

# ROUGE ET NOIR.

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Vol. V.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1883.

No. 1.

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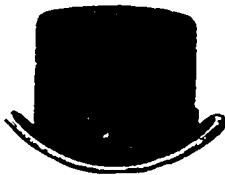
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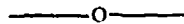
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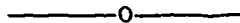
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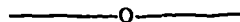
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# ROUGE ET NOIR.

Vol. V.

TRINITY COLLEGE, NOVEMBER, 1883.

No. 1.

## THE ADVANCE OF NIGHT.

The Sun had borne his glory past the sea  
From Troy, beyond the isles of Hesperus,  
And summoned Night to stay the fretting world.  
I watched his brim the waters touch, then turning,  
Lo! strait the Eastern gates were oped afar,  
And onward, all resistless Night came thro',  
Her rule to claim! Before her feet there flowed  
The darkness for a pathway, and behind,  
Where she had trod, where late bright sunbeams lit  
The glistening fields, now like a sepulchre,  
No sign disclosing of the life it held,  
There lay the vast o'ershadowed; and therein  
The live and dead were clasped alike, the bond  
And free, the passing and the past away,  
The calm and fretful. As when oft the Earth,  
Gathering the waters wide across her breast,  
Is cloaked in robes of rain, so now there fell  
The wrapping darkness thick from Heaven, and all  
Was hid from view.

Onward from shore to sea  
She strode, and fast the lingering daylight fled  
Before her feet to Westward, and meanwhile  
Upon the world grew silence at her tread  
As she drew nigh.

And then full soon I saw  
The myrmidons of Night, which under her  
Hold rule, with soundless footsteps after her  
Steal forward one by one. In train, it seemed,  
Each from his place within the distant gloom  
They came, Repose, and Peace, and healing Sleep,  
With Dreams, and Visions, Guile, Untimely Death,  
And Shame, and Infamy, with others; these  
Their various censers each came ghostly waving  
O'er us men.

But the shy, hiding stars,  
No more outrivaled by the absorbing globe  
Which rules the day, asserting their small light,  
Re-set the dismal sky with a bright throng,  
Like watch-fires on the plain when viewed afar.

—A. G.

## ON CONDUCT AND MANNERS.

It can hardly be said that the subject of Behaviour has been neglected by essayists. Many writers of past and present times have treated of it formally or incidentally. On the other hand, the subject is one of great importance, and certainly is in no way hackneyed. It is, perhaps, more necessary to be considered in a new country than in an old, where most people are hard at work, and few have the same leisure to cultivate the refinements of

personal and social life as those who are living under an older form of civilization.

The question of Conduct, Manners, in a word, of Behaviour, is obviously of less importance than that of character—as the outward is inferior to the inward. But its place is close to the other, and indeed it is as inseparable from it as the body is from the soul. "Behaviour," says Lord Bacon, "seems it to me as a garment of the mind, and to have the conditions of a garment." This seems to be a true statement of the matter, and may seem to guard us against exaggerating or failing to recognize the true place of conduct in human life.

It is possible that the Frenchman went too far who said that "the style is the man" (*le style c'est l'homme*). If he meant that the mere outward surface was the man then he was wrong. If the words mean that our whole discipline is to be a kind of bodily will, in that regard to mental or moral discipline, then they are not true. If, on the other hand, it is meant that, on the whole, the man himself, the very inner nature and character of a man comes out in his behaviour, taking that word in its widest significance and application, then the phrase is substantially true.

The same may be said of the old-time motto of a great English bishop of the fifteenth century, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester: "Manners make the man." Take in the outward and superficial sense of the words, the motto does not express the truth. Take in the deeper and more inward sense, it is exactly true. A man's actions do *make him* what he is, and they do *show* what he is. Habit, spirit, tone, tendency, are all produced by series of acts. We do not, of course, ignore native tendencies, the original constitution with which every human being starts in life. But this again becomes again consolidated, so to speak, by acts so that nature becomes moulded into habit and character. Two men starting in life with very similar constitutions and tendencies end by growing into two characters widely different. The frequent yielding to the impulses of whatever kind which arise within us has the effect of making these impulses—selfish, sensual, unruly, ambitious, spiritual—our masters. The habitual repression of them places them under the guidance of the ruling principle of life whatever it may be. It is by thoughts and words and acts of goodness that men become good; and this is true, whether we adopt a naturalistic point of view, or ascribe the good in man to the grace of God. Whatever

be the origin of the acts their effect is the same. Whether the evil coming from the devil, and the grace from God; or whether both are found in man's inner nature and in his outward circumstances the facts of human life and experience are the same.

