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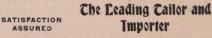
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VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, TORONTO.

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Coronto, June, 1902.

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Egerton Ryerson.

His Bust in Victoria Chapel.

ERE in the Ghapel's holy, melting light A tenderness comes o'er the square-hewn face, A rich, transforming touch of twilight grace That makes the brow's full majesty and might seem less severe, and shows the eyes more bright And gentler in their granite cavities; But naught can smoothe from this our Hercules The lines of stress about those fips locked tight. For he it was who fought our fight and fared Of old as our brave knight; our pioneer He blazed the easy road for you and me, He struggled for us all, he planned, he dared, He gave us liberty: Behold him here, Strong servant of that truth which makes us free.

15. J. alleson

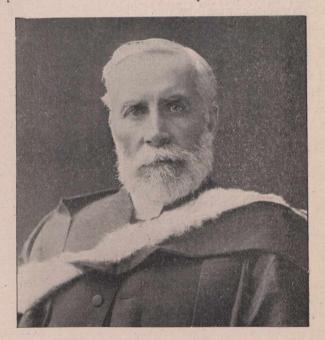
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Victoria and Toronto.

WHEN, in 1890, the Federation Act became effective in the union of Victoria University with the University of Toronto, it was no easy matter to bring the public to understand the new relation. Even many University men were scarcely able to accept the matter seriously, or to look upon the step as a permanent as well as new phase of our University life. For nearly fifty years first King's and then Toronto had stood in the relation of a rival to Victoria and Queen's, and later to Trinity. In such a relation Toronto must always have fallen short of the complete ideal of the Provincial University. In 1886 Victoria, Queen's and Trinity united in a common Matriculation Examination which reached all the High Schools, and thus became Provincial in its character and formed the first step toward the present departmental examination. But this, instead of bringing them more closely into touch with the Provincial University seemed to array them in a united competition against Toronto on very nearly equal terms. At the very date when our University work in Ontario assumed this form of almost organized cleavage, the great movement over the American continent towards a higher form of University work was already fairly under way. Cornell and Johns Hopkins had just been founded, Harvard and Yale were placing their work on a higher plane, and many other universities were feeling the stimulus of their example. Our Canadian Colleges, for not one of them at that date had advanced beyond the status of a College, at least in their Arts work, felt the impulse of the new life but were one and all without the means to attempt the advanced work. Even University College, with its staff of fifteen or sixteen men all told, was confined in its work to such accommodation as could be found inside the walls of the present Main Building, and found itself without the means for the buildings, equipment and staff needed for the larger work. In Faraday Hall, Victoria had as good and modern an equipment for scientific work as was then to be found in the Province of Ontario, but that did not extend beyond the modest requirements of the B.A. course.

All men engaged in University or College work at that time were aware of the pressing needs of the country and were convinced that those needs could be adequately met only by united action, and for that purpose the federation of the Colleges of Ontario was proposed in a truly Provincial University. It is sometimes said that federation

has entailed the large expenditure on the Biological department, the Chemical department, the Geological department and other branches of the work of the University which exists to-day. This is decidedly a misrepresentation. These enlarged expenditures were rendered necessary by the needs of the age and of the country. Federation was merely a movement to enable the Government of the Province to supply those needs in the most economical way, and on a basis which would be just and acceptable to the whole body of the people. For its complete success it involved the co-operation of several factors.



CHANCELLOR BURWASH, S.T.D., LL.D. In the fiftieth year of his connection with Victoria University.

First, it implied that the University of Toronto itself should be no longer the rival of the other colleges, but unite with them in building up a common University on fair and equal terms. The chief obstacle to this was a latent hope that the denominational Colleges might be eventually reduced to Theological schools and thus the whole Arts work of the Province concentrated in University College and the University faculty. The vitality of Victoria under federation has now completely dissipated this idea, and the relations of the two Colleges are those of mutual respect, confidence and co-operation.

The second requirement was the co-operation of the outlying Colleges. Four denominational Colleges besides those already in affiliation with the University of Toronto, took part in the negotiations for federation, viz., Victoria, Queen's, Trinity and McMaster.

It was evident from the beginning that federation involved to these institutions not merely sentimental sacrifice in giving up independence, but also heavy financial outlay. The estimate for Victoria was \$600,000 and it has now practically reached \$1,000,000, with another \$250,000 urgently needed. McMaster alone was free from this financial embarrassment, its site, buildings and endowments being all available and quite ample.

The practical outcome of these difficulties has been that Victoria alone entered into federation ; that Trinity and McMaster have maintained a neutral but not unfriendly independence, and that Queen's has inaugurated the antagonistic policy of converting itself into a second provincial University for eastern Ontario, involving the duplication of the provisions for advanced work in all the Scientific departments.

This new policy of Queen's, supported by political and ecclesiastical influence, has constituted the embarrassing feature of the case, since the third factor necessary to the success of the federation movement for the building up of a worthy Provincial University was the cooperation of the Provincial Government and Legislature. The political influence of Queen's has thus far been sufficient to enable them to say effectively whatever is done for Toronto must be done for us. Hence the School of Mines, etc., at Kingston ; and as a result of this divided interest, the imperfection of the assistance rendered to Toronto ; and thus instead of a fully-equipped University, the Province of Ontario finds itself with two institutions both rightly or wrongly needing and clamoring for more help. We do not blame the Government or the Legislature or Queen's. Doubtless they have all acted as circumstances seemed at the time to compel. But the result has not yet given us what we all desired, a University for Ontario equal to the best on the Continent.

The question may perhaps be asked, "What for Victoria and her friends is the duty of the hour?" We think our first duty is to hold fast what we have already gained. We, at least, have done our duty by the ideal of a truly Provincial University. The platform upon which we stand gives us most perfectly the combination and harmony of two fundamental principles, the separation of Church and State, and the equal right of all citizens to the advantages provided at the

public expense. Our students can be at once students of the College provided by the Church and students of the University provided by the State; just as every member of a Christian Church is at the same time a citizen of the State. The two relations are not only perfectly compatible, but also complementary and mutually helpful. In the university all students meet upon a perfect equality, as students of the University. Each student chooses his own College, and if the State provides a College for those who are unable or unwilling to provide their own, or who prefer the College of the State, certainly have no reason of complaint against their fellows of other colleges, for they receive not less but more from the State. We of the denominational Colleges impose no additional burden on the State; we merely avail ourselves of our rights in the common provisions made by the State for all her children; and we do so upon the same terms as are offered to and enjoyed by all our fellow citizens. In this enjoyment we occupy no inferior or humiliating position, either as to the rights enjoyed or our title to them. Our students are citizens, and entitled to the same privileges in the University as any other citizens. To deny them those privileges because they at the same time enjoy the privileges of their Church College would be an injustice which if it existed would at once call for remedy. We have emphasized this point for two reasons; first, because some have supposed that the University in some way belongs to the State College and that those who belong to that College have some peculiar proprietary right therein. They have just the same rights as any other class of students, neither more nor less.

But we emphasize it again because in this respect we stand in a very different position from those denominational Colleges who expect the Government to duplicate the full advantages of the University for their especial benefit. Even the severance of formal denominational connection will scarcely justify that step unless it can be shown that a second State University or the duplicated work is a public necessity. But our second duty is loyally and patiently to do all in our power to build up the Provincial University of which we now form a part. We may help to perfect its constitution; we may help to increase its reputation, we may contribute to enlarge its resources, for the healthiest growth is not that which is dependent solely on public funds, but that which fosters loyal self-help by judicious public aid.

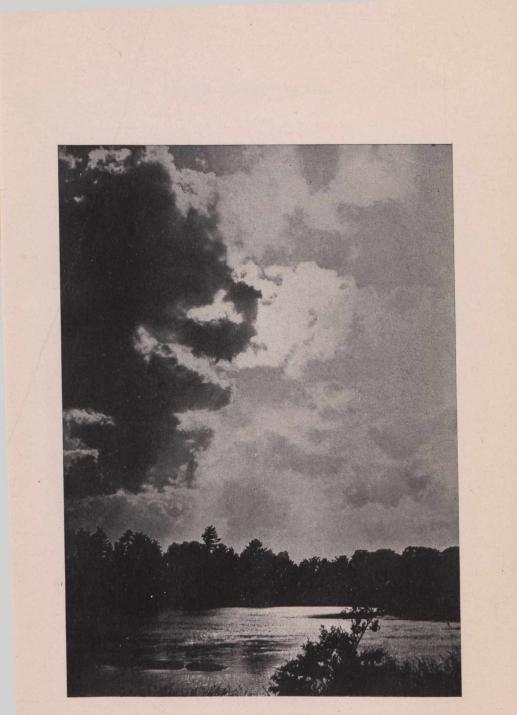
The Present Needs of Victoria.

[Five representative men were asked to write pointedly on the present pressing needs of Victoria.]

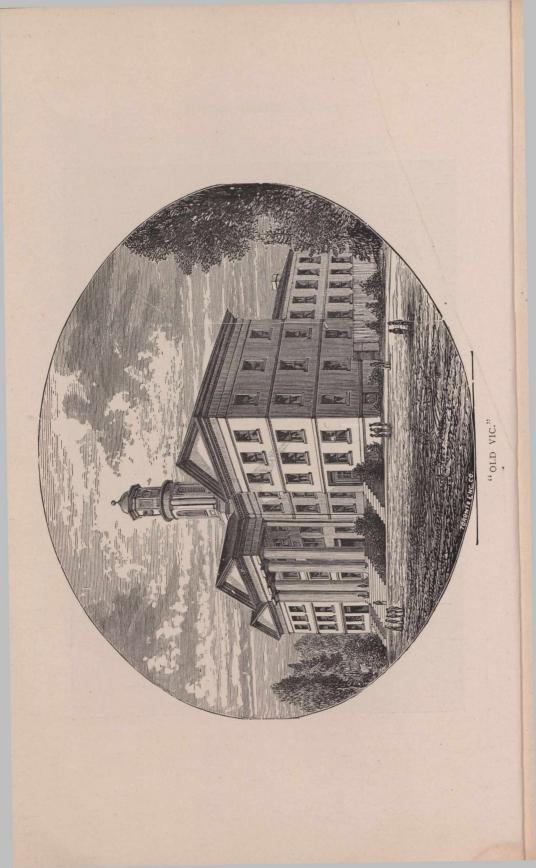
E. W. GRANGE, '99,

Honor Graduate in Moderns, President of the Athletic Union and the Editorin-Chief of ACTA, who has done most to raise the standard of the paper. Editor of the supplement to the "News."

I have been asked by the Editor of ACTA VICTORIANA to give for the present issue a half page of my views on the needs of Victoria as seen from the perspective of an alumnus of three years' standing. My brief experience in the graduate school of journalism suggests a whole volume of needs, on each of which I should like to write explanatory notes. But I must perforce keep my "copy" down and merely mention a few chapter heads. First, the recognition by the Methodist Church that Victoria is an arts college as well as a theological college, and a reconstruction of educational sermons by the General Secretary along that line. Second. an awakening of the authorities to an appreciation of the fact that a college without adequate athletic facilities cannot attract a large class of students whose presence, especially in the case of a denominational college like Victoria, is absolutely necessary to a proper energy, esprit de corps, and cosmopolitanism among the student body. I have several times been asked if Victoria was "A Ladies' College"! Third, a Senate and a Board of Regents composed of men who are all active members and who are more representative of the arts graduates of more recent years. Before this must come a better knowledge on the part of the graduates as to the functions, personnel and method, of election of these two governing bodies of the university. Fourth, a professoriate that admits of no "exceptions," and which is composed only of men who have the confidence of the students alike for culture, scholarship and energy. Fifth, the making of ACTA not only a journal for undergraduates, but equally for graduates. Sixth, more money. Finally, skipping other needs up to number one hundred, less emphasis upon mere scholarship on the part of the undergraduates and more emphasis upon the acquiring of broader vision, more culture and the polish of the true gentleman.



"THE SILVER LINING."



G. H. LOCKE, '93,

Honor Graduate in Classics, Acting Professor in History at Victoria for one year, afterwards taking post-graduate work at Harvard and Chicago, now a Ph.D., and Professor of Chicago University, an old "Bob" committee man with a real interest in Victoria's welfare. Prof. Locke has recently been appointed by the President of the U.S. National Education Association a member of the committee of nine, representing the various departments of educational effort "to arrange for more systematic educational experimentation and to formulate educational doctrine."

The needs of Victoria are many, as will doubtless appear from a synthesis of the expressions asked for by the editor. I shall confine myself to some that have specially impressed me as absolutely essential to Victoria's progress as a college.

If there is to be college life and college spirit there must be a college community. This community spirit is not gained in the class rooms, for there the division is arbitrary and artificial; it certainly cannot be communicated by a perfunctory attendance at college chapel; it can be aided to no little extent by the Literary Society ; but the one great place for its development is the campus, the athletic field. The boys of Victoria deserve the greatest credit for the pluck they have displayed in entering football, baseball and hockey teams in competition with their highly favored academic neighbors, when the ground for practice is unsuitable in shape, insufficient in area, and more fitted to be a school yard for infants who might play tag or some other "pleasant and harmless" game. The agitation for a suitable field was started when our class came up to Toronto a decade ago, and has been vigorously carried on by certain students in each of the succeeding classes, to whom great praise is due. I never saw greater pluck, more genuine college spirit and saner business ideas than were displayed by a group of Victoria students whom I had the pleasure of meeting last fall when they were endeavoring to procure for Victoria that which might aid her in developing a larger life. Let me say to the old graduates that the new generation is worthy of old Victoria.

It is an *adequate* campus that is needed, not a children's playground. It should be large enough to play the game that needs the largest space and play it comfortably. It should have a running track around it and accommodation for spectators—not on the fence—on at least half the circle or on one side. Only when this is obtained will the alumni consider the proposition to provide a sum for its maintenance and make permanent improvements.

A campus is not a place where a student may recline under the shade of a spreading oak and commune with nature. It is a place for work, for natural, normal development through play into full manhood. There it is he receives a very large proportion of the college training which we are told makes men. A course in football or baseball or lacrosse has moral training that will likely tell more in a boy's development than a course in ethics. It is applied ethics. It is in games that a boy's real worth becomes apparent, his real disposition shows itself, the veneer of many theoretically good students is exposed, and there is nothing more needed in college life than this democratic meeting place.

The necessary accompaniment of this is a suitable dressing-room with shower baths. Victoria does not yet ask for a gymnasium, but it is wholly out of the question for the present condition of unhygienic and unsanitary affairs to produce healthy young men. The distance to the university gymnasium is too great to make it of value for general college athletics and there is plenty of room in the basement of Victoria for such accommodation as has been requested by the students.

Fortunately, another great need of Victoria is being satisfied in the erection of the residence for the girls, and we all welcome this much needed accommodation. It was more necessary than the one for the boys, for which we now are hoping. It was a mistake, however, to place it so far into the land that is to be devoted to the campus. There was no need for such action, but it is in accord with the dominant idea in Victoria, that after all the boy's *soul* and *mind* are all that need attention, and encroachment upon athletic grounds is of small moment.

What Victoria will need next is a residence for the boys. That is the other requisite for a community spirit. Nine-tenths of the colleges in the United States have them because it is found that such provision makes for college spirit, and that in this way the health and general welfare of the students are best under college supervision. And the movement is growing. New dormitories are being erected every year, and the college is becoming less a knowledge shop and more a healthy and vigorous young community. These are passing needs which as interested and (we hope) intelligent children of our *Alma Mater* we think ought to be satisfied. We are still Methodists in that

"What we have felt and seen With confidence we tell."

And our only interest is the life and welfare of the younger members who are still at home.

