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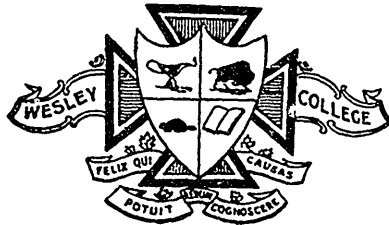
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# Vox Wesleyana

November, 1899

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There are two kinds of strength. One the strength  
of the river

Which thro' continents pushes its pathway forever  
To fling its fond heart in the sea ; if it lose  
This, the aim of its life, it is lost to its use,  
It goes mad, is diffused into deluges, and dies.

The other, the strength of the sea : which supplies  
Its deep life from mysterious sources, and draws  
The river's life into its own life by laws

Which it heeds not. The difference in each case is this:

The river is lost if the ocean it miss ;  
If the sea miss the river, what matter ? The sea  
Is the sea still forever. Its deep heart will be  
Self sufficing, unconscious of loss as of yore ;  
Its sources are infinite.

—Meredith

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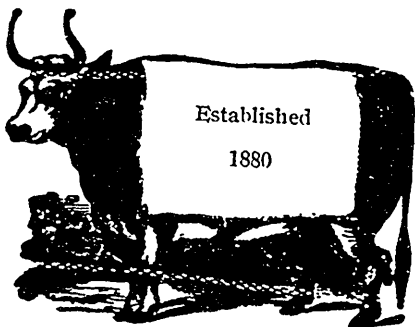
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# VOX WESLEYANA

Issued monthly, during college year, by the students of Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.

VOL. IV.

WESLEY COLLEGE, NOVEMBER, 1899.

No. 2

## Editorial Staff.

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## Contents.

Editorials.	December Announcement.
	The Reading Room.
	Wesley's Claim on the Century Fund.
Literary Department.	The Victorian Era.
	Poem. The Witch in the Goss.
Religious Department.	The True Prospective.
	Arrows Shot at a Venture.
	Notes.
Local and Personal.	College Notes.
	What our Students have been doing.
Athletics.	Football.
	Hockey Prospects.

## EDITORIALS

It is the intention of the Editors to make the December issue a particularly good number. Several articles by competent writers have already been promised and we expect one or two others. In addition to these we throw out a suggestion which we hope will meet with a general response. We would like to have a number of short stories, of personal adventure, reminiscense, etc. As many as we have space for we will publish next month.

The following are a few suggestions for contributors:—

1. Write only on one side of the paper.
2. A minimum of five or six hundred words and maximum of eight hundred.
3. Contributions to be handed in before December 8th.
4. The writer's name to accompany the article.

In this way it is hoped that all will feel a personal interest in Vox and do everything possible to make it a success. Should this meet with a liberal response we have a plan for the New Year, when it is hoped a substantial prize will be offered for the best written article on a subject to be announced later.

We are wondering why the Reading Room and Library has not been opened to the students this term. True it was used at the Freshmen's reception, but this is about the only occasion on which it has been seen. One of our graduates came



into her Alma Mater the other day and looked in at the door, of what used to be the reading room, but instead of the usual group of students who used to spend a quiet and profitable hour between lectures, only a pile of chairs could be seen. On another occasion we wanted to refer to some reference works and were told we must go and get the key.

There may be reasons why the reading room is not at the disposal of the students this year, but it must be a very strong one indeed to be allowed to stand in the way of the general improvement of the student. Every year a large number of periodicals are subscribed for and considerable money expended to keep the room furnished with the best reading matter, and the benefit of this is going to be lost if we cannot have some room where they may be kept, and to which access may be had during the term.

The general information and culture of the student during the term should not be lost sight of. What has been done in this direction in the past, has been due largely to the interest displayed by Professors Riddell and Osborne, who have advised and aided most liberally. For the present state of affairs to continue much longer is to place a serious hindrance in the way of every student.

We would like to see the matter taken up enthusiastically by a strong committee which will leave nothing undone to secure the privileges of former years and to make the reading room a powerful ally in College life.

Too much can hardly be said of the loyalty of Western Methodism to the interests of Wesley College. The work was commenced when our country was but in her infancy, and our people were struggling to make homes for themselves. The connexionalism displayed to both the building and sustentation funds is worthy of all praise. Now that we have a College free from debt for current expenses and with only a few thousands unpaid on the building, it would seem very appropriate for the friends of Methodism not to lose sight of our need when contributing to the Twentieth Century Fund.

The idea is not a new one to many, and we expect to see some effort put forward by our graduates to thus place us in a sphere of wider influence. A College building such as ours free from debt, the sustentation fund raised in full, ought to be an ideal worth striving for, and one certainly that furnishes its own incentive to the work. If it is a true vision of what lies within our power, we will expect to see it assume a definite form in a short time. All in connection with the College have worked hard, and especially our Principal has left nothing undone, so that now we expect to see a united effort made towards this end.

Let all the friends of Wesley College in the West remember her needs, and those who have felt her influence more directly come to the assistance of those who have the matter in charge. We will endeavor to put the matter more clearly in our next issue by an article from one of the committee.

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“ ’Tis the half-empty vessell that freest emits  
The water that’s in it. Thus ’tis with men’s wits:  
Or at least with their knowledge.”

Meredith’s Lucille.



## LITERARY DEPARTMENT

### THE VICTORIAN ERA.

By Dr. Kilpatrick.

(An address delivered in Aberdeen, Scotland)

We stand at the close of a period of more than sixty years of national history. During these sixty years, the crown of the British Empire has rested on the same queenly head. They constitute, therefore, a distinct era, which we may contemplate as a whole, and which we may expect will reveal an inner unity of design. The value of all historic review is not simply antiquarian or picturesque, but always educational and moral. Let us, accordingly, take a view of the Victorian Era, and discern its leading features, and consider its most weighty lessons.