But even those who may think this side of the question somewhat too strongly stated will hardly doubt the truth of the other. A man's behaviour not only makes what he is, it shows what he is. We mean, of course, his whole behaviour, not a part of it; his conduct and manners at home and abroad in the family, in business, in public life, in social intercourse; they must all be taken together if we would know the whole man; but so taken they reveal the whole man.

"Manners are not idle, but the fruit  
Of noble nature and of loyal mind."

We might go farther and say that even the slight things of manners and conduct will often reveal the very principle of a man's life. You hear by accident of one or two acts of generosity performed by a man under peculiar circumstances, without his having the least intention that they should gain publicity or attract any notice; and you recognize the grandeur of a soul which produced such flowers and fruit. Or, again, you have forced upon your attention some instance of great baseness, and you cannot help seeing something utterly base in the character which produced it. It may not be altogether the action itself, bad as it is; but it reveals to you a possibility of badness which chills and repels you.

We will conclude this first instalment of our paper with a story in illustration of the relation of manner to inner character.

In a battle between the English and French a squadron of French cavalry charged an English regiment. As the young French officer, who led them, was about to attack the English leader, he observed that his opponent had but one arm with which he held his bridle. The Frenchman immediately desisted from his intention, saluted him courteously with his sword, and rode on. The story is not given here as bearing upon French manners. English officers have never been reckoned wanting in generosity and magnanimity. They are perhaps the bravest and gentlest of brave and gentle men in the world. The thing to be noted in this incident is, that such an action was not the mere result of natural training. That would hardly have asserted itself at such a moment. An act so ready or spontaneous speaks for the heart of the man who performed it; it comes out of a noble and generous disposition that would not stoop to take advantage of an unequal foe.

Besides all this, manner is a power in life—one of the greatest powers, perhaps, in the world. Some men (and perhaps more men) are found by their fellow men to be irresistible. If they make a request it is hardly possible to refuse them, even when a distinct purpose of refusal has been found. Even when we cannot agree with their opinions he wishes that he could. On the other hand,

there are men who will spoil the best of causes by their manner of advocating it. The moment you see them you have an instinctive desire to contradict them. Even when you agree with their opinions you almost wish you could disagree with them. There are few men who could not give, from their own observations, many illustrations of these statements.

People who are very determined to have their own way, and to assert their own opinions, often wonder that they don't succeed, and put it down to the obstinacy and stupidity of their neighbors, and envy and jealousy, and what not. They ought, in fact, to put it down to their own want of manners. The very qualities which they think, should achieve success, are an offence to others.

### SOME ASPECTS OF SOUTHERN LIFE.

Seven o'clock one bright Monday morning in January found a Northerner, accustomed to Canadian winters, transported with a weary set of sea-sick passengers to the "vexed Bermoothes," or, more appropriately termed by visitors there, "the sunny isles of the sea." As I sat upon the bridge of the steamship, I wondered with Mark Twain, as new faces continually emerged from below, where we had stopped in our passage through the Gulf Stream to take on more travellers, but a moment's reflection that one's berth afforded the best place for contemplation on a three day's journey from New York to Hamilton, quite satisfied the writer with the consciousness of his own pleasure at having acquired "sea-legs" ere this trip. To awaken from a sound sleep, to gaze about and behold, on what the natives call a "pretty day," the marble-like, limestone houses, gleaming in the morning sun and fitly compared to the frosting on a cake, astonishes one who has just left behind a stormy northern winter. But my attention is called to a large pole run out from the dock, and my mind returns from the contemplation of the scene before me. Are we not going close to the wharf? No; the shallowness of the water prevents the nearer approach of the steamer, and two large timbers are run from the quay to the ship. A little acrobatic performance ensues;—a dusky son of the South, with a cross-bar, cautiously creeps out upon the pole and fastens each end of the former with a small piece of rope to the larger poles; deals are now placed upon this structure and the gangway formed after an interval of perhaps forty minutes.