C. C. JAMES, '83, M.A. '86,

Gold Medallist in Science, Professor at the Ontario Agricultural College, Secretary of the Alumni Association, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, member of the Advisory Board of ACTA:

The college that has no needs must be dead or dying. It does not follow logically that the life of any college may be measured by its needs. And yet there seems to be a law of some sort connecting the activity of any college with its demands upon its supporters. The more it gets the more it needs; the more it does the more it finds to do. The growth or development is not along a straight line, but rather from a centre through an ever widening circle. The founders of Victoria little dreamed that the day would come when the Secretary of Education would calmly ask for "another half million." And when that half million comes, as we hope it may come in the near future, the call will then be for "another million." It is a hopeful sign. The steady growth of the missionary fund of the Methodist Church has been the very life of the Church, it has saved it from stagnation. If a similar movement on behalf of education could be inaugurated for reaching, penetrating, even to the humblest of the churches, there would be a re-awakening, a revivifying of the Church that would carry it to the end of the twentieth century with even greater force and influence than was developed in the nineteenth. But these are general statements, and, if I say that Victoria has needs, no one acquainted with an Alma Mater will venture to contradict. However, you ask me to particularize-what are the needs, the present. pressing needs? On this point there will doubtless be difference of opinion, and you may not agree with me, but I give my opinions for what they may be worth.

Two of the most serious problems in connection with Victoria have lately been solved in part. I refer to the enlargement of the campus and the increase in salaries. Victoria was crowded or cramped, she had not room to grow—now there is room for expansion both of buildings and of students. The institution, through all its parts, breathes more freely since the addition to the grounds. We can also meet the members of the staff with less apology, since the recent move up of the salaries. The latter, however, should be considered only a move in the right direction, our Institution will not be doing its full duty until the members of the staff are paid at least as good salaries as paid for similar work in University College. For sixty years the professors of Victoria have been working on half pay, and that is a

sufficiently long probation. We owe it to the dignity of the Methodist Church, as well as to the faithful men who are serving us in Victoria, to place their salaries on a fair, living, working basis, as soon as it can be fairly done. The members of the staff may be relied upon not to press the matter unduly, but to work faithfully and well meanwhile with the hope of better things ahead. We confidently place the members of our staff in comparison with those of other colleges, and we hope that they will soon be fairly recompensed. Along the line of



FARADAY HALL.

teaching we might here mention the need of increasing the staff, so that the burden of excessive lecturing and examining will be lightened. You cannot look for the best lecturing, that which inspires students, if you spread the labors of the lecturers over too great a field. There would be this further advantage, that if a professor has some spare time for outside lecturing, the writing of articles and the editing of books, the college would be more extensively advertised, and the benefits of the Institution would be carried far beyond the lecture

rooms. Our professors should not, of necessity, be restricted in their labors to the College class room. Victoria has, in this regard, not suffered perhaps as some other institutions in this country.

But to my mind the most imperative need at the present time is a modern, up-to-date residence for the young men. The expense of a college course is, to-day in Toronto, about double what it was in Cobourg. The cost of living is greater, the fees are greater, and there are certain additional demands for expenses that were largely unknown in the old college town. I believe I am not putting it too strongly when I say that many students passed through Victoria at Cobourg who could not now afford the course at Toronto. The erection of a residence, providing a comfortable college home at a minimum expense, would mean a great financial saving to the mass of the students. Added to this are the social and moral benefits of a well conducted and properly regulated residence, that are quite independent of and equally important as the teaching of the class room. Conducted on proper lines, such an institution should be the very heart and centre of the college life. But if such a building as it is desired were located on the new grounds we would be very much as we were before the purchase-cribbed, cabined and confined. This residence should be placed outside of the present grounds. If one were allowed to build castles in the air, I would in imagination erect this commodious pile on land near by. Suppose we could, by magic wand, clear away a space to the east of the campus, and set down this building between Czar and St. Mary Streets. Let us set it east far enough so that Czar Street would curve around in front of it, and, after gaining St. Mary Street, sweep on into the park by a new street at the extreme southeastern corner of the grounds. Then we could doubtless close Czar Street and have our campus open and unimpaired. Oh, but this would take a lot of money! Aye, there's the rub. Money-money, but what a fine filling of our needs this would be. At least we can dream about it-and yet dreams sometimes come true. The residence we should have somewhere, somehow. Is there not somewhere a Methodist rich enough and liberal enough to lend us his name to be fixed for all time in the men's residence?

If space permitted I would enlarge upon the next pressing need of the College—an endowment of the students' reference library. The importance of developing the colleges of the university seems to have been overlooked by some persons. The university will grow just as the constituent colleges grow. They are the necessary foundation of the university. As the number of federated colleges increases, and as these colleges prosper, so will the university expand. Let each college grow and unfold along its own peculiar lines. The variety of forces contributed by these different colleges will be the great strength of the University. Victoria has ideals of her own to work out, so has University College, and so with Trinity when she comes into the circle. The full, free development of each of these colleges is important to the full development of the university. Victoria, in doing her share of the work, finds herself with needs that must be met. The Church that has stood behind Victoria for nearly seventy years will surely not be found lacking in meeting these needs and thereby increasing the usefulness of an institution that has already played no mean part in the history of Canada.

A. E. AMES, ESQ.,

Ø

Of the firm of A. E. Ames & Co., President of the Toronto Board of Trade, etc., and a member of the Board of Regents.

Not to indulge in a recital of premises, I think the paramount need of Victoria University at the present time is a bold conception of her possibilities.

The enterprise known as Victoria University is not one to be prosecuted by those in charge in any apologetic or half-hearted manner; neither is it one that should be discredited by its constituency as only of moderate importance. In a word, "Victoria" should not be slow to respond to the evolution in methods and scope of Canadian enterprises generally-an evolution which has been so rapid within the last few years as to amount almost to revolution. Now that we are in a position to review matters, it is evident that for a considerable period, up to, say, three years ago, Canada was in a sluggish condition as a country, and business men lacked grasp, initiative and courage. Dating from about three years ago, however, the point of view has radically changed. Money has been made in one class of enterprise after another. Experience has been gained in both the initiation and conduct of enterprises. Transactions have been conceived, entered into and completed, with the result that both cash and courage are available for projects which are intrinsically good.

Victoria University has, within the last year or two, made noticeable advance from within—in the attitude of its Board of Regents and of the Faculty. On the part of the Faculty, there has appeared an increased enthusiasm for the work and a wider outlook. The Board

of Regents has resolutely declared that the day of deficits is past, and that, including the year just ended, Victoria must never close a year with the balance on the wrong side. I believe there is room for still greater wisdom, enthusiasm and hope on the part of the Faculty. I believe there is room for further enlargement of view on the part of the Board of Regents. What has occurred is that the University has "caught up" with its arrears. But provision must be made for long, forward steps if it is even to maintain its present relative position, while if it is to improve relatively, it must have earnest, consecutive attention from its governing bodies.

There is no hopeless element in the future of Victoria. If there were, it would be in the sentiment toward it from the general membership of the Church with which it is identified. It is not contemplated in this article to depreciate the position of the University in this respect, for it has a firm hold on its constituents. It happens sometimes, however, that a hold of this kind is largely latent, because people are apt to be satisfied easily as to anything which is not persistently and effectively brought to their attention. It is needed, I think, that in some way the interest of the membership of the Methodist Church should be distinctly aroused in favor of her most important educational institution. That this is not the case to anything like a full extent is the fault of all of us. It is the fault, I take it, of the Board of Regents. It is the fault of the Faculty of the Institution. It is the fault of the individual members of the Church and of the ministers in charge of circuits. The scope of this article is largely analytic, so that I am not charged with initiating any programme. There is, however, a temptation to suggest that, of the four classes mentioned, probably most blame attaches to ministers for the too narrow conception they have had of the uses and influence of an aggressive modern Church University. This statement implies of course that the greatest chance for betterment of conditions lies in the same direction. It is not my business to point out the great value which this institution, thoroughly equipped, may be to the Connexion, but from causes with which, to some extent, I sympathize, and to some extent understand, ministers generally have been apologetic where they should have been assertive, and have too often confirmed the adage, "He who hesitates is lost." The individual members of the Church are not sufficiently impressed that their ministers attach great importance to the cause of education.

In writing the last sentence of the foregoing paragraph, I have been using a lead pencil with an originality of its own, and, where I meant

to write the "Cause of Education," it wrote down, unnoticed, the "Cause of Hesitation." It has too long been a cause of hesitation, and I covet for the University the recognition that it has in it all the elements of success, and the determination to make the most of them. "Victoria" must be believed in and must continue to improve her standard. The institution which has reached the summit of its usefulness has no outlook but decay. Success never travels on a dead level.

REV. A. H. REYNAR, B.A. '62, M.A. '69, LL.D.,

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One of Victoria's oldest and most distinguished graduates, winner of Prince of Wales' silver medal and valedictorian of his class; after studying some years on the Continent, becoming Professor of Modern Languages and now Professor of English Literature at Victoria. This year he is President of the Bay of Quinte Conference:

Our University has many wants and hence needs. Amongst these are sometimes mentioned campus, residence, library, university, church, the best men procurable for the chairs, their work less exacting, and their remuneration sufficient to lift them above financial distractions. That these things are all to be desired goes without saying, but the question now asked is, "What is our greatest need?"

In reply to this "question," I wish I could point to some one concrete thing and show that it is of all things the most important and necessary, for then I have no doubt that it would be promptly secured though it might cost a million. Victoria has friends able and willing to supply any such material need. And if I could point to some particular abuse or degeneracy crying for correction and reform, I have no doubt that there is wisdom enough and moral earnestness enough to remedy the evil. But I cannot point to any such crying need. The spirit and work of our University is not worse, but I believe much better than the average, and should move us to gratitude and pride rather than to fault-finding and despair.

Such is the opinion of one who has a close view of college life, and who day by day takes a part in its activities and duties. But sometimes familiarity with an institution, as with a person, takes from us a certain power of realizing the limitations as well as the excellencies that impress a less familiar observer. No man is a hero to his valet, and every mother thinks her own child the fairest and the best. Sometimes we entertain angels unawares, and sometimes we stone the very men whose tombs our children will build. It may be well, therefore

to look at our University from a higher point of view than campus or college halls. Such a high point of view we reach when we consider the great aim and purpose of a university—the true reason of its being. In this brief article there is no room for a lengthy definition and defence of our conception of the true function of a university. What that conception is may readily be inferred when I say that the greatest need of every true university is an *enthusiasm for truth and duty*.

But familiar as these words may be, they are sometimes misunderstood and I must guard their meaning. In the first place it is enthusiasm and not fanaticism that we need. Fanaticism is ignorant and passionate and cruel; enthusiasm is radiant with the glory of truth and charity. Enthusiasm will endure hardship and suffer wrong for the good of others, but fanaticism is commonly bent on making others suffer. It is fanaticism that shouts, "Crucify him! Crucify him!" but it is still a divine enthusiasm that prays, "Father, forgive them."

Again, it is not so much an enthusiasm for learning that we need as an enthusiasm for truth. Learning is chiefly concerned with what has been done and thought and said by them of old time. Truth is eternal, wrought into the warp and woof of things and written in the heart of man. Learning is good and helpful if rightly used, but if abused it is a delusion and a snare. In the one case it helps the truth, in the other it darkens counsel and ministers to self conceit.

In the last place, the enthusiasm that we need is not for truth only, but for *truth and duty*. There has been, and perhaps there is still in some quarters, a culture that enervates, that takes away the desire for action, that even looks on action with a sort of pity or disdain. Alas for the victims of such intellectual intemperance. They are to be pitied or blamed as much or more than the victims of ungoverned physical appetite. Their culture, so-called, is a modern Comus, and when they drink "his Orient liquor,"

> "Soon as the potion works, their human countenance, The express resemblance of the gods, is changed

The express resemblance of the gods, is change

Into some brutish form-of wolf, or bear,

Or ounce, or tiger, hog, or bearded goat— All other parts remaining as they were; And they—so perfect is their misery— Not once perceive their foul disfigurement, But boast themselves more comely than before."

Our *Alma Mater* cares less for the ideas or notions of her sons than for their convictions. They may or they may not gain fame and

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fortune and a wife, but if they throw themselves with enthusiasm into the work of life and the service of humanity—if they strive to make the will of God prevail wherever their lot may be cast, they surely triumph, for they finish the work that is given them to do.

Let me repeat that I would not have it supposed that our university is lacking in enthusiasm more than others. On the contrary, I do not know where to look for it in larger measure. But we want yet more of the spirit that seeks the truth and lives for duty. Emerson once said that it does not matter much what one studies, but it matters a great deal with whom one studies. This applies to university life as a whole, though our *Alma Mater* would gladly possess larger endowments and educational appliances for the youth of this Canada of ours, the best they offer them will ever be the academic fellowship of men filled with a divine enthusiasm for truth and duty.

The Ghost's Story.

A^{LL} my life long I heard the step Of someone I would know, Break softly in upon my days, And lightly come and go.

A foot so brisk, I said, must bear A heart that's clean and clear,

If that companion blithe would come I might be happy here.

But though I waited long and well He never came at all; I grew aweary of the void.

Even of the light footfall.

From loneliness to loneliness I felt my spirit grope, At last I knew the uttermost The loneliness of hope.

And just upon the borderland Where flesh and spirit part, I knew the secret footfall was, The beating of my heart.

DUNCAN CAMPEEIL SCOIT.

Hints From Other Universities.

A LETTER was addressed to a number of our graduates connected with other universities asking the question: "What features of the University with which you are connected would you wish to see introduced into Toronto University, with special reference to Victoria College?" In reply, these answers were received:

YALE UNIVERSITY.

W. E. SLAGHT, '98, winner of Toronto University Governor-General's Gold Medal, scholar at Yale, pursuing post-graduate work in divinity:

It gives me great pleasure to send a few words of greeting to our College paper on this twenty-fifth anniversary.

The graduates of Victoria wherever found are proud of her history and glory in her success. After three years spent at this university, I would say that the great need of both University College and Victoria is a suitable residence for the men. Nothing cultivates a spirit of loyalty to the college like four years spent in the close associations of dormitory life. May friends of the College not forget this chief need.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

G. J. BLEWETT, '97, Governor-General Medallist in Toronto University, afterwards taking post-graduate work at Victoria, at Oxford, and also in Germany, now Lecturer in Philosophy and German in Wesley College, Winnipeg.

In reply to your question, permit me to say that I was deeply impressed at Oxford by the extent to which the organization of the university and of student life in the colleges, renders possible—and renders efficient—the educative influence of student upon student.

Many of the features of Oxford life which not merely make this possible but render it inevitable, cannot at present be looked for in Canadian Universities. But at least two things might be done. First, the standard for matriculation might be greatly raised. This would gain an end which in England is gained in another way. And second, the number of undergraduate lectures might be greatly lessened, and the policy of "feeding students with a spoon" given up once and for all.

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY.

A. B. STEER, '98, Honor Graduate in Natural Science, Science Master at Essex High School, now Professor of Chemistry and Physics in Virginia Union University.

The Virginia Union University of Richmond, Va., holds a position almost unique among the seats of learning in the United States, with



THE CHAPEL.

regard to its aims, organization, curricula and the number and magnificence of its buildings and the equipment of the same. The entire plant is on a scale truly American, so that the University for beauty of location, historic settings and nobility of aims, coupled with the magnificent piles of granite which shelter her students, in the words of President Faunce, of Brown, "place her in advance of sister institutions a century or more her senior." Will this new-born daughter of "Old Virginia" turn out such noble men as have her elder sister? What is the outlook?

Those who know the conditions of the South will understand me when I say there are few phases of Southern University life which I would wish introduced in Toronto University or into Victoria. However, there are a few features in this University, and common also to the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, which I think could be introduced into Toronto's system and into Victoria to the enrichment of the lives of all students. These are non-matriculation in the classics and the system of electives. Closely allied to these is the obliteration of class distinctions which are so closely drawn in Toronto and in Victoria.

Electives provide for the full development of the student's individuality by enabling him to select studies which will develop most fully the natural trend of his mind, and forbids a one-sided specialization which results from the ill-arranged Honor Courses in Toronto University. With this system of electives is coupled a course of liberal studies like the General Proficiency Course of Victoria, which is compulsory and which with the wisely chosen electives give a man what Huxley defines as a "liberal education." Here, as in few other universities, self-control is emphasized as the top stone of education. The social conditions of the South are such that no higher aim could be placed before her men with the hope of retrieving her cruelly sad and broken fortunes. Chancellor MacVicar, formerly of McMaster, and Dr. Morgan (General Morgan) have devoted their best energies to the establishment of this University, with character building as its chief aim, believing the formative stage in every life to be fraught with tremendous issues.