I. Our gaze is necessarily first attracted to its central personality from whence the whole period will ever receive its designation. Through sixty years of sovereignty, the Queen has been preserved by the good hand of God. We unite with 350,000,000 people, subjects of the same sovereign, members of the same world-wide empire, in rendering the sacrifice of thanksgiving for Her Majesty's long, honorable, and righteous reign. We praise God for her character as woman, wife, and mother, which through His grace has been singularly wise, pure, and good: so that, apart from the dignity of a sovereign, she wears the crown of unblemished Christian womanhood. When we remember the dark shadows which rested on royal homes in these realms during periods now happily past we render thanks for the sobriety, virtue, and Christian principles which have marked the Queen's rule in her own family. She has raised the standard of domestic virtue throughout every grade of society, and has set an example to noble and commoner alike. For this, every parent in our Empire owes to her a deep debt of gratitude which can be discharged only with personal affection, and that imitation, which is the best and sincerest homage. We give thanks also for her conduct as constitutional monarch. Whereas some of her predecessors in office were tyrannical and stretched the royal prerogative till it broke in their hands, and others were indifferent to affairs of State and attentive only to their own pleasures, she has sought through all her reign to understand the conditions under which the monarch of a free people can govern, and has loyally and intelligently complied with them. The degree and amount of the Queen's interference in political action we shall never know, but we do know her deep interest in the common weal, her earnest devotion to the business of State, which, under the British Constitution, devolves upon the sovereign, the wisdom, tact, and impartiality with which she has behaved in the various political changes which have occurred during her reign, and the consistency with which she has endeavored in all things to govern according to the ascertained wishes of her subjects.

By such character and conduct, she has attracted to herself, as no sovereign of these realms ever did before, the personal devotion of her people. When she

came to the throne, loyalty to the person of the sovereign had almost died out in Britain. The passionate, but mistaken, zeal of the Jacobites for the Stuart princes, lingered only as a dream. The Hanoverian monarchs had never possessed the spell of personal magnetism, and some of them had alienated the public mind by brutality and vice. She, alone of her dynasty, and more conspicuously than any other occupant of the throne, awakened, maintained, and has year by year increased, personal affection for herself, and loyalty to the crown she wears. In this wide empire, not merely in the seagirt homeland of our race, but in Canadian forest and prairie, in great Australian cities, in Africa from the delta of the Nile, by the strand of mighty inland seas, to where the Table Mountain overlooks the meeting of the oceans, throughout the principalities of India, where innumerable diversities of race and creed and grade dwell in peace beneath her sway, there glows one sentiment of loyalty, which finds expression in grateful psalms, and devout supplications.

Loyalty may easily be torn to the tatters of mere sentimentality : but, when it is educated and informed by study of national history, and held in control by the principles which regulate national welfare, it is a most excellent virtue, essential to the maturity of the character. By loyalty to the sovereign, the sense of national unity is deepened, the bonds of brotherhood among fellow-subjects are made more enduring, the aims of political action are exalted and the tone of political life is purified, and the stability of the whole State and the security of society are increased. Members of non-established churches are no less loyal than any other class of the community. Nay, because they receive from Her Majesty no financial or political benefit, and look for support beyond any earthly sovereignty, their loyalty is shorn of selfishness or unreality. We are loyal as citizens, because we have so good a Queen; we are loyal as members of a non-established Church, because under her we enjoy perfect religious liberty, and as Christians, believing in the supreme sovereignty of Almighty God, we commend to His loving hands her whom we love, to whom under Him we owe heartiest fealty.

II. We turn now to the period during which she has presided over the affairs of our nation. A bewildering mass of details here attracts us. In copious current literature, we shall find them enumerated with more or less fulness. If, however, we enquire for one distinguishing feature belonging to this period, which shall present in one view its main significance, we cannot be at a loss. That which most deeply impresses us as we study the Victorian Era is the progress manifest in every department of human activity. Let us not indeed imagine that no progress was made in previous centuries. The progress of the Victorian Era was prepared for in the most marvellous way during the preceding centuries. The 16th Century, with the Reformation, the Revival of Learning, and the Discovery of the New World : the 17th Century, with the battle of civil and religious liberty fought and won : even the unheroic 18th Century, with its seemingly meaningless wars, and its mighty and tragic revolutions, were providing the impulse and the means, for the progress which, in the last sixty years, has been so manifest and so marvellous. Thus the Present grows out of the Past, and prepares for the uprising of the future. Thus the life of man is one great evolution under the conduct of infinite wisdom toward that goal of righteousness and peace and joy, which lies hid within the dimness of years to come. So let us realize our place in the great

procession; and as, at an Athenian festival runner gave to runner the burning brand, so let us receive the torch of truth from the failing hands of the former generation, and pass it, undiminished in brightness, to the young hands stretched out with hope to take it.

By way of illustration and confirmation, let us glance at certain lines along which this Progress has been most conspicuous.

1. The Expansion of Empire. This is not the time or place to tell the story of how the Empire has grown. It is a very marvellous story, in which nothing is so conspicuous as the accidental haphazard fashion in which the successive advances have been made. We did not intend it, scarcely even desired it, yet we have found ourselves year by year adding to our possessions, picking up an Empire in a fit of absence of mind. The manner in which the Empire has grown, so largely without any settled plan of extension, sets in greater relief the Providence which has guided our nation even by paths that we have not known, and deepens in us the conviction that God has for us some special function in the unfolding of His purpose to the world.

Out of our colonies in Africa, America, and Australia, the land of eight German Empires could be furnished. In our South African territory from the Cape to Tanganika, you might sprinkle kingdoms, like Portugal, and then be unable to find them. Much of this Greater Britain is yet unoccupied and unwrought. For generations, there will be room for work and enterprise in its development. The vast size of our Empire is at once a stimulus and a call to exertion. The people of a small country like Holland, whose history is in a sense concluded, might be excused if they were to slacken their energies and lose a living interest in the world's progress. Not so we. Our race ought to be continually revived by the great task which awaits it, and should be saved from the fate of becoming exhausted and effete. The doom of Babylon, of Tyre, of Carthage, need not be ours, if we are true to our imperial mission.

2. The Growth of Material Civilization. Along with external expansion has gone internal development no less marvellous. The country has grown immensely more wealthy. Trade has been vastly extended, and opened up with the whole world. An economic revolution has taken place, which together with mechanical inventions and uses of applied science, have utterly changed for all classes the outward forms and modes of living.

The effects of this change are specially noticeable in the middle and lower classes. When the Queen began to reign, we were still in the 18th Century. Class distinctions were keen and wide. The enjoyments, occupations, even the comforts of the noble and wealthy were unknown and inaccessible a few grades lower in the social scale. In all these respects an enormous change has taken place, which has several consequences which are not yet fully in view. Food has been greatly cheapened. A shilling purchases now four times the amount of what it did sixty years ago: tea and sugar are a trifle of what they then cost. Thus even where, as in the case of agricultural laborers, the wages have not greatly increased, their purchasing power is much greater.