Time is of no consequence, although the steamer has not been in before in two weeks, yet the excitement of its arrival merely attracts a small knot of spectators. A stray porter from the hotel, or some scarlet-coated soldier may show himself, but no impudent "cabby" or boisterous hotel-men are there to march triumphantly away with your luggage. What a paradise at last you think as you stroll quietly to your hostelry on the hill and perchance overhear the remark that "you look mighty sea-sick," while you are perhaps lifting your legs in your

endeavor to walk to an untoward height and congratulating yourself that you have no friends about to ascribe your sailor-like air to a too free use of "the cup that does (not) cheer."

Everything white. You think that you will become tired of the sameness, but no; it only adds an attraction to the fascination of the place, and forthwith you determine to see the town. "Front street" finds you upon its pavement. How is this? Ten o'clock! Business just opening. One saunters under the little queer piazza, the old Portugese appendage of every building, and finds himself in a store with no gaudy plate-glass windows, as they might possibly let too much light in, and injure the goods which the alternate moist and dry atmosphere is fabled to do. Perchance you may wish to purchase gloves, and the dapper clerk, who represents true 'Mudian life, takes down an old-fashioned candy jar, at which you feel inclined to think that he has made a mistake, when you are startled by his gaily dragging forth the desired articles. Maybe your wants demand pins, and in that case you buy so many rows; or if button-hole silk, it is measured out to you by the yard; or still, if you are a house-keeper, you bargain for your fowls by the live-weight, and I might almost say, as at Cambridge, butter is sold by the yard. But here the extreme kindness of the native is evinced, should the coveted article not be in stock, as you are quietly informed that it is coming by the next boat, or Mr. so-and-so may have it; and should that person possess it, and the day be warm, you had better call again, as it might be under other goods, and it is inconvenient to hunt it up just at present.

While you wait for your friend, the shop-keeper, to find the goods, you ramble on and walk into the club, an unpretentious three-story building, built like all the houses, of limestone, and at which some friend has shown his appreciation of you by entering your name. The Club is properly a yachting organization, and yearly holds a regatta. Yachting is one of the "stock" subjects of conversation, and one expects to see majestic boats, but the water, shallow in depth, and studded thickly with rocks, requires a peculiarly built vessel with which to navigate the 'Mudian sea. This pastime affords employment to numerous blacks, whose idea of happiness consists in being "captain" or "pilot," as they are proud to be designated, of some gentleman's yacht. Yachting parties afford infinite amusement, not only to many visitors, but also to the inhabitants, especially in the summer evenings. In addition to your travels by land, you must drive over the island in a trap of nondescript appearance, drawn by a beast which one is apt almost to class with horned cattle, and further to add to your trial, a relic of biblical days, is recalled to your mind in the shape of the sable Jehu, who acts as a guide.

My attention was drawn to a large square building

with no claim to architectural beauty, situated on the brow of the hill, and which, a native informed me, was the "Ouse of Parliament." As I was an individual of an inquiring turn of mind, I entered and found myself in the presence of the Chief Justice with gray wig and sombre robe, who, with two associates, was holding court. The taking of evidence was being carried on. To one accustomed to quick American ways, the process calculated to drive a man to the mad-house, in consequence of its tediousness. Everything was written down, but not by a stenographer, as each barrister took his own notes along with His Honor. As I had several weeks to spend on the islands I concluded to return in a few days and hear the result of this *serious* assault case. All the multitudinous caves visited and sights seen, I wondered what could be done socially, and it did not take long to discover. The Islanders pride themselves upon their hospitality, and one fond of gaiety can enjoy himself hugely by attending the never-ending round of "at-homes," "hunt-finishes," "five-o'clock teas," and tea-parties at the club, but for those who seek rest and quietness, freedom from the newsboy's shout or the engine's toot, or business roar, Elysian fields are found in this earthy paradise.

H. K. M.

(To be continued.)

## Rouge et Noir.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

TRINITY TERM, 1883.

It affords us much pleasure to record the appointment of Mr. *Æmilius* Irving, B. C. L., an old graduate of Trinity, to the Attorney-Generalship of British Columbia.

THE Right Rev. Maurice Baldwin, lately the Dean of Montreal, who it may be remembered took his D. D. degree at the last Convocation, has been offered, by an unanimous vote, the Bishopric of London, in succession to Dr. Hellmuth, which he has accepted.

We regret that Monsieur Pernet, the French Lecturer, has resigned his post in consequence of his return to Europe. All will miss his careful and painstaking instruction, while the geniality of his manner had made him personally popular. Mr. Dunlop, who has the highest credentials for the position, has taken his place and has commenced his lectures in Modern Languages.

CONVOCATION took place this year on November 15th. Three gentlemen were examined and approved under the old regulations for the degree of B.D., the Rev. Mr. Forneri, Rev. Mr. Grant and the Rev. Mr. Sweeney, and received their degrees on that date. The Rev. J. Partridge has also been approved for the degree of D.D.

WE are very glad to be able to record that the suggestions of ROUGE ET NOIR with regard to the position of Organist have been adopted, and the post is now a musical scholarship. The competition took place at the commencement of the term, when two gentlemen, Messrs. Brent and Kenrick, presented themselves. After a searching practical examination, the post for the year was awarded to Mr. Brent.

THE annual meeting for the acceptance of the reports and resignations of the Staff of ROUGE ET NOIR was held on Oct. 11th. The reports of the Business Manager and Secretary were very satisfactory, the paper being in a very flourishing condition financially. The retiring Editors, Messrs. Angell, Brent and Haslam, B.A., were then re-elected. Mr. Scadding was appointed to the position of Business Manager, and Mr. Church to that of Secretary-Treasurer.

THE results of the University prize subjects were posted a few days ago. Mr. Kenrick gained the Prize Sermon and Mr. Angell the English Essay. We regret to say that no exercises were sent in on the other prize subjects. A charge of want of ambition has been sometimes laid against Trinity men, and we are almost tempted to believe it true. If we look at other institutions we find prizes of far less value than those offered here earnestly contested, and when we know from other and independent sources that there are plenty of men in College who have no lack of ability, we find it difficult to assign any other reason for this backwardness than a disinclination to take a little trouble.

A MUCH needed change has, we are glad to say, been introduced in the lectures to the Divinity Class, viz.: that of taking up some of the subjects for the Bishop's ordination examination. Under the old system the subjects were entirely different, and thus a man who wished to obtain his Theological certificate had to devote his whole attention to preparing for the June examination leaving him but the very short time between the middle of June and the middle of July to get up a totally different and equally difficult set of subjects. The result of this was to place our men on a very unequal footing with men prepared at other theological schools, where the whole course is arranged solely with a view to the ordination examination. Another point we may men-

tion in connection with this matter is the time at which the Divinity examination is held. At present the time between our Theological examination and the Bishop's is too short. No matter how well a man may have his work up he wishes to review it. Immediately after passing a difficult examination is not exactly the time one would choose to begin studying for another. We do not see why there should be any difficulty in making a change, as the Divinity examination is quite independent of those of the University, and no other interests would be affected by putting it a little earlier.

DURING the long vacation it looks as if some one had been at last impelled to take some steps to render the museum presentable. The birds were all dusted and re-arranged. But, apparently, the herculean task was too much for the workers, for the fossils and minerals still retain their coating of the dust of ages, which renders them all equally indistinguishable. The collection is certainly not very large, but it is quite good enough to deserve a little ordinary care and labor. We trust that this needed work will be undertaken at once. We also notice that two very handsome cases of birds have been presented.

WE are glad to see the immense progress that has been made with the chapel during the last three months. The shell of the building is now very nearly complete, and has been roofed in. The anticipations that were formed of the beauty of the structure bid fair to be more than realized. Externally it is simple and massive, yet with a strong individuality which is very pleasing, the west front being particularly handsome. The interior is not sufficiently advanced for us to be able to form a definite opinion, but it gives every promise of being quite the handsomest ecclesiastical building in the Province, indeed, those who have seen the plans say it is far ahead of any in the Dominion. It is said that it will not be finished before next June, though why, since the work is now so far advanced, it should take so long is a mystery. All the interior fitting and decoration can be done during the winter, and as far as we can see, there is no possible reason why it should not be finished, at least far enough for use before next Easter. We hope that those in charge of the work will make an effort to have it completed as soon as possible, and let our present chapel be converted to its legitimate use, that of a library, the present abode for which is both inadequate and unfit.

IN another column will be found a very fair account of the peculiar circumstances which characterized this Convocation. As stated by the writer, it is hardly possible to estimate the unpopularity of the rule which without warning of any kind deprived the students of what they have considered one of their vested rights.



It is not of course intended to dispute for one instant the legal power of the authorities to make what regulations they please, but in everything what is perfectly within legal right is not always equity. In law this is a thoroughly recognized principle, which, however, has not found its way, except in a very imperfect form, into College matters. In addition to this the purely legal is not always the expedient. Custom is always, we believe, recognized as an unwritten law, and the changing of one thoroughly established with so little ceremony is not conducive to harmony and good feeling. The manner was complained of as much as the matter. We feel convinced that had a college meeting been called and the subject laid before the men in a friendly way the authorities would have been met half way. There was every disposition to co-operate with them in such a matter as keeping a certain amount of order in Convocation and had the policy indicated been pursued it would have met with every gratifying success. Of this we are sure. But there is a certain element in human nature which revolts at having distasteful measures forced upon it without some little previous preparation. It was not as if there had been a continual opposition to any new measures introduced. Many of them have been already some of them most distasteful, which have yet been acquiesced in from the very wish to avoid unpleasant feelings. But to rely on this acquiescence for the complete overturning of an established custom was hardly fair. We believe that the measure was in all good faith. From after information we are inclined to believe that it was based upon an entire misconception of remarks made some time ago. But this emphasizes still more what we would say, namely: That had the method of placing the matter before the whole college in a conciliatory spirit been resorted to this misapprehension would have been cleared away and some agreement could have been easily arrived at. The course pursued showed a considerable want of tact, and either an ignorance or a disregard of others' feelings which is somewhat surprising.

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IT is not necessary that we should take upon ourselves to do battle for Principal Grant, or to defend the position that he has taken up with regard to University College, to apply for further State aid. He has already answered such criticisms as had been made upon him, in a second speech delivered a few days since. We are only concerned with the indirect attack made upon Trinity by the *'Varsity*.

We have on more than one occasion remonstrated against a very marked tendency of our contemporary to have recourse to abuse instead of sound argument. To such a tendency we must again strongly object, as being entirely out of place. In the issue of October 20, the *'Varsity* politely tells us that our whole *locus standi* is sectarianism; that Trinity College is only a high Angli-

can sectarian college. Surely the *'Varsity*, when "discussing what is best to be done for education," should stand by its own advice to Principal Grant and "be superior to evoking such a petty spirit." The position which our cotemporary so patiently endeavors to misrepresent is simply this:—

We hold that the highest University idea cannot be realized while Christian literature, Christian thought, Christian history are excluded from the University curriculum. To all fair arguments against this position we are willing and glad to listen; but to decline the argument by the short and easy method of stamping the position as sectarianism is too obvious a confession of weakness. Call you this sectarian? Why, it would remain absolutely the same and unchanged if every sect in Christendom were reabsorbed into a new organic unity to-morrow. Sectarian it may be, upon the *in us a non lucendo* principle, because the existence of sects and divisions hinders its most complete realization, but on no other. Our cotemporary endeavors, in vain, to draw the red herring of sectarianism across a trail, the real direction of which is becoming daily more and clear to the people of this province, to whatever church body they belong. Let our cotemporary address itself to the task which the representative of University College cannot evade, the task of proving that in a Christian community the highest idea of a University can be realized when the name of Christian philosophy, the dictates of Christian ethics, the revelation of Christian faith, nay, the life and teaching of the Lord Himself, are ignominiously excluded from the circle of the sciences which it is the function of a University to teach and to extend. Why is this unique movement in human society, this regeneration of human thought, this life of lives on which men have never refused to fasten their gaze, even when they have withheld their homage? Why are all these unworthy to find a place in higher education, alongside of the great philosophies and exploits of the pre-Christian world? Of course, the existence of divisions amongst Christians adds to the difficulty of carrying out this ideal in the best possible way. This is but one of the many evils of the present state of Christianity, which, becoming clearly understood, and forming in the noblest and best minds, in each separated Christian body, an ardent passion for a close organic unity, which finds expression on every side, and is one of the most hopeful signs of our times. The imperfection, however, lies, not in the "highest University idea" itself, but in certain temporary and peculiar conditions of the Christian society around us. It would surely be as wise to banish Christianity altogether from the world because it had been a source of sectarianism, as to banish Christian instruction from Universities because of certain difficulties which attend its introduction in the most satisfactory form. There are many signs that the gradual decadence of Christianity in the Dominion will be the inevitable result of a purely secular system of

education in its several grades, and that the fact is being duly noted by the people of the Province.

In reference to the general question: The injustice of further compulsory State aid to University College seems sufficiently obvious when it is remembered that, first, University College can satisfy its financial necessities by raising its fees. A Trinity graduate pays about \$200 in tuition fees during his three years' course. A graduate of Toronto University, up to the present time, has paid but one-fifth of that sum, viz., \$40 for the tuition he receives, and for the future, graduates will pay \$80. Surely, before it is proposed to tax the country further for the support of Toronto University, their own alumni should be asked to contribute larger fees. As Principal Grant has pointed out, the fees in the Scottish Universities are about the same as those in Trinity College, whilst in England they are much larger.

Second, the University of Toronto has failed to make good the position in the country which the "great Canadian statesman," who founded it, intended that it should occupy. In 1851 it was confidently hoped that the institution, which at that time possessed University powers, would voluntarily surrender them, and Toronto University become the one University of the Province. It was on this ground that Lord Elgin, who was then governor, resisted the granting of our royal charter. All these hopes have long since been rudely dispelled. The other Universities of the Province have not merely continued to exist, but have thriven to such good purpose, notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which they labored, that more than 60 per cent. of the graduates of the Province have proceeded from such Universities. Surely far more cogent reasons exist for questioning the wisdom of the legislation of 1851, than for additional and unnecessary taxation from the stand point of their own policy. It is unreasonable to imagine because a particular University was, thirty years ago, endowed by the State at the time of much political excitement, it therefore follows that the State should be expected to supply its necessities for all time.

Universities, in every country, are largely supported by private benefactions and endowments. In many cases—as in that of the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, for example—they have been wholly endowed by private munificence. Some 600,000 dollars has been raised quite recently for Queen's, Victoria and ourselves. Let University College appeal to its friends. In fact we have great hope that the *Varsity* itself is on our side in this matter, for we are told that the friends of University College "intend to appeal" to the "people" as other colleges have done. We presume that the term appeal is to be taken in its normal sense, and is not a mere euphemism for the taxation of the majority who neither believe in its principles nor accept its instructions.

In conclusion we need scarcely say that we have no desire to lead a crusade against University College. We seek none of its endowments. We have no desire to

lessen the friendly feeling between the several Universities which now, happily, is steadily increasing. We believe that the true friends of University College are those who would restrain its authorities from an application which might lead to far different results than they at present contemplate, but in discharge of our duty to our *Alma Mater* and our readers we would urge upon them the necessity of studying this important question in all its bearings, and seeing to it that their views when formed have due weight.

IN the last issue of *McGill College Gazette* we notice a complaint as to the lack of interest shown in the paper by graduates. This is exactly the case with ourselves, and this, the first number of a new year, affords us a good opportunity of saying something on the subject.