Again, the absence of class year distinctions and non-matriculation in the classics permit a classification with a scope for each student to achieve his best. The younger men rub against the maturer minds to the end that all become more liberal, and a broad fellowship obtains which is impossible under other conditions. Admission to any course of lectures is based on fitness; so that in the lecture-room and on the campus, ability to achieve has the freest scope. What such freedom has done in the realm of commerce it can and does promote in the realm of mental trafficking—production and exchange.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

MISS H. E. WIGG, '01, Gold Medallist in Mathematics, now holding a Fellowship in Bryn Mawr College.

The recent celebration at Johns Hopkins University has drawn the attention of all, who are interested in intellectual matters, to the enormous strides that have been made, during the last twenty-five years, in graduate work. Previous to the founding of that University, it was practically non-existent in America. Since then, however, there has been a wonderful advance, with the result that all colleges and universities of any standing have called for courses leading to advanced degrees.

Now let us consider the condition of graduate work in our country. While the high quality of the undergraduate work done at Canadian universities is everywhere acknowledged, it is different with graduate work ; and, so, we find many of our colleagues going abroad or to the United States, for higher degrees which shall have a recognized value. This is a condition of affairs which ought never to be tolerated. Look, for instance, at the Master's degree, the fact that it can be obtained for a thesis discourages any attempt at true graduate work, and conversely. The Doctor's degree, too, is given for less work than is required at the best universities, and then only in certain departments. Hence our graduate work is regarded as non-existent. And the weakness of the graduate department cannot but weaken the undergraduate, for it is well known that Bryn Mawr, for example, owes her present reputation as an undergraduate college to the fact that she has succeeded in obtaining the services of professors who would never consent to do undergraduate work alone, but are attracted by the opportunity of carrying on advanced study.

It is only by raising the standard of these degrees that their dignity can be raised. The M.A. should be granted only after a rigorous course of study. At Bryn Mawr ten hours' work is required, together with a written or oral examination; and the Doctor's degree is of correspondingly high grade. Here, advanced study is fostered and encouraged in every possible manner. The fees for graduate students are less than for undergraduates; resident fellowships and graduate scholarships are awarded annually, thus enabling recipients to carry on study and research under the most favorable conditions. Graduate courses in the various departments change from year to year, being arranged with reference to the wishes and degree of preparation of those concerned. By following similar lines of action the University of

Toronto might build up a strong graduate school, which would soon attain the standing of her undergraduate among institutions of higher learning, and thus propagate a living and productive scholarship. And this is rendered easily *possible* by our uniform system of education in the preparatory departments, and the thorough and systematic course of instruction, obtained during the four years of undergraduate work ; and *necessary* by the growing tendency to require Ph.D.'s to fill college positions ; and, in the near future, as the president of one of the leading colleges in this country recently stated, they will be required even in secondary schools.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

B. A. COHOE, '98, M.B. '01, Prince of Wales' Scholar, Medallist in Science at Victoria and in Medicine at Toronto Medical, and now a member of the Medical Faculty at Cornell; winner of the College Championship in Tennis, Editor-in-Chief of ACTA, and an Assistant Demonstrator while connected with Toronto Medical.

Although situated in close proximity to her sister institutions in the East, Cornell may well be regarded as the type of Western Colleges wherein much stress is given to training along industrial and technological lines. The broad conception of the founder, Ezra Cornell, whose aim is now happily being realized, was the establishment of a university in which any person might find instruction in any study. As a result Cornell to-day stands before the world as one of the finest expressions of a university with a clear, practical, and eminently national purpose.

Among the educative factors at Cornell which impress an observer most as being commendable, may be mentioned the attention given by the students, both in the undergraduate and graduate departments, to original research under the personal direction of the Professors; the elective system of studies whereby students are enabled to exercise much choice as to the course they will pursue; the number of term examinations which ensures consistent work during the entire session, and lessens materially the burden of the dreaded "Finals"; and, lastly, the Honor system, which has here, despite its disadvantages, been found to be the ideal method of conducting examinations.

I cannot speak too highly of the *care given to the physical health of the student body* at Cornell. Every student at his entrance undergoes a physical examination, his weak points are ascertained and suitable exercises are prescribed for his complete bodily development. A well-

equipped and free gymnasium is open to all students, and gymnasium work, under the direction of a Professor of Physical Culture, is obligatory during the freshman and sophomore years. *Military science and tactics* are also taught in a practical way through the agency of a duly organized regiment of Cadets, drill being required during the first two years and counting as part of the academic work of the student.



ALUMNI HALL.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

ARTHUR ALLIN, '92, Gold Medallist in Classics and Philosophy, Ph.D. of Breslau, now Professor in the University of Colorado :

The Provincial University and the State University are so near or kin that the fairest, fullest and most unrestricted reciprocity in opinion ought without doubt to prevail between them. An overwhelming maidenly coyness certainly does not prevail this side the Line.

In the first place, the State University is almost aggressively progressive. It derives its support from the State treasury and in return serves the State to its best ability. The High Schools are visited regu-

larly by the University Professors two or three times a year. Lectures are delivered in the evening, and addresses made before the High School and corps of teachers. The work of the various teachers both in the High School and often in the grades is inspected. The professors are thus made cognizant of the needs of the State.

Then again in athletics THE UNIVERSITY IS REGARDED as the natural head of interscholastic athletics. On High School Day-in May-the various High Schools send track teams for a Track Athletic Tournament at the seat of the University and under its management. In this State, baseball and football are also to be included next year under the management of the State Board of Control of Athletics. The good results of this movement are obvious. The University has furnished for the students one of the finest athletic grounds in the West. The University is also the head of the Inter-Collegiate Track Athletic Association. We have a Board of Control of Athletics composed of three members of the Faculty, the Graduate Manager and the President of the Student Athletic Association. Faculty control has been a fine success here. Next year a fee of \$2.50 will be imposed on every student for athletic purposes. Half of this will be devoted to the encouragement of outdoor athletics for everybody in the University. We have a medical examiner for all forms of contests, and expect next year to have regular courses in Physical Training.

The Faculty stands in very close relations to the student body. Faculty meetings are held about once in two months, individual committees of three doing most of the work. By this method students and faculty are brought into closer contact. Professors are invited to the Fraternity Houses and in some ways are considered a part of the student body. The Board of Control of Athletics appoint committees of three from the Faculty to act as advisers for football, baseball, etc. In short, we college dons are fearfully and wonderfully democratic—and it pays, pays everyway."

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

A. M. SCOTT, '96, Gold Medallist in Physics, winner of Exhibition Scholarship, Acting Professor in Physics at Toronto for one year, now Professor in Physics at the University of New Brunswick; an old Editor-in-Chief of ACTA.

"By this you may recognise true education from false. False education is a delightful thing, and warms you, and makes you every day think more of yourself. And true education is a deadly cold thing, with a Gorgon's head on her shield, and makes you every day think worse of yourself."—Ruskin, Time and Tide.

If Ruskin's standard of the true and the false be accepted, the many complaints from parents, business men, and educationists against

present-day education and educational methods, as well as the varied suggestions, practical and otherwise, for the accomplishing of better results in equipping young men and women for the business of living, all show that there is a large element of truth in the system and ideas now prevailing in our schools, colleges and universities; and this, even though the justness of many of the adverse criticisms may have to be admitted. The feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction, the spirit of inquiry, and the desire for continual improvement are in themselves evidences of true education, signs infinitely more pleasant to observe than the smug self-complacency, which says: Our system is the best in existence, let us not lay profane hands upon it to change it, or ; We have always done so-and-so, why should it be different?

And so I respond gladly to ACTA'S question as to what feature of this university I should wish to see introduced into my *Alma Mater*. My suggestion is *that the course be made more elective or optical in the senior years*, especially in the final year. By this the student taking an ordinary or general course could yet specialize to some extent before leaving college, and could gratify, in some measure, his desire to taste the enjoyment and inspiration which comes from application to a subject for its own sake, without which enjoyment no student, however high he may stand in honors, has yet passed the elementary stage of true education.

As an extra incentive to development of personal tastes in reading, honor courses for which general students are qualified might be thrown open to them on the condition that an Honor course in any subject could be substituted for any subject in the general course. For example, the requirements for the Fourth Year Undergraduate General Course might read :

English; any six of the following: Latin, Greek, French, German, Hebrew, Economics, Canadian Constitutional History, History of Philosophy, Astronomy, any of the Honor courses of the Fourth Year which the student is qualified to enter.

It is easy to conceive that a student who is fond of English and German might desire to read the Honor work in one or both of these, omitting Philosophy and the Classics, or that another might take Honor lectures in Economics, History and Constitutional Law, omitting the languages; in this way the various personal tastes could be gratified, not only without detriment, but with decided advantage to the educational equipment of the individual students.

Heartiest greetings to Victoria, and congratulations to ACTA, which is recognized here, as everywhere else, as the best college journal in Canada. May her life of usefulness and inspiration continue with increased success throughout the next quarter century of her existence."

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

W. H. SCHOFIELD, '89, Gold Medallist in Modern Languages and Valedictorian of his class; afterward a Morgan Fellow, and now a Professor of Harvard University. This summer Professor Schofield will deliver a course of lectures in connection with the Department of English in Chicago University.

Long years of absence from Canada have unfitted me to speak with much definiteness of the needs of Victoria, which has no doubt changed much since my undergraduate days. But nevertheless I hesitate to decline your kind invitation to offer suggestions regarding the future development of the college, lest my silence be mistaken for indifference.

In my time (I realize now and acknowledge it frankly) we students were not broadly cultivated; we were industrious and earnest, but had a narrow outlook; we read much about books without gaining first-hand knowledge of them; we repeated the opinions of "authorities" without trying to form any of our own; we crammed manuals and imagined ourselves trained scholars. Moreover, we took ourselves too seriously; we felt over-much our dignity; we were strangely complacent with small achievement. The degree of B.A. marked, as we believed, men of learning, and we displayed it on every opportunity with simple ostentation. We loved to see it printed after our names. I fear we sometimes added it ourselves.

Such characteristics were not, I suppose, peculiar to us. Selfsatisfaction prevails where comparisons do not enforce modesty. We undergraduates thought too well of ourselves because there were no advanced students about to curb our conceit. We had a limited horizon because we were not made to realize that "there is a world elsewhere."

A great university is needed in Canada. Excellent undergraduate instruction is at present offered. Toronto graduates have a reputation of being among the best equipped who come to Harvard. But so long as the energies of professors are by necessity almost exclusively devoted to teaching, so long as the Bachelor's degree is regarded as an end instead of a beginning, so long as inadequate provision is made for advanced research, Canada will never be able to boast a genuine seat of learning.

To establish such an institution at Toronto should be a matter of earnest concern to all who desire to see the Dominion great in power as well as in extent. Satisfaction with small things at a university indicates the death of ideals. May the spirit of Victoria be increasingly broad and big.

The Lyre of the Gods.

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HAUNTED, alone, withdrawn, in some dread spot, Remote from men and all their burdened way, There is a lyre whereon the mad winds play

The sad old songs of dead gone yesterday; Those splendid dreams of olden eld forgot, 'Mid all the world's loud fray.

It holds all chords of those forgotten tunes

Those great weird dreams of peoples lost and gone, Their pride and passion, all their olden woe.

Long past and vanished. Now these strings upon, Only the winds of unremembering blow, Where erstwhile sang the gold of Attic dawn, Sad tragedy, or splendid epic glow.

Ages ago great Homer sought this place,

And thundered on its strings the world's old woes Of gods and men, and smote in golden hours

Of mighty song, those rich eternal throes Of Helen and of fallen Ilium's towers :

Euripides in dreams here sought the base, Sombre and great, of Greek dramatic song, In saddest notes of ancient woe and wrong.

Mantuan Virgil, honey in his mouth,

Sang to its chords in eclogues languorous,

Of Tityrus' beeches, and the wet warm south; Or with Aeneas wrecked the world again, Dying anew in dart of Dido's pain.

Stern Dante came and smote its chords in woe, So deep and dark high heaven and hell between,

That nature shuddered, hell from deeps below Leaped up in anguish of her lurid sheen.

Here rang his song immortal, to the air, Bemoaned dead Beatrice on its silvern strings, That splendid woe beyond all woe's compare,

In sonorous dirge of death's imaginings.

Shakespeare the mighty, loftiest of our days, Here ran the subtle gamut of all things,

Uttering the human heart and its weird maze Of love and hate and hope and dread despair, Those woes all hearts have sighed unto the air, Until from out its molten notes there ran The godlike, golden melody of man, And Song, enfranchised, from her wintry ban, Rose larklike, heavenward on ethereal wings.

Milton, epic splendor of our tongue, The dew of poesy on great heart and lips, Smote here his lofty notes in Titan song Of mighty Lucifer in dark eclipse

Of high ambition's failure headlong flung.

And he of Ayr, old earth's immortal child, Found its rare chords attuned to his hot heart, And smote a note across the world's bleak wild, Ennobling amid its frenzied smart.

Here later came in mad or holy mirth,

A motley crew attuned to earth's old song ; High Coleridge, subtlest spirit of his kind, Shelley, child of heaven, like the wind,

In joy or passion, kissing, spurning earth ; Keats, sad Greek of fated alien birth ;

Wordsworth, gentle shepherd of the mind; And rarest of all this rare belated throng, Sad Byron, mighty child of music's saddest wrong.

Now its great chords are silent, seldom now A lonely wanderer touches its dead strings,

He of the honeyed mouth and fated brow, Waking anew the world's imaginings;

For gold and grim ambition hold men's hearts, All life is sordid, and a maddened cry

Goes up like smoke from its great throngéd marts, Where truth lies slain of mammon's deadly darts,

And love and beauty, clipt of their rare wings.

Only the winds of Autumn, sonorous, sad,

Thunder in discords strange its strings among, Ringing the vibrant note of some old mad

Forgotten chord or surgent battle song: Some weird lost passion, hatred, love or woe, Wherewith the dead world loved, or slew its foe,

Or thrilled to splendor when its heart was young.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Ottawa, Canada.

Alma Mater and Alumni.

IN these days of material prosperity the Philistine is much too prone to think of a College or a University as consisting of fine buildings, well-equipped laboratories and well stocked libraries. But these,



L. E. HORNING, M.A., PH.D. On Advisory Board of Acta, and her ablest friend. while in their way of great help, are of secondary importance. The best college is the one whose staff consists of the most helpful and best qualified instructors. Intellectual training and high culture ought to be the outcome of attendance at the college, but first and of greatest importance is that of character-building, which makes for the highest citizenship. The result of studies conducted in an ideal college must necessarily be breadth of vision and a liberality of mind which has nothing in common with license, but which is willing, indeed feels it necessary. to "prove all things" so as to be able to "hold fast that which is good."

But if a college really means the body of instructors, these instructors must have students, and in due course these "desirers" become those who

have been nourished by the nourishing mother, the alumni of the Alma Mater. It is easy enough to see in what relation professor and student must stand to one another. The freshman must be tenderly cared for, the sophomore carefully schooled, the expanding mind of the junior skilfully guided past the many shoals of his intellectual course, and to the senior should be given that judicious counsel and that partial responsibility which is recognized by the law of the land to rest upon the minor of 18 to 21 years.

Safely brought through the four years' course and launched out upon life, what is to be done with these citizens of the republic of letters for which the Alma Mater stands? Too often they are lost sight of, and that too often because of neglect on the part of their College, This is, for obvious reasons, a very fatal mistake. Properly instructed, during the undergraduate course, for the duties of college citizenship. these graduates should each and all become centres of influence on behalf of the institution. From such countless advantages would accrue. But this power, like the natural force of a great waterfall, must be properly developed to attain the best results. To this end organization is necessary. In every county in Ontario, and even in the Western provinces of our Dominion, Victoria has enough representatives to permit of the formation of county groups. These groups would then be able to undertake and to carry out a canvass of oncoming students and thus help to replete the student body from year to year. That would be one practical result. Another would be that through the representatives elected to the governing bodies of the institution, the views of the Alumni on important questions could be made known, and reforms oft-times very necessary, could be advocated. Here seems to be a possibility of greater usefulness than has been shown in the past. Either the authorities, with the usual tendency of governing bodies, have been remiss in consulting those who are really their constituents, or the graduates themselves have allowed their love for Alma Mater to grow cold. There is also no reason why the graduates should not have a larger representation at least on the Senate of the College and University.