Means of transit are greatly increased. We need not rehearse the marvels of railway and steamship development.\* Those who used to journey from Farthest

Buchan by road or canal will appreciate the difference and those who go to Edinburgh or Glasgow in the morning, transact a full day's business, and come home at night, can reckon the enormous stride. There is thus an immense mingling of people, a constant movement, and an amount of intercourse that cannot fail to influence the mental and moral constitution, partly for good, partly for ill. In connection with this we note the increased means of communication. The postal service, the electric telegraph, and the telephone, have made communication easy, cheap and effective, have annihilated distance, and made of the dwellers in the land one community, the members of which are in closest daily contact. Here also we see an influence continuously modifying modes of life, and intimately affecting character.

Comforts and luxuries are much more widely disseminated. Housees even for wage-earners have more conveniences than the mansions of the gentry could boast sixty years ago. The furniture of "the room" vies in elegance with that of the west end residence. Articles of dress no sooner appear at one end of the scale than they flash forth at the other. Games, which once were the amusement of the aristocrat, are now open to every rank. Even the lordly horse must yield the monopoly of the highway to the democratic bicycle.

Holidays were once the perquisite of the cultured few. Now they are claimed and enjoyed in ever increasing measure by all. It used to be the privilege of the upper classes to devote time and attention to amusement. Amusement is now the passion, the intoxication of every social grade. These changes lie on the surface : but they imply much deeper changes, affecting the very springs of character.

3. The Enlargement of Political Liberty. The initial step had been taken in 1832, five years before the Queen's accession, of the passing of the first great Reform Bill, by which "pocket burghs" were abolished, and Parliament was made more truly a representative body. The electorate was largely extended by the Reform Bills of 1867 and 1884. The Ballot Act of 1872 gave to every voter the protection of secrecy, and rendered him independent of the great man's power or favor. Political power is now vested in the people inhabiting these realms. The man in the street governs the British Empire. The Press expresses and influences public opinion. What the citizens wish, the Government must execute. This means that the average man is in certain profound respects a different being, from what he was sixty years ago. A new sphere of action opens to him. A new dignity belongs to him. New responsibilities devolve upon him. It still remains to be seen how he will use his new position and privileges.

4. The Advance of Science. Not even the slightest review of the Victorian Era can omit mention of the marvellous strides which have been made in every department of research. The Science of Medicine is advancing in knowledge and skill year by year. The discovery of anæsthesia, and of the anti-septic treatment belong to this period : and the discovery of the Roentgen rays has added another to the fairy tales of science. In Biology, the great name of Darwin stands pre-eminent. His discoveries, and his method have opened up a limitless field of successful enquiry. Every department of Science has shared this quickening. Never before in the history of the world, was truth so loved or so passionately sought after. The modern man stands in the midst of a universe, whose immensity, beauty, and

power, are revealed in ever growing proportions to his thrilled and wandering gaze. Where the mental horizon has been so enormously widened, intellectual and spiritual results are bound to follow, whose conclusion does not yet appear.

5. Intellectual, Moral, and Religious Development. The higher life of man has shared in the progressive movement of the period. Education has a place in the national concern it never had before. The scheme of education compulsory and free is now on its trial ; defects may appear and be corrected, but the movement must be ever onward.

In moral and social aspects there has been distinct improvement. Moral gains are such as these : Suppression of certain brutal sports ; legal protection to lower animals and to children ; together with a great quickening of humanitarian sentiment and philanthropic effort.

These sixty years also have seen a great revival of religion. The deadness of the 18th Century has given way to unmistakable movement of life. Again and again, great waves of revival have passed over the home churches. Christian activity has been immensely increased. The churches are hives of industry. Christian liberality has been enormously stimulated. The work of evangelization abroad has also made great advances. Countries long closed against Christianity have been made accessible. Opportunities open on every hand ; from all quarters resounds the Macedonian cry, 'Come over and help us.' God is announcing His people to further advance ; and has not withheld proof of willingness to bless.

III. Standing now on the vantage ground to which the Victorian Era has raised us, we look to the future, and endeavor to conceive what may await us there. Consider the progress which has been the the distinguishing feature of the past sixty years, and we shall see that it lays upon us certain tasks, confronts us with grave dangers, and speaks to us a message of hope.

It lays upon us certain tasks. These years have been occupied with progress, expansion, extension, and advance. But mere bulk or quantitative growth is valueless. The empire is not glorious, merely because it is big. Life is not noble, merely because it is highly civilized. Man is not wise, because he happens to know a multitude of things of which his grandfather was ignorant. The fact of progress carries with it the obligation of seeking those higher aims in which the true welfare of nature consists. If these be not attained the advances made will be valueless. Every outward or material advance must be matched and secured by corresponding moral duty. We have become an immensely wealthy nation, we are the world's bankers ; money is so plentiful, it is becoming cheap. This of itself is meaningless ; no man or nation was ever the better for the mere possession of money. We cannot live, in body or soul, on gold. We are bound to direct this wealth into worthy channels : to labor for its righteous distribution, so that the burdens of the poor be relieved, and the life of the community as a whole be enriched. The relations of employer and employed, of capital and labor, of trade and trade, present problems which call for wisdom and patience for their solution. Till they are solved, and as long as poverty, apart from such as is the fruit of idleness or crime, exists as an element in the body politic, our progress is in great measure valueless, and our outward magnificence is darkened by the shadow of injustice and misery. An immense field of social reform is still un-

occupied, and must be diligently cultivated before progress can be matter of congratulation. We have an enormously extended empire. Its extent, however, will be its weakness, unless its organization and administration be not conducted with most careful wisdom and with loftiest aims. In the beginning of this era, our colonies were treated with contempt, and used as shoots for social rubbish. We are beginning to see that they constitute that Greater Britain of which this country forms the home and altar, and contain the flower of that race which looks back to these shores with reverence and pathetic affection. The importance of the colonies commercially, politically and morally, is becoming every year more apparent. Their closer affiliation to the mother country, their integration into one political whole, still more their moral and spiritual growth, are among the tasks of the nation as a whole. India was once looked on as mere prey for a greedy company. The means by which power was there acquired will not bear looking into. The tradition of unscrupulousness was first broken in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and by the labors of eminent statesmen and governors, the British rule in India has been made a source of unspeakable benefit to the races that inhabit that great peninsula. Grave problems still await us, however, in our relations to those whom we are educating in the sense of capacity and independence. There is need for patience, wisdom and integrity.

