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Octa Victoriana

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Vol 24

November, 1900.

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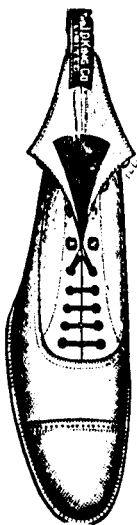
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Literary and Scientific.

Even Song.

Soft, soft fades the gold in the sun's et sky,
Night stoops, and sleep for the world is nigh,
Rest, rest, O weary and burdened heart,
Dwell from thy cares afar apart;
Dream not of strife nor storm,
Safe be thy sleep and warm,
Rest, sweetly rest,
Dream, sweetly dream.

Deep, deep grows the dusk of th' dark'ning sky,
Faint, faint blows the breeze from the mountains high,
Slow, slow flies the bird to her nestlings' home,
Night with her hosts is come, is come.
Win'gs spreading o'er thee,
Heaven's angels near thee,
Deep, deeper sleep,
Dream, deeper dream.

A. H. W., '03.

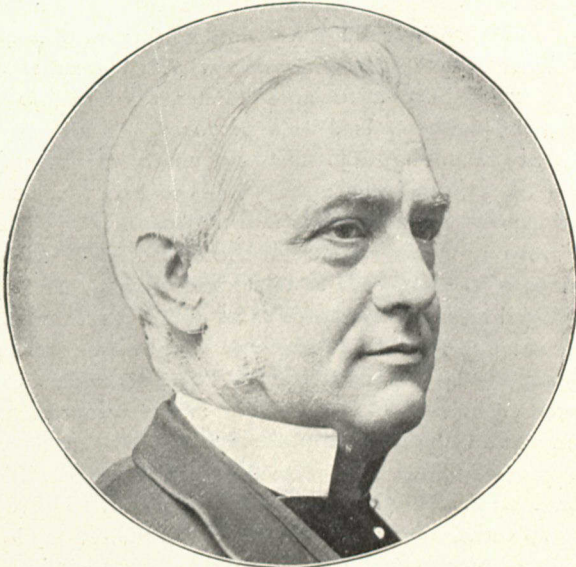
Max Mueller.

AS YEAR passes after year and the world's work goes on without intermission, at times there is borne in on our minds a feeling of the permanence of things, a feeling ever and anon dissipated by the touch of death, which reminds us that in this world the old passes and all is made new. Very significant in this respect seems to me the death of Max Mueller, who has just passed away near the close of the last year of this dying nineteenth century. He was at once a link with the social and literary life of its beginning, and a light that guided men into many of the most important ideas that are influencing thought at its close.

Born in 1823 at Dessau, the capital of Anhalt-Dessau, he had an opportunity of appreciating the influence for good or for evil of the small German courts, and we owe to him a generous and appreciative account of the patriarchal rule of such petty princelings. "When the carriage of the rulers of Dessau passed through the streets, everybody stood still, took off his hat and remained bare-headed till they had passed. There was no servility in this, nothing but a feeling of respect;" and Max Mueller goes on to tell how it pains him, when he sees a king riding through the streets of his own capital to-day, and no one touching his hat, which were surely a small return in courtesy for a life passed in men's service.

He studied in various universities, notably in that of Berlin, which Frederick William III had founded shortly before, and in his endeavor to secure all the talents for its chairs, had appointed some curious characters to professorships in it. One of the most curious of these was the poet Rueckert, a singer of the "War of Freedom," but still better known, perhaps, for the wonderful beauty of his translations from the Arabic and the Persian. He had accepted the position of Professor of Persian, and tried to lecture; but he had a little farm at Neuess, near Coburg, to which he was so much attached that he prevailed on the Minister of Public Instruction to grant him leave of absence for each summer term. Then followed leave of absence for one winter of especial severity, and the professor seems to have made up his mind to pass at Neuess his winters as well; for when Max Mueller called on him to enter his name for his lectures on the Gulistan, he met with a very cold reception. "Why do you wish to learn Persian?" Max explained his reasons. "It's of no use your learning Persian unless you know Arabic." Max replied that he

had studied Arabic at Leipsic under Fleischer. "But *tres faciunt collegium*; I cannot lecture for one." And Max had to go out and induce two *commilitones* to enter their names for the lectures, which he thus secured. One of these was Lagarde, afterwards a well-known Orientalist. Rueckert, thus fettered to his chair, soon found his toil a pleasure, and was delighted to find in this importunate student the son of his old friend and fellow-poet, Wilhelm Mueller, author of *Die Schoene Müllerin*.



THE LATE MAX MUELLER.

Wilhelm Mueller had died young, but his memory was sweet in the minds of many leaders in German letters, and it often opened to Max the hearts of men whose personality will ever be of the greatest interest to all. Very sad is his account of his meeting with Heine in the streets of Paris in 1846, when the poet had already begun to sink under the sway of the disease that held him prisoner so long in his attic. Max was sitting on the boulevard, near the Rue de Richelieu, sipping a cup of coffee. "Look!" says a friend, 'there comes Heine.' It was a sad sight. He was bent down, and dragged himself slowly along; his spare greyish hair was hanging round his emaciated face; there was no light in his eyes. As the friend told him of Max's father, he lifted one of his paralyzed eyelids with his hand and looked at him. For a time

like the blue sky breaking from behind grey October clouds, there passed a friendly expression across his face, as if he thought of days long gone by. Then he moved on, mumbling a line from Goethe, in a deep, broken, and yet intelligible voice, as if appealing for sympathy :

‘ *Das Maulthier sucht im Düestern seinern Weg.* ’”

Was it Heine or was it Max who misquoted Goethe’s line, substituting *im Düestern* for *im Nebel*? It may have been Heine, who sought thus to make the line still more appropriate to the darkness into which he felt that he was sinking. But a few lines further on Max quotes one of Heine’s *Lieder* thus : *Ein Tannenbaum steht einsam*, and in a subsequent paper he speaks of the apostle Peter, who “had no wife, or, at least, he never acknowledged her,” provoking the mirth of his adversary, Andrew Lang, who recalls distinctly how “Peter’s wife’s mother lay sick of a fever,” and feels grave doubts of Max Mueller’s intimate acquaintance with at least one of the sacred books of the East.

It is probably by his editions of the sacred books of the East, of the Hymns of the Rig-Veda in their various texts, that Max Mueller will be judged to have contributed most to the advancement of learning. He came to England in 1846 and soon became anxious that the Englishman, who, as Kipling assures us, “does not understand,” should have some conception of the religious and philosophical attitude of the Hindoo, whom he is called upon to rule. Why he should understand this is, of course, a problem that an Englishman, if left to himself, would never think it worth his while to essay to solve ; but this learned and catholic minded German exerted himself to clear the way for the Englishman’s understanding of the Hindoo’s mental standpoint and character, thus doing a real and great service to the British Empire, as well as to the learned world. His theory of the origin of myth, as set forth in his “Chips from a German Workshop,” where he explains it as the outgrowth of a disease in language, has always seemed to me inadequate, and I am in thorough agreement with Andrew Lang’s objections to it. In philosophy he attempted to revive the teaching of Kant, and seemed to me to be moving in the right direction. But his greatest service to the men of his day and generation was rendered when, in 1861, he published his lectures on the Science of Language. In these were presented to the ordinary English public for the first time the main results attained by the comparative study of languages ; and Englishmen learned with regard to their ancestry something “older than any history that is written in any book,” that at one period in their existence, Indians, Persians, Slavs, Greeks,

Romans, Teutons and Celts had been a single nation, speaking a common language. This fact, of prime importance for the history of our race, we find set forth clearly and intelligibly in Max Mueller's lectures, and I can well remember my glad surprise, when following the hint of my teacher, I began to read them. It seemed as if we had found a new standpoint from which to review human history. But while Max Mueller successfully popularized the results of other students' toil, his own work in comparative language study is of little importance beyond this, and he seems to have had little sympathy with the canons and methods that have prevailed in the comparative study of languages during the second half of our century. In 1862 Schleicher published his *Compendium of Comparative Grammar*, endeavoring, botanist as he was, to apply to language study methods properly belonging to natural science. In 1867 Leskien, the friend of Schleicher formulated his conception of phonetic law in language, which has been of such importance in regulating our later language studies. But Max Mueller never showed any great sympathy with this tendency, and perhaps in this his influence may be more helpful in comparative philology than any direct contribution of his could have been. The idea of phonetic law marked a great advance in language study, and no one would now wish to go back to Curtius' theory of sporadic change. But it is still a question how far laws, parallel to the laws that govern inanimate nature, can be applied to the products of mind. And the tendency of language study, guided by such conceptions, or laws, as they are styled, has been to account for all the phenomena of language by phonetic change, unconscious, gradual and dependent on the vocal organs, and to deny to human intelligence what may seem to some its due share in the evolution of language. Against this Max Mueller raises his voice manfully, when in his tribute to Von Jhering he thus depicts the duty of a student of language: "He has always to try to discover in what is purely formal in language something that was in its origin full of life and meaning. He has to start with the conviction that there can be nothing in language that had not an intelligible purpose, that there is nothing that is now irregular that was not at first regular, nothing irrational that was not originally rational."

A. J. B.

ACTA VICTORIANA.

My Lost Song.

I TALKED with the stars at midnight
 And heard their whispered tale ;
 Their voice afar in the distance,
 Swelled out, then seemed to fail.

It seemed like some tale of the fairies,
 Some sea-nymph's story told
 To tickle the ears of the little ones
 Gathered ahome from the cold.

Anon, as I listened, their story
 Seemed blending into a song,
 Which, caught by the harps of the heavens,
 Was borne through the spheres along.

In symphony god-like, eternal,
 The anthem rose and fell,
 Striking the ear in harmony
 Sweeter than tongue can tell.

My soul seemed to join the music,
 And, aided by love divine,
 I sang till I caught its meaning
 And thought the song was mine.

I sang it by day and by twilight,
 I sang in the light of the moon,
 And on into midnight still singing
 Rejoiced that my soul was atune.

But one night as I tried to sing it,
 Alas, I had lost the song !
 And a whisper came with the singing,
 " I have done wrong—done wrong."

Since that though I've tried to re-learn it,
 Yet seemeth it all in vain ;
 But I listen, and hope in the future
 Sometime I shall sing it again.

A. J. JOHNSTON, '01.

Seismology.

THIRTY THOUSAND citizens of Japan met with an untimely death as the result of an earthquake which occurred on June 15th, 1896. The shock lasted but a few minutes, yet in addition to this tremendous loss of life, property to the value of fifteen millions of dollars was destroyed. When one remembers that from two to three earthquakes are recorded in Japan daily, this single example will suffice to show that of the many problems science has been called upon to investigate, none have been fraught with greater interest to the human race than that which deals with the peculiar motions of the earth's crust when disturbed by the mighty agents producing what is commonly called an earthquake. To this study the name seismology has been applied.

The famous Seismological Society of Japan commenced its useful and scientific career on February 22nd, 1880, in the seaport town of Yokohama. On that day the town of Yokohama presented its usual busy and prosperous appearance. Suddenly and without previous warning the earth beneath the city commenced to tremble; presently there was a severe shock followed by long but feeble undulations which represented the spent fury of the earthquake-shock, Yokohama the picturesque and beautiful, in a few short minutes presented the appearance of a town which had undergone a severe bombardment from modern artillery. We are not surprised then that the citizens met the same evening and formed a society which had for its purpose the study of the nature of earthquake-shocks and means to be used to prevent their destructive influence.