In order, however, to enable these county associations to keep in closer touch with their College, there should be a well devised plan, on the part of the ruling bodies, by which a representative, well posted on college and general educational politics, and well abreast of the times, could make periodical visits to these centres and, by imparting information and by inspiring enthusiasm, would be able to stir up the pure minds of the graduates "by way of remembrance." On the other hand there should be reunions for graduates held regularly at the College, similar to the "Senior Dinners" for the undergraduates, and at these subjects relating to College and University politics might be discussed. To sum up, there should be a far greater effort made than has been made in the past to keep the graduate body alive to the interests of the College and alive to the possibilities of the future. Victoria has definite aims before her and has distinct ideals to live up to, and with graduates and faculty in hearty sympathy, and fully co-operating in

good work, her name and her fame ought to grow greater and mightier as the years roll on. And just now when our country is standing expectant on the threshold of what gives promise of being a great future, Victoria's sons and daughters must keep step and must help their Alma Mater to keep abreast of the times.

L. E. HORNING.

Henderson's Home-coming.

"A^{FFECTION,"} said the young man curtly, "is not necessary to the happiness of so busy a man as I."

"Which means, I take it," said the elder, with a smile, "that you can live a good, happy, healthy life without love. Well, the Almighty says you can't, and I rather think the Almighty knows. Think over it." He opened the door and with the breeze which rushed in came the breath of the spring, strong and subtly fragrant. "A day for sugar-making," he looked back to say. "Makes you wish you were a boy on the farm again instead of a bloated capitalist and Mayor of a city—eh? When do you go back west? How's that? This afternoon? Then you're not going to see the folks at home?"

The young lawyer was gathering his papers together. "The folks at home and I are strangers," he answered without looking up.

"Your mother-"

"I must ask you not to mention my mother, Mr. Harberge. She made her choice, she took sides with the man who persecuted and defrauded me. When I shook the dust of Walton Place from my feet I did it for good and all. I never forget injustice, I never forgive disloyalty, therefore my mother and the man she married are not allowed in my thoughts. You mean well, but I know my course is the right one."

"A young fool is more arbitrary than an old fool. Good-bye, my lad. When we have learned sense we know that forbearance is the grandest thing."

He was gone, but he had left the door wide open. Lee Henderson walked over and stood looking out. The hotel fronted a park through which a stream ran noisily. The birds were making much ado; the April sunshine laid itself warmly on the bosom of its longneglected love, the earth; the smell of bursting bud and growing stuff was everywhere.

The breath of the springtime is a potent thing; it can make an old

man young, a hard man tender. Lee Henderson frowned. He could not understand the feeling of unrest which grew and grew in him and would not be put down, for the breath of the springtime had felt its way past the coldness and the pride, the resentment and ambition, straight to the deeply-buried, half-forgotten vein of tenderness and passion at the bottom of his nature.

An hour yet to train time. He began pacing the room impatiently. He had left home at twenty-one, with his profession and not a dollar besides. He was twenty-eight now, and never in all the long seven years had even a passing qualm of homesickness touched him.

What, then, was the meaning of this sudden longing, this vehement desire, this acute homesickness? he asked himself sternly.

"Fortune has used me kindly," he was wont to say. Already a man of note in a growing western city, wealth accumulating, Lis reputation as a lawyer growing daily, he had nothing to complain of. In a few more years he hoped to write himself Judge Henderson.

Fifty miles farther east was the homestead, his mother—and his stepfather. By the way he involuntarily clenched his right hand he knew that his indifference had vanished. What was the good of telling himself that the place and the people were nothing to him when he was trembling with an emotion made up of anger, love and longing? He could not understand himself, and that, with him, was unbearable.

He went to the door again and stood looking out. What he really saw was the busy street of a Canadian city, with a park to the right and tall buildings to the left; but what he seemed to see was a long grey house, with many windows, and an old-fashioned porch, standing in the middle of a delightful garden, where lilac buds were swelling, and bold little crocuses making a gallant show; a wide path, and, walking on it, a woman and a boy, hand in hand, happy as a pair of lovers.

The woman bent and lifted the boy up that he might see the bird's nest and the four tiny eggs it held.

The boy put the first violet of the season in the woman's hair, kissing her on the mouth as he did so.

Always the same woman and the same boy. They were sitting on the porch now, watching the stars come out, telling each other how good God was to let them be together all the days and nights.

The hard lines melted from Lee Henderson's mouth, the eyes grew wistful. What was it she used to say: "The only son of his mother and she was a widow." Ah!

Acta Ucctoriana.

The old sense of injustice, the old bitterness and jealousy flamed up hot and strong, and still the breath of spring fell about him, still he saw the low grey house, still he saw the woman and heard her voice.

What a sweet-faced woman! There on the right cheek a tiny mole, a few freckles on the forehead, eyes deep and blue—like his own.

He felt the clasp of her arm about his neck—after all the years he felt the clasp of it.

Train time. In the next room a girl was singing softly to her own accompaniment:

- O the kissing and the making up again, And the tender whispering !
- I will tell you the sweetest thing, dear heart, I will tell you the sweetest thing.
- I will tell you the saddest thing, dear heart, I will tell you the saddest thing !
- 'Tis coming to one whom we love so well, Some tender message to bring.
- 'Tis ling'ring so long by the way, dear heart, Held back by a foolish pride,
- That 'tis all too late to whisper the words, When we reach the loved one's side.

O, this coming too late with tenderness ! O, the sorrowful thoughts which spring !

I will tell you the saddest thing, dear heart,

I will tell you the saddest thing.

Henderson had walked up the hotel steps with the dignity befitting a future judge; he ran down them like a boy.

"Your train has just pulled out," cried the agent, who knew him slightly, "Am sorry."

"Give me a ticket for B—," said Henderson and laughed. "Going home for a holiday, want to hear the hens cackle, and smell the sap boiling."

It was not until he was walking the two miles which lay between the station and the homestead that he began to feel afraid. Seven years of absolute silence ! What if—. He walked faster. There stood the old house, looking not a day older, there was the old wide path, the stone steps. The fear ripened into a panic. She was always frail. Dead, perhaps, long ere this.

"I wish to see Mrs. Rogers," he said to the stolid-faced woman who answered his impatient knocks, "Is she within?"

The woman favored him with a solemn shake of the head. "Mrs. Rogers is in the cemetery over yonder," she said, and pointed toward the hill covered with headstones.

He leaned against the wall, panting. "I—I am too late," he gasped, "too late with my tenderness."

"I don't know what's the matter with you, young man, but you look kind of done for. What's that? Mrs. Rogers' own son! Well, I'll just take this opportunity of telling you that you're a poor excuse for a son. Yes, you are. The nights she has spent in praying and crying; the heartbreak she has stood without murmurin'! 'He'll come back to my arms. God will bring him,' many and many a time have I heard her telling herself that, and—"

> "'And find we have ling'red so long by the way, Held back by a foolish pride.'"

he said. "If I had only come sooner."

"Young man, if you're in a hurry to see your ma, to tell how ashamed of yourself you are, why, you just cut across that meadow and bring her home. She's over there putting the usual Easter bouquet on your poor pa's grave, and——," but he was half way down the path. He ran across the field, he put his hand on the top rail of the fence and vaulted over in the old fashion.

There she was, a little older, a little frailer, but the same, the very same. Before going forward to greet her, he lifted his eyes heavenward and bared his head reverently. His favorite expression had been "Fortune favors me." He did not use it there, he would never use it again. "God has been good to me," he whispered, and the whisper was a prayer. "Mother !" Ah, would she not have heard that cry had she slept under the grasses? "Mother !" He had her in his arms. "Mother I love you so ! I couldn't keep away, I love you so !" The eloquent lawyer could find no words to say but the ones he used to lisp to her when a child, "I love you so !"

The twilight fell about them. She drew his head down in the old tender way. She kissed him again and again. "I knew you would come," she faltered, "Oh, my boy! it has been weary waiting—I have wanted you so!"

"Forgive me, little mother, forgive me," he said with hot tears on his face, and she comforted him as only a mother can comfort.

Up the wide path they came, under the lilacs, past the flower beds,

hand in hand. The housekeeper standing in the porch heard a murmur of laughter followed by a snatch of song :

O, the kissing and the making up again, And the tender whispering !I will tell you the sweetest thing, dear heart, I will tell you the sweetest thing.

She gave her head a number of solemn shakes. "I'd rather take my affection in smaller doses, and oftener," she mused. "It's one of a man's queer ways, I suppose, to keep a woman starving for love all these years and then fairly swamp her with it all of a sudden."

JEAN BLEWETT.

Relation of Victoria College to the Methodist Church.

T is impossible to overestimate the influence of Victoria College upon the Methodist Church in this country.



DR. JOHN POTTS.

Both in the laity and ministry the College has rendered signal service to our Church 'and, indeed, to the Dominion.

The men trained in the College have taken a fine stand in the learned professions, and in the public affairs of the land. It is only necessary to mention, in order to see how the Church has been benefited by the College, such names as Senator Aikins. Senator Brouse, Hon. Wm. Macdougall, Dr. J. G. Hodgins, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Senator Kerr, Mr. Justice Rose, Mr. Justice Britton. Judge Dean and Principal Mills.

When we think of the min-

istry, such names will occur to those familiar with the history of the College as Dr. Carman, Dr. Ryckman, Dr. Parker, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Stafford, Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Langford, Dr. W. I. Shaw, Principal Sipprell and Principal Sparling, and the great and good Chancellor Nelles.

This will become more and more apparent in the future as trained men shall be demanded for the development of the resources of the country and, indeed, in all the walks of life.

Victoria College is now well equipped to meet the growing necessities of the times in which we live. The Theological Department is efficiently manned and doing good work in preparing divinity students for the work of the ministry.

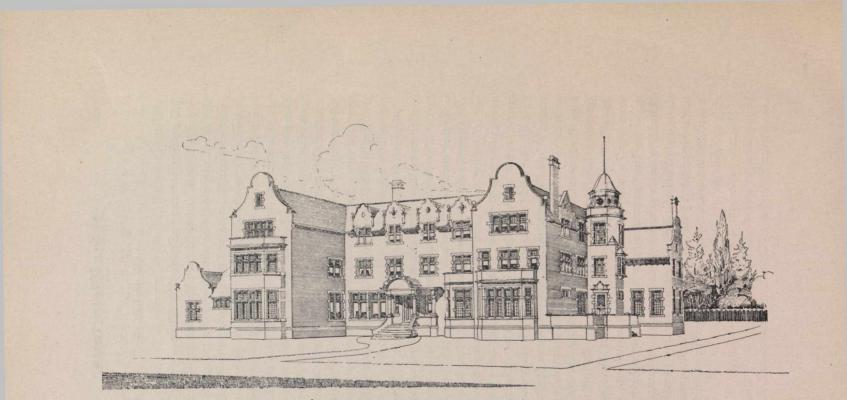
When the finances of the College warrant it, more money may be spent upon this department, so vitally related to the growth of our Church. Victoria College is much more than a Theological College, it is as much an Arts College as University College, and sustains the same relation to the University of Toronto.

Because Victoria College is a connexional institution of the Methodist Church, and because it can and does do educational work equal to the best College in the Dominion, therefore all Methodists should send their sons and daughters, who are ready for the University, to the College belonging to their own Church.

This should not be asked if by doing so it meant any educational disadvantage to the young people of Canadian Methodism. On the contrary, while it means the best, the very best educationally, it affords social and religious advantages peculiar to our own Church. In view of the history and great service of the College to our Church, and in view of the necessity of such an institution, now more than ever, I hope the Church will see to it that their eldest and most central College shall be supported as its record and claims deserve. How grandly the pioneer preachers lived and labored and made sacrifices for Victoria in the early days of its struggle for an existence. Years ago the ministers allowed their salaries to be taxed in order to keep the doors of Victoria open, and such self-sacrifice has been abundantly rewarded in the growing influence and power of the College whose brightest days are still ahead.

All our ministers, graduates and friends of Victoria should take the opportunity of advising their young friends proposing to attend the University to register at Victoria College.

JOHN POTTS.



WOMEN'S RESIDENCE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY (NOW BEING BUILT).

The basement will contain a laundry, furnace, a trunk room and a gymnasium. The ground floor will have reception room, library, music room, cloak room, offices, an assembly room to seat 150 persons, and a dining room. The first and second floors will contain 50 dormitories. There will be a complete isolated infirmary. The building will be heated by steam and provided with an elevator.

The Miracle.

IN a village not many miles north of Toronto lived John McMahon with his wife and children. Ten years ago John lost the use of his lower limbs, a peculiar stiffening of the muscles, the doctor said an utterly incurable case, and surely he ought to know, having waited professionally upon both cattle and men for over thirty years. Yet in spite of the doctor's opinion John had never given up hope, for had he not prayed day and night, pleading with the blessed Virgin to have pity on him? Had not his wife and little ones as they grew to years of understanding, prayed also? Had not Father Murphy told him that God always answered prayer if the supplicant only had faith, endeavoring to live the while a pure, holy life by regularly attending mass and obeying implicitly the commands of the Church. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," the good father said, with a look of pity in his kindly eyes.

Fortunately John was by trade a shoemaker. He could therefore earn a scanty living for his family without the necessity of using his legs. The neighbors were very kind. They brought him all the work they could, but there was much poverty in the village, for a time of great trade depression was passing over Canada, so many had to put off getting their shoes mended until better times came. Some were too poor to pay when the mending had been done, and this, of course, meant a double loss. If his legs would only get well John knew that he could obtain work in the fields when shoe-mending was scarce. So things went on until a few summers ago, when the joyful news came. An excursion train was to be run in two months' time from Toronto to Sainte Anne de Beaupre for ten dollars return. A great hope filled the heart of the sufferer. He had never lost faith during all those years. Perhaps the blessed Ste. Anne would have have pity on him and cure him of his complaint. Over and over again he had perused with wondering reverence "The Pilgrim's Manual," wherein so many miraculous cures are enumerated. When so many had been healed surely there was a chance for him, if only his faith were great enough. He spoke to his little wife. When they had talked the matter over they went together to Father Murphy to obtain his advice.

Now, the father was a grand, simple old soul. He dearly loved his parishioners and they were equally devoted to him. No kinder hearted man existed in all Ontario. When he had listened patiently

to what John and his little wife had to say, he volunteered to contribute five dollars from his own slender means to help defray the expenses of the journey, telling them to pray to the blessed Virgin to send the balance required. Very earnestly they beseeched her to help them. Three weeks passed. The time advertised for the excursion was drawing near. No money was forthcoming. But that simple pair of human beings never doubted what the priest had told them. The blessed mother would find some means of assisting them, of that they were fully assured.

Just a month before the appointed time John received word that a distant relative in a neighboring village had died. In his will he bequeathed John one hundred dollars. The relative was a young, wealthy farmer in the prime of life. He left a widow and four children to mourn his loss. Years before John had done him a good turn—that was all, only he had not forgotten, as most men do.

"Who can ever doubt but that prayers are answered," remarked Father Murphy, when they acquainted him with the extraordinary piece of good fortune that had befallen them. "Continue steadfast in your faith my good man. The blessed Sainte Anne will assuredly take pity upon you," he said. When they left him the old priest looked after their retreating figures. "Tis a grand thing to see such simple faith," he muttered to himself. "Sure cleverness is only useful as a passport to hell," he added, half aloud.

When the neighbors heard of the money that had been left to John and his wife, each in their turn paid the worthy couple a visit. Some had heard that the sum amounted to five hundred dollars—some were positive it was five thousand; that sooner or later John and his wife would be sporting a buggy and pair. Many were the prayers that were offered up to the blessed Virgin, requesting for each and all similar fortunes. Fortunately for any other relatives that may have been then in existence, she postponed immediate answers to these earnest requests.

A few days before John went away, little gifts came in one by one. A pound of sugar, a quarter pound of tea, a new pair of braces, a necktie, two pounds of soap, and a host of small contributions. He would need lots of things on the journey. He was a rich man now. When next winter arrived perhaps he would not forget. They were kind-hearted, these simple country folk, but very human, even as we all are.