The British Empire, through its size and greatness, stands in a unique position amid the family of nations, and attracts to itself the fear, jealousy, and hatred of most of them. Here is a situation of extreme difficulty, in which every movement is liable to be misconstrued. Our conduct toward the nations around ought to be regulated by justice, tolerance, patience and uprightness. It falls to us as the mightiest power in the world, to cast our weight into the scale of liberty for the oppressed, justice for the weak, peace and well-being for all. Our progress designates us to this pre-eminent function of taking the widest interest in the races of men, and laboring for the moral elevation of mankind.

The unavoidable inference from the past is that God has been shaping the British power for the organ and instrument of His sovereignty in the earth. It behooves us to realize this our high calling as a people and to address ourselves to it with a sense of our great responsibility. We must remember also that this responsibility rests upon the individual citizen. He has fought for and won his right as a man. The freedom of citizenship is his. His also is the responsibility. Indifference to the affairs of the nation is sin. No Christian, no true man, ought to be the slave of party. But every Christian ought to be a patriot. To God, and to man, he owes it, that he bestow upon such problems, as we have touched, on, enlightened and disinterested consideration, and with respect to them give his decision through the channels opened to every free citizen.

Progress, such as we have seen in this era, produces certain grave moral dangers. Apprehensive politicians have seen in the size of the empire a source of peril, at once inviting attack and making it difficult to defend. A closer insight reveals a danger greater still. The size of the empire tends to develop a perverted and immoral patriotism, which invests in rights to exclusion of duties, interprets British interests in the basest and most selfish fashion, and insults all the rest of the world by offensive pride and greedy grasping at extensions of territory. We

are in danger of having moral considerations eliminated from politics ; and of having the tone of public life lowered by the unblushing proclamation of self-interest as the only principle of political action. The morality of a people is one. It cannot be lowered as regards public action, *without being injured in respect of individual character and action.* Greed and selfishness, which are replete in private persons, we must condemn in the business of State. We must give our testimony on behalf of the righteousness which alone exalts a nation.

The extraordinary development of comfort and luxury, the admission of the vast middle class and men of the working class to refinements and enjoyments, once the privilege of the few, is fraught with great moral danger. No one will condemn these amusements. The people who follow them are not vicious. On the contrary, they are virtuous and happy with the serenity of an easy conscience. Those who condemn these things and the persons absorbed in them as sinful are making a tactical blunder. The evil lies not in the things per se ; but in that absorption in them, which deadens the soul, and makes it impervious "to the greater interests of life,—to religion and practical benevolence, to the things of the mind, nay, even to the larger and more distant ends of politics."

Thus from countless respectable and virtuous homes, the savour of vacant lives goes up, offending God even more than the crimes and violence of an earlier, less highly civilized, more intensely energetic period. We need revival along the whole line, intellectual, social, political, and religious ; the quickening of a new life to regenerate society and the individual.

It is not to be supposed, however, that this is the only danger to which progress exposes us. Even though it be true that great multitudes are sharing the benefits of civilization, there is still a fringe outside the charmed circle, looking on at these luxurious enjoyments, hungry, hopeless, jealous. Socialism is a mere harmless theory, but beyond it is the spectre of anarchy, bitterly resenting progress, which has brought no relief to the oppressed, has rather crushed them to the earth. We need to understand that progress is no Gospel, that there are forces beneath the smooth surface of society, and in the hearts of wild and desperate men, which are not to be conquered by force, which can be conquered only by a love which proves its divine origin by deeds of beneficence, by a policy of brotherly kindness, and by the witness of the Cross.

If now we enquire how we are to face the duties and dangers to which progress conducts us, we find in progress itself a guide to the answer. In the progress of these sixty years, we mark the movement of an increasing purpose. While we see our power as a nation growing, and with it the blessing of peace and prosperity visiting the earth; when we see human life becoming more humanized, wrongs being righted, and rights being secured ; as we watch the extension of the domain of Christianity, and admire the triumphs truth has won ; we cannot doubt we are beholding the sublime spectacle of the coming of the Kingdom of God. God is in this movement of progress. Every advance made, that is genuine advance, is the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom, the vindication of the supremacy of Christ over new fields of human life and activity. When we face the tasks and dangers of progress, we need not do so in our own strength alone. We have God upon our side. Christ is with us. The great lesson of history is that



we should discern the purpose of God in it, yield ourselves to it, and live to fulfil it. This is pre-eminently the lesson of these sixty years. Through them runs the line of an earthly sovereignty which this day we delight to honor. But through them also runs the line of a divine sovereignty which we gratefully recognize has been honored by our Queen, which we are called on to honor by the surrender of heart and will. The nation as a nation is summoned to do the will of God, to obey Him in internal legislation and administration, and in international relations and obligations. The Church is called on to be true to its head and Lord, permitting no intrusion on His supremacy, omitting no respect of the trust He has committed to her, laboring at home and abroad for the furtherance of the Gospel. Individuals are summoned to decision. In these days we are not called on, as were our ancestors, in persecuting times, to decide between the earthly and heavenly sovereign. The choice is deeper and more searching. Between self-will and the divine will, between the world and the Cross, between self and Christ, we are called to choose. On the Jubilee day we remember our vow of loyalty to our Queen. It will, indeed, be a jubilee to our souls if this day we dedicate ourselves to the service of Christ, the King of Love, our Shepherd and Lord.

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“My mother says I must not pass  
 Too near the glass :  
 She is afraid that I will see  
 A little witch that looks like me,  
 With red, red, mouth to whisper low  
 The very things I should not know !”  
 “Alack for all your mother’s care !  
 A bird of the air,  
 A wistful wind, or (I suppose,  
 Sent by some hapless boy), a rose,  
 With breath too sweet, will whisper low  
 The very thing you should not know !”  
 —Sarah M. B. Piatt.

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“ No stream from its source,  
 Flows seaward, how lonely so ever its course,  
 But what some land is gladdened,  
 No star ever rose  
 And set without influence somewhere,  
 Who knows  
 What earth needs from earth’s lowest creature?  
 No life  
 Can be pure in its purpose and  
 Strong in its strife,  
 And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.”  
 —Meredith’s Lucile.



## RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT

"Pectus Theologum Fecit."