Then commenced a series of most enthusiastic and painstaking experiments. Architects, mechanics, lawyers, professors, tradesmen, vied each other in their endeavors to invent an instrument which would record the movements of mother earth during the period of an earthquake. The first end these experimenters had in view was to establish an object which would remain at rest during the vibrations of the earth. It is said that one enthusiastic citizen forced an opening through the roof of his house and suspended a huge metallic ball in the centre of his drawing room. The result was that when an earthquake did occur the vibrations of the ball were so violent as to completely destroy every article of furniture unfortunate enough to come in its course. So numerous were the inventions, and so clamorous were the inventors, that it was determined to hold a fair at which the various instruments—seismographs or seismometers as they were

called—might be exhibited, and their qualities set forth. Such excitement prevailed on the occasion of this fair, and so vast were the crowds which assembled, that the authorities were forced to guard the gates and admit the multitude only in small contingents.

The interest exhibited does not excite our wonder when we remember the disastrous and widespread influence of the dreaded earthquake. Architects built handsome bridges only to have them overthrown. Tradesmen filled their shops with expensive wares and without a moment's notice they might be buried in a heap of ruins. The farmer retired at night the happy possessor of level meadows, and in the morning behold they had disappeared entirely or remained as rough and jagged hills. Nor is the influence of an earthquake confined to the land; on the contrary shocks at sea when near some thickly populated shore, have been known to produce terrific results. The effect of an earthquake at sea is to cause two sets of waves, one travelling in the rocky bed of the ocean and one through the water itself. The former (which travels more rapidly) is known as the land-wave, the latter being called the sea-wave. In 1755 the people of Lisbon were celebrating a festal day, when, to their horror, the earth commenced to tremble, walls tottered on their foundations and fell, destruction and death were everywhere rampant. The horror-stricken populace rushed madly from the doomed city and sought refuge on the huge piers which jutted into the harbor. They fled from the fell effects of the land-wave only to be received into the arms of the huge sea-wave, which, advancing more slowly but with greater fury, swept over the unfortunate multitude, dragging into its dark depths thousands of Lisbon's best citizens.

But to return to the Japanese fair. We note that the crude and simple instruments exhibited by the industrious citizens were the precursors of the elaborate and expensive modern seismographs. It is not within the limits of so short an article to examine the mechanism of a seismometer, nor can we enter into an account of the results obtained from their employment. Stated in general terms, however, we might say that a typical earthquake commences with a series of minute vibrations, whose presence can be with difficulty detected. These continue for about ten seconds and are followed by a shock of considerable range, and finally a series of irregular movements or small shocks which represent the dying throes of the earthquake. The duration of the whole phenomenon may take from three to six minutes. Instances are on record, however, which show that the vibrations may last for a considerable period of time—as, for example,

the famous earthquake of 1663 in Quebec. The earth shook for months, and the Indians very graphically described it as being caused by the trees having drunk too much fire-water.

An interesting feature of earthquake shocks calculated by the seismometer is the rate at which the vibration travels. A few months ago an earthquake occurred in Japan which was recorded in Victoria, B. C., and in Toronto. The difference in time of registration at Victoria and Toronto was twelve minutes. The distance between the two stations being about twenty-four hundred miles, gives a speed to the vibration of some two hundred miles per minute. Not nearly so rapid as light, but much more rapid than sound waves.

If the limits of the paper forbid our examination of the seismograph and the wondrous results obtained from its use, much more are we forbidden to enter into a discussion of the modern theories regarding the causes operating to produce earthquakes. We will content ourselves with a glance at the views held by the ancients or the people of mediæval times, which, while perhaps not so instructive, are much simpler, and from an unscientific standpoint much more interesting. Aristotle and Pliny attributed volcanic and earthquake phenomena to the presence of wind or imprisoned vapor in the bowels of the earth, which becoming agitated to a terrific hurricane caused the frail crust to shake in the manner of an earthquake, or burst its prison doors and issue out as a volcanic eruption. Shakespeare, in *Henry IV*, says :

“Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange eruptions : Oft the teeming earth
Is with a kind of colic pinched and vex'd
By the imprisoning of unruly wind
Within her womb ; which, for enlargement striving,
Shakes the old bedlam earth and topples down
Steeple and moss-grown towers.”

The general impressions which prevailed in the middle ages, and which are said to be common yet amongst the uneducated portion of the world, are the superstitions that the earth-shakings are due to the movement of some subterranean deity or mythical monster. In Japan it was supposed that there existed beneath the ground a huge spider, or '*jishin mushi*.' A rock rests on its head at Kashima, and the rest of the empire is shaken by the wriggling of its body and tail. The Mussulman pictures the subterranean animal as an elephant, while the North American Indians pictured it as a tortoise. “In Scandinavia, which is perhaps the land of mythology, there was an evil

genius named Loki, who, having killed his brother Baldwin, was bound to a rock, face upwards, so that the poison of a serpent should drop on his face. Loki's wife, however, intercepted the poison in a vessel, and it is only when she had to go away to empty the dish that a few drops reached the prostrate deity, causing him to writhe in agony and shake the earth."

Further illustrations are unnecessary. We need only mention the command that we are not to make "the likeness of anything that is in the earth beneath," suggesting that in the time of Moses a subterranean mythology existed, and barred the way to religious progress.

The knowledge gained by a study of seismology is so important that in those lands which are subject to frequent earthquake shocks laws have been formulated to regulate the construction of all buildings. While we cannot hope that our knowledge will ever be sufficient to enable us to prevent the unpleasant and disastrous occurrence of these shocks, we are in part consoled by the fact that by a complete comprehension of the nature of the disturbance, science has been able to mitigate their dreaded influence in a measurable degree, thus conferring upon humanity a lasting blessing.

E. A. McCULLOCH, '01.

Childhood Days in China.

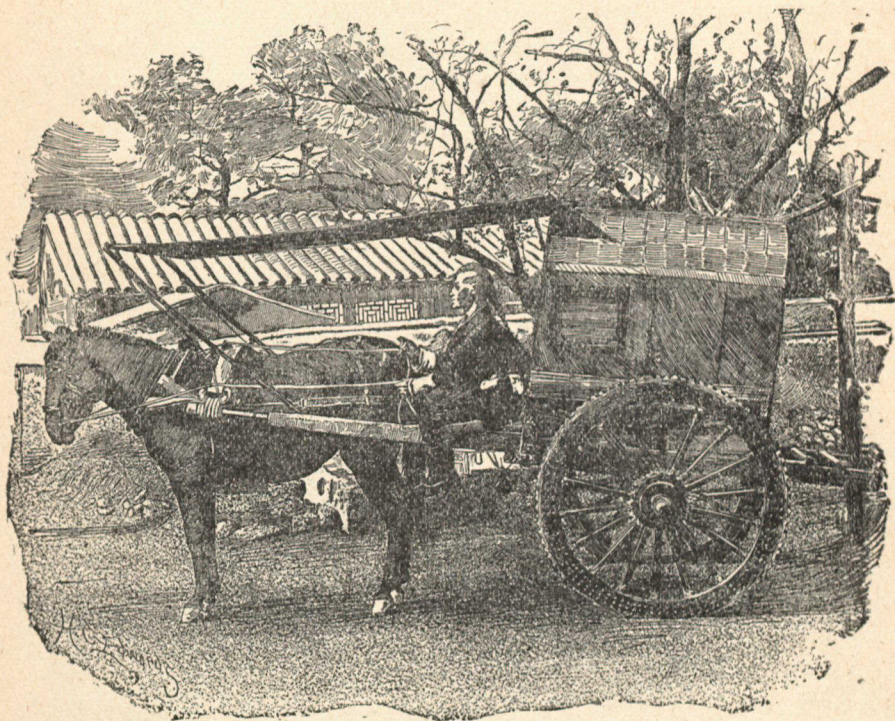
WHEN I look back into the dim past and recall the days I spent in China, a feeling of mingled sadness and pleasure comes over me.

While China is the land of my nativity, still I feel that I am justified in not claiming to be one of her sons, and there is no doubt but that this feeling is reciprocated by her. While I was among the Chinese I can truthfully say that I was not of them, in fact, I was not as affectionately disposed towards them as I ought to have been. Their Celestial ways were not congenial to my natural tendencies, and, as I had not attained unto Christian perfection, I did not feel it my duty to try to better their condition.

The home of my early boyhood was in the city of Kiau-Kiang, some hundred miles up the Yang-tze-Kiang river. In the suburbs of this city, *i. e.*, without the city wall, was the foreign settlement or community, as it was called. There lived some seventy foreigners, consisting of the British and American consuls, customs officers and traders. Most of the missionaries also had their homes in this settlement, and so were not entirely deprived of the society of their fellow-countrymen. This was one source of comfort to them, although at times the conduct

of their fellows exerted a depressing effect upon their work, as, for instance, when the sailors of a British or American boat came ashore and getting drunk would abuse the natives.

My earliest impressions of the Chinese were not such as were calculated to foster in me any great regard for them, for I was invariably regarded as an object of curiosity and ridicule among them. Frequently their taunts and jeers would get the better of my spirituality,



A CHINESE CONVEYANCE.

which was then only in a very crude stage of development. Sometimes, indeed, I must confess, I retaliated by using language that was not commendable in a missionary's son.

It is not conducive to the best frame of mind to be carried through the streets of a Chinese city in an open sedan chair and be continually bombarded by most unwelcome salutations. These never ceased ringing in my ears from the time I entered the city until I left it. I can never erase them from my memory. The salutation which greeted

my father and mother was "The white foreign devils have come." And when they discovered us they would exclaim, "And here are the baby devils." This was too much for me; it caused my indignation to rise until frequently it would overflow despite my piety, and getting out a toy pistol that I carried with me, I would prepare for action, firing it off in their midst, much to their astonishment, after which I would replace it in my pocket with an air of triumph and exult in my bravery for the remainder of the day.

Yet, for the most part, their attitude towards us was that of amusement and curiosity rather than malignity, although at times they would become a little clamorous.

A Chinese city is one of the most bewildering places in the world. Its streets twist and wind in every direction, and are at best but mere alleys. Their average width would be about eight feet, while the main street would be no wider than twelve feet. They contain all the varieties of filth that their narrow limits will admit. A great deal of the business is done right out in the streets' centre. There the barber carries his shop around with him. He places all his utensils in a small barrel-shaped concern, which is attached to a pole and swung across his shoulder. In one hand he carries a bell, with which he attracts custom. When he has found a customer he lowers this load from off his back and gives the man a stool upon which to sit. He then shaves the forepart of his head, for it is the head that is shaved rather than the face. After he has shaven him he takes a cloth and, dipping it in hot water, wrings it until almost dry, then apologetically wipes his face. He next cleans his ears, after which he tickles them with a soft feather. Then he stretches the man out upon the stool, pulls his joints, cracks his knuckles, slaps him affectionately all over, repeating these manœuvres several times until the man admits that he has been worked up into a very good humor, which concludes the operation.

Among other sights in the street, you will see water carriers, and men carrying money in baskets suspended from poles swung across their shoulders. These men keep shouting for the people to make way. Shopkeepers are extolling their wares. Now and then a wolfish dog goes yelping through the crowd. Next a wheelbarrow with its passengers, goes creaking by. A bridal procession, preceded and followed by firecrackers and an enthusiastic mob, then wends its way through the streets. Then priests with their amls dishes, beggars with some of their dismembered limbs tied across their backs, literary men, with their great goggles and their long fingernails, sometimes four or five



CHINESE BARBER.

inches in length, and of which they are very proud, walking along with stately strides, and with an air of sublime dignity. These and many others sights you will see in a Chinese street.

In concluding I might mention a few incidents that reveal some of the characteristics of that peculiar people.