"The day you go away all the faithful will start a novena," the father assured John. "It will give you great comfort in the hour of

your loneliness," he continued, placing his hand upon the cripple's shoulder. With tears in his eyes John thanked the good old priest for his kindness. His heart was filled with a great hope, and he longed to prostrate himself before the sacred shrine.

His little wife wept silently when he went away. It seemed so far to the end of the long pilgrimage, almost as though he were departing for another world. But her great faith supported her, and with her arms around his neck she bid him farewell, whispering tenderly :

"Good-bye, John dear. You will come back to me cured. I know it, I feel it in my heart. I will continue to pray, and the little ones will pray so earnestly. "Good-bye, dear," she repeated very quietly.

John felt a strange lump rise to his throat as he caught a last glimpse of her sweet, faithful face. She had always been so good to him. Never complained when he had been stricken down and was compelled to crawl along on crutches. Never fretted because of the poverty which ill-health brings to the unfortunate workers who must needs toil for their daily bread.

Very patiently, and with intense longing, he waited for the tedious journey to end. At last it was over. Burning with excitement he seized his crutches and hurried as best he could towards the church. With bowed head and trembling heart he reverently approached the altar rail, praying :

"O good Sainte Anne have pity on me and cure me of my complaint."

Early the following morning he received holy communion, afterwards venerating the holy relics, but without experiencing any relief.

During the daytime he also bathed his limbs in the water of the sacred fountain, rubbing them vigorously in his eagerness. At the end of the fourth day he felt his faith wavering, a momentary despair came over him. In fear and dread at his own wickedness he entered the church. Again approaching close up to the rails of the high altar, with tightly clasped hands, he prayed : "Great saint, how far am I from resembling thee. I am so ready to lose courage and patience, to give up praying when God does not see fit to immediately grant my prayers. My powerful protectress come to my aid and help my fervor to increase when it pleases God for His own good reasons to delay my recovery."

A priest, perceiving his devoutness, approached him and advised him to venerate the relics once more, at the same time he pressed them slightly against the cripple's breast. Even as he did so John

felt a strange tingling thrill pass through his legs; acted upon by some unseen force the muscles had relaxed. He stood upright without his crutches. The good Sainte Anne had heard his prayer, he was cured. With a cry of intense, overwhelming joy he offered up a prayer of fervent thanks.

Thousands who were there beheld this most wondrous miracle wherein the power and goodness of Sainte Anne were made manifest. Great was the rejoicing of the multitude. Many who were there had made a pilgrimage year after year without being cured, but even they appeared full of intense joy. No envy filled their hearts because a brother Christian had been more greatly blessed than they. No, it but increased their hope, they knew that what the priest had said must be true. Their faith had wavered—they must go on praying. In the end they, too, would be cured.

The three days following his extraordinary cure John McMahon spent in prayer and thanksgiving. Then he set forth on his homeward journey.

He pictured to himself the joy of his little wife. He remembered her gentle words of encouragement. Surely it was also her great faith and earnest prayer that had prevailed upon the blessed sainte to be so merciful, so gracious. Softly to himself he prayed :

"Good Sainte Anne, obtain for me that I may love Jesus not only for the benefits I expect from Him, but still more for Himself."

Just as he murmured these words the engine bell rang violently then came a grinding, gruesome noise, followed by a crash !

Wild screams of terror arose from the frightened occupants of the cars.

With all possible celerity the unfortunate passengers were extricated from their horrible confinement.

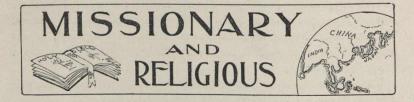
From amongst a mass of *debris* John McMahon was carried out. He was dead.

Many others were injured, but he alone was killed. And the manner of his death was strange. Proud of his new-found strength, he was standing up when the accident occurred, having given his seat to a cripple, the force of the recoil had dashed him backwards and his neck was broken.

The cripple escaped without injury.

4

ALBAN E. RAGG.



The Origin of the Young People's Forward Movement for Missions.

C. W. SERVICE, B.A., '95. M.D., of Trinity Medical, '99, has been stationed among the Indians in British Columbia. Since then he has taken post-graduate work in Chicago, and is now under appointment to go to China.

THE past two decades have been very manifestly marked by great missionary development and progress, both in the increased interest, enthusiasm and organization in the home churches and in the



C. W. SERVICE, B.A., M.D., Appointed to China.

actual work in the mission fields. One of the most striking features of this great era of missionary expansion is the ever-increasing ardor of Christian youth for the evangelization of the world. We have only to refer to the various Church organizations of young people, to the great Student Volunteer Movement, and to the more recent Young People's. Forward Movement for Missions.

Of the last mentioned I wish to write, as it concerns the history of Victoria College. Its inauguration occurred during the spring term

of 1895, my final year in Victoria. The Student Volunteer Movement was then vigorous, and many Christian students were offering themselves for missionary work in the several denominations. In our own Canadian Methodist Church there were not a few volunteers for the mission field, but the apparent impossibility of the Church being able to send them to the field led to much serious thought by the students themselves concerning a solution of the problem. The question was: "How can these men and women be sent forth?" It was at this critical juncture in the history of the missionary enterprise, when the number of men and women offering to go, nay more, urging to be sent, into the regions beyond, far exceeded the available

means of thrusting them forth, that God raised up a man whose energy, enthusiasm, consecration and achievements have probably not been excelled by anyone engaged in the work of missions at home or abroad. Dr. F. C. Stephenson was at that time a student in Trinity Medical College. He had already conceived a plan to utilize the great latent force inherent in the young people of the Church for the solution of the new missionary problem. He divulged the plan to several of us who were at that time students in Victoria College, and after frequent meetings for conference and prayer in our private rooms, it seemed expedient to hold a meeting in the College, to which all the students interested in missions were invited.

The first campaign meeting held in Victoria chapel was a memorable occasion, and one can never forget with what enthusiasm the plan, as propounded by Dr. Stephenson, was received. After several hours of discussion and conference, a small committee, consisting of Dr. Stephenson, Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., of Montreal Conference, and myself, was designated to prepare a statement of the plan to be sent to all the Methodist colleges in the Dominion to ask the co-operation of their students. This circular-letter had the written endorsation of Rev. Dr. A. Sutherland.

Such was the origin of what was then called the Students' Missionary Campaign. It is now generally known as the Young People's Forward Movement for Missions, because the work has so extended that students are no longer the sole agents in the great movement to enlist the interest of the youth of our Church in the world's evangelization. Probably the work of pastors and of League officials is now the chief factor.

The movement has had a steady growth. At first only a few students enlisted as campaigners. Then each successive year saw a larger enrolment and increased enthusiasm. Frequent campaign meetings were held in Victoria College during each College year, and I can remember that for four years several of our Methodist medical volunteers and campaigners of Trinity Medical College were regular participants in those gatherings.

Thus the movement, so weak and circumscribed in the beginning, has acquired increasing momentum, until now it has become an integral factor in the missionary activities, not only of the Leagues, but also of the Canadian Methodist Church as a whole. And the marvellous results are well known. Not only have many thousands of dollars been paid into the treasury of the General Missionary Society by the young people, but there have also been sent forth several new missionaries, while others are on the eve of departure. But, furthermore, the movement has spread beyond our own denominational bounds. While Canadian Methodism has the honor of having inaugurated and first fully organized it, and has demonstrated its great possibilities, many other Churches have adopted the principle and the plan, adapting both to denominational requirements. Several denominations in Canada, several in Great Britain, and at least thirteen in the United States, have now a vigorous Young People's Forward Movement for Missions.

This brief retrospect is both interesting and inspiriting. While we exclaim: "What hath God wrought!" we should ask: "What can He not do still?" The achievements of the movement during its brief history are but "the little cloud, rising out of the sea, like a man's hand," which promised abundance of rain. And as Canadian Methodism enjoys the enviable prestige of having initiated this great department of missionary activity, she should earnestly endeavor to keep in the van, to which end Victoria students can largely contribute.

Scenes Along the Yang-tse,

W. J. MORTIMORE, '02, although not yet arrived at the field of his future labors in Inland China, wrote at the special request of ACTA for this issue. This is only typical of the faithful adherence in every detail to his word and to his duty as our gallant class mate.

In our trip from Shanghai to Ichang-a distance of about a thousand miles-while the scenery was rather unattractive, there were many points of interest to engage our attention. We first of all received an introduction to the rural districts of China, with their fields of the yellow-flowered oil plant so essential to the domestical life of the people; the long-horned oxen, or "water buffaloes" pulling the crude ploughs or solid wheeled carts ; the mud-walled houses, and above all the innocent-looking, inquisitive inhabitants. Then the low lying banks were pointed out, where thousands were swept away in the flood of last summer and thousands upon thousands were rendered homeless. Now and again we would espy an immense flock of wild ducks-sight to throw any sportsman into ecstasies. Sometimes the eye would run along one bank or the other till it discovered a five, six or seven storied pagoda. These are usually built a mile or so below a town or city and on the highest point possible. They are believed by the people to have a mysterious power over the wind and water.

Of the cities along this part of the river, Hankow presents by far the

most pleasing appearance. Its stone water front or "bund" running a mile or more along the harbor and built up between fifty and sixty feet high; its splendid large brick buildings, belonging in succession to the different foreign concessions—English, Russian, French, German, Japanese and Belgian—all combined to make one forget he was in China and feel that he was seeing some American or English city. Across the river lies another large city—Wuchang—where resides Chang-Chih-Tung, the Governor of the two provinces, Hunan and Hupeh, and author of that celebrated book "China's Only Hope."

Not, however, till we had left Ichang did we behold truly magnificent and awe-inspiring scenery. First there were the gorges the Ichang, Mitan, Wushan, Wind Box and others.

These gave one the impression that some great giant had cleft the mountains in two to make a passage sufficient for waters of the river to escape. On either side rise up perpendicularly several hundred feet, the bare rock usually made up of thin strata, tilted in an oblique direction so as to give the feeling that the river bed had quite an incline, and that we were truly ascending the Yang-tse. A good deal of iron is apparent in the rock, giving it a dark, gloomy



W. J. MORTIMORE, '02. Chentu, China.

hue. As through these gorges our boat sailed along, now with fair, now with fitful breeze, between the massive walls which reached at times so high that here and there a summit was shrouded in the clouds, a sense of solemn grandeur would steal into the soul. Surely these are the mighty thoughts of the great God! In presence of these, how significant are the sacred poet's words :

> What is man that Thou art mindful of him, And the son of man that thou visited him.

Between the gorges the country presented an appearance of unrivalled beauty. The mountains and hills sloped gracefully down to the river's edge. As the eye climbed up the mountain sides, it caught sight of the curiously shaped fields, in some of which different kinds of sprouting grain furnished a half a dozen tints of the most delicate green, while others untilled, revealed the soil, now sandy, now shading off into a deep red or cardinal. Here and there rows of verdant trees

filled in the scene and half way up the slope, peeping out through an orchard of trees from a snug little nook in which it nestles would be a neat white house. Towering over all rose the stately summits of the mountains, reminding one of Browning's lines—

Hill which resolved in stern silence o'erlap and entwine Base with base to knit strength more intensely.

Perhaps the most awe-inspiring scenes were at the rapids, especially the Chintau and the Shintau. The former is about two days' journey from Ichang. Huge rocks rise from the shallow river bed and against and between these the swift waters rush till they become a seething, foaming torrent. Woe to the boat whose ropes snap when it is being slowly towed up the narrow channel. Swiftly the current sweeps it down, dashing it against the rocks. The evening our party reached the Chintau we climbed up on the rocky shore, and while we were standing there down along the boiling stream came the remains of a wreck, in amongst which the lifeboats were dashing, picking up here and there a Chinese sailor clinging to a board for his life. The whole scene was to us very weird. Taken all in all these scenes, associated with many thrilling experiences, were, to say the least, impressive and opened to one's mind the beauty and splendor, the majesty and awfulness of the works of nature.

The Missionary Spirit in Victoria College.

J. F. MCLAUGHLIN, B.A. '88, B.D. '92, Gold Medallist in Philosophy, Sanford Medallist in Divinity, studied at Oxford and is now Professor of Oriental Languages.

Many of the founders of Victoria College, three-quarters of a century ago, were themselves missionaries, or were closely identified with missionary enterprise. Conspicuous among these was William Case, familiarly known as Elder Case, the Father of Canadian missions, and himself a missionary to the Indians for more than twenty years. A glance at the records of those days will show that the Boards of Victoria College and of the Missionary Society were largely composed of the same men—Case, the Ryersons, Richey, Jones, Green, Hurlburt, Vandusen, Scott, Beatty, Sanderson, Rice, Wood. Established by such men and endowed with their spirit, the College became, and has continued to be, a training school for the men who were to carry the Gospel throughout the length and breadth of this land and into the regions beyond.

One of the earliest of these was Henry Steinhauer, pioneer missionary to the Cree Indians, and one of the translators of the Bible into the language of that people. In due course Steinhauer's sons came up to Victoria to prepare for the same great work, and are now doing faithful service among the Indians of the western plains. Of the many names that follow on the missionary roll of Victoria College only a few can be mentioned. Perhaps the most illustrious is that of George McDougall, apostle of the great North-West. Robson, Lucas and Ross, were among those who planted Methodist missions on the Pacific Coast of Canada. Bowerman, Semmens, Halstead, Lawson and Bridgman, were with, and after Dr. George Young,

pioneers of Methodism in the Red River colony and the western prairies. McDonald, Cochrane, Meacham and Eby carried the Gospel message over the Pacific and began the first foreign mission of the Canadian Methodist Church. Many graduates of Victoria followed them there, and the Japan mission is still nobly sustained by their labors. Neither have Victoria men been backward in volunteering for service in China, and now one of her sons is on his way, and three others are appointed to go to

augment the forces of Methodism in that empire. In India, Musgrove, Jackson and James Smith have labored for many years and with distinguished success. Many others might be named who with fidelity and energy have served the cause of Christian missions in Africa, Asia, South America, and among the Indian tribes of Canada.

In domestic mission work in Canada, in the sparsely-settled districts of the older provinces, and on the ever-widening western frontier, the graduates of the College have borne, willingly and cheerfully, their part. No part of the work of the Church, at home or abroad, has required more strength, more patience, and more courageous endurance than this. From Gaspe and Anticosti to Temiscamingue and on to Fort William and the Lake of the Woods, to every new settlement on the great plains as far as Edmonton and beyond, to every mining camp in British Columbia and the Yukon, the old boys of Victoria have gone with the message of healing, of hope and of salvation. If those who love the old College glory in anything, let it not be in her years of life, longer than that of any other college of Ontario, nor in the eminent service she has rendered to this land in



J. L. STEWART, 'OI. Appointed to China.

literature and in science, but rather in the consecrated life of her sons, spent without reward of wealth and without applause, on so many arduous mission fields for our country's uplifting.