### MOTTO FOR NOVEMBER.

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them."—Jesus Christ.

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### THE PROPER PERSPECTIVE OF COLLEGE LIFE.

*By R. Milliken, B. D., Regina, N. W. T.*

When Paul writes to the Corinthian Church that "our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory : while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen : although he makes an application to only one phase of life's experience it is evident that it must be regarded as a foundation principle in all work and that the success or failure of any life must largely depend upon its having a proper life's perspective. In connection with College life, as elsewhere, there is the danger of a faulty perspective.

How many estimate a man's value by his ability to pass examinations and take the highest possible number of marks in every subject. And yet one is not very long in the real battles of life until one finds out that this does not necessarily constitute the highest ability, nor does it necessarily carry with it the greatest possibility of success. Not the mere passing of subjects, but fertility of resource, power of directing, strength of individuality, these must be the ultimate goal of a well-directed life.

So also we see this poor perspective in the tendency to estimate the value of the teacher by his educational acquirements rather than by the real character of the man. The highest type of teacher will blend both character and intellectual attainment, but if there must be a divorce, then give us character and mental mediocrity in preference to the highest intellectual power without it. Says Dr. Wheeler, the newly elected President of the University of California—"As I grow older I come less and less to respect men of brilliancy and to tie to men for their character. And what men are going to get out of their university life is not what is pumped into the pail, but what goes over into the life." And upon the character of the teacher will depend in a great measure what kind of moral stamina goes over into the life of the student.

Another weakness in the perspective of College life is the tendency to let the pressure of the intellectual life crowd out the equally necessary cultivation of the spiritual, and undoubtedly this is the greatest, as well as the commonest, danger of the three. The class recitations are always present with us, the coming examinations cast their shadows along the whole College course and their combined pressure is so strong that only the greatest watchfulness and most determined efforts will enable us to hold in a proper balance these two sides of our College

work. And if it should ever come to pass that something must be sacrificed, that all we have undertaken cannot be sustained, then as we value the highest in life let it be the mental rather than the spiritual. Said a prominent professor to his students at the beginning of a College year—"Gentlemen, beware how you let the pressure of your other work rob you of the proper cultivation of the devotional. You may be first in your class, foremost in your College, but if it has been gained at the expense of your spiritual life, then, in spite of all, you are poor indeed and saddest of all, the loss is irreparable."

#### ARROWS SHOT AT ADVENTURE.

No disappointments now to him whose will in God's is lost,  
He gently bears the losses, cares and ills of time ;  
Rejoicing rather that the human plans he cherished most  
Are substituted by Omniscient Love's design.

A Quaker lady suggests the following cosmetic :—For the lips, truth ; for the voice, prayer ; for the eyes, pity ; for the hands, charity ; for the figure, uprightness ; and for the heart, love.

Have you placed yourself under the care of a city pastor ?

Weaken your lusts by starving them before you wrestle with them.

Courtesy may conceal selfishness, but Christ alone can cure it.

We can bear one another's burdens without being busybodies in each other's business.

#### NEWS ITEMS.

We are glad to be able to report that all the organizations for the promotion of spiritual life in the College are in prosperous condition. The meetings are well attended, but there is room for improvement in this particular. We feel sure that were an effort made many others could avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Y.M.C.A. and Sunday morning class.

It is gratifying to note the increased interest which is being manifest in the prayer circles, which meet at 9 o'clock every evening. The gratitude to God which permeates the prayers, and the personal testimonies to the benefit of these seasons which we hear constantly, speak very forcibly of the wisdom of this means of grace in College life.

The following are the leaders and subjects for the past month in Y.M.C.A. work :—Oct. 25th—H. J. Galley delivered a forcible address on "Adaptability;" showing that, without for one moment sacrificing principle it is possible that we may make ourselves to harmonize with circumstances. On Nov. 1st R. E. McCullagh read a carefully prepared paper on the "Latest Missionary Martyr." G. L. Pilkington also addressing a few words to the meeting on the importance of emulating such examples as this.

F. W. ANDERSON, B.A., (TORONTO), VISITS THE COLLEGE.

There were fifty-five students present in the Assembly Hall on the 8th Nov. to welcome Mr. Anderson, who delivered a clear and forcible address on behalf of the Students' Volunteer Movement.

Mr. Anderson is a young man of strong personality and earnest manner, manifesting to all who hear him that he has true conviction regarding the subject of the evangelization of the world.

He read the portion of the 14th Chapter of St. Matthew, which gives an account of Christ feeding the five thousand, making that the basis of his address. The following points were noticed—

I. A great multitude in need.

II. Christ's words to the Disciples, "There is no need that they go away," and "Give ye them to eat."

III. The reply of the Disciples "We have here but five loaves and two fishes."

IV. The action of Christ in blessing the food and then causing the Disciples to distribute it.

Very ably did the speaker apply all these to the present every day needs and personal consecration.

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Mr. Anderson met the Mission Study Class on Saturday morning, Nov. 11th, and gave a very interesting outline of the book for study this term, entitled "Japan and Its Regeneration."

A mass meeting of students from all the colleges was held in Grace church on Sunday afternoon, 12th inst., when Mr. Anderson delivered an address.

We can safely say that Mr. Anderson goes on his way followed by the thanks and good wishes of all the Wesley students who had the privilege of meeting with or hearing him.

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It is reported that a friend of the Y. M. C. A. has offered \$50,000, provided an additional \$100,000 is raised, for Y. M. C. A. work among the sailors and marines.

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The Y. M. C. A.'s of the Imperial University and first Government College in Japan occupy a building of their own which cost \$2,500, and is one of the finest sits in the city.

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The Montreal Daily Witness is great on the Transvaal war, and its editorial on the second contingent will agree with popular opinion. The case is not one of England's beggary and our munificence, but "this visible token of good will tends to strengthen English spirit, and Canada appears rather obscurely amongst the many Australian colonies."

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We are very much pleased to acknowledge The Western Presbyterian, The Western Sun, The Daily Witness, Christian Guardian and Neepawa Press.

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In the College Review an article on "Tramps" bears a conspicuous place.

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## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

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Go to St. John's for boots and shoes.

Friday, 17th, was "Kipling Night" at the "Lit."

Mr. G. is working hard on an automatic tap-closer.

The Reading Room is now open for the use of students.

Mr. Tate thinks the term "Sister" Colleges scarcely strong enough.

