

rather an improvement than deterioration; and it has been recently proved that many other causes, even if it were not the case, were at work during that period tending towards the undermining of society, and placed by the side of which, sophistry, supposing it as black as it is represented, would be but a mere shadow.

Considering the vocation which Sophists followed—that of training the youth in all the then known branches of study—the fact of their being public teachers, it almost naturally follows that they would be more shallow, and more superficially informed, although, perhaps under the circumstances, better fitted to educate youth, than the ascetic philosophers. The philosophers proper were an exclusive sect; although each one that mooted a new theory would have disciples, they necessarily were but comparatively few in number, while the Sophists formed with their pupils the training schools of the day, thus filling what would otherwise have been a perfect void; in fact the most accomplished Athenians owed their noblest ideas and habits to the teaching of one of the Rhetors or Sophists.

The chief education of the early Grecian consisted in two branches, embracing: First—the cultivation and expansion of the physical powers. Second—the ennobling of the mind by literary and musical efforts, not only to sing the composition of his country's bards to his own accompaniment on the lyre, but to be himself able to compose in the many and difficult metres in which the Greek language abounds. Where then was the youth of Athens to go to acquire this requisite cultivation but to the Sophists? It is a mistaken idea that this class of men actually sprung up as a new sect during the 5th Century B. C.; they had long ere then existed, but it happened just at this crisis that men holding their tenets and of eminently talented genius came forward; they worked on a much wider field; their extent of knowledge was much more expanded, and their style of composition and speech pre-eminently superior to all their predecessors. Hence their very power brought them into prominence and under the notice of those who were ever ready to tear with the all-powerful weapons of caricature and sarcasm; and it was not without effect that they wielded those weapons, for down to this very day, together with the sense of wisdom implied in the word sophist, is included a certain invidious sentiment, which indeed perhaps holds the predominance. *C. H. Brent.*

HORACE 26TH ODE. BK. I.

The muses' friend, woe, fear, I'll cast
Far from me to the wanton blast
To waft to Cretan Seas.
Indifferent, I with careless soul—
What ice king's dreaded 'neath the Pole,
What frights Tiridates.
Sweet muse who lovest fountains pure,
Twine prythee with the sunny flower
For Lamia a wreath.
Bereft of thee my praise is vain,
To deify him by new strain
Beseems thee now with Lesbrian lyre,
Thy sisters too a tuneful choir
His fitting praise to breathe.

J. J. Goudrey.

Rouge et Noir.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1882.

IN our last number we published an editorial note suggesting that the date of Convocation be changed, in order to enable graduates who wished to enter the Law Society as soon as possible after having obtained their degrees, to do so without being put to the inconvenience and expense of a Special Convocation. Now that the Matriculation examination is to be held in June instead of in October, as heretofore, why should not Convocation be held immediately after the mid-summer examinations, or the 1st of July or thereabouts.

FOR the first time we should like to make a suggestion on our own behalf, viz. the Editorial Staff of ROUGE ET NOIR. Could not a room—no matter how small, be given up to us as our own particular and special sanctum, where the management might keep their books, accounts, manuscripts, exchanges, &c. At present these things are scattered all over the College, causing great inconvenience to the staff generally. Even a "coffin," if fitted up with shelves and a table would be sufficient to supply our frugal wants.

WE regret that the following *errata* should have occurred in the poem entitled "Columbus" in our last issue. For

"Now so it happened that at this very time,"

read

"Now so it happened that, &c."

After the line

"Day after day the sun climb heaven's dome"

should follow

"Day after day he wheeled in glory home."

Again for

"Fresh sea-weed—fresh from wat'ry caves"

read

"Fresh sea-weed, newly torn from wat'ry caves."

NOW that we have the portraits of our honored founder and late Provost upon the walls of the Convocation Hall, we would suggest that a like tribute be paid to one, who through his whole life did all that lay in his power to further the interests of the University. We refer to Bishop Bethune, and not only did he do so much for