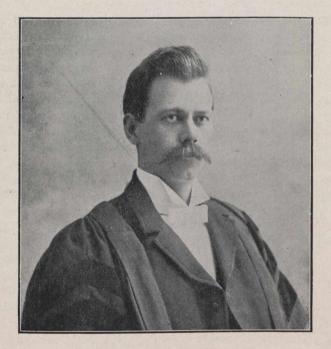
If anywhere, then surely here, the spirit of missions should have an abiding dwelling place. The past few years are not without indications that this is true. It may be safely said, I think, that at no previous period in the history of the College, has there been a more intelligent, a more progressive or a more intense interest in



REV. D. NORMAN, '96, TOKYO, JAPAN.

missionary enterprise than during the past five or six years. This has been manifest in many ways. The Missionary Society of the College has become stronger and more effectively organized. Voluntary classes for the study of missions have been maintained with growing interest. City mission work has drawn out the sympathy and enlisted the service of many. The members of the faculty and the students have contributed liberally, first to the maintenance here of a Japanese scholar in preparation for the work of the Christian ministry

in Japan, then for the support of picked student "campaigners," and during the past year, to aid in the printing and publishing work carried on by Dr. Hart in West China. Chiefly, however, has the missionary spirit manifested itself, during these years, in the remarkable movement which has come to be known as the "Students' Missionary Campaign," or the "Forward Movement for Missions." The "Student Volunteer Movement" and other allied efforts on behalf of missions in the United States, Great Britain and Canada, led many to offer themselves, and even to engage in long courses of special pre-



R. E. EMBERSON, '99, SHIZUOKA, JAPAN.

paration for missionary work, only to find when they were ready to go that the Missionary Boards had not enough money to send them. There was need of a great quickening of interest throughout the entire Church that the necessary funds should not be lacking. It came into the heart of one student of Victoria College, and soon after into the hearts of others who were in contact with him, that they could do something to arouse in the minds of the young people of the Church some of the same interest and enthusiasm which they themselves felt. They planned an educative campaign for the summer months. Their motto was "Pray, Study, Give." They organized the young people's societies wherever they went for this threefold purpose-daily prayer for, earnest and intelligent study of, and systematic giving to the cause of the world's evangelization. The students who engaged in this work were in many cases volunteers for the mission field, and they aimed at securing sufficient additional income to the funds of the Missionary Society of the Church from the pledged systematic giving of the young people on the districts which they visited, to warrant their being sent thither. The movement has been looked upon with favor and has been wisely supervised and fostered by the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church. Dr. F. C. Stephenson, who began the first campaign, continues with characteristic energy and ability to direct its operations. Since its inauguration in 1895, over three hundred students have gone out on campaign work, and upwards of three thousand meetings have been held by them. In more than eleven hundred congregations the young people's "Forward Movement for Missions" has been organized, and forty-three missionaries are now being supported, in whole or in part, by Epworth League district organizations. During the last Conference year, from this source alone, over twenty-one thousand dollars came into the treasury of the General Board. Visiting secretaries of the Student Volunteer Movement have carried the ideas and methods of the students' campaign to the United States and England. In the United States it was first introduced into the Methodist Episcopal Church in the year 1897-8, and it is now being prosecuted with varying success by all the leading Christian churches. In England, the Church Missionary Society led the way in 1900, and its example has been followed by the Free Church of Scotland, the British Wesleyan Church, the Irish Presbyterians and others.

The greatest result achieved, however, has been the quickened interest in the College and throughout the Church in the cause of missions. Many of the best and brightest students have been led to offer themselves both for the domestic and the foreign work, and many have already gone. This year a large contingent goes to Manitoba, the North-West, British Columbia and the Yukon, in response to the urgent appeal from those fields for reinforcement. A new departure has been made in the sending of a few men to mission fields in the West for the summer months, thus imitating a wise provision of some of the other churches laboring in the same fields.

All this is hopeful, and seems to give promise of brighter days in

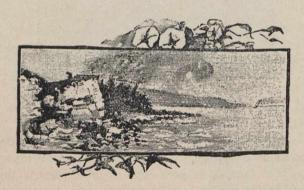
future for our Church, both at home and abroad. If the greatest success is to be achieved, however, the College must endeavor to supply a very great need which has been made apparent by this "Forward Movement." The need is that of competent and thorough study and teaching of the problems, religious, political and social, of the modern missionary movement. This study should take its place upon our curriculum, and provision should be made for a lecturer or professor who would give his time to this work. To-day the literature



REV. M. TAKAGI, B.D., '97, Pastor of Tokyo Tabernacle, Tokyo, Japan.

of missions is so extensive, so varied and of so excellent a character that no one will deny its educative value. The study of the world as it is to-day is, at least, of as great value to the student, as the study of the world in any previous age. In fact, such a department would draw upon all sources of information with respect to social, political and religious conditions in non-Christian lands. This study would, as a purely academic discipline, be of great interest, but its interest would be heightened and intensified by the motive which would be

constantly present to the mind of both teacher and student-the motive of obedience to Christ's command to go and make disciples of all nations. It is hard for us, I know, to change our ways in the matter of academic studies. A new thing is looked upon with great suspicion, and its merits subjected to most rigid scrutiny. This is, of course, as it should be. Nevertheless, in view of the vastness of the missionary enterprise, the magnitude of its problems and its supreme importance as necessary to the very existence of the Church of Christ. I maintain that it should have recognition in our course of study. However bold the assertion may appear, I venture to say that the study of the field and the problems of this enterprise will be as effective in developing Christian manhood, in cultivating the mind and preparing the heart of our young ministers for their great work as the study of "Christian Evidences," or "Church History," or even "Biblical Introduction." The place which the history of missions has on our course of study is altogether inadequate, and the voluntary mission study classes, while worthy of all praise, reach only a few, directly, and in the very nature of the case, can deal only incidentally and inadequately with these great subjects.





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Miss McLean,



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 DeMille,

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No. 8.

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All matter intended for insertion in the columns of the paper, together with all exchanges, should be addressed to C. E. AUGER, Editor-in-Chief of ACTA VICTORIANA, Victoria University, Toronto.

All business matter should be referred to C. W. DE MILLE, Business Manager, ACTA VICTORIANA, Victoria University, Toronto.

Editorial.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS !

We take great pleasure in reminding our readers that this is ACTA's twenty-fifth anniversary. It would cause a smile in older countries to hear

such a brief number of years spoken of as indicating age. But this is not Germany or England, it is that province of Canada which a hundred years ago was an unbroken forest. The very name Victoria suggests her youthfulness, and yet Victoria is the oldest college in Ontario. ACTA is proud to be the organ of this veteran institution. and especially so this year, on having attained her maturity. She has other causes for congratulation than length of years. In her various boards of management she has elicited the energies of a very respectable number of men who have since become recognized as leaders, not only in this province, but in almost every state and province of the continent. It might sound vainglorious to mention the strides of progress made since the inception of the paper and the recognition which it now receives among college magazines. Suffice to say, we are only emerging from the wilderness, and we firmly believe that there are glorious possibilities often for each succeeding

editorial staff. To all the old editors, managers, or friends, who at any time have contributed in any way to her pages, we bow respectfully and call upon you to renew your allegiance to ACTA and to the dear old college and her honored faculty, whom we all love and revere as having fostered the best there is in us and all the highest we can ever hope to attain.

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OUR STANDARD

With the Campus and the Ladies' Residence realities, the Men's Residence and the Library Building looming up, we may well stop for one moment to

ask ourselves the question, "What will be the result of continued increase in the size of our classes?" At present we possess a very decided advantage in that our classes being small the Professor comes into close contact with each student. Are we to lose this advantage in the future? What is our ideal? A college full of students and mechanical hurried work? There is an alternative, namely, to raise the standard. This may be done in two ways, either by raising the standard of matriculation by making the present senior matriculation the standard for admission, or by adding another year to the course. Measured by the best universities and the highest ideals of scholarship, our courses fall far short in the line of advanced independent research. Why not require another year of attendance at college before granting the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or, if this is too radical, why not make the granting of the degree of Master of Arts conditional upon a year's attendance at college and prosecution of study along special lines? It is true the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is at present granted on the basis of special advanced study, but this degree is obtainable only in certain departments, and in other departments our equipment is not yet adequate to the needs of the most advanced research. This extra year need not entail more lecturing on the part of our already over-worked faculty, but rather a lightening of some of their less important duties by the appointment of fellows and an opportunity of increasing the range of their own efficiency by the direction of, and collaboration with, their own students along special advanced lines.

No one at present asks for an increase of the standard along the line of the number of subjects studied, or even so much in the technical accuracy required in these subjects, but all our best graduates tell us we must raise the standard in the direction of the manner of study. Enough attention is now paid to the work a man does while working *for another*, but too little is paid to the greater question of what a man can do *for himself*. In the perfecting of our machinery

we must not lose sight of the true aims of a university. Some of the greatest scientists had very paltry apparatus, many great scholars were life-long students of but one book. Not truth but the *search for truth* is what the great Lessing desired; not what we study but how we study it is the criterion of scholarship.

The sole end of a university is not merely to ticket men off with a roll of parchment and range them in classes of first, second and thirdclass honors. In German universities many of the greatest students disdain degrees and examinations alike, and yet they are shrewd judges of true scholarship. If we are going to make a fetisch of examinations let us see that they are of the very highest standard possible.

OUR Prof. A. E. Lang is preparing a list of the names and GRADUATES addresses of all our graduates. There are many of whose whereabouts we have no trace. Let every reader of ACTA assist him in every possible way in such a laudable enterprise. ACTA will publish from time to time a complete list.

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REUNION.

The time has now come when we should have a great home gathering of all Victoria graduates. Harcourt W. Peck, '84, suggests a grand reunion of

all our graduates every ten years. Many others have spoken favorably of the idea. Down at old Vic. in Cobourg the college boys ruled the town ; there are now enough of our old boys to take Toronto by storm. It is time we were doing so. We have Ecumenical Assemblies and Student Volunteer Conventions, why not a Grand Conference of the Alumni of Victoria? We believe that our graduates are all ready to take a live interest in the welfare of their Alma Mater if they only have the opportunity. We can look upon the past with pride. If we are to "keep the scarlet in the van" we must keep abreast of the times. This is no time to go to sleep. Victoria requires the support of sentiment of a constant constituency, and this can only be fostered by the enthusiasm of her loyal graduates. Nothing could so inspire the younger graduates and undergraduates as to be permitted to meet some of our brilliant predecessors. Let the freshman and sophomore of twenty-five years ago come back and talk over their old squabbles, let the graduate of '75 meet the graduate of '85. it would do us all good and it would do Victoria no harm. Let the undergraduates appoint a secretary, with a salary, and a small committee to work in conjunction with a committee of the faculty, and we will all go in and celebrate a triumph for Old Vic. and her faithful friends.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION

Could not some enterprising sophomore sit down some rainy day in the library and collect from the successive volumes of ACTA the best articles, items of

interest and witticisms and edit a page in the successive numbers of our present issues with the result of his labors? Nothing would be more interesting and instructive to old and new readers !

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THE It is high time that some fearless iconoclast were let CURRICULUM loose upon the curriculum of studies in our calendar. There is not one professor who is ready to subscribe

to the absurdities contained in it, and yet they, even more than the students, are the long suffering victims of its heartless ravages. It would be entirely out of place for a recent graduate to pretend to sit in judgment upon such an important matter, but in one department might we not humbly offer a suggestion? In Modern Languages could not some of the work of the last two years in French and German be transferred to the first year, in the third or fourth year at least, could there not be an option between the Romance Languages, French, Italian or Spanish, and the Teutonic Languages, German, Old English or Gothic; and lastly, should not the work in English of the last year be reduced by one half?

BUREAU OF It surely is an oversight on the part of the College autho-INFORMATION. rities and of the students themselves, that some provi-

sion has not been made whereby students may be systematically helped in obtaining congenial vacation employment to supplement their insufficient purses. Some are forced to break their course, some become discouraged and are unable to complete it, and many are deterred from ever entering upon it through lack of a little encouragement along this very important line. A good live man acting as the agent of the College could secure from business concerns a definite number of appointments for the students and then aid in allotting applicants to these positions. A number of positions, varying from six to twenty, are annually given to our students in the Departments of Education and Agriculture. Some get work on the lake steamers, others in offices and still others in agencies. A man acting on behalf of the students could enter into definite yearly agreements with these different interests and could add to the number of positions open to students at present, and could otherwise facilitate the placing of students in these positions. Let the authorities

appoint a capable man to compile this Bureau of Information. His remuneration should come from two sources, first, the College revenues; secondly, from the business concerns who would be compelled to represent themselves solely through this agent in the College, and who now pay in an irregular way for the canvassing of students to secure agents for their different interests. It would be well to give this office to a graduate, because by so doing one student at least each year would himself be given the means of doing postgraduate work.

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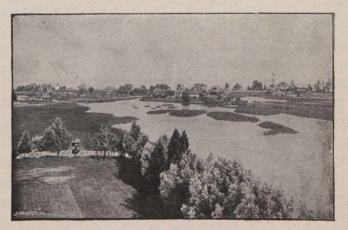
ADIEU

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We have now come to the point where, in the language of the song, it may be truly said that

"'oz has had its day."

We would like to especially thank Mr. C. C. James and Dr. Horning for their valuable suggestions throughout the year; many others have written letters of encouragement which have made our duties a pleasure. We leave ACTA in excellent hands, Mr. R. G. Dingman, the local editor of this year, is well qualified for the position of Editorin-Chief, and Mr. D. A. Walker, who was President of the Senior Dinner Committee, is already at work as Business Manager. We congratulate them upon the honor and privilege of their office, and bespeak for them the same kind consideration which the Business Manager and Editor have received this year, and now once more to all we bid farewell.



LAGOON, TORONTO ISLAND.

Our Roll of Honor

*

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Personals.

In order that these columns may be made as attractive as possible, we would urge upon the graduates and students the importance of forwarding, from time to time, any appropriate and interesting items that may come to hand.

A FEW REMINISCENCES BY HIS HONOR W. W. DEAN, LINDSAY, ONTARIO.



THUMB-NAIL sketch of our holidays fifty years ago last Christmas, will give the twentieth century collegian a better idea of the contrasts of half a century than anything else that I can put into the space allowed.

My home was one hundred and sixty-five miles from Cobourg, by the only route covered by public conveyances; to-day railways connect the two points within ninety-five miles. Then the coming and going, in winter, absorbed six long days; now two daily trains do the round trip in ten hours. Then the inevitable ex-

penses would be six pounds; now, the student gets return tickets for single fare, costing one dollar and eighty cents. The time and money made it impracticable to go home, so I gladly accepted the kindly invitation of my room-mate, Tom Casey, to his home below Napanee.

Long-distance fellows remained at the college; for them, I doubt if the holidays were a boon. Those going west chartered as an "extra," a four-horse coach, which departed on wheels; it was full, but I can only recall four—Aikins, Frank and Tom Bull, and Ryckman. All but poor Frank are still living; he was a handsome fellow, the soul of kindness, brimful of quaint, delightful humor. He passed away all too soon.

The three going east took the regular coach, transferred that morning to runners. The boys' jollity thawed out a grave man on the back seat. Growing confidential, he told us he was in charge of the

express between Toronto and Montreal, down one week and up the next. In an iron chest under the seat he carried all the express matter which passed between Upper and Lower Canada in winter.

At every village we warmed beside the great bar-room fireplace, while "the mail was changed." As this was before the evolution of overshoes, you may imagine, though you cannot realize, what this meant to the passengers.

We arrived about two in the morning—eighty miles in eighteen hours, but it had been snowing heavily.

Let not the modern collegian pity the college boys of fifty years ago too much. We did not pity ourselves at all; we had lots of fun and hard work. Not very much Science in those days; more scientific theories have been born and died since than were then in the world. We had the eternal principles of mathematics, and no better literature, the crowning bloom of the human mind, exists now than we had. We loved the humanities and cultivated them.

My dear friend, Dr. Reuben Hickey, after a successful practice, died many years ago, much lamented, and I am the other half of the class of '54.

Some Memories of the Class of 1868, by the Rev. James Roy, M.A., LL.D.

In the summer of 1866 the writer found himself transferred from Bishop's College to Victoria, a grateful but embarrassed recipient of *ad eundum statum* in a class reputed to be the largest but one of any known in the history of the institution up to that time. It has often been greatly surpassed in size since then. Its members were all men of mature age. This gave to their subsequent representation of the needs of the college, and their action in securing the satisfying of those needs, a weight which younger men would probably not have had, and which earned for themselves the title of "the immortal eleven." In this they were grandly assisted by the self-sacrificing devotion of the Seniors, who determined to leave without their degrees if the request of the eleven juniors for permission to study German were not granted.

Those were days when some persons believed that, if the students could read German they would surely become rationalists, and when one venerable officer, of financial importance, considered the geological cabinet as a collection of "useless stones."

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PROSPECTUS.

Acta Victoriana.

The Students of Victoria College have decided to publish a Monthly Paper in the interest of the College Societies, to be known as ACTA VICTORIANA. It will contain short literary articles by College men; local items of interest to the Students and their friends; general College and Educational news; and Ecitorials upon Educational guestions, and especially upon questions of interest to the Alumni and friends of Victoria University.

We have been prompted to this undertaking by the following considerations :

r. In justice to the thorough training given the Students by Victoria College, we think it our duty to do everything which will give greatest publicity to the advantages of the University. We are persuaded that a well conducted College Journal will awaken an interest in the work of the Institution it represents, and we hope to make ACTA VICTORIANA a worthy representative of the oldest Canadian University.

2. The want of some direct medium of communication between the Alumni and the Students has long been felt. A Journal such as we wish to make this, will help to keep fresh the memories of their College life, and nourish their love for ALMA MATER, in the hearts of Alumni.

2. We hope that it will be a means of keeping a large number of the friends of our Educational Interests, informed of the position, the necessities, the prospects and the work of Victoria College.

4. It will be a means of stimulating students to literary effort, and thus supplement the work of the Societies, which play so important a part in fitting Students for the work of life.

5. It will open up a channel of communication between this and other Colleges, giving an interchange of thought which must prove ben ficial to the Students, and indirectly to the University itself.

We confidently appeal to the Alumni for their moral and financial support in this effort, which we are convinced will prove a source of strength to their beloved ALMA MATER.

We also respectfully solicit the co-operation of all friends of the Students and of the University.

The paper will be issued monthly during the College Session, giving eight issues. It will consist of twelve pages, quarto sheet, and will be mailed to subscribers for FIFTY CENTS per annum. The first number will be issued in September. All Students of the College are authorized agents. Subscription's should be sent to the Business Manager.

EDITORIAL STAFF.

(C)(O)(0)

THOS. W. CAMPBELL, Ed. in Chief. R. A. COLEMAN, Local. A. P. COLEMAN, B. A., Associate. R. W. ARMSTRONG, Gen. Coll. News, A. STEWART, Literary.

C. SIFTON. Business Manager, P. O. Drawer 36, Cobourg. Victoria University, Cobourg, May, 1878. W. W. MADGE, Assistant Manager.

Students in 1902 probably little know what danger to the College was avoided by the authoritative introduction of the short second note on page thirteen of the calendar of 1867-8 : "An option of German or Mathematics is allowed."

Possibly that event marks the departure of Victoria on an upward course from the state of things which permitted the work of the absent professor of French to be done by a highly flattered undergraduate. If so, while not forgetting Principal Nelles and Professor Harris, there should be held in everlasting remembrance in the College, the boldness, skill and prudence of the leader in study and in struggle, who now serves his country so well as the head of the Agricultural College, in Guelph.

In tracing the lives of the members of the class of 1868, one gladly recognizes the educational work done in Brantford by Wilkinson, the official dignity in Japan of the modest and manly Scott, the journalistic career of Morden in Winnipeg, the educational work in the west of Shaler, and the ever upward march of Mills.

But to what has the silver medal of Charlton led? The writer has his dumb-bells; but on whom has fallen the mantle of his cleverness? Blair has vanished like the faint vision of a dream. Bleecker no longer responds from distant Calgary; and where are Dixon and Rowson? "Deponent saith not."

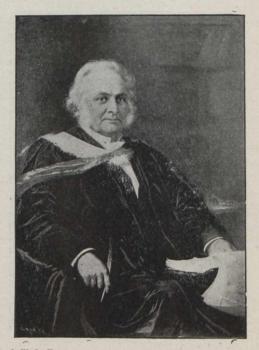
> Doubtless they linger on the shores of time In quiet toil to make their lives sublime.

REMINISCENCES BY W. S. HERRINGTON, K.C.

I HAD the rather unenviable distinction of spending my third year at Victoria upon my back; quite naturally, therefore, my most prominent reminiscences of college life are in connection with the sick room. At the risk of being, perhaps, too personal, I will recall a few of them. The old boys of '82, '83, '84 and '85, will remember how they were awakened by the fire-bell from their slumbers on the morning of the first day of the collegiate year of '81-2, how in about an hour after a silent procession wended its way from the scene of the fire to one of the college boarding-houses. The central figure in this procession was a young student borne upon a stretcher who, burnt and bruised, had been rescued from a burning building. Professors and students gathered about the bedside while the physicians endeavored to ascertain the extent of the injuries. A dislocated shoulder,

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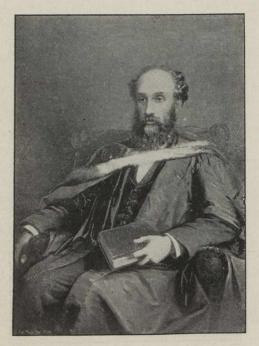
a broken leg and burnt and scalded hands, face and feet were sufficient to call forth the recognition of several virtues which theretofore had never been associated with the name of the prostrate student. For several weeks the announcements from the sick room were discouraging. Night and day they watched by the bedside and never tired of their vigil. The danger point once passed, that room became the rendezvous for all classes. A worthy senior, bearing a scriptural



By J. W. L. Forster. REV. EGERTON RYERSON, D.D., LL.D., First Principal of Victoria College.

name, whose voice has since been heard in the halls of our Legislative Assembly, led the chorus in many a coon song. A lean and lanky classmate heroically bared his arm to the surgeon's knife to give of his fair skin to the invalid. This same student has since been promoted to a professorship at Victoria, and will, no doubt, exhibit the scar to any incredulous freshman. This room became the headquarters of the "Bob" committee, and it might be well to remind the students of this century that we knew how to give Bob parties

before some of them were born. Midnight frolics and orchard raids were planned amid the fumes of carbolic acid. Many a good yarn was interrupted to adjust a bandage or administer an allowance of beef tea. For nearly seven months the boys nursed their companion, until late in April, 1882, he ventured forth upon crutches and was received with a rousing cheer as supported by his faithful attendants he made his first appearance upon the campus. Other memories



By J. W. L. Forster.

REV. S. S. NELLES, M.A., LL.D., Chancellor of Victoria, 1850-87.

may fade away, but the experiences of those six months spent upon the bed of a college boarding-house, will be ever present in my mind. The devotion, kindness and self-sacrifice of the students of Victoria was put to the severest test. How that test was borne none knows so well as I. I cannot express a better wish for the students of to-day than that they may be made of as good stuff as the boys of twenty years ago. I may be a little late in making my acknowledgments to my old fellow-students, but they will understand that in some cases, anyway, it was prudent to give them ample opportunity to become proof against any complimentary remarks I might be disposed to make about them.

REMINISCENCES BY REV. HARCOURT W. PECK, '84, '87, '88.

As a graduate of '84, I am especially interested, as two of our class are Professors in the University—Langford, who was a prince among goal-keepers in that game that Victoria seems to have forgotten football.

Say, is it not about time that the "boys" stopped making excuses about being beaten and "played ball"?

Of course it will seem ungracious, but I confess to being weary of reading about "Vic." being beaten so often by what we used to think of as "scrubs." As a member of the team for four years, I recall the fact that we were only beaten twice—once by the champions of the Dominion—once when up in Toronto at a tournament, and some of our "boys" were "out" the previous night, and felt "weary" the next day. No names given !

The other Professor from '84 is "Horning," who will do honor to the staff of any university, though he was at the time to which I refer, not only a brilliant student, but was somewhat encumbered with large feet ! Doubtless both of your distinguished Professors will forgive these reminiscences !

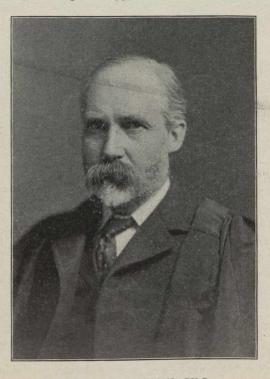
I suggest that ACTA take up the idea of a re-union of all classes every ten years. That would bring us all together— "A thing of beauty and a joy forever"—I leave some Soph. to give the proper intonation to Prof. Reynar's oft-repeated remark! But, and I judge this would be no small gain, it would result in renewed enthusiasm for "Old Vic"—and renewed dollars, no doubt.

JONES-HORNING.

A QUIET but pretty wedding took place at Brantford 'a short time ago, when Miss Clara J. Horning, '95, teacher in Ontario Ladies' College, and sister of Prof. Horning of our College, was united in marriage to Mr. Geo. M. Jones, '95, head master of Hagersville High School, and brother of Miss Florence Jones, '00. The happy event will interest quite a number of students here, who received their preliminary training at Whitby or at Hagersville. ACTA extends her compliments.

DEATH OF MISS SHENICK.

MANY old grads. will remember Miss Adeline Shenick, who taught for several years at Cobourg, in the Collegiate Institute and later in the Provincial Normal School, Ottawa, where she occupied the position of lady principal since 1881. Miss Shenick was an exceptionally clever educator, "having the happy faculty of making friends as well



PROF. A. P. COLEMAN, PH.D., On Actas First Board.

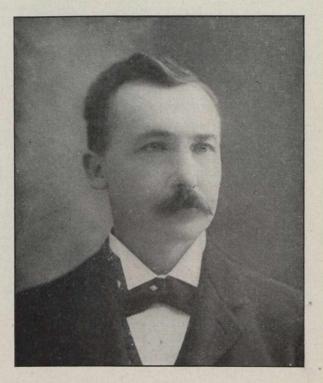
as scholars of her pupils." She was always a very earnest student, and and held a first "A" Normal School certificate, the degree of B.Sc. from Victoria, and of B.A. from Queen's Universities.

In laying down our pen, we beg to thank many old graduates for the very courteous and cheerful assistance they have rendered us this year. Our earnest endeavor has been to make the columns interesting to them, and if we have succeeded in this, we feel that our work has not been in vain. PERSONAL EDITOR.

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Exchanges.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following journals during the half year: O. A. C. Review, Stanstead College Quarterly, Vox Wesleyana, Progress, Presbyterian College Journal, University of Ottawa Review, The Dalhousie Gazette, The Educational Monthly, Vox Collegi, The University Monthly, The McMaster Monthly, St. Margaret's Chronicle, Manitoba College Journal, The Queen's



HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON, First Business Manager.

University Journal, Trinity University Review, The Student, The University Record, The 'Varsity, University of Chicago Weekly, The Argosy, Lasell Leaves, Princeton Tiger, Notre Dame Scholastic, Dickenson Literary Monthly, Pratt Institute Monthly. We regret that circumstances have prevented our giving these journals the recognition they merit.



The Accolade, '02.

H IS eyes ablaze with ardent hope, He fronts the rising sun; And dreams of noble vict'ries gained Before the day is done.

Her hand upon his stalwart arm His *Aima Mater* lays; And she that reared him, tenderly For Fortune's smile now prays.

He stoops,—upon his bended neck She lightly lays the blade; Then cries, "Arise, O maiden knight! Go forth, nor be dismayed!

This sword I give thee treasure well, And let it ever be 'Gainst Error's might triumphant drawn, Thy badge of chivalry.

Upon its flashing blade behold In letters fair to see, Thy talisman for future years, '*The Truth shall make you free.*'"

Eager he takes the proffered sword, And girds it to his side ; Then forth he steps to battle aye For Truth, whate'er betide.

E. W. W., '03.



"THE QUIET HOUR."



ADMISSION TICKET TO THE "BOB" OF 1899.

At which "Bob" the Class of '02 demonstrated to '03 how they should behave in College halls. A more modest, retiring Class than '03 it would be hard to find.

" Nay your lives be with joy overflowing, May Heaven's best gifts rest on you, May success crown your coming and going To Victoria still loyal and true."

FOUR years ago next October, ACTA published a Cradle Roll, heralding the advent of the most bumptious class of Freshmen that ever grew; to-day she is proud to present a Roll of Honor of that self-same band to whose members at the parting of the ways, she confidently cries, "Speed ye." It will be observed in the brief notices which follow that nearly every member of the class has already a position. There are few classes which can present so many members of such original and diversified natures. Let us hope that 'o2 will uphold their end in life as well as they have done in college.

MISS A. W. ALLEN, a volunteer for China; W. R. Archer, Toronto Conference; C. E. Auger, Washington and Jefferson College; J. H. Beer, London Conference; C. B. Bingham, New York Life Insurance; E. J. Carson, Osgoode; J. N. Clarry, Victoria; J. R. R. Cooper, Montreal Conference; J. Coulter, London Conference; E. Crockett, Toronto Conference; C. W. DeMille, Victoria; F. H. Dobson, Toronto Medical, probably; L. R. Eckardt, Osgoode, probably; J. H. Fowler, London Conference; Thomas Green, British Columbia Conference; W. H. Hamilton, Kemp Manufacturing Co.; J. W. Hedley, North-West Missions; O. P. Helgason-Baldwin, University of Wisconsin; J. E. Hughson, Nova Scotia Conference; Miss E. A. McLean, Post-graduate, probably; D. R. Moore, Victoria; W. J.

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Mortimore, Chentu, China; H. Neville, Victoria; I. A. Rumble, Normal College; Miss A. M. Smith, Normal College, probably; Miss K. R. V. Smith, Ladies' College, Grahamstown, South Africa; A. G. Stacey, Columbia University; J. R. Van Wyck, Klondike Mission; Miss A. L. Ward, Normal College, probably. Those at Victoria will take the B.D. course in Theology.

In the recent examinations for the degree of B.D. the following received honors: S. L. Toll, '99, the Sandford Gold Medal; T. W. Ruddell, '97, the Sandford Gold Medal (honorable mention) and the Ryerson Prize, New Testament History.

The following also were given their degrees : W. H. C. Leech, '98, G. F. Metzler, M.A., Ph.D., '80, A. E. M. Thompson, '00, D. H. Trimble, '00, L. S. Wight, B.A.

Those who completed the Course for graduates in Arts: W. F. Adams, D.D.S., W. T. G. Brown, B.A., C. R. Carscallen, '01, A. C. Farrell, '01; A. P. Misener, '00, '01, J. L. Stewart, '01; W. H. Wood, '01.

Those who completed the ordinary course: R. H. Brett, E. W. S. Coates, J. Coulter, B.A., E. Crockett, B.A., W. E. Evans, E. J. Hodgins, B.A., A. C. Huffman, C. B. Jeffrey, G. R. Kitching, E. Lawson, F. A. Magee, W. J. Mortimore, B.A., A. Rapson, W. E. Stafford, B.A., T. A. Steadman, G. P. Webber, W. H. W. Webster.

The following medals and prizes have been awarded: The Wallbridge Prize, New Testament Exegesis, J. E. Hughson, B.A.; The Bede Prize, Church History, and the Herridge Prize, Sunday Schools (First), A. P. Misener, M.A.; Cox Bursary and the Wallbridge Prize (Hon. Mention), W. H. Wood, B.A.; Massey Bursary, English Bible (First), E. J. Hodgins, B,A.; Massey Bursary, English Bible (Second) E. Baker; Michael Fawcett Bursary, Oratory, R. Hughes; Herridge Prize, Sunday Schools (Second), G. W. W. Rivers, B.A.

TO THE SENIORS-" Bon voyage."

FowLER—" I think I'll come back after I graduate for an *education*."

A SENIOR, after a certain exam. in English, was heard wildly discussing the respective merits of *Kelley* and *Sheats*.

GERMAN, oral.

Prof.—" Verstechen sie das?"

Miss W., 'o5-" Oui, oui."

BROWNLEE, wandering into Jackson Hall—" Say is this the Athletic Union Room?"

MISS ——, '02—" When the corner-stone is laid, and the B.D.'s have left town, perhaps I shall be able to get a little work done."

MISS BEATTY—" It makes me nervous to think how cool I am over exams."

CHAPMAN (to Miss —, '05)—"I dreamed about you last night—so funny—we were alone ——"

"I've heard of dreams coming true" (exit freshette).

ROBERT'S dog, "Watch," whose attendance at College coincides to a day with that of the class of '02, becoming despondent with grief at their departure, and probably entertaining gloomy forebodings for the future, on Victoria Day, in a fit of melancholy, took the only honorable course open for a canine of his reputation, and deliberately placed himself in front of a trolley.

MISS CULLEN, '03—" Do you know, I was reading the other day, and got so interested that I forgot all about my lunch." Oh!!??

ROBERT made a serious mistake when he didn't examine carefully the address of that letter from Tennessee, which found its way into the ladies' study not long ago. If he had, he would have noticed that it was addressed in dainty handwriting to Mr. and not *Miss*, Rockwell.

AT WHITBY.

ERNIE JOLLIFFE and cousin had a splendid time watching the baseball match from outside the fence.

"COME on, Warner, let's go up to the College."

Eakins—" Not now; half an hour of such frivolity is enough for me."

CRUX—" Well, did our girls beat?"

Speer-" Sh-; it was our hearts that beat."