Several of the Wesley students took in the "Open Lit." at Manitoba College.

A new phrenologist has struck the city. Does this account for the number of bumped heads around the College?

An inquiry is being made as to what Woodsworth. A large quantity of Oke will be sold in Small lots at market prices.

Owing to the approach of Christmas exams. Mac. will not take in the opera more than five nights a week.

Professor, (to student, who is in the habit of absenting himself from lectures) — "You are present to-day. What is your excuse?"

Student—"I could not sleep, sir."

SAD OUTLOOK.—It is pitiful to contemplate the distress which would be brought upon the country if the war in South Africa should bring on a diamond famine just at the beginning of winter.—The Kansas City Star.

Semmie has arranged to be in on the 25th of November and the 15th of December. Anyone wishing to see him would do well to call on these dates, after nine o'clock. He will be engaged in study up till that hour.

"Every morning on the way to school," said the little miss, "the boys catch me and kiss me." "Why don't you run from them?" asked her father. "Because replied the small edition of Eve, "may be they wouldn't chase me."

One of our ambitious athletes, while practicing "cut-away" in the "gym." the other night, "cut away" too soon and dropped on his head. Owing to the elasticity of his neck his life was saved. By the copious applications of various oils and sovereign remedies he was able to play a star game on the forward line next day.

We regret very much to hear of the ill health of Miss Sadie Ruttan, '99. She has resigned her position and returned to her home in Portage la Prairie. We trust a few weeks at home will bring back her usual good health.

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Many of Wesley's students availed themselves of the kind invitation of the Grace Church Epworth League to its annual reception. These have always been a success, and this year was no exception. A social time, an intellectual treat, and choice refreshments should satisfy the most varied taste. Such marks of kindness ripen into memories second only to those of our Alma Mater.

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George McCrossan met with a rather serious accident in the match with the Medicals on Saturday, the 4th inst. In trying to save himself from a severe check, he threw out his hand and the result was a broken wrist. This is a serious loss to Wesley, as he is practically out of football this year, and it is a question if he will be in shape to figure on the hockey team. We hope, however, his recovery will be as speedy as possible.

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The following quotation from the Boer's national anthem might be utilized as a College yell. Rendered in the full, sonorous tones of some of our Freshmen, its effect would be little less than staggering.

“Wall hoog nou in ons heldre lug,  
Transvaalse vryheidsvlag!  
Ons vijande is weggevlug,  
..Ons blinkin' blijer dag.”

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Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, B.A., who was last year attending Victoria University, Toronto, is at present pursuing post-graduate work at Oxford University, England. Mr. Woodsworth, who is reading specially along the line of Christian Ethics, is also attending the lectures of Dr. Fairbairn, Principal of Mansfield College; Ed. Caird, Master of Balliol, and Dr. Sanday, of Christ Church, and expects to have the opportunity of hearing Professors Driver and Cheyne. “Jim” reports himself already thoroughly enjoying Oxford, and wishes, through Vox, to be remembered to all the old Wesley students.

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The annual reception of the Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. was held in Holy Trinity School on the evening of October 28th. As the various colleges were well represented, a large crowd was present. Ven. Archdeacon Fortin occupied the chair and some instructive and inspiring addresses were delivered by College representatives. As an evidence of the patriotic spirit of the University, a persistent request was made that “Soldiers of the Queen” should be sung on that occasion. This was freely granted, and this patriotic song was sung with great zeal. The room was tastefully decorated with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Excellent luncheon was served by the ladies of Holy Trinity, and the evening closed with “God Save the Queen.” The effect of bringing the different colleges together in this way is excellent. Such opportunities are too rare, and we were glad to see so many Wesley students avail themselves of this one.

"I would lay the world at your feet," he exclaimed. But she looked at him icily, and returned: "I see no reason for troubling you, Mr. Dodby. Unless the law of gravity has been unexpectedly repealed the earth is there already."—Ex.

The class was having lessons in natural history, and the teacher asked, "Now, is there any boy here who can tell me what a zebra is?" Tommy—"Yes, sir, I can." Teacher—"Well, Tommy, what is a zebra?" Tommy—"Please, sir, a zebra is a donkey with a football suit on!"—Tit Bits.

The following new "ads." appear this month: North American Life Assurance Co., The Blue Store, H. B. Marcy, The Clarendon Barber Shop, The Identification and Protective Co., Rossie & Co., Federal Life, Black's Bookstore, Benetto, photos; E. L. Taylor, Lee Shing, Welford, photos; Philpott, florist; Mackay Bros., dry goods; Winnipeg Business College; Porte, jeweller; Carsley & Co., dry goods.

The first regular meeting of the Literary Society was held on Friday, 3rd inst. Mr. G. Tanner, the new President, occupied the chair. The student body was well represented. A most hopeful feature of the meeting was the presence of a large number of Wesley girls and their friends. It was decided by the Programme Committee that, this being the opening meeting of the Society, the new students should be entertained by the upper class. This was rather rough on the old students, but they did their best to rise to the occasion, and a programme after this style was arranged:—

Inaugural Address . . . . .	President.
Instrumental . . . . .	F. Fee.
Impromptu Speeches . . . . .	
	McCullagh, Wylie, Vrooman, Brown, Semmens.
Solo . . . . .	Miss Belle Johnston.
Instrumental . . . . .	Miss Laura Sparling.
INTERMISSION.	
Critic's Remarks . . . . .	Miss Playfair.
God Save the Queen.	

Though not appearing as an item on the programme, special mention should be made of an impromptu address by Dr. Laird, at the President's request. His remarks assumed a much more dignified form than that which too often characterizes such addresses, and his touching picture of the humble life and lofty ideals of Benjamin Franklin should be a source of inspiration to every student present. We trust this will be one of many of Dr. Laird's contributions.

The critic's remarks were forcible and very much to the point.

After a pleasant intermission, the first meeting of the Literary Society for '99-'00 closed with "God Save the Queen. In the future the Committee will be able to draw from the whole student body, and we have no doubt will be able to favor us with a series of good and varied programmes.

W. S. Reid has returned to College.

Bert Greenfield is attending Toronto Dental College.

Hugh Dobson will not be in this year owing to ill health.

Fred. Roblin, '99, is in his father's office in the Grain Exchange.

Charlie Saunders is book-keeper for the firm of J. D. Clarke & Co.

P. Howard Carper, '99, has a desk in the Massey-Harris Co.'s offices.

Miss Clarke, a former student of Wesley, is attending Normal in the city.