While we were sailing up the Yang-tze-Kiang river, we came upon a junk or large boat. We noticed that there was some disturbance on board, when all of a sudden we saw a woman throw a ten-year-old girl overboard into the deep water. Fortunately the men on board fished her out with their long poling sticks. We found out afterwards that the mother had had a quarrel with her girl and wanted to get rid of her.

In speaking of poling sticks, I might say that the sailors use them in propelling a large boat when there is no wind. In a dead calm, they keep the sails hoisted because they have faith in their gods, believing that they will send them wind, if they only whistle and shout for it. Thus they keep up a continual whistling and shouting while they are at work, all of which is very soothing to a delicately constructed occidental ear.

The Chinese policemen differ much from those in this land. Instead of keeping quiet when they are on a scent, they make all the noise possible. They walk through the streets all hours of the night beating upon a large bamboo tube which makes a dull hollow sound on the midnight air. They do this so as to warn thieves to be on the look out or they will get into trouble. Many a time in the small hours of morning I have heard them making this hideous noise, when slumber's soft calm was trying to steal over my eyelids, and hush to sleep the pleasant memories of the day.

Such are among my reminiscences of early life in China.

V. R. HART.

The History of Toronto's Climate.

WE have read of the stability of the everlasting hills. Generations are born, die, are buried and are forgotten, but the hills and rivers and lakes seem changeless and immovable. The city which one thousand years ago was the headquarters of the first great English king, still stands, and after a lapse of about four thousand years Damascus is watered by the same streams that were familiar to Abraham. And so we think that while human life is transitory and

fleeting, the stony visage of mother earth is frozen into a sphinx-like stare which will not relax as long as the old world lasts. But

“—— the spirit of eternal change
Which is the law of nature,”

is as true of the earth's surface as it is of human life.

Quite otherwise is the popular idea of climate. Fifty years ago, they will tell you, the winters here were very much more severe than in these degenerate days. “The oldest inhabitant” will tell you of ten-foot snow-drifts and weeks of zero weather. But too much confidence must not be placed in these stories. It is a peculiarity of the human mind that it remembers more easily the extreme and unusual. The records of the Toronto Observatory show no change whatever in the average climatic conditions which would indicate any amelioration of our weather. But there is an accidental substratum of truth in this popular notion. Great and momentous changes have come over our climate—changes which are recorded in no observatory register, but in the rocks of the field and quarry. The hot and steaming atmosphere of the tropical jungle has been replaced by the crisp and cold air of the poles, and that, in turn, by our present extreme, but on the whole, pleasant succession of seasons.

During the period in which coal was being deposited the air was heavy with carbon dioxide, a gas which has the property of absorbing to a very great extent the heat rays of the sun. Then the ferns and scouring rushes and clubmosses grew into gigantic trees, and the tepid waves of the great southern ocean rolled ashore the debris of a rank and luxuriant tropical vegetation. All this time the northern part of the continent was alone above the waves, all the rest being still submerged. The coal region of Pennsylvania marks a shore line of that primeval sea.

Then came ages of a climate which gradually became cooler. Tropical vegetation was replaced by that of a temperate climate, and that again by plants fitted to survive the extremes of a climate very much like ours. But there was still colder weather ahead. Great masses of ice poured down from the far north, until at length the whole country was buried under a glacier of almost incredible depth. This slow-moving current of ice bore down with it the millions of tons of clay and pebbles and boulders, which now form the soil of our fruitful province. When we examine this soil we come across traces of changes in climate still more striking than that which had already occurred.

Over the bed rock lies a layer of glacial clay, and above this are ordinary beach sands. The ice must have retreated and been replaced by lakes and rivers as before. Not only so, but we find indications that the climate was even warmer than that which we now enjoy. The remains of shell-fish have been picked up, which now are never found north of the Mississippi River valley, and with them are associated the leaves of trees of a southerly habitat. Even in these distant ages our national emblem flourished, for among the sands we find impressions of the leaves of a species of maple long since extinct. Then the ice bore down again, destroyed every vestige of life and left behind it its layer of clay. All this occupied a very long period of time, probably as great as that which has elapsed since the ice retreated for the last time. During the ages of mild climate trees grew and fell after centuries of life; great valleys were excavated and filled in again. There were centuries of a mild and equable climate, and then again the ice.

Above this second layer of clay again appear the indications of a second interglacial period. The great glacier had again retreated. This time, however, it remained close enough to chill the summers of this prehistoric Canada and reduce the fauna to such hardy animals as could resist the rigors of a very cold climate. Remains of insects and plants of species closely allied to those now found in the very far north are among the debris deposited in the sands and clays. This state of affairs occupied a comparatively short period, and once again came the rigor of eternal winter.

Out of this final ice layer there gradually emerged the Canada we know so well. It was cold and cheerless then, and slimy and devoid of vegetation. Thousands of years have passed. The climate then inaugurated has remained fairly constant, and seems likely to remain so for centuries still to come. But there are alarmists who tell us we are now living in an interglacial period, and that sometime the returning glacier will inexorably wipe out our country, our civilization and our nationality, driving us all before it destitute, cold and in terror, asking warmth and subsistence of our great-hearted southern neighbors. May this time be very long in coming.

W. HARVEY McNAIRN, M.A.

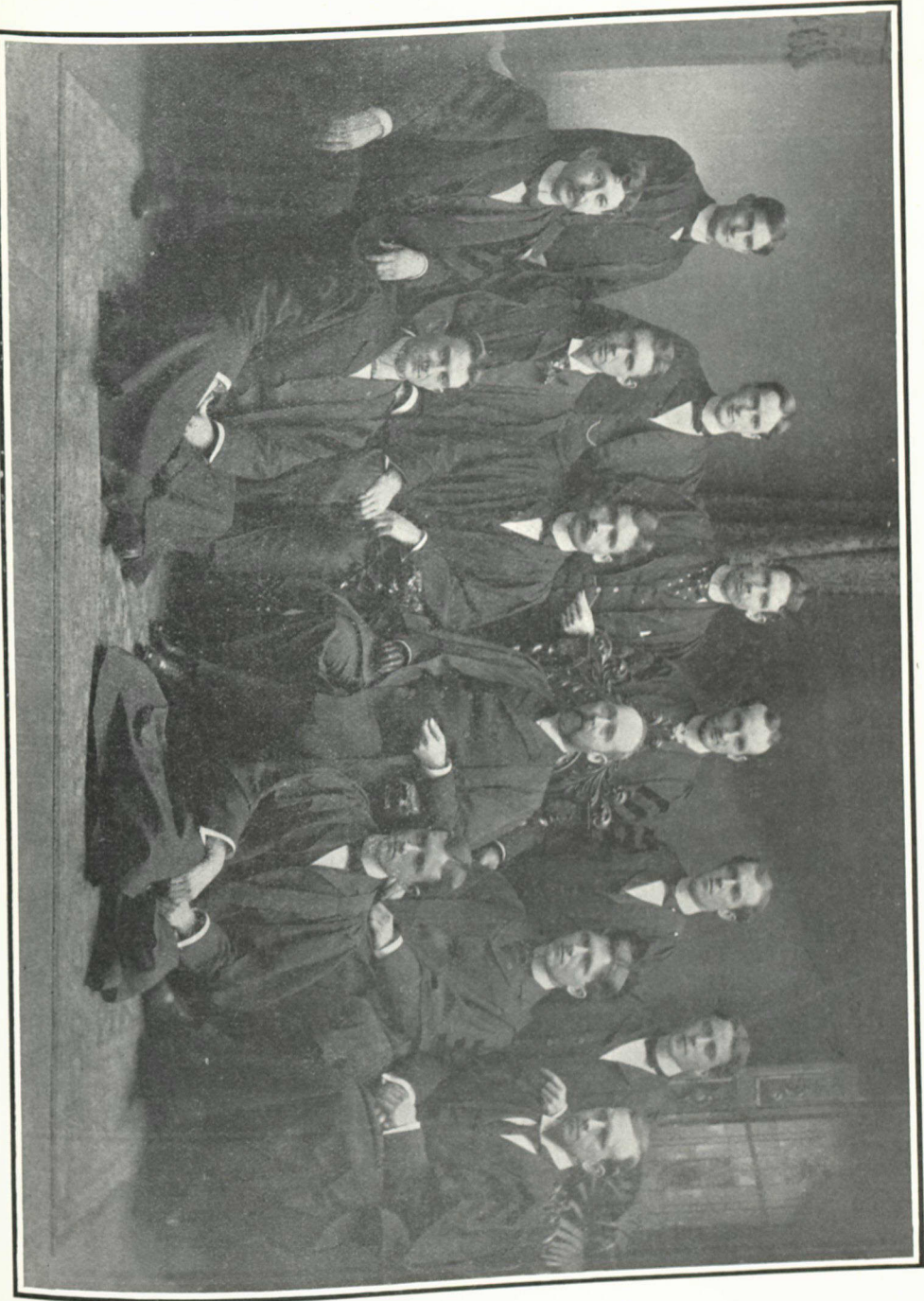
Organic Evolution.

II. THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

IN the first paper of this series, Darwin's theory, *i.e.*, that all existing forms of life have been descended from pre-existing forms by a process of descent with modification through variation and natural selection, was briefly outlined. The details of the theory will now be dealt with separately, and first of all comes the struggle for existence.

One of the fundamental principles of natural selection, as has been stated, is the power of plants and animals of extremely rapid multiplication, there being thus caused a continuous struggle among organisms for the few vacancies produced by natural death through old age. Among animals the lower groups especially show rapid increase—among insects, a single flesh-fly (*Musca carnaria*) producing 20,000 larvæ, and these becoming fully adult in ten or twelve days, so that each parent fly may be increased ten thousand fold in a fortnight. The great naturalist, Linnæus, has thus been able to say that a dead horse would be devoured by three of these flies as quickly as by a lion. At this rate from a single fly, in three months of summer, one hundred millions of millions of millions of flies would be produced, according to the calculation of Alfred Russel Wallace, and this number is probably greater than the whole number of these flies in existence at any one time in the whole world. These are the offspring of only two parent flies. How numerous then would be the progeny of all the flesh-flies in existence at the beginning of the summer! Now, even this vast host is the production of only one species of insects, while there are thousands of other species also increasing at an enormous rate. If all these insects were allowed to live the sun would be darkened by dense living clouds, and all vegetable life and much of the higher animal life would be destroyed. To prevent this calamity these animals must not be allowed to become so numerous; consequently we have hundreds of birds whose diet is almost wholly insectivorous, as well as many insect-eating reptiles. Then, too, many of the larger insects are cannibals and eat their smaller and weaker cousins. Again, countless thousands are destroyed by the forces of nature, rain, hail, heat, and cold; and many perish of starvation or in the conflict for the limited supply of food.

A very familiar example of the struggle for existence, also given by Alfred Russel Wallace, is exhibited among our common birds—sparrows, robins and others. These lay, on the average, six eggs, but



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as several have two or more broods a year, ten eggs will be below the average of the year's increase. Thus every autumn, if all the birds lived, we would have five times as many as we had in the spring. But this is not the case, the total number of these birds remaining about the same through all seasons. Natural death through old age would cause only a few deaths every year, these birds often living from fifteen to twenty years in confinement and probably considerably longer in the naturally free condition. Thus the slaughter of these birds must be enormous, though we see nothing, or almost nothing, of it. The mortality is probably most severe among the tender nestling birds, many being killed by exposure to rain and cold, many being blown away by the heavy winds, and many being left to die of starvation if the parent birds are killed. At this stage also they are a tempting morsel to jays and other birds of that kind, and many are thrown out of house and home by the usurping cuckoos. Even when fledged and after having left the nest the danger is not much diminished, a very familiar example of the danger of this period being that of young robins, whose condition is so helpless that they are killed in great numbers by wandering cats. Then in this case, too, throughout their whole life the food supply is limited, and many die of starvation or in the actual conflict for food. Cold also causes the death of numbers of birds. In Ontario a few winters ago, this was especially the case, many agriculturists even fondly imagining that the number of sparrows would be materially decreased. These birds are, however, so prolific that in a few months there were as many sparrows as ever, and so the agriculturist was doomed to disappointment.

