulers, autocratic executives, and independent jurisdiction, and their fifty millions of inhabitants. The mere enumeration of these diversified elements will suggest to the most unimaginative mind a picture of as complicated a social and political organization as has ever tasked human ingenuity to govern and administer. Within India itself the limit of accountability has not yet been exhausted. The rulers are bound to provide for the safety and welfare not only of Hindu, Mohammedan and other native subjects, but also for the large East Indian community, the indigenous Christian churches, and the important planting and manufacturing interests scattered over the face of the country.

Education.—Out of the whole population of British India, which may be put at 200,000,000 in round numbers (literally 268,000,000 according to last returns), not more than five or six per cent. can read or write, while less than one per cent. has any knowledge of English. Thus the overwhelming mass of the people—perhaps 190,000,000 out of 200,000,000—is still steeped in ignorance. Of the ten or twelve millions who have acquired an education, three-fourths, or perhaps less, have not attained to more than the most elementary knowledge. In a recent review of the progress of education it is pointed out that ninety-four and a half per cent. of those attending schools and colleges are in the primary stage, while the progress made in English education is measured by the fact that the number of the students who have graduated at the universities since 1857—that is, during the course of the last thirty-one years—is under eight thousand. During the last twenty-five years probably not more than half a million students have passed out of the English schools with a good knowledge of that language; there being, perhaps, a million more with a smattering. Consequently, it may be said that out of a population of 200,000,000, only a very few thousand may be considered to possess an adequate qualification so far as education and acquaintance with Western ideas, or even Eastern learning, are concerned.

It is not astonishing that this golden river of splendid oratory and wonderful comprehensiveness should have created a profound impression among the leaders of the political, educational, and religious life in India.—*Missionary Review of the World*.

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH-AMERICA.

The third Annual Meeting of the Guarantors and Policy-holders of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company was held at the Company's Head Offices, Nos. 22 to 28 King street west, in this city, on Wednesday, 13th March, and was largely attended by the Guarantors, Policy-holders, Directors, General Agents, and others interested in the Company.

By unanimous request Hon. G. W. Ross occupied the chair, and Mr. J. B. Fudger was appointed secretary.

The Managing Director of the Company, Mr. H. O'Hara, read the report of the Directors as follows:—

The Directors are pleased to submit their Third Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1888, with the accompanying full statement of the affairs of the Company.

The number of applications for assurance was 959, for the sum of \$1,458,600, and careful consideration of each of these resulted in the acceptance of \$24, for \$1,236,100, with an annual premium of \$30, 333-71; 131 applications, for \$213,500, were declined, and 4 for \$9,000 were held in abeyance.

The total assurance in force is 1,462 policies, for \$2,371,200, or an increase over last year's total of \$497,100, and the cash premium income has increased nearly sixty per cent. This evidence of prosperity must be gratifying to the Share-holders and Policy-holders, and we look forward to a much greater increase for this year.

Owing to the hard times, the majority of the Canadian Life Insurance Companies secured less new business in the year just closed than in the previous year (1887); our Company formed one of this majority, but while we are slightly behind in the amount of business obtained, we can congratulate the Company upon the class of business secured. As regards the business which formed the increase of the minority, half a million of it was on the industrial plan, and a million and a half was procured at too high a cost to be profitable. During the year we had eight deaths under nine policies, one-third of the amount affected being the result of accident. Our actuarial expectancy was 11-48; actual 8, or 69 per cent.; the amount, however, was considerably higher than that expected, as the losses averaged \$3,000 each, while the average of our business in force is only \$1,811 per life, and the amount reached, if the average only had been realized, would have been less than \$15,000; this abnormal result, however, must be compensated for in future experience. We trust it will right itself within the current year.

Economical Management.—It will be apparent from the figures in the statement that the Company has continued to follow its usual methods of economy in the management of the business. The cost of procuring and maintaining the business (i.e., procuring new and maintaining that already in force) is only \$1.21 per \$100 (hundred), as compared with three other Canadian Companies in the same stage of existence for \$1.45, \$1.48, and \$2.38 respectively. We make no comparison with American Companies, as "it goes without saying" that we are very much more economical than they are. A very complete and careful audit of the income and expenditure of the Company has been made by the Auditor appointed, and also by the Auditing Committee of the Board, and their certificates are attached to the Financial Statement.

As regards our business in force, we have in the Temperance section 1,073 policies, for \$1,454,700, and in the General section 389 policies for \$916,500, and while we ourselves are not of sufficient age and experience to furnish material for reliable statistics in support of the main principles on which the Company is founded with regard to the two sections, we have additional and abundant confirmation of our position from the actual experience of the English and Australian companies doing business on those principles.

In accordance with the resolution of the Board in 1887, we have written off at the end of the year \$1,000 of the preliminary expense account, which is reduced to \$2,000.

The valuations of policies have been based as usual, on the Canadian standard, i.e., the Institute of Actuaries Hm. experience table of mortality with 4½ per cent. interest, and have resulted in an increase in the re-insurance reserve of \$19,107.28, making the total \$47,801.38.

According to the Act of Incorporation, all the Directors retire, but are eligible for re-election.

GEO. W. ROSS,
President.

HENRY O'HARA,
Managing Director.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1888.

Balance on hand and in Bank, Dec. 31, 1887.....	\$10,963 54
Premiums received during the year.....	54,317 96
Interest received during the year.....	2,596 68
Transfer from Cash Government Deposit to invest in Debentures.....	20,000 00
Re-insurance.....	1,000 00
Sundries.....	119 49
	<u>\$88,997 67</u>

Paid for Death Claims.....	\$19,000 00
Commissions and Salaries.....	\$18,771 23
Medical Fees.....	2,645 25
Advertising, Printing and Stationery.....	2,768 03
Rent, Taxes, Fees, Audit, etc.....	1,877 75
Travelling Expenses.....	1,487 23
Directors' Fees, Postage, Expressage, etc.....	1,240 57
	<u>\$28,796 06</u>
On Investment Accounts for Debentures, etc.....	28,830 63
Re-insurance, Rent, and M. D. Fees for 1887, and amounts written off.....	2,711 12
Cash on hand and in Bank.....	9,659 86
	<u>\$88,997 67</u>

Assets.

Cash Government Deposit.....	\$30,000 00
Debentures deposited with Government.....	23,194 00
Debentures deposited in Imperial Bank.....	5,123 09
Bills Receivable and Balance Preliminary Expense, etc.....	8,707 59

Outstanding and Deferred Premiums, and Agents' Balances, net.....	10,857 11
Office Furniture and Fixtures.....	1,299 38
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued.....	497 43
Balance of Uncalled Guarantee Fund.....	40,000 00
Cash on hand and in Imperial Bank.....	9,659 86
	<u>\$129,338 46</u>

Liabilities.

Reserve Fund for Re-insurance (Government standard) ..	\$47,396 00
Death Claim, awaiting proofs (paid in January).....	5,000 00
Contingent Fund, Rent, etc., due.....	1,045 76
Premiums paid in advance.....	206 75
	<u>\$53,648 51</u>
Surplus, Security to Policy Holders.....	75,689 95
	<u>\$129,338 46</u>

HENRY O'HARA, Managing Director.
JAMES B. FUDGER, Secretary.

I have made a careful audit of the Books and Accounts of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1888, and hereby certify that the accounts as set forth above are true exhibits of the Books of the Company at that date.

R. H. TOMLINSON, Auditor.

Toronto, March 9th, 1889.

We have made an independent examination of the Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1888, also of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, and find them as set forth in the above Statement.

ROBERT McLEAN, } Auditing Committee.
SAMUEL TREES, }

Toronto, March 11th, 1889.

HON. GEORGE W. ROSS, President of the Company, spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—In moving the adoption of the annual report of your Directors, I desire to notice that, notwithstanding the keen competition which now exists among insurance companies and the organization of many assessment companies of different kinds, it is gratifying to notice that our ordinary volume of business has not been very seriously affected. Many older companies have not secured as large a volume of business for 1888 as for the previous year, and we may well congratulate ourselves on our success. I spoke last year in my annual address of the cheapness with which the business of this company was obtained. By a clerical error I was made to say that our business cost us \$1.28 per \$1,000 instead of \$1.28 per \$100. Some insurance papers and rival companies seized upon this statement, and said that we did not put our business honestly before the public; but they forgot to say that exactly the same proportion applied to the figures credited to the companies with whom we made the comparison. Had our figures been made to say \$12.80 per \$1,000, then the others would have been \$23.70 and \$34.80 respectively. Any fair critic, however, could see it was a clerical error and not a misrepresentation. Our business last year cost us only \$1.21 for every \$100, while the business of three other leading Canadian companies in the same stage of their history cost \$1.45, \$1.48, and \$2.38 per \$100, so that the management of this Company will compare very favourably with the management of any other Canadian company that can be named.

It is very gratifying to those interested in temperance to notice the large amount of business we have in that department. We have over 1,000 policies for nearly a million and a half in the Temperance Section, and only 389 policies for \$916,500 in the General Section. We believe that a temperance risk is a safer risk than one in the general class, and consequently a business founded on that department of our work will be very profitable.

In conclusion I may say that my experience of another year has proven that the managing director and officers of the company have attended to their duties with great fidelity and merit the confidence you have placed in them.

Mr. Robert McLean, one of the Vice-Presidents, said that he had great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the third annual report so ably moved by the President. Our losses for the past year have been unusually heavy in amount, one-third being on lives terminated by accident, which no human foresight could have prevented. Our entire losses since commencing business in April, 1886, including the losses of last year, amounted to \$25,000, being very much below the expectancy. As one of the Examining Committee he could assure them that very great care was taken that none but good lives were accepted.

He was also a member of the Auditing Committee, and he could certify that this work was not done in a perfunctory manner, every item of income and expenditure being carefully checked. When he told them that Mr. Trees was his colleague in this work, they might depend upon it that from his recent experience in another matter he was not likely to take anything for granted.

He was glad to see so many shareholders and agents of the Company present, and he believed the agents of the Temperance and General would compare very favourably with those of any other company doing a life business; indeed much of the success of a life company depended upon the activity and reliability of its agents. The same remark will apply with greater force to the medical examiners for the Company, upon whose honesty and conscientious care so much of the wealth of the Company depends. With these conditions faithfully observed he had no hesitation in predicting the future success of the Company.

Dr. Nattress, Medical Referee, read an able *résumé* of the business of the year in his department.

A resolution was passed unanimously thanking the managing director, secretary, office staff, medical referee and agents.

MR. H. O'HARA, Managing Director, on behalf of himself and others, in a few appropriate remarks, acknowledged the compliment, accepting it as an expression of confidence in the management. He could bear testimony to the efficient manner in which the secretary, clerks, medical referee, inspector, and most of the agents had discharged their duties, and remarked, "It sweetens labour to know that our services are appreciated."

MR. R. H. TOMLINSON was appointed auditor for 1889.

The election of Directors was then proceeded with, and resulted in the re-election of the old Board.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Hon. Geo. W. Ross was re-elected President, and Hon. S. H. Blake and Mr. Robt. McLean, Vice-Presidents.