W. L. Armstrong, '96, is now pastor of the Fort Rouge Methodist Church.

Miss Vera Harrison and Miss Flossye Dowler attended third-class Normal.

Lewis J. Carter, one of Wesley's star graduates, is now at the Medical College.

Ed. Walker is still teaching near Ninga. He may be in for his final this year.

We are glad to see our friend Moody back in Wesley for his final year in Philosophy.

Miss C. Walsh, bronze medallist, '99, has been appointed Principal of the Fort Rouge school.

The Wesley students extend their kind sympathy to Miss Annie Smyth in her continued illness.

Jas. R. Earle has been appointed to a responsible position in the Brandon Industrial School.

Geordie Walker has secured an important position in the offices of the Street Railway Company.

Harry Wheeldon, '99, often drops in for a little talk on the good old times and prospects for the future.

Bert Kenner, '99, editor-in-chief of Vox, '98, is filling a position on the reporting staff of the Free Press.

W. McCurdy has been off lectures for a week owing to an attack of inflammation. We are glad to see him about again.

Latest advices report that Jos. Robinson is comfortably settled at Akley, Minn., one of the prettiest spots in the Western States.

We have received a letter from Ed. Bawden, in which he reports himself busy and anxious to get in. He expects to be back by the 18th. Hurry up, old man.

Vox has often to record those mysterious visits of Doc Wood to the city. Last week he was noticed again. Never mind, Doc, we are always glad to see you.

D. L. Bastedo, bronze medallist in Previous, '98, has resigned his position in the Customs Office, Brandon, and returned to Wesley. Bass is taking Natural Science.

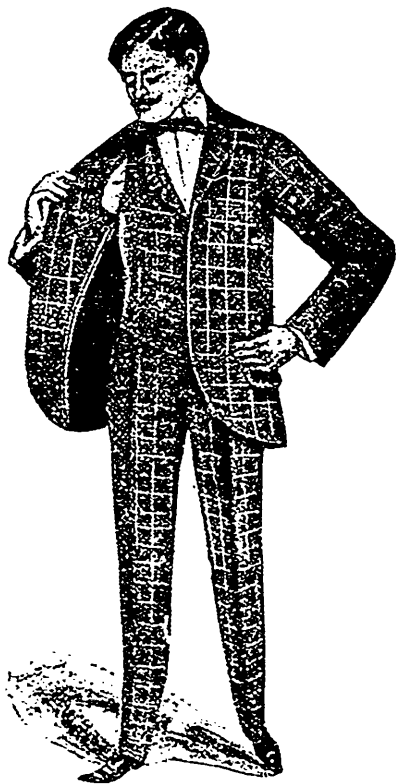
Rev. J. C. Switzer, B. A., of Kerfoot, acknowledges the receipt of the October number of Vox, and expresses the pleasure it gives him to renew by sending in his renewal subscription.

A letter from Harry Clendenning states that he will not be in to College this year. We are sorry to miss him from the class-room and the football field, but hope that next year he will turn up all right again.

Merv. Markle, '98, our star forward in those days, is pursuing the study of law in Melita. He expects to write off an exam. in the city this winter. We hope he will give Wesley a call at the same time.

Stuart Laidlaw, '99, made a flying visit to the city last week. Among other points of interest, he visited his Alma Mater, to the great delight of the friends. Stuart has commenced the study of law, a profession in which we predict for him his usual success, which is saying a good deal.





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## SPORTS DEPARTMENT

### JUNIOR SERIES.

#### MANITOBA VS. ST. JOHN'S.

The first intercollegiate match in the Junior Series took place on Friday evening, October 3rd, when St. John's and Manitobas, respectively, faced each other on Wesley's campus. The game was very even, as neither team managed to score, the result being a tie. The St. John's forward line did some splendid work for such light men and show the material from which a good senior team may be drawn at some future time.

#### WESLEY VS. MEDICALS.

At 1.30 p. m. on the next day the Wesley and Medical junior team lined up to play the second match in this series. Wesley's team was composed of the following men:—

Goal, Veale; backs, Saunders, Hodgins; half-backs, Cohoe, Rothwell, Graham; forwards, McDowell, Robinson, Ring, Meyers, McClellan.

This proved to be a good game, the play being fast and the interest maintained throughout. Some doubt was felt at the first of the game as to the worth of some of our "fresh" players, but they turned out (to use a well-known phrase) to be all right, Cohoe and Graham, the wing half-backs, particularly distinguishing themselves. Robinson, in forward, did some splendid work and showed himself to be probably one of the best players in the College. The game resulted in a tie, no goals being scored. The result of the first two games of this season has been two ties, giving each team a point. From this we judge that the competition for the Junior Cup will be keen.

#### SENIOR SERIES.

##### ST. JOHN'S VS. MANITOBA.

At 10.30, November 4th, the senior teams from St. John's and Manitoba played the first game of the Senior Series. St. John's was much the lighter team, and it looked as if Tobas would likely have things pretty much their own way, but after the first goal had been scored by them, the boys of the black and yellow played a good steady game and held their own. The game was rather slow all through, no brilliant playing taking place. The first goal was scored in the early part of the game by F. C. Clark, of the Tobas, with a nice clean shot. This was the only goal scored during the first half. In the second half, about fifteen minutes before time was called, St. John's scored, making the game stand 1—1. The Tobas scored again, making the game 2—1 in their favor when time was called.

##### MEDICAL VS. WESLEY.

The match between the Medical and Wesley seniors, which took place at 3 p. m., was probably the best game of the day. The Meds. had the advantage in weight and for a good deal of the game had the best of the play. At first Wesley seemed to have the advantage, pressing on the Medical goal quite hard until our forward, Gordie McCrossan, had the misfortune to have his wrist broken. Though McDowell, who had just played a hard game in the junior match, replaced him and played another gritty game, yet the McCrossan-St. John combination was missing, and from this time Wesley found herself on the defence. Wylie, the centre half, was now playing under the disadvantage of an injured knee, and the Medical forward line was getting dangerous. In a few minutes Harvey scored with a swift shot, and shortly after scored again in a scrimmage.

Although the game was swift and close in the second half, no goals were scored. Shortly before time was called Walker, our embryonic back, was struck in the forehead and for several minutes was unable to resume play. Shortly after half-time Campbell made a brilliant shot, but failed to score.