ECKARDT-" Say, I'm coming down here to look for a wife."

DURING THE GAMES-" Cheer up, Miss Smith, the game is young yet."

Miss K. Smith-" Yes, but I'm not."

"THE object of these games is to unite the members of the two colleges."—Dr. H ——.

Chorus of Whitby girls—" Oh, don't the men look sweet in their white duck trousers."

THAT melody which Ed. Wallace may be heard humming since the 24th is "The Green Fields of Virginia." However, they two spent their time discussing those interesting topics, "total depravity," and the "Methodist Discipline."

WITH the departure of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, in April, Victoria gave three more men to the cause of Imperial Unity. V. W. Odlum, '03, who was with the first contingent, entered the third as a lieutenant, and M. C. Lane and W. G. Connolly, '05, entered the same regiment as privates.

DR. WALLACE received a letter a short time since concerning Victoria's two soldier boys' now in the field—T. A. Patterson, grad. of '97 in Theology, and A. J. Brace, who left us in December. Both, apparently, were in the hard fight at Hart's River, while the latter was one of six who maintained for five hours an unequal struggle against fifty Boers. Victoria produces and honors *men*.

VICTORIA sends this year an unusually large number of men into the western missionary work. Among others who go are Wood, Hagar, Price, Sibley, Bagshaw, and Harris.

ANOTHER veteran and all-round good fellow gone. Proctor Burwash has returned to his old love, ranching in Alberta.

R. HUGHES was successful in carrying off the Michael Fawcett Oration prize this year. The subject was "Ministerial Brotherhood in the Itinerancy."

THE Seniors, with a few friends, spent a very enjoyable afternoon picnicking up the Humber May 23rd.

N. E. Bowles, from the Y.M.C.A., A. R. Ford, from the Athletic Union, E. W. Wallace, and J. H. Wallace, go to Northfield June 26th.



MISS E. E. DINGWALL.



MISS A. A. ROCKWELL.



MISS K. SMITH.





MISS M. L. JEFFREY.

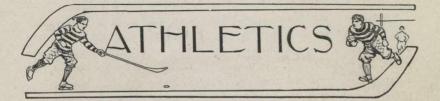


MISS A. E. WILSON.



VICTORIA UNIVERSITY '04 HOCKEY TEAM. INTER-YEAR CHAMPIONS IN 1902.

J. H. Gain, Forward. J. A. M. Dawson, Point. F. W. K. Harris, Goal. F. A. E. Hamilton (Capt.), Forward. A. B. Rankin, Forward. H. W. Brownlee, Forward. S. W. Eakins, Cover Point.





HE baseball season at Victoria was sent away to a good start. The team played against the Varsity team, and defeated them 12—11. Rankin was in the box for Vic. the first five innings, and did most creditable work. The infield was a trifle to the bad, so the score was much larger than was necessary. Eckardt went into the box the last four innings and it was all over them. The Varsity boys could not hit him with a maxim gun. All our boys hit the ball, Spear and Dobson doing the best work. In fielding, the work of Spear, Dobson and Rankin was

very good.

OUR brand new lacrosse club has made its debut. They arranged a game with St. Michael's, and played on the latter's grounds. It was a great game. What it lacked in science was made up by earnestness. During the first half our team attacked St. Mic's goal with great regularity, and they could not have put the ball through the posts with a fire shovel. They could not locate the spot. In the second half, after refreshments and when the lacrosse players had chased the spectators off the field, the St. Michael's team took the ball and put it through, scoring the only goal. Now, in this game there were several features, but the most striking was Newt. Bowles' countenance, "after the battle, mother." His right optic was a work of art. Another very striking event of the game was the loving, clinging-vine sort of way that Stapleford played a ta-ra-ra on his opponents' heads. For Victoria, Bowles, Spear and Dalgliesh played well. Thus Vic. lost her first venture at lacrosse. "Jimmy" Wallace says it cannot be done again, by gum and that Vic's team will win the C. L. A. championship some sweet day.

MR. A. R. FORD has been elected President of the Athletic Union to succeed Mr. V. Odlum, now in South Africa, and Mr. J. H. Wallace has been elected Treasurer to succeed Mr. Ford.

In inter-year sports naughty-two has again distinguished themselves. For an account of their previous record on this line, consult Hansard, Vol. 198,476,379, B. C. 1745, page three, at the bottom. They attacked the rest of the College at baseball, and won. Eckardt and Dobson were their battery, while Rankin and Hamilton took care of the benders for the rest. We fain would go into the events of the game, but must refrain. It was full of exciting climaxes, hairbreadth escapes and beautiful scenery. Roy Cooper, the boy blacksmith, played first and incidentally stole a few bases. This was easily the feature of the game. "Jimmy" Rockwell's impersonation of the Sleeping Beauty entailed an argument with the umpire. There were several other features, but we must omit them. After the scorers had taken ozone and procured automatic pencillers, they found out 'oz had won 13-9.

VICTORIA and St. Michael's played a great game of ball. From the first it was a pitcher's battle between Plourde and Eckardt. For six innings the struggle was close, and the game was a splendid one. In the 7th, however, Victoria's undoing had come. The infield took a journey to the clouds, and when they returned to earth St. Michael's had scored 6 runs. Victoria made a bold bid to win, but they could not overcome the lead. Victoria's playing, outside that one innings, was splendid. Dobson, Rankin and Eckardt fielded and batted well. Spear pulled down some hard ones in the outfield. The team was as follows: Dobson, c.; Eckardt, p.; R. G. Dingman, 1st; Fowler, 2nd; Rankin, s. s.; Gain, 3rd; A. Dingman, r. f.; Spear, c. f.; Green, l. f.

MAY 24TH was Victoria Day, and likewise Victoria's Day. The ladies went to O. L. C. to play tennis, the baseball club played the Whitby club, while several of the boys played tennis against players from the town. This combination could not be beaten, and all hands won. The ladies defeated O. L. C. 4 events to 2. The first event was between Miss Swan, O. L. C., and Miss Dingwall, Vic. This match, as is usual when they meet, furnished a battle royal. Miss Swan was in better form and won 6-2, 6-3. Miss Jeffrey, Vic., and Miss Stone, O. L. C., were the next to meet. This was a 3-set match and also closely contested. Miss Jeffrey, who has improved much lately, lost the first set, but came strong in the next and won, 4 6, 6.1, 7-5. Miss Stone played very well. Miss Wilson, Vic., won from Miss Ogden, 6-3, 7-5. This game was keenly contested, Miss Wilson won first set, but lost the first 5 games in the second. She pluckily stuck at her work and won the next 7 games, thus winning the match in straight sets. The last match in the singles was between Miss K. Smith, Vic., and Miss Richardson. Miss Smith won the first set and Miss Richardson won the next two quite handily, 2.6, 6-2, 6-1. Thus they

split even on the singles. The doubles both were splendidly contested and were won only after very hard contests. Misses Dingwall and Jeffrey met Misses Swan and Stone, O. L. C. This contest was one of the prettiest contests seen in a long time. Miss Dingwall played in her old time form, and her serves were very fine. Miss Jeffrey's strokes to the back line were strong and accurate. Miss Swan made some exceedingly pretty plays, and she placed well. Miss Stone played well with her. Vic's ladies won the first set 6-3, but the Whitby ladies won the next set, a very pretty one, 9-7. The third and deciding set was hard fought, but Victoria was favored and won, 7-5. Misses Smith and Wilson, Vic., defeated Misses Richardson and Ogden in a three set match, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1. The first two games were stubbornly contested, each winning one, but Vic's ladies drew away in the last game and won handily. All four players pulled off splendid. plays and will be counted great factors in future tournaments. Thus we won, and the beautiful shield purchased by the Athletic Union will bear our address for the next few months.

R. G. DINGMAN, and his small brother Arthur, assisted by J. A. M. Dawson, when brother Arthur left after the second set, defeated Messrs. R. and C. Stewart, of Whitby, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1.

THE baseball match was a good contest-from our standpoint. We were never in danger at any stage of the game, and Eckardt gave as pretty an exhibition of pitching as seen for many a day. There were only 4 hits made off his delivery all day, and two of those were in the oth innings, after all danger of losing the game was passed. He struck out two men in the last innings and the other was out on an easy grounder. Our batters took kindly to their pitchers, and every man on the team made a hit or two. Dobson made 4, Eckardt 3, R. G. Dingman 2, and the rest coming along. The fielding of the Vic boys was very good, only a few errors being made, and some of them excusable on account of the ground. The work of the battery was very good, and Dobson's throwing to bases was fast and accurate. R. G. Dingman played first in perfect style. The score was 20 to o. Whitby team fielded well, but could not hit or run bases. The team lined up as follows : Dobson, c.; Eckardt, p.; R. G. Dingman, 1st ; Fowler, 2nd; Salter, s. s.; F. Hamilton, 3rd; A. Dingman, r. f.; Green c.f.; Spear, l. f.

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The Campus.

THE importance of athletics in university life is to-day commonly admitted to be great. Athletics are an essential to the student if he is to leave college halls a manly man, and not a dyspeptic bookworm, incapable of combatting in an every-day world. And from the standpoint of the college they are indispensable in making the institution loom big in the eye of the matriculant, in rousing the undying love of the undergraduate, and in binding the graduates in the lasting loyalty that means much for future development. That the men in touch with Vic life see its needs in this direction is evident from a perusal of the articles in this issue upon the needs of Victoria. And the authorities have shown that they recognized this need by recently purchasing the land adjacent to the college property for a campus. But Vic has not yet come into possession of a campus. A strip of land, 100 x 120 yards, is at the disposal of the students. but over one thousand dollars must be expended before this land can serve the purpose of a campus. The students, in an exhibition of that loyalty essential to college success, have offered to clear and level and sod this land independently of the Board of Regents, whom they recognized were devoting every energy for the college development in other directions. Six hundred dollars, in loans, payable in one year, has already been secured, but if the land is to be ready for use in the fall, four hundred dollars at least must be subscribed at once.

The work is in charge of a committee appointed by the Athletic Union, and composed of L. E. Horning, M.A., Ph.D., J. R. L. Starr, B.A., and W. H. Hamilton, B.A. They are endeavoring to raise the money to immediately finish the work, and also to pay off the debt of six hundred dollars, and thus to leave the Athletic Union, unhampered by debt, free to devote itself to the raising of Vic's standard to the high place held in Cobourg days, and to its rightful stand in University life by McGill and Queen's and University College. Upon the grad. and lover of Vic now falls the responsibility of giving Vic a campus and an opportunity to prove her mettle.

The committee would take it as a great favor if *you*, whoever you may be, provided you have, or ever did have, a warm place in your heart for Old Vic, would subscribe for this work, and would send your subscription, or your cheque for the amount of your subscription, to the treasurer, Mr. J. R. L. Starr, Canada Life Building, King Street West, Toronto.

No. 25,433.

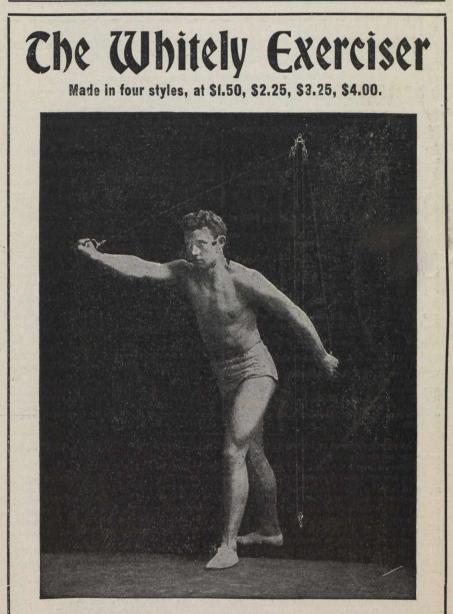
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"All time and money spent in training the body pays a larger interest than any other investment."-Gladstone.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

MEDICAL FACULTY.

Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators.

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- G. CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B. Tor.,) Demonstrators of A. R. GORDON, M.B. Tor.,) Clinical Medicine.
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- and Pediatrics.
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- Jurisprudence.
- HON. DAVID MILLS, LL.B., K.C., Legal Lecturer in HON, DAVID MILLS, D.D., K.C., Legal Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.
 DANIEL CLARE, M.D. TOR., Extra Mural Professors N. H. BERMER, M.B., TOR., of Medical Psychology.
 R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B.Sc. Edin., Professor of
- Biology.
- B. MACALLUM, M.A., M.B. Tor., Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, Professor of Physiology. R. BENSLEY, B.A., M.B. Tor., Assistant Demon-
- R. R. BENSLEY, B.A. strator in Biology.
- strator in Biology. W. D. LANG, B.Sc. Glasg., Professor of Chemistry. W. L. MILLER, B.A., Ph.D., Demonst'r of Chemistry. F. B. KENRICK, B.A., Ph.D., Assistant Lecturers F. B. ALLAN, B.A. Tor., J in Chemistry. JAMES LOUDON, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Physics. C. A. CHANT, B.A. Tor., Lecturer on Physics.

The regular course of instruction will consist of Four Sessions of eight months each, commencing September 30th.

There will be a distinct and separate course for each of the four years.

The lectures and demonstrations in the subjects of the First and Second years will be given in the Biological Laboratory and the lecture-rooms of the University.

Lectures and demonstrations in the subjects of the Third and Fourth years will be given in the buildings of the Medical Faculty, corner of Gerrard and Sackville Streets. To meet the requirements of the Ontario Medical Council a course of instruction,

during the Fifth year, will be conducted. This will be entirely optional as far as the University of Toronto is concerned.

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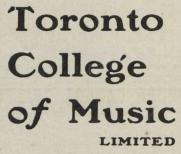
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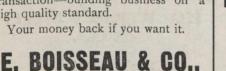




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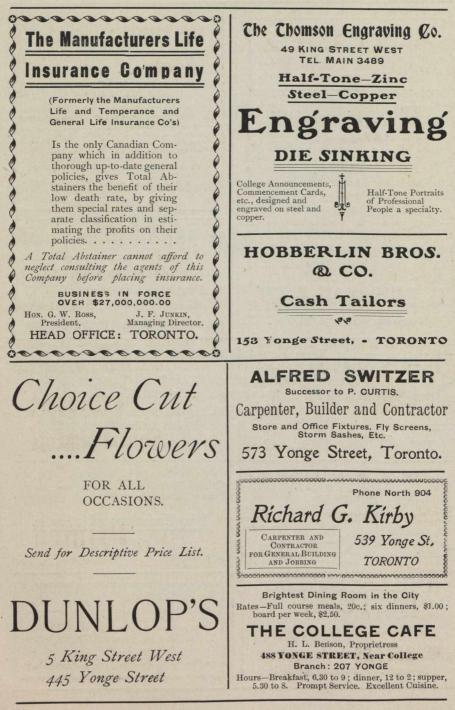
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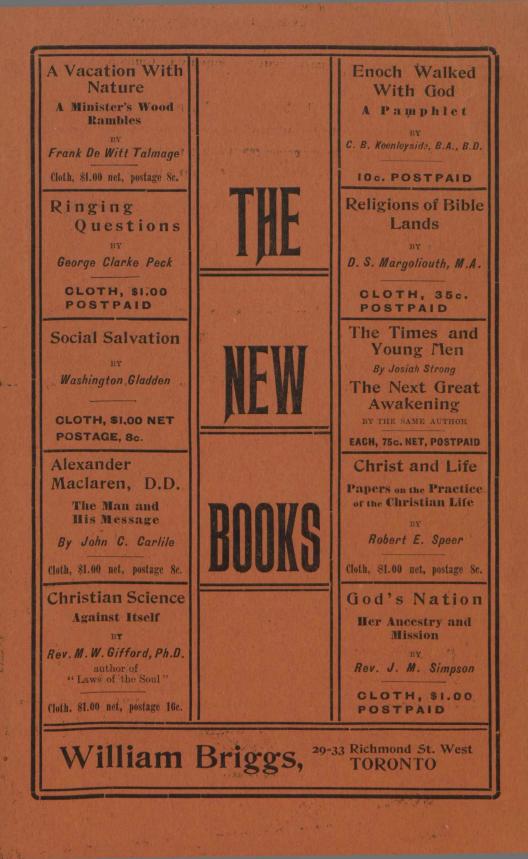
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