The rapid increase of plants is equally true and interesting. We all know how vast is the number of seeds produced by a single dandelion or sow-thistle plant. If each of the seeds of the sow-thistle were allowed to grow, the whole world, as this plant is very cosmopolitan, would soon be overrun with this weed, and every other herbaceous plant would very likely be exterminated. Thus again, certain destructive agencies must act and leave only a few of the seeds to grow, or disastrous results would follow. Every one interested in flower-gardening knows that if a few weeds are allowed to live in a bed of flowers, they will soon increase so much as to cause the extermination of the flowers. If the bed, overgrown probably with two or three kinds of weeds, be allowed to remain untouched, these weeds will themselves be supplanted, so that in a few years, not only the flowers but also the earliest weeds will have disappeared. Thus in a considerable time an entirely new set of weeds

will be found on the plot, and this set too will probably be replaced by another in a longer or shorter interval of years. This successive displacement of one set of species by another, is one of the very simplest cases of the struggle for existence, but its causes are, on the contrary, extremely complex. Of course, this is not a case of survival of the fittest through variation and natural selection in the common sense of these terms. A set of species may succeed an entirely different set, and one in no way related to its predecessors, not necessarily being descended from them. But it is a case of survival of the fittest, inasmuch as each successive set of plants has certain differences of character, which makes the species of that set more fitted to live in that particular environment than the species of the preceding set. But this, of course, is not the significance of these terms as used by Darwin, because it is not a case of the evolution of species at all.

A phenomenon of similar cause is presented by the fact that in New Zealand there are more than 250 species of naturalized European plants, many of which have spread widely over the country, displacing the flora of that country. By these examples we see that also in the vegetable world there is a constant struggle for existence, which, as well as being produced by extremely rapid multiplication, has other causes of varying degrees of complexity.

We have seen that in both animal and vegetable kingdoms, because the progeny of any one species would alone monopolize the land if allowed to increase unchecked, there must be certain great destructive agencies to control the increase; "so that, though the numbers may fluctuate, they can never permanently increase except at the expense of some others, which must proportionately decrease."

To show the very complex nature of the struggle for existence, and how the complexity is increased by the mutual dependence of plants and animals on each other, a rather amusing example, given by Darwin, will be considered. In England, two common plants, the wild heart's-ease (*Viola tri-color*), and the red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), are cross-fertilized by humble-bees almost exclusively; and if these insects be kept from visiting these flowers, very little seed or none at all will be produced. Now, it has been proved that field mice feed on the combs of humble-bees and destroy their nests. But the number of field mice in a neighborhood is dependent on the number of cats. From this it follows that in a locality in which there are many cats, there will be few field mice to destroy the humble-bees, and the fertilization of the red clover will thus be extensively carried on. Thus the crop of red

clover depends on the number of cats. One of last year's graduates added another link to this chain, making the crop of clover depend on the number of maiden ladies in the district, declaring that on the number of these residents depended the number of cats; but this is not a Darwinian idea.

To the casual observer, nature seems to be the essence of peace. The birds singing cheerily in the trees, the gay butterflies fluttering over the brilliant flowers, the chirruping squirrels leaping fearlessly from tree-top to tree-top, would all seem to indicate a wondrous harmony and peacefulness in nature. But all this gaiety and joyfulness is only the result of much that is just the opposite. We do not see, nor do we often think of the constant and daily search for food, the continuous effort to escape foes, and the terribly severe struggle against the forces of physical nature. But Darwin says: "When we reflect on this struggle, we may console ourselves with the full belief that the war of nature is not incessant, that no fear is felt, that death is generally prompt, and that the vigorous, the healthy, and the happy survive and multiply," and from these statements, which are based on numerous facts, we derive the hope of the poet:

"That not a worm is cloven in vain;
That not a moth with vain desire
Is shrivelled in a fruitless fire,
Or but subserves another's gain."



Missionary and Religious.

China is Moving.

DURING his monotonous exile at St. Helena, Napoleon kept a watchful eye on the tide of affairs, both in the East and West. One of his acutest observations was this: "When China is moved she will change the face of the globe." He recognized the capacities of China in view of its strategical location, covering the vast parts of Asia, its territories of immense and varied productiveness, and the sturdy and independent character of the people, numbering one-fourth of the human race.

Social, political, industrial, and religious changes make the handwriting plain that "China is moving." China's ancient isolation from Western nations is disappearing, and its hostility to their presence is yielding to extended treaties, diplomatic receptions, the building of railways, and the adoption of Western methods. China thus stands on the threshold of eventful developments, and for the spiritual rescue of China's millions, the servants of Christ everywhere need that impassioned seriousness which is the index of the missionary temper.

REV. ENDICOTT'S VISIT.

The students, as well as many outsiders, were favored on the 17th inst. by an address from Rev. Jas. Endicott, B.A., of West China. His seven years in that land was doubtless blessed of God, for we could not but feel as we listened, that he by no means neglected the keeping of the great motto, "Go ye, preach and teach the glad tidings of great joy." He dwelt upon four great phases of the work. In the first place he showed the need of the literary work, and the advantages of such a work among the people. He then spoke on the educational work, which was interesting, especially when we understood the great sacrifice that was paid by some of those people as they came up to their examinations year after year. He then showed us the advantage that a surgeon has over other doctors, and concluded his discourse by telling of the blessedness that accompanies the Gospel message in that benighted and sin-cursed world. Victoria students will expectantly await Mr. Endicott's return to again address them.

CAMPAIGNERS' MEETING.

The enthusiastic meeting of the 31st was well attended. The spirit of missions has found a deeper seat in the hearts of Victoria students. Different phases of the work was dwelt upon by our four campaigners. The question, "Why should we not do more than others?" should now concern us if it is ever going to. It was once said that Cicero complained of Homer, "That he taught the gods to live like men;" but grace teaches us boys to live like gods. It is lamentable that we should live so long in the world and do so little good; or that we should live so short a time in the world and do so much harm. Other creatures are not more below a sinner, than a saint is above a sinner. Man is the excellency of the creature, the saint is the excellency of man; grace is the excellency of the saint, and glory is the excellency of grace.

SOUL-WINNERS FOR JAPAN.

Mr. De Forrest, of Japan, says that the kind of men needed in that country are men who have not quarrelsome dispositions, and who are able to get along with each other. Men who can love fellows with different colored skin, and who have tact and discrimination and who know when to talk about the natural and when to talk about the supernatural.

An educated Japanese offers an independent testimony: "We care more for earnestness and for conviction than for views. We would see men who love us, and give themselves for our sakes, as the Saviour of men did; men who have had spiritual experiences as practical realities, and treat the things of the Spirit just as definitely as that they have touched and felt. Japan is already tired of soothsayers, theorists, baptizers; we only need men of moral earnestness who can give fruits of their own experience, taught through discipline and mental struggles of many years."

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Religious truth and principles appropriated by natures of original force and mettle has made the lives of myriads of men and women fragrant as the rose of Sharon. We can all become more like our ideal by using the means of grace. The week of prayer will soon be here again. Now are we looking with expectant eye for showers of blessings. This is what we need. Where there is union there's strength. Surely we can make this, the last year of the century, tell for Christ. The whole college is not too much to look for.

Remember this precious truth has dotted each Christian country with happy homes. It has filled the western world with sweet charities. It has fed the poor and the aged, and gathered the sick and infirm into hospitals. It has sent ministers of mercy with cordials to the wounded and dying. It has purified many corrupt fountains of political life. It has made many deserts "rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Y. W. C. A.

THE Y.W.C.A. is pleased to report a good month's work. The sincere interest taken by the members in the Association is evidenced by the numbers in attendance at the regular weekly meetings, and by the readiness on the part of all to help in making these meetings profitable.

One branch of work in which interest is being taken is in connection with city mission work under Miss Scott of the Methodist Deaconess Training School. Several of the women students purpose devoting what time they can give to this work, and in this way we hope to bring our Association into living touch with the needs about us.

Instead of holding separate meetings during the week of prayer, in accordance with the programme suggested for general use in Young Women's Christian Associations, we have accepted the invitation of the Y.M.C.A. to unite with them in their meetings during the week, November 11th to 18th, and are looking for God's special blessing to rest upon the services.

REMEMBER the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Missionary Alliance biennial convention at McMaster, Nov. 22-25. Victoria students will be among the speakers. The programme is one of exceptional interest and strength.

TERMS : \$1.00 A YEAR; SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS.

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

All business matter should be referred to W. H. WOOD, Business Manager, ACTA VICTORIANA, Victoria University, Toronto.

Editorial.

“WHEN the troops came marching home again
With glad and gallant tread,”

Victoria's sons were not wanting to join in the triumphal march, nor form a part of its heroes. Vive Victoria's Victor and Barrie.

❧

VOX POPULI. It is rarely that three great divisions of the English speaking world—Great Britain, United States and Canada—have called upon their peoples to express their attitude upon the questions of the day at so nearly the same time and upon broadly such similar policies. In England the burning question was the government's attitude toward the Boer war. In the United States one of the issues was in turn the government's attitude toward England and Imperialism; while with us each party vied with the other to make capital out of its loyalty to the Empire. Assuredly the Boer war has illustrated the solidarity of the Anglo-Saxon races, while the voice of the people has unmistakably shown that the desire for expansion has permeated these nations.

❧

STUDENTS AND FACULTY. IN a leading editorial in the issue of Nov. 7th, the editor-in-chief of *Varsity* courageously yet judiciously deals with the question much discussed among students of the relation of faculty to students. The editorial is mainly by way of comment on an article in the *Evening News* of June 30th by W. T. Allison, M.A. In the course of the article Mr. Allison has only kind words for Victoria saying in part, “It is mainly because of the friendliness and large-hearted sympathy of Chancellor Burwash for

young men that his college has become so popular and so successful. The social life at Victoria is considerable and the college is thereby strong. At Victoria the incoming freshmen are welcomed somewhat in the Yale fashion by professors and students." In regard to such statements we can but give a hearty affirmation. Of course we cannot speak for University College, but we know from experience that equally commendatory relationships exist between many professors and students among the university faculties, and it is unfortunate that such must in anyway share the stigma of "icy reserve." Yet we cannot but feel that our contemporary is voicing the opinions of the majority of the students, especially of the lower years when it says, "Some of our professors are not so sympathetic as others."

We have no suggestions to make except that it might be well to recommend our more monarchical dignitaries to spend a few summers in Yale or elsewhere among our democratic neighbors to the south where not only the instructors in colleges, but judges, officers and public officials generally have, at least, outwardly the open handed cordiality rarely met with among our would-be aristocracy. This remedy failing we recommend the Bob.



POLITICAL PRIVILEGES. A COMMENDABLE movement was made this year when, for the first time, special arrangements were made whereby students possessing the proper qualifications and not registered elsewhere were placed on the voter's lists in the city. Is it not strange that this movement had not taken place a quarter of a century ago? That three thousand young men representing the future influential professional and business men of our land should have been thus long disenfranchised is amazing. That we have fully appreciated the opportunity is shown by the alacrity with which our students have registered, the keen interest taken in the addresses of the political leaders, and the debates, private and public which have been carried on, some of our numbers even forming parts of the local committees and taking the hustings for their parties.

The authorities who have initiated the movement have our appreciation, but we feel the provision is not yet wide enough. Three classes of students at least were still excluded. First, all first year men, who, by the way, are always the most numerous class in the colleges; second, students such as teachers or divinity men who had been registered at some section other than their homes and for this reason were now unable to vote or register in any place. Thirdly, many students

registered at home but being at a long distance were thereby practically disenfranchised. Surely such a large class of men are worthy of still wider provisions politically.

With these additional students duly registered, and the other voters connected with the various colleges, we might, with confidence, look for the day when the university would be represented by at least two members of its own choosing, one in the Dominion and one in the Provincial Legislature. The latter would be of service just at present in connection with the government policy towards the Provincial University. At the present status, however, the students may gain much through contact with the electors of the city constituencies.

The Student's Attitude Toward the Everyday World.

USE or lose. That is the epigrammatic way 'twas recently put, and we believe it has a needed emphasis for some of us as students. We are here, we frequently tell ourselves, to acquire knowledge to be *later* applied to life. These, we remind one another, are days of rare opportunity for storing away facts for *future* use. In short, we say we are collecting capital *now* which, when college days are *past*, we hope to invest at creditable interest. Such might be a sufficiently comprehensive policy were we dealing with monetary, not with mental capital. In material things to use may be to lose, but with mental it is use or lose. Only that which we use we truly possess; the remainder is loss, save the slight discipline of acquiring it.

To ignore this fact is to be not only unpleasantly but vitally hampered by it in later years. We have met graduates who, when brought in competition with the practical man of affairs, were put to ridicule, for they, though consciously possessing many reserves, found all raw recruits, while he had every fact well marshalled to his command. Again, the oft-repeated assertion, the gold medalist is never heard of in after life, if it have an increment of truth, is probably due largely to this fact, that having spent many years in acquiring and articulating material, when the time comes that he must step out into the arena of public life he finds himself confronted with an almost totally new process, which it will take him years to master, namely, how vigorously and convincingly to apply his knowledge. Now and then it may be well to sacrifice a man for the sake of having a handy memory encyclopedia, but for the majority what is wanted is influential intelligence, not influential infants. This

power of influence can only be attained by use in the world about us. Goethe has it somewhat like this :

“We cultivate a talent in seclusion,
But a character in the stream of the world.”

We have no lack of ample facilities for this practical part of knowledge. In political life this year student influence and view-point have been systematically invited. Through the kindness of Mrs. Cox and other ladies, and through our own college functions, we have what should be coveted openings for social training. The various missions, Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies, together with our own, are open doors for making the abstract concrete. Philanthropic movements invite us to join crusades against vice, intemperance or the plague of tuberculosis, while the press of our city and our college journals are open for those who will contribute to their columns. Few of us but can find in these the necessary opportunities for application if we will but seek them.

Some we know will object that time thus spent is time and energy lost for study. But such is surely a superficial argument. No one would minimize the importance of study. That must ever be first; any other policy would be suicidal. But is it not a matter of common experience that we assimilate best that which centres about some question in which we are practically employed? Is it not moreover to be supposed that we will still have opportunities for knowledge when college days are over? And even should we fail to recall whether to use *Qamets* or *Qamets-Hhatuph* in some irregular Hebrew verb, is it not a lesser disaster than to remain for years out of all touch with the burning questions of the generation in which we live? Use or lose then; which?

TIME *was* is past—thou canst not it *recall* ;
Time *is* thou hast—employ its moments small ;
Time *future* is not, and may never be ;
The *present* is the only time for thee.

Personals and Exchanges.

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.]

GREETINGS FROM THE GRADS.

I THANK you for the invitation to write something for old ACTA. I have always taken the paper since my college days, and have rejoiced in its growing prosperity and popularity. It always does me good to read it, and during the almost ten years of my life in Japan, far away though I have been, I have felt I still was closely linked with my *Alma Mater* through ACTA. I am home now on furlough for a few months, and from now until my return I expect to be particularly busy; but I shall try and write you something touching upon my life in Japan. With very best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,

HARPER H. COATES, '85.

ERE this the Freshmen will have heard sounds of the "Bob." Sophomores remember your feelings last year. Junior you must keep everything straight. Seniors pay no attention to the petty squabbles of younger brothers (and sisters). My college course has been of untold value to me. Every day I see wherein I have been benefitted thereby. I look forward with pleasant anticipations to the time when I shall again have the privilege of attending Victoria, and meeting with her professors and students. Long live our *Alma Mater*!

G. W. W. RIVERS, '00.

I AM located on Stanhope Mission, in the north of Haliburton county, just on the fringe of the lumbering country. I have six preaching places, and touch about 15 beautiful lakes in my pastoral driving. I am still enjoying the blessedness of unmarried life in the traditional boarding house. I am enjoying the abundance of work.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. FOLEY, '97.

VIC. representatives at the Normal College, are becoming prominent characters in the life of the institution, as the following will show :

MISS BOLLERT is first vice-president of the Literary Society. Of course she was present at the Woman's Lit. reception.

PERCY DOBSON is treasurer of the same organization.

G. A. FERGUSON is president of the Athletic Association, a position he is well qualified to fill, having graduated from our ranks, with honors in this subject. Seeing also that Fergie had an eye for business, they made him manager of the team.

W. J. SPENCE after having endured for a long time the drudgery which falls to the editor of this department, has been called to assume the editorship of the Normal College monthly.

E. S. JACKSON who will be remembered as the sweet singer of '03, has left us and will charm other ears with his music. "Teddy" was a good musician, and what is more, a sterling good fellow, whose loss is greatly regretted. He has entered upon the study of law.

A. McNEILL of the Specialists' Class, is at his home, Presque Isle, sick with typhoid fever. We hope soon to see him around again.

A. C. BELFRY of last years Specialists' Class, is now located at McKellar, Toronto Conference. Just prior to his going there in July, he was married to Miss Jackson, daughter of the ex-editor and proprietor of the *Newmarket Era*.

S. J. GREEN another brother of the same year, is stationed at Trout Lake City, B.C., a mining community. Mr. Green is doing good work and is about to erect a church.

Miss T. G. DAVISON, '99, has been renewing old acquaintances about the College.

M. A. SHEPPARD, '98, is at the Normal College, as is also A. D. Morris, who was for a time connected with '98.

W. R. FOURCAR, '94, teaches at Barrie Collegiate Institute. Mr. Fourcar was married this summer to Miss T. G. Wilson, of Barrie.

J. E. MINNS, '90, is Science Master at Barrie Collegiate.

H. A. GRAHAM, '96, has charge of the Wallace Circuit, in London Conference. Humphrey's old Lit. power of persuasion is with him still.

W. A. BRYCE, '95, is principal of the Public Schools at Calgary.

A. E. FISHER, '98, is teaching somewhere in the North-west. "Fish" is moving toward the Klondike where there are everlasting hockey and skating possibilities.

H. E. FORD, '95, is now professor of Romance Languages at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania.

F. JACOMBE, '96, formerly editor-in-chief of ACTA, is now showing his journalistic training by booming the Guelph *Herald*.

We clip the following from various sources :—

At the residence of the bride's father, Brockville, Ont., on June 21, 1900, by Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D., assisted by Rev. Harper H. Coates, M.A., B.D., of Tokio, Japan, Lillian M. Gertrude, daughter of Wm. Coates, Esq., to Rev. E. Warren, M.A., B.D. '95, of Hintonburg, Ont.

On Thursday, July 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. J. Oaten, Ph.B., assisted by Rev. S. M. Whaley, B.A., Rev. John Bowering, B.A. '93, of Cranbrook, B. C., to Jennie Armstrong, daughter of Wm. H. Read, Ashfield.

At Fairfield Church, Burford Township, last week, Rev. Andrew Robb, of Cathcart, was married to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. C. D. Smith, of Fairfield Plains. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, president of the Hamilton Conference, assisted by Rev. Geo. W. Kerby, of Brant Avenue Church, Brantford. Mr. Thomas Walker, of Hagersville, was groomsmen, and Miss Carrie Horning, of Dundas, was bridesmaid.

On Wednesday, September 26th, at the residence of the father of the bride, by the Rev. S. J. Shorey, Dr. G. M. Hermiston, B.A., once of '95, Picton, to Helen Maud Waite, daughter of I. N. Waite, Picton.

At the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, on June 20th, by the Rev. W. R. Parker, D.D., father of the groom, assisted by Rev. Chancellor Burwash, Ida Margaret, daughter of George Kerr, Esq., Toronto, was married to William Ruston Percival Parker, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law. Mrs. Parker is a grad. of '98.

THE death of W. H. Culver, Q.C., of the firm of Atkins, Culver & Pitblado, Winnipeg, which occurred last week, caused profound sorrow in a large circle of friends, including the members of Grace Church, to which he belonged. The deceased was a graduate of Victoria University, and was formerly a resident of Cobourg, Ontario. The funeral services were held on Monday last, Rev. Dr. Sparling

conducting the exercises, assisted by Rev. John Semmens, Rev. W. E. W. Seller, B.A., and Rev. J. B. Silcox, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, the last-named giving a very feeling and effective address. The Archbishop of Rupert's Land conducted the services at the grave, the interment taking place in St. John's Cemetery, which belongs to the Church of England. The board of Wesley College, of which Mr. Culver was a valued member, passed a very kind resolution of condolence.

On September 11th, at the residence of the bride's parents, 35 Wilton Crescent, Toronto, the Rev. A. P. Addison, '96, was united in matrimony to Miss Lizzie Scolry, eldest daughter of E. K. Scolry. The ceremony was performed at 6.30 in the presence of about 50 guests. The bride was given away by her father, and was supported by Miss Bella Christon, of Flesherton. The groomsman was Dr. W. L. T. Addison, B.A. '92, M.B. '95, M.D. '98, of Byng Inlet, only brother of the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. Addison, father of the groom, assisted by Rev. Jas. Allen, B.A. '75, M. A. '80, pastor of Sherbourne Street Methodist Church. The groom is brother to Miss M. E. T. Addison, B.A. '89, and to Miss M. A. C. N. Addison, Mus. Bac., Tor. '99.

Exchanges.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL makes its appearance in most attractive style. In addition to the usual budget of interesting college news, among which are several vigorous editorials in support of Queen's claims, the number has a special feature—a number of fine engravings of members of the faculty, scenes about the university and a group of its track representatives, making altogether a most creditable display.

NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC maintains its high reputation as a college journal by a number of well-written essays, among which those on Thackeray, Cleopatra and Poland are worthy of special attention. A most pleasing feature of this journal and one which must be gratifying to the staff is, that these articles are contributed by the students.

BETWEEN two excellent articles in the *Dickinson Literary Monthly* upon the respective merits of the Presidential candidates we find the following :

Spellbinders from the stump proclaim
That time for thought is ripe ;
So now to woo seductive fame
I puff my pensive pipe.

It would be well if many more assumed a similar frame of mind when discussing political questions, even if they had to resort to a pipe.

IN the October number of the *Intercollegian*, President Hadley of Yale gives some wholesome advice on "How to make the most of a college course," from which we quote the following for the general good of all students and the particular edification of "plugs." "The question which man ought to set before him is not how to make the most out of a college course, but how to put the most into it. . . Such an ideal of creative activity for others is one which broadens instead of narrowing, which inspires instead of deadening. . . . That man gets most out of his college course who does the most to make that course a means of helping those about him."