The Medical forward line was very prominent and are certainly among the best in the Intercollegiate League. Harvey at centre is a strong man. Their goalkeeper, Rose, is almost invincible.

For Wesley, Tate and Lane maintained a dangerous and effective combination throughout the game. On the defence Semmens and Walker played a hard, successful game.

The Wesley team lined up as follows:—Goal, C. Robinson; backs, Semmens

(Captain), Walker; half-backs, Robinson, Wylie, Young; forwards, St. John, McCrossan, Tate, Lane, Campbell.

WESLEY VS. ST. JOHN'S.

That Wesley can record victories as well as defeats and ties was shown by our match with St. John's on Saturday, November 11th. A snow storm left the ground in bad condition the night before, yet at the appointed time the Wesley team lined up as follows:—Goal, C. Robinson; back, Walker; half-backs, Young, Cohoe, Robinson; forwards, McDowell, St. John, Campbell, Tate, Lane.

It could be seen from the first that Wesley's combination and shooting were dangerous and might win the day. However, no scoring was done for nearly thirty minutes, when Campbell scored by an accurate shot. The Wesleys pressed the goal again in a few minutes and a hot scrimmage ensued, in which the ball found the net. On account of a foul this goal was not allowed. After half-time the Wesleys carried the ball to the other goal and some brilliant work followed. The Wesley combination centred in Campbell, who scored two more goals, while Tate dropped in another. One goal was scored by a fluke off the back, making a total of 5—0.

The Wesley defence, though not hard pressed, played a careful game. For St. John's, Jacobs was the star player. Burman, in centre forward, played a very good game. Hazleton, who did such good work in the 'Toba match, was somewhat handicapped with a hurt on the ankle, received early in the game. Teddy Grundy is a goalkeeper of considerable promise and made some brilliant stops.

After the game St. John's were entertained by the Wesley Club at the students' dining hall, where dinner was served.

The winter is now here, and we are beginning to think of the most pleasant of all sports, namely, skating and hockey. The old rink stands as it was last year, and as soon as it is cold enough it will be flooded. We expect to have some good skating parties this season.

As to our hockey team, prospects are not as brilliant as they might have been. Most of our old "reliables" have graduated and probably will never again face the puck on Wesley's hockey team. However, we still have George McCrossan and C. C. Robinson with us, and as yet we cannot tell what "stars" we have among the freshmen, but we hope to be able to keep up our past good reputation in that line.

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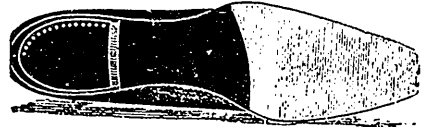
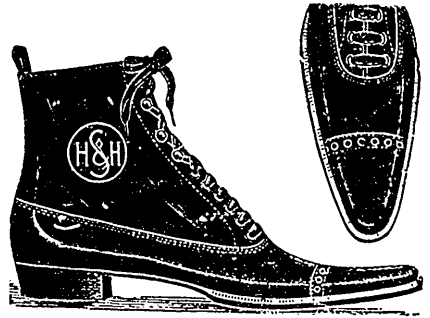
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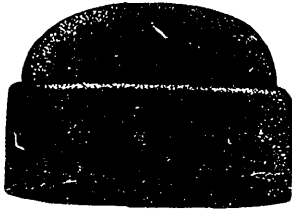
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# Summary of the 54th Annual Report of

# THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

JOHN A. MCCALL, <sup>1</sup> PRESIDENT

**New Insurance Paid for in 1898, \$152,093,369**

**Net Gain in Insurance in force, \$67,000,195**

**\*Total Paid for Insurance in force January 1, 1899, \$944,021,120**

**Total Assets, \$215,944,811**

	1897	1898	INCREASE
New Premiums . . . . .	\$6,659,815	\$7,700,906	\$984,900
Renewal Premiums . . . . .	26,321,145	27,931,742	1,666,788
Interest, Rents, etc. . . . .	8,812,124	9,799,268	987,144
<b>TOTAL INCOME . . . . .</b>	<b>\$41,793,084</b>	<b>\$45,431,916</b>	<b>\$3,638,832</b>
Death Claims, Endowments and Annuities . . . . .	\$14,052,909	\$15,390,978	\$1,339,470
Dividends and other Payments to Policy-holders . . . . .	5,356,546	6,128,887	772,341
Loaned to Policy-holders during the year 1898, at 5 per cent. int.	3,377,997	4,013,544	635,547
<b>TOTAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS . . . . .</b>	<b>\$22,787,452</b>	<b>\$25,533,409</b>	<b>\$2,743,957</b>
<b>ASSETS . . . . .</b>	<b>\$200,694,440</b>	<b>\$215,944,811</b>	<b>\$15,250,371</b>
Insurance in force January 1, 1899 . . . . .	\$877,020,929	\$944,021,120	\$67,000,191
Total Number of Policies in force . . . . .	332,958	373,934	40,976
<b>SURPLUS . . . . .</b>	<b>\$33,372,031</b>	<b>\$2,838,626</b>	<b>\$30,533,405</b>
Additional Policy Reserve voluntarily set aside by the Company . . . . .	\$26,414,234	\$8,623,319	\$17,790,915
Surplus Reserve Funds voluntarily set aside by the Company . . . . .	\$8,623,319	\$4,504,148	\$4,119,171
Other Funds for all other contingencies . . . . .	\$26,414,234	\$26,414,234	\$0

**PARTICULAR NOTICE**

1. No Policy or sum of Insurance is included in the Company's report for 1898, as new issues or otherwise, except where the first or renewal premium therefor, as provided in the contract, has been paid to the Company in cash.
2. The rate of interest on the total amount of admitted invested assets was 7.84 per cent., which is higher than that of 1897.
3. The ratio of expenses to premium income decreased during the year.
4. During the year the Company placed over \$17,000,000 more new insurance than it did in 1897.

The New-York Life Insurance Company is composed of over 330,000 policy holders who own the company, who own the company, and who alone receive the profits of the company.

The Cash Dividends declared for 1899 amount to \$2,913,638. This is a larger sum than that of 1898. The company being purely a mutual one, every dollar of this large sum will be drawn by the policy-holders themselves during the year 1899. In 1898 this Company distributed to its policy-holders in dividends a larger sum than did any other American Life Insurance Company in that year.

**J. G. MORGAN, Manager for Algoma, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia**