

SUNSHINE

Rev. Henri A. Scott,
St. Foy, Que.

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MONTREAL

FEBRUARY,
1900.

“Flags of all nations waving to and fro,
Leave God's blue cloud-flag floating far above:
From One, we all have come; to One we go,
Whose banner over all of us, is Love.”

In this Number.



Americans as seen by a Britisher.—

Ian Maclaren.

Sun Life of Canada in New Jersey.

Saving Money.

How Natal got its name.

Actuarial History.

Prosperous and Progressive.

The Late Earl of Ava.

The Pathos of War.

The Late Mr. T. James Claxton.

Profit Estimates.

And other interesting matter.



HON. FOSTER H. VOORHES,
Governor of New Jersey.

Americans as seen by a Britisher.

Ian Maclaren, who recently visited the United States on a lecturing tour, gives his impressions of the restlessness of Americans in the *North American Review*, as follows :—

If a slow witted and slow moving Englishman desires a liberal education let



IAN MACLAREN.

him take a journey on the steam cars in the United States. While an Englishman on a railway journey is generally dressed in rough and loosely fitting tweeds, suggestive of a country life and

of sport, the coat of his American cousin is of dark material and has not a superfluous inch of cloth. From his collar to his neat little boot the American is prim, spick-and-span and looks as if he had come out of a bandbox and were ready to appear in the principal room of any office. He is dressed, in fact, for business and looks like business from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet.



The immense repose of the English traveller is quite impossible for this mercurial man, whose blood and whose brain are ever in a stir. Very rarely will you see him reading a book, because he is not accustomed to read, and the demands of a book would lessen his time for business meditation. Boys with newspapers circulate through the cars and he buys each new paper as it appears at the different towns. Whether it be Republican or Democratic or a family paper or a yellow journal does not matter to him; he glances at the startling headlines, takes an accident or a political scandal at a mouthful, skims over

the business news, sees whether anything has happened at the Philippines, notes that the canard of the morning has been contradicted in the afternoon and flings paper after paper on the floor. Three minutes, or, in some cases of extreme interest, five minutes suffice for each paper, and by and by this omnivorous reader who consumes a paper even more quickly than his food, is knee deep in printed information or sensation.



For two minutes he is almost quiet and seems to be digesting some piece of commercial information. He then rises hurriedly, as if he had been called on the telephone, and makes for the smoking car, where he will discuss expansion with vivid, picturesque speech, and get through a cigar with incredible celerity. Within fifteen minutes he is in the sleeper again, and, a little afterward, wearying of idleness, he is chewing the end of a cigar, which is a substitute for smoking and saves him from being wearied with his own company. Half an hour before the train is due at his station he is being brushed and getting ready to alight. Before the train has reached the outskirts of the town he has secured his place in the procession which stands in single file in the narrow exit passage from the sleeper. Each man is ready dressed for business and has his valise in his hand; he is counting the minutes before he can alight and is envying the man at the head of the procession, who will have a start of about two seconds.



If he is obliged to spend two hours doing nothing in a hotel, when business is over, then he rocks himself and smokes, and it is a wonderful spectacle for an indolent Englishman to look down from the gallery that commands the hall of the hotel and to see fifty able-bodied fellow-men who have worked already twelve hours at least, and put eighteen hours' work into the time, all

in motion. (One wonders why this motion is not utilized to drive something.) He discovers how unlike cousins may be, for he never moves unless he is obliged to or unless he wants to shoot something, and these remarkable men never rest unless when they are asleep. About that, even, I am not sure, and I was often tempted to draw aside the curtain from a berth in a sleeping car, and, had I done so, I should not have been at all surprised to find our friend wide awake with a cold cigar in his cheek and rocking his knees for want of more extensive accommodation. He has always rebelled against the ancient custom of sleep, which he regards as a loss of time and an anachronism. All that he can do is to spend the night in a sleeping car, which, as he will tell you, annihilates time and space.



No one, unless he leaves the country or becomes a crank, can escape from this despotism of activity; he is part of the regiment and must march with his fellows. No man goes slow if he has the chance of going fast, no man stops to talk if he can talk walking, no man walks if he can ride in a trolley car, no one goes in a trolley car if he can get a convenient steam car, and by and by no one will go in a steam car if he can be shot through a pneumatic tube. No one writes with his own hand if he can dictate to a stenographer, no one dictates if he can telegraph, no one telegraphs if he can telephone, and by and by when the spirit of American invention has brought wireless telegraphy into thorough condition, a man will simply sit with his mouth at one hole and his ear at another, and do business with the ends of the earth in a few seconds, which the same machine will copy and preserve in letter books and ledgers. It is the American's regret that at present he can do nothing with his feet while he is listening at the telephone, but, doubtless, some employment will be found for them in the coming age.

The Sun Life of Canada in New Jersey.

The Sun Life of Canada entered the State of New Jersey as a separate agency in March 1899, and has been eminently successful in this short time. The different points in the State are now organized under able management, as follows:

CHIEF OFFICE FOR THE STATE,
Masonic Temple, Trenton.
THOS. R. RAITT, State Manager.

DANIEL SEAMAN,
District Manager, Hunterdon & Mercer Counties,
Trenton.

JOHN R. HOULIHAN,
Dist. Man. Middlesex, Monmouth & Ocean Coun.
Red Bank.

WILLIAM W. MEYERS,
District Manager, Jersey City District.
Jersey City,

JOSEPH G. RAY,
Superintendent,
Camden.

C. A. C. SULLIVAN,
Newark District,
Newark.



RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 10th, 1900.

JOHN R. HOULIHAN, ESQ.,
District Manager,
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

DEAR SIR,

It is with feelings of deepest gratitude I beg to acknowledge the receipt of check, in full payment of Policy No. 54364 on the life of my father Patrick Flatly. My father's unexpected death was a great shock to me, and I was much surprised to receive the full amount of the policy as my father had been assured in the Sun Life of Canada but two months, and I know had he taken out this policy in one of the Industrial Companies he would have received but one fourth of the sum of the policy. Again thanking you and your Company for the prompt and generous way this claim was paid.

I am yours truly,

SARAH A. BUTLER.



"The profits paid me by the Sun Life of Canada have always been satisfactory."

GEO. GILLIES,

Mfr., Gananogue.

Saving Money.

A man's earning period is between the ages of 20 and 55. Unless he saves in these years the probabilities are that he will not save at all, but be dependant upon his declining strength to supply him with the necessaries of life, at a time when he should enjoy some degree of rest.



To the great majority of men the balance of their income which they think they can save is very very small. Just here life assurance for this great class shows at its best.—It says: You can save and you *must*. When a man has a premium coming due at a certain time, it is wonderful how easily he can arrange to meet the payment. If there were no premium, in nine cases out of ten, he wouldn't be a cent richer at that given time. Strange! but it is too big a fact to be contradicted.



Recently there came to the writer's notice the case of a man who had received a large salary, but saved nothing. He believed that he should enjoy life in the present and, therefore, spent his money as he received it. His wife was given an unusually large weekly allowance for household and other expenses. This man was taken suddenly ill and died. A few weeks ago his widow, who was not trained to hard work of any kind, was compelled from force of circumstances to open a boarding house in one of our towns! It is unnecessary to point the moral.



Probably many who will read this article are unprotected by life assurance. May we hope that they will learn its lesson? The Sun Life of Canada has thousands of



THE MASONIC TEMPLE,
CHIEF OFFICE FOR STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
SUN LIFE OF CANADA.

men among its policy holders who have quite a large estate in the form of policies. Had they not these policies they would not be any richer. Any agent of the Sun Life of Canada will be pleased to talk this matter over with you more fully.



GANANOQUE, Dec. 11th, 1899.

DR. D. H. ROGERS,
Gananoque, Ont.

DEAR DOCTOR,

Kindly inform the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada that we are very much pleased with the prompt manner in which they have settled the claim on the late Mr. Wm. Raymond. The claim papers were only sent in a week ago, and we are to-day in receipt of cheque in full.

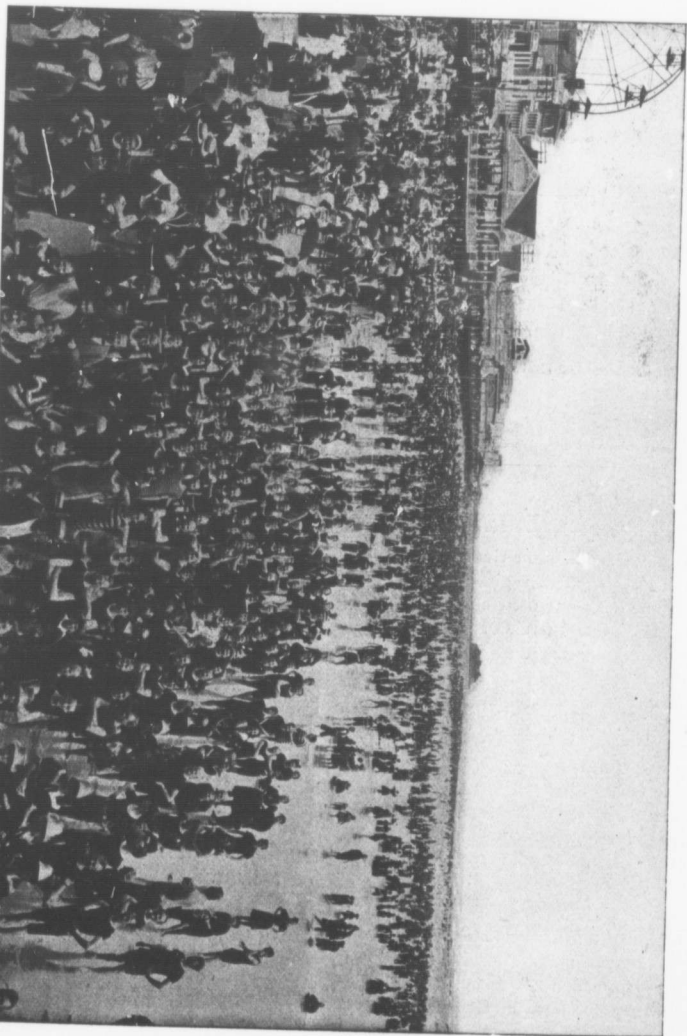
Yours truly,

MARY MIDDLETON.



Localized in every State.

One of the things that popularize the Sun Life of Canada with Americans, is the fact that, unlike those of most other companies, its policies are by their terms payable at the chief office of the Company for the State in which the assured resides.



THE MORNING BATH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Atlantic City is one of the finest bathing resorts in the world. The safety of the bathers is guarded by a perfect system of life guards. Accidents rarely happen.



THOMAS A. RAITT,
Manager for New Jersey,
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

A Popular Policy.

One of the leading contracts of the Sun Life of Canada is the Guaranteed Income Policy. This plan gives a guaranteed income to the assured should he survive the endowment term, or if death should take place during that term it gives the beneficiary a guaranteed income throughout his or her entire life. This removes the possibility of the beneficiary making a bad investment, since its safety is vouchsafed by the entire assets of the Company.



How Natal Got Its Name.

South Africa was discovered by the Portuguese, who were searching for an ocean road to India. Bartholomew Dias was the commander of the two little ships that formed the expedition, in 1486. Eleven years later Da Gama took another Portuguese fleet south. He discovered Natal on Christmas Day, and thus named it in consequence.

The World's Decisive Battles.

Professor Creasy denominates these battles "decisive," not alone by reason of their immediate results, but because in each a reversed victory would have changed materially the history of the world :

B. C. 490.

The victory at Marathon,
Greece over haughty Persia won.

B. C. 431.

At Syracuse the Spartan's name
Attained in Hellas naval fame.

B. C. 331.

From Arbela Darius fled,
While Alexander onward sped.

B. C. 307.

On the Metaurus Rome foretold
The speedy doom of Carthage old.

A. D. 9.

With Varus into wilds decoyed,
Rome's trusted legions were destroyed.

A. D. 431.

By Visigoth and Roman spurned,
The "Scourge of God" from Chalons turned.

A. D. 732.

At Tours fierce blows from Charles "Martel"
The "Infidels'" retreat compel.

A. D. 1066.

At Hastings fought the Saxon lords,
When Norman William claimed their swords.

A. D. 1429.

Joan of Arc, of France the pride,
At Orleans turned the battle-tide.

A. D. 1588.

Spain's huge Armada, greatly feared,
In English waters disappeared.

A. D. 1704.

At Blenheim Marlborough held sway,
While Prince Eugene helped win the day.

A. D. 1709.

Pultowa saw a triumph framed,
Which Russia over Sweden claimed.

A. D. 1777.

At Saratoga, the United States,
Burgoyne gave up his sword to Gates.

A. D. 1792.

The young democracy of France
At Valmy checked their foes' advance.

A. D. 1815.

But great Napoleon we view,
Vanquished at last at Waterloo.

Evarts' Idea of Woman's Versatility.

Ex-Secretary William M. Evarts was for a long time the most skillful of all public men in polite and pointed repartee. At a reception in Washington he was once drawn into a discussion between two ladies.

"Mr. Evarts," said one, "do you not think I am right in saying that a woman is always the best judge of another woman's character?"

"Madam," replied Mr. Evarts, "she is not only the best judge, but also the best executioner."

SHERBROOKE, P.Q., Dec. 6th, 1899.

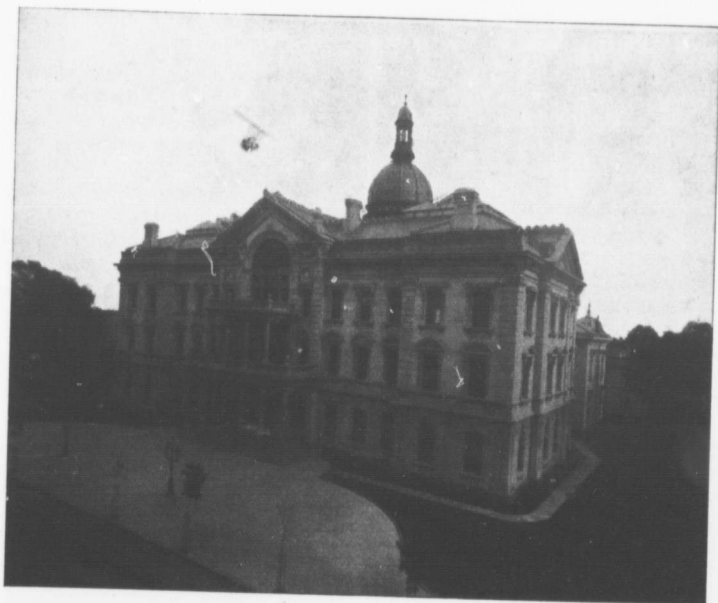
C. C. KNIGHT, ESQ.,
District Manager,
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada,
Sherbrooke, Que.

DEAR SIR,

Allow us to thank you on behalf of the Executors of the Estate of the late Walter Blue for the prompt payment of the amount of his life assurance carried in your Company. The claim papers were handed to you on Tuesday, the 28th of Nov. and the cheque was paid over to-day.

Yours truly,

LAWRENCE & MORRIS,
Attorneys for Executors.



CAPITOL BUILDING,
TRENTON, N. J.

Sunshine.

PUBLISHED BY THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA.

A. M. MACKAY, *Editor.*

Profit Estimates.

The question of profit estimates is a burning one in life assurance circles. Some companies do not hesitate to make promises which their more prosperous but more conservative rivals would not dare to endorse. The public are in fact learning to distrust all companies whose estimates are high. They argue correctly that a company which holds out only moderate and reasonable prospects is more worthy of their confidence than one which is reckless in its assertions. The question for a person who contemplates assurance is not "What amount does this or that company *estimate* my profits will be?" but "What amount of hard cash will *actually* be paid me at the end of the term?" The remembrance of a glowing estimate will be a poor substitute for actual dollars when settling day comes. The wise man will, therefore, select a strong and prosperous company even if its estimates be low, and, if the company be able in the end to pay him more than it cared to take the risk of predicting, he will appreciate it doubly. The Sun Life of Canada makes no estimates which it is not reasonably certain will be confirmed by the results. Promises are easily made but fulfilment is better than promises.

An assurance company must readjust its estimates to meet the great reduction of interest rates that has taken place in recent years, to ignore this is folly, and the company that does it will ultimately be the loser.

The prosperity and stability of the Sun Life of Canada is a guarantee to the public that the very best that can be had for them will be given.

Prosperous and Progressive.

The readers of Sunshine will be pleased to know how the Sun Life of Canada has progressed during the past year. It is a great pleasure to be able to state that it has been, perhaps, the best year in the Company's entire history. We can, as in years past, enthusiastically apply the well known phrase, for the record shows that the Company is emphatically "prosperous and progressive." There have been increases and decreases, both in their proper places; both to the benefit of the assured. The assets show an increase of \$1,014,788.00. The liabilities exceed the preceeding year by \$895,390.00, producing an increase in the surplus of \$119,398.00, after paying \$63,829.16 during the year to policy holders as profits, and after writing off a liberal sinking fund to provide for any possible losses which might occur on investments. The surplus over all liabilities and capital stock by the H.M. table with four per cent. interest (the Company's standard) has now increased to \$373,700.11. The income also shows an advance of \$268,294.00.

So much for increases,—what about the decreases? It is gratifying to state that the above splendid increases have been obtained without the addition of one cent to the expense account. On the contrary, the expenses actually show a decrease of \$10,293.64!



The business written by the Sun Life of Canada during the first 20 days of 1900, was \$1,202,655.00 or \$173,711.00 ahead of the same period last year.

THE LATE EARL OF AVA.

The Montreal Witness editorially expresses the feelings of all Canadians in relation to the death of the EARL OF AVA. It says :

The news of the death of the Earl of Ava, eldest son of the Marquis of Dufferin, was received with profound sorrow in Canada. The young earl, who died in the heroic defence of Ladysmith, although a frequent visitor to Canada, where his boyhood was spent, was not personally known to our people at large, but their sympathies are with his father and mother, who, when they filled the vice-regal office in the Dominion, won all hearts, he by his statesmanship, eloquence and social virtues, she by her winning graciousness and readiness to give the sanction of her high station to all kindly efforts. Since they left us, over twenty years ago, their kindness to Canada and to all Canadians has never ceased.

The following resolution of sympathy was passed by the Board of Directors of the Sun Life of Canada at a recent meeting :



THE LATE EARL OF AVA.

RESOLVED: that the Directors desire to convey to the Chairman of the British Board of Trustees of this Company, The Right Honorable the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, their deep sympathy with him and with Lady Dufferin, in connection with the death, in the heroic defence of the Empire, of their eldest son, the Earl of Ava. They realize that this bereavement will be felt in almost all lands, so widely are the noble Marquis and his Consort

known and loved, and so many were the hopes centred in the life of their promising heir. They also feel that they are not speaking merely as Directors of the Company, or for themselves alone, for the hearts of Canadians everywhere felt a pang of grief when the sad news reached them.

The Late Mr. Claxton.

In the late MR. T. JAMES CLAXTON, Montreal lost one of her best citizens.



The Late T. JAMES CLAXTON.

Coming to Montreal in 1842 he commenced commercial life as a clerk in the dry goods business, and later became a partner in the firm of Thompson, Claxton & Co. afterwards T. J. Claxton & Co.

Active in Christian work and in all that was for the good of men he closed a life that was truly successful. The following resolution of the Board of Directors of the Sun Life of Canada passed at a recent meeting states his relation with this Company :

“RESOLVED, That the Directors take this opportunity of expressing their profound sorrow at the death of MR. T. JAMES CLAXTON, and their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Claxton and the members of the family in their affliction. Mr. Claxton was one of the most prominent and active of the founders of this Company, being Chairman of most of the preliminary meetings which led to its organization, and occupying for more than ten years the position of Vice President. Though not actively connected with the Directorate since the year 1883, he continued to take a deep interest in the welfare of the Company, and both it as an Institution, and the members of the Board as individuals, have lost in him an honored friend.”



Mr. Claxton held policies Nos. 10 and 11 on his life in the Company for \$10,000, which assurance was paid the day after the funeral.

Of those assured by the first ten policies issued by the Company, two only now survive,—Mr. William Reid, of Montreal, formerly Mr. Claxton's partner, and Mr. J. M. Bond, of Guelph.

The Pathos of War.

Some of the most brilliant work, in the way of descriptive writing ever done by war correspondents, is now appearing in the London papers. After tracing the terrible loss suffered by the Highland Brigade at Magersfontein, the Daily News correspondent thus writes of the burial of General Wauchop :

Three hundred yards to the rear of the little township of Modder River, just as the sun was sinking in a blaze of African splendor on the evening of Tuesday the 12th of December, a long, shallow grave lay exposed in the breast of the veldt. To the westward, a broad river fringed with trees runs murmuringly to the eastward, the heights still held by the enemy scowled menacingly ; north and south, the veldt undulated peacefully, a few paces to the northward of that grave fifty dead Highlanders lay dressed as they had fallen on the field of battle ; they had followed their chief to the field, and they were to follow him to the grave. How grim and stern those men looked as they lay face upward to the sky with great hands clenched in the last agony, and brows still knit with the stern lust of the strife in which they had fallen. The plaids dear to every Highland clan were represented there, and as I looked, out of the distance came the sound of pipes, it was the General coming to join his men.



There, right under the eyes of the enemy, moved with slow and solemn tread, all that remained of the Highland brigade. In front of them walked the chaplain with bared head, dressed in his robes of office ; then came the pipers, with their pipes, sixteen in all, and behind them, with arms reversed, moved the Highlanders, dressed in all the regalia of their regiments—and in the midst the dead General, borne by four of his comrades. Out swelled the pipes to the

strains of 'The Flowers of the Forest,' now ringing proud and high, until the soldier's head went back in haughty defiance, and eyes flashed through tears like sunlight on steel; now sinking to a moaning wail, like a woman mourning for her firstborn, until the proud heads dropped forward, till they rested on heaving chest, and tears rolled down the wan and scarred faces, and the choking sobs broke through the solemn rhythm of the march of death. Right up to the grave they marched, then broke away in companies, until the General lay in the shallow grave with a Scottish square of armed men around him, only the dead man's son and a small remnant of his officers stood with the chaplain and the pipers while the solemn service of the Church was spoken.



Then, once again, the pipes pealed out and 'Lochaber no more' cut through the stillness like a cry of pain until one could almost hear the widow in her Highland home moaning for the soldier she would welcome back no more. Then, as if touched by the magic of one thought, the soldiers turned their tear damped eyes from the still form in the shallow grave towards the heights where Cronje the 'Lion of Africa,' and his soldiers stood. Then every cheek flushed crimson and strong jaws set like steel, and the veins on the hands that clasped the rifle handles swelled almost to bursting with the fervor of the grip and that look from those silent armed men spoke more eloquently than ever spake the tongues of orators; for, on each frowning face, the spirit of vengeance sat and each sparkling eye asked silently for blood.



At the head of the grave, at the point nearest the enemy, the General was laid to sleep, his officers grouped around him whilst in line behind him, his soldiers were laid in a double row wrapped in

their blankets. No shots were fired over the dead men, resting so peacefully, only the salute was given, and then the men marched campwards, as the darkness of an African night rolled over the far stretching breadth of the veldt.



Dost Know The Man ?

Dost love a man who always kicks, no matter what you do,
 Who kicks with most prodigious ease the whole long season through,
 Who kicks if anything goes wrong, and kicks if all goes right,
 Who kicks because he likes to kick, and kicks with all his might ?
 We know some awful kickers on this wicked mundane sphere,
 Who came on earth by accident, and kick because they're here
 To make themselves uncomfortable and other people sick ;
 They drive their friends to suicide, and still they always kick.
 We know a man who kicks and kicks the blessed livelong day,
 And if there's naught to kick about he's kicking anyway.
 At times when things are going right and other men would smile,
 He kicks on general principles and kick-eth all the while.

—Exchange.



OTTAWA, ONT., December 27th, 1899.
 JOHN R. REID, ESQ.,
 Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada,
 Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,

As solicitors for the beneficiary under Policy No. 61685 on the life of the late Rev. Father Levac, we desire to thank the Company for the very prompt and satisfactory manner in which they have settled this claim. Will you kindly convey our thanks to the Head Office, and at the same time inform them that the businesslike methods pursued by them in this matter, has increased the good opinion we have always held of the Sun Life of Canada. Whenever opportunity offers, we will speak a good word in its behalf.

Yours very truly,
 VINCENT & CARON.

Actuarial History.

We presume that to many of the readers of Sunshine the word "actuary" which



T. B. MACAULAY, F.I.A.

they so frequently see, is an unknown term. They have an idea that the officer who bears this title has something to do with figures. What that "something" is, they know not.

The mission of Sunshine is to

"shine" and we feel that we will be thanked for throwing some light in the actuarial direction.

We have pleasure in giving part of an address by Mr. T. B. Macaulay, F.I.A., Secretary and Actuary of the Sun Life of Canada, before the Actuarial Society of America at its annual meeting at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Macaulay was honored with the Presidency of this Society, and in this capacity the address was given.

The part we publish relates to the history of the Actuarial profession. In a future issue we hope to give the concluding portion.

Gentlemen of the Actuarial Society of America.

In attempting to fulfil the duties of the office to which you have done me the honor of electing me, I desire to express in the warmest tones my deep appreciation of the sentiment of good-fellowship and Anglo-Saxon brotherhood which prompted our American fellow-members to honor Canada by electing a Canadian to the presidency of this society. I could have wished that the mantle of this international compliment had fallen on worthier shoulders, but it nevertheless serves to remind us that in the Actuarial Society of

America, Americans and Britons are not merely cousins, but brethren.



When considering what subject would be most appropriate for an inaugural address, it occurred to me that it might not be a waste of time if we were to glance briefly at the early history of our profession, with which we on this side of the Atlantic are perhaps not as well acquainted as we might be. Some very interesting facts are given by Mr. A. H. Bailey, Dr. T. B. Sprague and Mr. T. E. Young in the pages of the journal of the institute. From these gentlemen we learn that in the old days of Rome an *actuarius*, or, as it was sometimes called, an *actarius*, was a person who kept the *acta*, or minutes of the Roman Senate, or of the courts of law. In modern language he was a registrar or recording secretary. This meaning continued to attach to the word when in course of time it became Anglicised. An officer with the title of actuary has always been, and still is attached to the lower House of Convocation of the Church of England. When the first British life assurance company, the "Amicable," was founded, the chief officer was called the "registrar." When, however, the old Equitable was established in 1762, the chief officer, was with equal appropriateness according to the ideas of that time, called the "actuary," and the modern use of the word may be said to date from the perhaps almost accidental selection of the title by the founders of that company.



Gradually but surely the word acquired a new and more limited significance. It was necessary that the chief officer of a life company should not only keep the records of contracts entered into, but that he should also be able to quote the terms on which the company would be willing to enter into such contracts. He naturally, therefore, had to give attention to statis-

tics regarding human life, and to their bearing on the financial interests entrusted to him, and thus it has at last come about that the name is applied only to those persons who are authorities in regard to the financial side of the science of life contingencies.



The profession itself may almost be said to have had its beginning with the establishment of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, in 1848. Prior to that time there had been a few valuable contributions to the development of the subject, but in regard to most points, matters were in a very crude condition. Many of the managers of the companies were ignorant of the very basal principles on which their institutions rested; and worse than all, we are told that those who did understand the matter were actuated to a large extent by a spirit of selfishness, which impelled them to treat their knowledge as so much private capital, which they were unwilling to impart to others. There was no common ground for meetings and discussions, and until the "Assurance Magazine," now known as the Journal of the Institute was established, there was no publication devoted exclusively to such questions. The nearest approach to an Actuarial Society was the Managers' Association of the Scotch offices, which had been founded a few years previously, and in which each of the Scotch companies was represented by its chief official. This society resembled closely the "Chamber of Life Insurance," which existed for a while among the American companies. It had done, and is still doing a good work, but its aims were and are more practical than scientific, and its membership is one of companies rather than of individuals. When the formation of the institute on a purely scientific basis was proposed, the managers of a number of the leading companies opposed the innovation, and when

they were overruled by the younger members of the profession, they withdrew and founded an opposition society working along lines somewhat similar to those of the Managers' Association. This society was known as the "Actuaries' Club," and continued in existence until the granting of the Royal Charter to the Institute of Actuaries, when the two societies were happily merged into one. The club is however still kept as a social organization, admission to its ranks being I believe confined to members and ex-members of the Council of the United Society



The institute entered upon its career of usefulness in October, 1848, with a membership of 94 fellows and 37 associates, making a total of 131. Very early in its history it decided to establish examinations for the benefit of its junior members, and the first one was held in 1850. From this time on, these examinations have taken place regularly, and I may say, in a parenthesis, that there has been a gradually strengthening opposition to the admission of members in any other way, and that now it is practically impossible to become a fellow of the institute except by passing the four examinations which are laid down. But resuming the thread of our history, the institute—by 1853, when it was five years old, had increased its membership to the splendid total of 263.



It was not however destined to have the easy and continuous growth with which our own society has been favored. Although the first suggestion regarding the formation of the scientific society would appear to have come from a Scotchman, Mr. W. T. Thomson, then manager of the Standard Life of Edinburgh, the Scotch members now became dissatisfied. They comprised, as Dr. Sprague tells us, more than one-third of

the membership, and they appear to have felt that they had not their proper weight in the deliberations of the society, and derived but little benefit from it. There were also differences of opinion as to the principle on which the officers should be elected. In the year 1855 they withdrew in a body. A number of other members took the same course about the same time, partly no doubt for the same reason and partly from other causes. As a consequence, when the institute completed its ten years of existence, in 1858, its membership had fallen back until it had only 45 fellows, 18 "official associates" and 81 associates, a total of 144. From this time forward, however, its progress has been steadily upward and onward to its present proud position.

* * * * *

If for a moment we pause to compare our own record with that of the institute, we must remember that although we began with but 38 charter members and no associates, the number of life offices existing fifty years ago in Great Britain was much in excess of the number located even now on this continent. When we further remember that our first ten years have been marked by nothing but harmony and prosperity, and that we have now 106 full members and 6 associates, a total of 112, being almost exactly three times the number with which we started, I think it will be agreed that we have reason for self-congratulation and thankfulness. And I venture to predict that we are but at the beginning of our growth so far as membership is concerned.



A prominent New Jersey divine who is a policy holder in the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, in speaking of the Company, said: "You certainly have one of the plainest, completest and most business like contracts that is to be had, and I consider it second to none."

The Greatest Railroad Centre in the World.

According to S. T. Clover in the Saturday Evening Post, Chicago is the greatest railroad centre in the world. With twenty-eight terminal trunk lines, the number of through express and mail trains arriving and departing daily is 284; accommodation and suburban passenger trains, 694; merchandise freight trains, 288; grain, stock and lumber trains, 100, making a total of 1366 regular trains of all classes in and out of Chicago daily by way of all railroad lines.

One hundred and fifty thousand suburbanites are brought in every morning over the steam roads, and one of these lines,—the Illinois Central,—transports 15,000,000 passengers every year over its admirably conducted system. The total tonnage of dead freight carried East in 1898 aggregated 6,000,000 tons.

From the West the big trunk roads brought in nearly 270,000,000 bushels of grain, over 4,000,000 barrels of flour, 205,000,000 pounds of cut meats, 60,000,000 pounds of lard and 9,000,000 live hogs. The in and out freight amounts now to 950,000 cars annually. From figures furnished by the respective Boards of Trade it has been demonstrated that Chicago handles yearly fifty-three per cent. as much wheat and corn as that received and distributed by New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul, Denver and New Orleans combined.



"I am much pleased with the amount of my dividend from the Sun Life of Canada. It is fully equal to what I had expected, and perhaps a little more.

J. E. LEROSSIGNOL, M.A.,
Professor, Toronto.

"Re Policy 9911. I accept first option of bonus addition on my Policy in the Sun Life of Canada, and consider it very satisfactory indeed."

THOS. WORKMAN,
Merchant, Ottawa.



SCENE ON THE BOARDWALK,
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

The Boardwalk' is a feature of Atlantic City.
It extends four miles along the beach.

Ten Years' Progress

of the

Sun Life

Assurance Company of Canada.

	Income.	Net Assets exclusive of uncalled Capital.	Life Assurances in force.
1889 ..	563,140 00	2,233,322 00	13,337,983 00
1899 ..	2,596,207 00	9,247,664 00	52,806,035 00
Gains ..	<u>\$2,033,067 00</u>	<u>\$7,014,342 00</u>	<u>\$39,468,052 00</u>



The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

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