MCGILL being in a joyful mood on account of her recent victories, is casting about for a yell which will give adequate expression to her jubilant spirits, and in the last issue of *Outlook* the matter is discussed editorially. This is a wise move, McGill, for not only in the moment of victory does the slogan serve its purpose, but when the tide is setting in against them nothing is so inspiring to a college team as to hear the familiar whoop of sympathetic supporters. Your second issue is very creditable McGill, but is not the insertion of electoral matter, even in the form of lithographs, a dangerous venture ?

THE following may be useful to our athletes : In treating a sprain wring a folded flannel out of boiling water by laying it in a thick towel and twisting the ends in opposite directions ; shake it to cool it a little, lay it on the painful part and cover it with a piece of dry flannel. Change the fomentations until six have been applied, being careful not to have them so hot as to burn the skin. Bandage the part if possible and in six or eight hours repeat the application. As soon as it can be borne rub well with extract of witch-hazel.
—*November Ladies' Home Journal*.

Locals.

RECEPTION time is come again, the gayest of the year,
 Of promenades and tête-à-têtes, and whispering in the ear.
 Deep in the middle of the night, the last farewell is said ;
 The night-car deafly rushes past—(when will he get to bed ?)
 The Sophomore, the Freshman too, and Specialist—so gay,
 Crawl out next morn at ten o'clock, to spend a sleepy day.
 But *then* when comes the sober time (it comes on with a "whiz"),
 When all will have to stay at home and settle down to "biz,"
 When "Conversat" is safely past, when bobbed the erring sinner,
 When thoughts go forth to that last shine (and best of all) the Dinner,
 Although just *now* they shake their heads, and loss of time deplore,
 With mem'ries sweet they'll still look back, and sigh to think *it's o'er*.

GRADUATES.

THE graduates were the last to catch the craze for organization. Finally, however, they gathered themselves together and resolved themselves into a class, with these officers :

Honorary President, Chancellor Burwash ; President, C. G. Cornielle, '97 ; Vice-President, C. T. Currelly, '98 ; Secretary-Treasurer, S. T. Tucker, '98 ; Alley Captain, E. M. Burwash, '93 ; Football Captain, L. S. Wight, '99 ; Hockey Captain, E. F. Armstrong, '98 ; Representative to A. U., A. E. M. Thompson, '00.

Robert (in speech to grads.)—"Ye are surrounded by a cloud of witnesses."

THE POST-GRADUATE RECEPTION.

EVERYBODY knows that on Tuesday, October 23rd, the B.D's broke their long and silent record of former years and held their "first annual" reception. The first intimation of the event produced a rousing effect on all curious minds, and many were the conjectures as to what the B. D.'s would do without what we have long considered—the indispensable help of the ladies. However, the post-grads. proved themselves more than equal to the emergency, and scored a grand success. The reception was unique, in that the customary literary-musical programme was entirely done away with and the evening was "walked off" in promenades. Our anxiety was greatly relieved when we found that Jackson Hall presented its usual attractive appearance, and everything attested the domestic abilities of the B. D.'s, not omitting to make special mention of the lemonade, made after an after-

noon's long and arduous toil of squeezing sixty lemons. After "God Save the Queen," the guests reluctantly took their departure, but with the bright anticipation of a repetition of this new College function in the future.

MISENER—"The only disadvantage about my position is that there are no ladies in my classes."

Did you ever *see* "that man from Queen's" sing?

SENIORS.

THE Twenty Club spent an "At Home" very pleasantly in Parkdale on Hallowe'en. But perhaps some don't know who compose this club. Well, it's the 10 St. Joseph fraternity. What about the other ten? The ten whom we know caught the night-car at 12:40; but sure enough, what became of the other ten?

McCormick—"She belongs to the Conservatory."

Miss F. (to Cook)—"Say, are you trying to get a date on with me, or what are you after?"

Pres. of Union Lit.—"The Presidents of the U.L.S. and of the W.L.S. stand in the relation of man and wife" (applause).

Miss P. (encouragingly to Sissons during a game in the tennis tournament)—"Brace up, look at me, and be a man."

Leader of Government (Saturday evening following the reception at Senator Cox's)—"I believe that every unusual phenomenon is preceded by some unknown reflex action which is its cause, hence in the present case I would propose to the ladies, and———" (loud cheers).

Query—What did Georgie Porter see when he peeped in on the Physical Culture Class in Alumni Hall on Monday afternoon?

Beatty (at class meeting)—"I nominate Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

Pres. Woman's Lit. (to Freshettes)—"Have a good time, and take all the honors convenient."

M. Masson—"Why have you not written your French prose?"

Martin—"I was in the parade yesterday."

M. Masson—"Avez-vous vu quelque chose?"

Martin (embarrassed)—"Non, monsieur, je n'ai rien *bu*."

MANY idle tales have come to our ears concerning the first class-meeting of '01. But fearing lest any reflection might be cast upon the dignity of the Seniors thereby, we will omit to repeat them, and only mention that the following officers were elected: Hon. President, Dr. Reynar; President, Mr. A. Henderson; 1st Vice-President, Miss

L. L. Staples ; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. M. J. Beatty ; Secretary, Mr. H. G. Martin ; Councillors, Miss H. E. Wigg, Mr. A. C. Farrell ; Orator, Mr. J. L. Stewart ; Judge, Mr. E. A. McCulloch ; Poet, Mr. W. H. Wood ; Poetess, Miss C. M. Woodsworth ; Prophet, Mr. C. R. Carscallen ; Historians, Miss S. E. Jackson, Mr. H. M. Cook ; Captain of Hockey, Mr. C. B. Sissons ; Captain of Football, Mr. A. C. Farrell ; Captain of Alley, Mr. M. P. Bridgland ; Athletic Director, Mr. R. J. McCormick ; Musical Directress, Miss M. E. Powell.

JUNIORS.

THE boys of the class of '02 held a dinner in the University dining hall on Hallowe'en. A contingent from Victoria was present, and reports having had a royal good time.

VAN WYCK—"My experiences after the dinner reminded me of my Freshman year."

DOBSON (after Woman's Lit. reception)—"Miss Will skipped a promenade with me for Dr. Horning. I don't admire her taste."

NEVILLE—"Me and Bert Cox had to hustle around and do the decent thing down there that night."

GOVERNMENT appointment—Jerusalem Hebrew Fowler to be chief interpreter to the Holy Blossom Synagogue.

LECTURER in Latin—"The appreciation of many of Virgil's Eclogues, dealing as they do with the subject of love, can only come as the experience is developed along this line."

Student (disdainfully)—"They're only 'squibs' to the fun I had last summer down at F—."

HAVE you seen the collection of photographs which Hedley took in England and Scotland last summer? John has one or two he doesn't show everybody.

ECKARDT spent Thanksgiving at the home of Mr. Pickup, Elizabethville.

SOPHOMORES.

THE Sophomores held the post of honor in the parade. They were allowed to haul the magnificently decorated carriage which carried our brave representative.

VICTORIA'S showing in the procession was a creditable one. Odlum was the happy recipient of a beautiful bouquet presented by the ladies of the College.

JIMMY ROCKWELL (after reception)—"But, please, I'm a Sophomore, and he's only a Freshman. Can't I see you home?"

QUERY—What became of the fence upon which the Victoria ladies stood to watch the procession?

DINGMAN'S smile has worked wonders in getting the ladies out to play tennis.

PRESIDENT of Bob Committee—"I only wish some of the girls in our year were boys."

FRESHMEN.

MISS MABEL ALLEN is another Freshette, and we may very appropriately introduce her to the readers of *Acta* as the younger sister of W. K. Allen, '00, whose memory is still green as one of the glorious "centuries." Miss Allen comes from the Hamilton Collegiate to shine in Honor Moderns. She seems to be an all-round sort of a student, takes in everything from Missionary Study Class to tennis, and makes a specialty of attending lectures regularly. *Acta* predicts that she will be a credit to her *alma mater*.

IF there is one Freshette who keeps her eye firmly and steadfastly fixed upon the coming May exams., it is Miss Edith Weekes, recently retired from her pedagogical duties at Glencoe High School. Miss Weekes is an indefatigable worker in Honor Moderns, and has begun this early in the term to burn the midnight oil. We hope that her zeal will not lead her to sacrifice her health to her ambitions.

THE third "little sister" is Miss Minnie Danard, a graduate of Owen Sound Collegiate Institute. Her studious habits, her modest and retiring nature, have baffled all efforts to come at anything like a satisfactory conclusion as to her personality, but if you can persuade her to talk to you for a moment or two you will verily conclude from her speech that she must have come direct from the Emerald Isle.

AND what shall we say of Miss Fife? We fear that the local genius is inadequate for its task. Having matriculated three years ago from Peterboro High School, she was prepared to link her fortunes with those of '01, but ill health preventing, she has now come to *play* her *part* with '04. May we venture to prophesy that, with her natural dramatic talent, Miss Fife will doubtless bear away all the laurels at the next Oration contest. Rumor is busy with legends concerning this popular Freshette, but the most interesting one is that for some mysterious reason she doesn't anticipate finishing her course.

AFTER one month's hesitation and careful consideration of the several advantages of University College and Victoria, Miss Grange has decided to cast in her lot with '04 and enter in Honor Moderns. We are pleased to welcome to Victoria the fifth "little sister."

As we go to press the great annual Bob is started upon its notorious career. Look for the Christmas number for a full and original account of this and the annual *Conversat*. The latter is scheduled for November 30th. The programme this year promises to be of unusual interest, as we believe Mrs. Agnes Knox-Black is to be present.

NOBODY is going to pretend that John Dawson is not dreadfully unsophisticated. But then his greenness is of the hopeful variety—he comes out determined to go in for everything and *learn*. John knows all the Science they teach at Harbord. He has two weaknesses, first in regard to his collection of potato bugs, and second—who would have suspected it—in writing odes. He was the runner-up in the College championship, and by acting the “dark horse” and securing a good handicap, he safely landed the College Handicap. He turns out to Lit., is learning Rugby, and in fact the local editors see in John a promising jewel in the rough.

BLACK hair, dark eyes, bewitching smile, affable disposition—everything about the next man is well calculated to “crush the love from out young hearts.” “Wonderful Hurricane” Spence was born in the year 1875. He is rather in advance of the average Freshman in that he has five years’ experience as a teacher. He comes prepared to take from College life the best it has in store for him. He will probably take Philosophy. Around Listowel he poses as a comedian—a comic singer. Did you hear his maiden speech at the Lit.? The motto which he proposes to hold up before himself during his Undergraduate Course is “On! On! to Pekin!”

FRED CARR—But why mention him? He never shows up around College. Ah, well! But isn’t this the first time he was ever away from home, and isn’t he mamma’s only little boy, and isn’t he terrified by thoughts of the Bob? Now here’s a secret. Away down in the bottom of his trunk he has a collection of—of Indians’ bones and skulls. Of course he takes Science. He comes from Cobourg and plays alley as it is played. The only advice we have for him is to move up nearer the College, take an interest in things, and remember what his father sent him to Victoria for.

MISS FIFE (confidentially)—“Now, I don’t want to be complimentary, but really, Mr. S——, you are the most sociable man I ever met.”

KNIGHT (at Mrs. Cox’s)—“Do you think I could rent this room at a dollar a week?”

TEACHING.—Lessons in tennis given on the College courts Saturday afternoons according to the "breezy" method. Young ladies from around the city preferred. Come one, come all; no tax required. Ward and Ogden, '04.

SPECIALISTS.

FOLLOWING are the officers who will guide the destinies of the brethren this year: Hon. President, Dr. Reynar; President, T. M. Buley; Vice-President, C. P. Holmes; Secretary, T. W. Coone; Prophet, V. R. Hart; Historian, R. E. Findlay; Football Captain, A. F. McKenzie; Alley Captain, A. McNeil.

WALL (to Dr. Wallace, before lecture)—"Just wait a little. Magee will be in in a minute."

"After a day of cloud and wind and rain,
Sometimes the setting sun breaks out again."

THE starlit evening, after the heavy shower on Friday afternoon, October 26th, was a very happy coincidence with the pleasant time spent by the students of Victoria at the home of Mrs. Senator Cox. The whole College was invited, and all were made to feel that they were invited. Graduates, Freshmen and even men who "haven't time to attend receptions" were noticed there, to say nothing of the ever-present Specialist. It would be useless to try to enumerate the many ways in which Senator and Mrs. Cox showed their kindness. Suffice to say that everyone is now wondering what he would have felt like if he had not gone. These are some of the current comments:

Graduate—"This will do me till I get married."

Senior—"It was almost as good as Whitby 'Conversat.'"

Junior—"Haven't had such a good time since Mary died!"

Sophomore—"Twas better than last year's Bob."

Freshman—"And all the candies we could eat!"

Specialist—"It was like the tea-meeting on my last circuit."

Faculty—"I see more students here than attend prayers."

MONSIEUR MASSON resumes his course of public lectures in French this month. Aside from all the advantages of these lectures from a literary point of view, the practice which they afford in following the purest French spoken by a master of the tongue makes them invaluable to a student of this language. The course is free to Victoria students. Freshettes are specially requested to watch the other students and laugh whenever a joke is made.

At the first meeting of the Women's Literary Society, the President, Representatives to *Acta* Board, and the Domestic Science Committee, having been elected at the last meeting of the previous year, the list of officers was completed as follows :

1st Vice-Pres., Miss H. E. Wigg ; Sec'y., Miss A. W. Allen ; Treas., Miss M. Jeffrey ; Critic, Miss C. M. Woodsworth ; Asst. Critic, Miss A. M. Smith ; Councillors, Miss S. E. Jackson, '01, Miss E. A. McLean, '02, Miss A. Will, '03, Miss A. Fife, '04 ; Pianist, Miss K. Smith ; Curators, Miss F. Watts, Miss R. Cullen.

THE large number of guests and their various favorable comments, testify to the success which crowned the efforts of the Women's Literary Society at their annual "At Home," held in Alumni Hall on the evening of Friday, Nov. 2nd. The Society has to congratulate itself on obtaining the nearest approach to perfection, as regards equal numbers of ladies and gentlemen that has been attained at any of our Receptions for some time past. Indeed, it has been several times conjectured, that, for once perhaps, the ladies' programmes suffered. The guests were favored with three very charming addresses, from the Hon. Pres., Mrs. Burwash, the Pres., Miss Staples and the Pres. of the Union Literary Society, "Mr." Johnston. The speech of the latter fairly sparkled with brilliancy, and afforded much of wit and humor ; its character may perhaps be surmised from the following extract : "The work of the W. L. S., may be compared to a progression of colors, from the unmixed green of the Freshette, the mild red of the sophomore, the optimistic yellow of the junior, the royal purple of the senior, to the perfected spectrum of the graduate, although the boys of the College seem to find the full-orbed rainbow in the Freshette." In addition a short programme was rendered, consisting of a violin solo by Miss Ruby Jolliffe, '03, a vocal duet by Misses Rockwell and Burwash, a reading by Miss Powell, '01, and a piano solo by Miss Payne. At the close of the programme, the prizes won by the ladies in the recent tennis tournament were presented by Dr. Edgar to Miss Andras, Miss Dingwall, '03, Miss McMurtry, '03, and Miss Smith, '02.

IN coming to the close of our notice of this Reception, may we be pardoned for mentioning and strongly protesting against a long-standing evil of the College. We refer to a certain custom of the gentlemen, who with the kindest intentions line up three or four deep from the very entrance of the Ladies' Study to the head of the stairs. This we regard as a proceeding not only altogether out of place, but entirely unnecessary, and causing their fair friends much embarrass-

ment. With the ladies, we believe, chiefly lies the power of abolishing this system. If each lady would make an appointment to meet her escort at a definite place, say the chapel-door, the hall down stairs or any other place that might suit her fancy, there would be much less confusion, and the ladies would be spared the terrors of "running the gauntlet" through a strip of space, perhaps two feet wide. Some, it is alleged, press into the crowd for the purpose of seeking out "stray damsels" who may be unprovided with escorts. For this purpose, a much more appropriate place would be the front or side door, where arrangements might be made more conveniently, and with less embarrassment to all concerned. The abolition of this ridiculous custom would be a great reform in the annals of Victoria receptions.

VICTORIA'S great social event, the *Conversazione*, is slated for the 30th inst., Mr. Corneille, President of the Committee, after carefully examining the starry firmament, can see nothing but success written in the horoscope. Mr. Carscallen, the scribe, reports that the auspices are favorable, while Mr. Cook, the night watchman, reports that no dog howled, and that the raven flew by the right. Let everyone come assured of having a good time.





ASK McCulloch how to stop foul play.

DOBSON made a fine run at the Varsity-McGill games, and came in an easy second in the hurdles. Next year Frank is going to land first.

E. C. IRWIN, '03, in the game with the Freshmen, broke the bone of his leg about half way between the ankle and knee. Mr. Irwin is doing nicely and will be around again in a few weeks. It is fortunate that more accidents do not occur when the boys are forced to play in a back yard like ours.

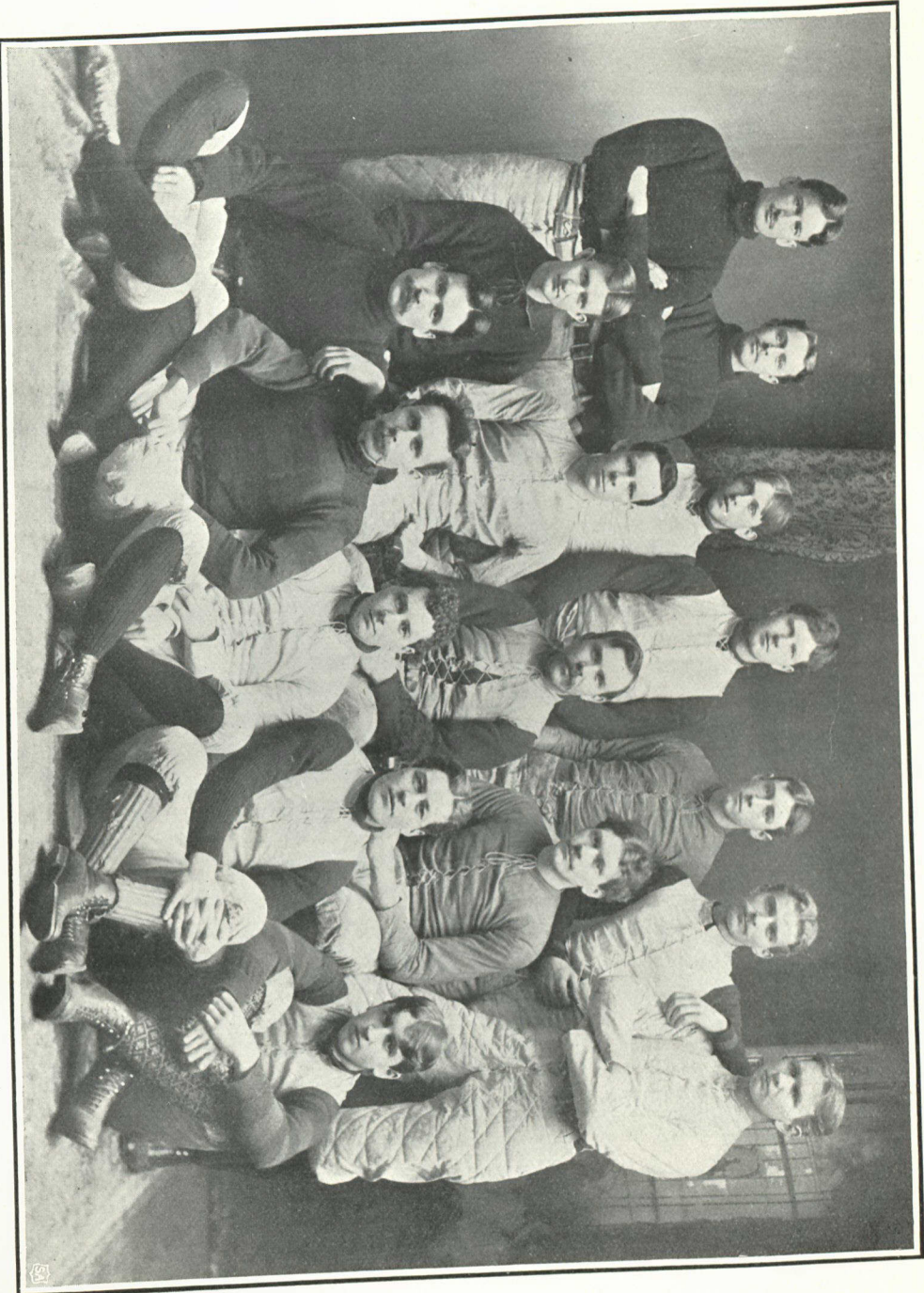
Vic.'s Intermediates are going to win this year in football. They beat St. Mics. St. Mics drew with Toronto Junction, while Pharmacy fell before the latter team.

THE Freshmen have great athletes among them. They have four men on the senior football team; Dawson is winner of the College championship, and rumor has found among them rugby, hockey and baseball stars.

Two minor accidents have deprived Vic. of good men in football. Farrell is laid off with a damaged ankle, and Odlum received a heavy kick over the right lung, which, though not as serious as at first thought, will yet necessitate him withdrawing from the game for a year.

DR. BAIN was rather startled, when, during the Soph-Freshman game, four Freshettes joined in the applause upon hearing the lusty cheers of the Freshmen. The names are sacredly withheld from the "Bob" Committee.

ON the 25th of October Vic.'s first football team lined up against the champions of last year, the School of Science. The school, expecting little more than a good practice, were surprised when they



RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Davidson, B.A. | Doyle, B.A. | Eakins, '03. | McConnick, '01. | Chown, '03. | Amy, '12. | Dobson, '02. |
| Fergusson, B.A. | Burwash, '03. | Addison, B.A. | McIntyre, '01. | Porter, '01. | Nelles, '03. | |
| Davidson, B.A. | Speer, B.A. | | | | | |

found against them what is now recognized as one of the fastest teams among the colleges. During the first half Victoria repeatedly rushed the ball on goal, but proved to be lamentably weak in shooting, for, though getting fine chances, they failed to score. Early in the second half the school happened to score, and almost immediately afterward, doubled the score. Disheartened at the result and played out owing to lack of training, Vic. played on, loosely but doggedly, while the school, elated with success, scored another goal after their one brilliant run during the game.

The school are asking in amazement if it was our new sweater that did it; they will not soon forget their agony during that first half.

The lack of condition shown by our boys in their first game was remedied by hard practice before Vic. and Trinity met on November 2nd. The game was characterized by fast and furious rushes by both forward lines, and, though at times both goals were in imminent danger, the defence of both teams were successful in clearing the ball from their allotted territory, and at the call of time neither team had been successful in scoring. Neither side being content with the score, play was resumed for ten minutes each way, but neither back division could be broken through, leaving the game to be scheduled a draw. Fast individual rushes, clock-like combination work, and heavy checking by all, but especially by the half back and full back lines, were the features of the game. It is a mild statement to say that every Vic. man excelled himself, but especial mention is due Pearson, our star goal-keeper, Farrell on the full line, and Sissons at centre half whose heavy checking demoralized Trinity's fast forwards.

The team was composed as follows: Goal, Pearson; back, Bridgland, Farrell; half-backs, Ruddell, Sissons, Rumble; forwards, Spear, Hamilton, Wight, Mahood, Hamilton.

THE first game of the Intermediate Series was played against Harbord Collegiate Institute, and, though both sides were successful in scoring twice, the game was rather a poor exhibition of football—one utterly unworthy of Vic.'s seconds. Heavy checking and rough play seemed to intimidate our boys, though they were by far the better players. Doubt regarding their own ability, and a poor acquaintance with one another's playing and with the lay out of a large campus, in addition to lack of staying power and strength, are the causes of Vic.'s not winning out.

THE silver cup, donated by Dr. Hare, Principal of Ontario Ladies' College, has now found its permanent possessors in the ladies of the O. L. C., who, on Thanksgiving day, were for the third time victorious

over the ladies of Victoria. The games were full of excitement and interest, especially the one between Misses Swan and Sifton, and Misses Rockwell and Dingwall. Miss Sifton and Miss Dingwall were particularly strong in their service, while Miss Sifton and Miss Rockwell excelled in back-hand returns. The following are the results :

Miss Dingwall (Vic.) beat Miss Sifton (O. L. C.) 6-4, 7-5.

Miss Swan (O. L. C.) beat Miss Rockwell (Vic.) 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Dafoe (O. L. C.) beat Miss Smith (Vic.) 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Swan and Miss Sifton (O. L. C.) beat Miss Dingwall and Miss Rockwell (Vic.) 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

Miss Powell and Miss McCulloch (Vic.) beat Miss Dafoe and Miss Black (O. L. C.) 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

THE Specialists in the first of the inter-year games of the season succumbed to the superior learning of the Graduates, who ran up a score of 4 to 0. The game was characterized by the usual brilliant fumbles, clever falls over the ball, scientific kicking of one another's shins, and other star plays which go to the make-up of a successful game. With such forwards as Spear, Wight and Burwash opposed to them, the Specialists made a fine showing.

WHEN the Sophs in the Soph-Freshie game awoke to the fact that the Freshman had a goal, they stopped taking notes of the antics of their opponents, settled down to work and evened the score. But gallantry is king among the second year men, and when a bevy of Freshettes appeared upon the college steps they graciously allowed the Freshmen to score a couple more goals, thus leaving the final score three to one in favor of the Freshmen.

The next game between these natural foes was a rougher one (due probably to the approaching 9th of November) although the one serious accident (that to Capt. Irwin) was not in the least owing to rough play. The roughness was, however, relieved by occasional runs, and by the loving embraces of Cates and Gain. The Freshettes at this game were accompanied by the Sophettes, and the Sophs therefore refused to allow the Freshmen to score more than one goal, but the Freshman defence wouldn't allow even that courtesy to the second year team.

When the seniors met the juniors they had on their defence, the president of the Y. M. C. A., and the captain of the Alley team ; on the forward line, the president of the Athletic Union, who "pushed things for all they were worth," the president of the Literary Society, who settled all squabbles which the referee could not decide, the editor-in-chief of ACTA and Critic of the House, who, unsatisfied with the standard of the game, early retired in favor of an ordinary general

course man. The business manager of ACTA stood at the goal posts preparing his great political-philosophical speech, a classical scholarship man was at centre half, and on the wing with the president of the Literary Society was the holder of the senior stick. Having carefully picked their men, the juniors lined up against this official aggregation, but unfortunately the weather man mistook the teams for B.D's. and Specs. and gave an exhibition of the principle of sprinkling and then of immersion;—(like true Methodists, the teams thought sprinkling the best, but would prefer to have neither). The referee, on being pulled out of a puddle of water at the end of the game, sputtered forth that the seniors had won by one goal to none.

In this issue we give some of the results of the Tennis Tournament, but lack of space prevents the publication in this issue of all the events. The College Championships, the Doubles and the Open Singles are yet to appear. This year there have been one hundred and fifty entries, by far the largest number that have ever entered at Victoria. The proceeds (a little over sixty dollars) were devoted to the prizes which were undoubtedly the best given in Toronto this year, with the one exception of the Ontario Championships.

COLLEGE HANDICAP.

PRELIMINARY.	1ST ROUND.	2ND ROUND.	SEMI-FINALS.	FINALS.	
	+ 30 McCormick	Dawson	Dawson	Dawson	
	+ 15 Dawson	6-0, 6-1			6-0, 9-7
Scr. Porter	Porter	Porter	Nelles		
+ 15 Faull	6-3, 6-2				6-2, 6-0
Scr. Harris	Harris	Default.			
+ 15 Carscallen	6-3, 6-2	Rockwell	6-0, 6-3		
+ 30 Cook	Hamilton				6-2, 10-12, 9-7
+ 15 Hamilton	6-3, 6-2	Nelles	6-0, 6-3		
Scr. Nelles	Nelles				6-2, 6-0
- 15 Sissons	3-6, 6-3, 6-3	Rockwell	6-0, 6-3		
+ 15 Farewell	Farewell			6-2, 6-3	
+ 30 Stewart	6-2, 6-3	Wood	Wood		
+ 15 Van Wyck	Rockwell			6-4, 3-6, 6-4	6-0, 6-0
+ 15 Rockwell	6-4, 6-0	Jolliffe	Jolliffe		
+ 15 Dobson	Neville			6-4, 3-6, 6-4	8-6, 7-9, 6-2
Scr. Neville	Default.	Wood	Wood		
+ 30 Wood	Wood			6-4, 0-6, 8-6	6-0, 6-0
+ 30 Henderson	6-4, 0-6, 8-6	Jolliffe	Jolliffe		
- 30 Chown	Gain			6-4, 3-6, 6-4	8-6, 7-9, 6-2
+ 15 Gain	Default.	Jolliffe	Jolliffe		
+ 30 Jolliffe	Jolliffe			6-4, 3-6, 6-4	8-6, 7-9, 6-2
Scr. Rumble	7-5, 7-5	McCulloch	McCulloch		
+ 15 Wallace	McCulloch			7-5, 6-1	8-6, 7-9, 6-2
+ 30 McCulloch	4-6, 6-2, 6-1	McCulloch	McCulloch		
+ 30 Coates	Buley			7-5, 6-1	8-6, 7-9, 6-2
+ 15 Buley	6-2, 6-3, 6-2	Ward	Ward		
+ 15 Ward	Ward			6-3, 6-3	8-6, 7-9, 6-2
+ 15 Ogden	Default.	Ward	Ward		
+ 15 Armstrong	Armstrong			6-3, 6-3	8-6, 7-9, 6-2
+ 15 Tucker	6-3, 6-4	Default.			

OPEN HANDICAP.

PRELIMINARY.	1ST ROUND.	2ND ROUND.	3RD ROUND.	SEMI-FINALS.	FINALS.
	Scr. Treble	Smart			
	- 15 Smart	1-6, 6-1, 6-2	MacKinnon.	} Medd.....	} 6-0, 0-6, 9-7
	- 15 Shore	MacKinnon.	8-6, 7-5		
	- 15 MacKinnon	6-4, 8-6			
	+ 15 MacDonald	Millyard			
	- 15 Millyard	Default.	Medd.	} 1-6, 6-2, 7-5	} 6-4, 6-3
	- 15 Amy	Medd.	6-2, 7-5		
	- 15 Medd	Dunlop			
	+ 30 McIntosh	Dunlop			
	+ 15 Dunlop	7-6, 6-4			
+ 30 Van Wyck	Johnstone		Dunlop.....	} 6-3, 3-6, 6-4	} 6-4, 6-3
+ 30 Johnstone	6-1, 6-3	Johnstone...	3-6, 6-4, 9-7		
- 15 Cowan	Cowan	6-4, 6-2			
- 15 Martin	6-2, 5-7, 6-3				
+ 30 Crane	Harris				
+ 30 Harris	6-1, 6-3	Harris.....			
+ 15 Nelles	Nelles	3-6, 6-1, 6-3			
- 15 McCulloch	6-4, 6-1		Harris	} Default.	} 6-3, 3-6, 6-4
- 15 Pearson	Fay				
- 15 Fay	6-2, 6-4	Neville.....			
+ 15 Biggs	Neville	Default.			
+ 15 Neville	6-4, 4-6, 6-4				
- 30 Dingman	Dingman				
- 15 Cochrane	Default.	Dingman...			
+ 15 Porter	Walker	11-9, 6-3			
+ 15 Walker	6-4, 3-6, 10-8		Dingman....	} 6-3, 6-1	} 6-2, 6-3, 6-4
+ 15 Larn	Ward				
+ 15 Ward	6-0, 0-6, 6-1	Hassard			
+ 30 Hassard	Hassard	6-0, 5-7, 6-2			
- 15 Burns	Default.				
+ 15 Sissons	Sissons				
+ 30 Farewell	6-3, 6-0	Sissons			
+ 30 Groves	Groves	6-1, 8-6			
+ 15 Lozler	7-5, 8-6		Dawson	} 2-6, 7-5, 6-4	} 6-2, 9-7
	+ 15 Dawson	Dawson.....			
	+ 15 Clappison	Default.			
	+ 15 Rumble	Rumble			
	+ 15 Wilson	8-6, 7-9, 6-4	Lee.....	} 6-4, 6-1	} 7-5, 6-2
	- 15 Lee	Lee			
	+ 15 Laver	6-5, 6-3			
	+ 30 Rockwell	Rockwell....			
	Scr. O'Flynn	Default.	Beaton	} 6-3, 6-1	} 6-2, 9-7
	+ 15 Ding'n,A.R.	Beaton			
	+ 15 Beaton.....	3-6, 6-2, 6-2			

LADIES' OPEN HANDICAP.

PRELIMINARY.	1ST ROUND.	2ND ROUND.	SEMI-FINALS.	FINALS.	
	Scr. Miss Boulton..	Mrs. Burritt ..			
	- 15 Mrs. Burritt ..	8-6, 6-1	Miss Morrison	} 6-8, 6-1, 6-1	} Miss Dingwall
	+ 15 Miss Morrison ..	Miss Morrison	Default.		
	- 15 Mrs. Stikeman ..				
	- 30 Miss Sum'h'yes ..				
+ 15 Miss Dingwall	Miss Dingwall.....	Miss Dingwall			
+ 15 Miss Rockwell	6-4, 6-4	Default.	Miss Dingwall	} 7-5, 6-1	} 4-6, 9-7, 6-4
	Scr. Miss Pechell...	Miss Pechell..			
	+ 30 Miss Powell...	6-3, 6-3			
	Scr. Miss Andras ..	Miss Andras..			
	+ 15 Miss Greer	8-6, 6-4	Miss Andras..	} 7-5, 6-3	} Miss Andras..
	+ 30 Miss Allan	Miss Smith....			
	+ 30 Miss Smith	6-0, 6-3			
	+ 30 Miss Cameron ..	Miss Cameron			
	- 15 Miss Spragge ..	3-6, 6-1, 6-4	Mrs. Cox	} 5-7, 6-3, 6-3	} 6-4, 4-6, 6-4
	Scr. Mrs. Cox	Mrs. Cox.....			
	+ 30 Miss McMu'try	6-1, 6-3			

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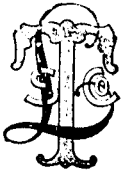
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