When ROUGE ET NOIR was started, its aims were well known, and the matters of University politics, to which it gave its attention, were quite interesting and important enough to form the greater part of the paper. But this is now changed. Many, in fact most of the reforms advocated at that time have been carried out, and no other subjects of equal importance have arisen. Under such circumstances, it naturally follows that the literary portion of the paper must now take precedence. Through the kindness of one or two graduates who have responded to our requests for assistance, this portion has been kept fully up to the standard, but with those few exceptions, the great mass of our graduates seem to take not the slightest interest in the paper. The paper is one of the great bonds of union between graduates and undergraduates. It should form the medium for the expression of the views of graduates with regard to Trinity matters generally, and even when no matter of University politics requires attention, they should contribute to the literary part of the paper. If this suggestion were acted on, we might have a paper that would almost approach the character of a University magazine, and there is no reason why this should not be the case. Most men have one subject or another in which they are particularly interested, and which has been their peculiar study. Why should such not impart any ideas they may have on the point to others? If our graduates wish Trinity College to take a high position among strangers, there is no other way and no better way of doing it than by raising the standard of the College paper. We sincerely hope that any old Trinity man reading these lines will help us in the endeavour to make ROUGE ET NOIR a really representative paper, more particularly from a literary standpoint, and encourage us by showing some little interest in its success.

At the recent dinner on St. Simon and Jude's Day, Mr. Ferguson, B.C.L., made a suggestion which it would afford every Trinity man, both past and present, the greatest satisfaction to see carried out.

This suggestion was to have an Annual University

Dinner, at which every member of Trinity should be welcome. As the speaker well said, the opportunities Trinity men have for meeting together are altogether too few. In fact, there are none except the Convocation, and that is not sufficiently social in its character, and the *Conversazione*, which is not sufficiently distinctive. As, however, a great number of graduates come up on Convocation Day from all parts of the country, the evening of that day would be the most suitable date for the event. And in advocating the establishment of such a gathering, we mean that it should be distinctively an University one, that is that it should be under the auspices of the heads of the University, that the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor should lend it their personal support and encouragement. If such an idea were carried out, every one must see how beneficial the results would be. It would keep alive the old College spirit, which is apt to die out even in the most ardent lovers of *Alma Mater*, when no pains are taken to revive the old memories, and most of all, it would make old and new graduates acquainted in more measure with each other, and thus pave the way for united action on behalf of Trinity at any time such was needed.

We commend the scheme to the notice of the Council, and trust they may see their way to adopting it. There is no question of its necessity; the very fewness of our numbers emphasizes the need of greater harmony, and such harmony can only be attained by men who are bound together by no other tie than that of their University being able to meet together in social converse under its auspices.

We had been looking forward with no small pleasure on our return from "Long Vacation," to finding that the badly kept (to use no stronger word) building, which for so many years has served for a gymnasium, had been replaced by a more suitable structure properly fitted up. We had, in fact, gone so far as almost to promise this to our fellow students, and believe that at the time we were quite justified in doing this. One of our most energetic athletic men had been interviewed by the Provost, had been commissioned by him to make the fullest enquiries as to the most suitable kind of a building, fittings, cost of such and all other matters necessary to be known, and to report to him as soon as possible. We do not know what was the nature of the report given. One thing, however, is certain: so far, very little result has come of it. Matters are about as bad as when some six or eight months ago we thought it necessary to call attention to the subject.

Now, such a matter as this deserves more than a merely passing notice. The fact of having or not having a gymnasium may appear, at first sight, to be a matter of but little importance. Such, however, is not the case. A very few moments of consideration will prove this. In the winter season, such active out door games as cricket,

foot-ball or lawn-tennis cannot be engaged in. The question then arises, how are men to take that measurable amount of exercise which is absolutely necessary, that they may be kept in good health? It may be answered, by walking, and so answered with a certain amount of truth, for walking is, at times, a pleasant, convenient and exceedingly mild way of taking exercise. But can it for a moment be considered sufficient to supply the place of those out door recreations, which we have mentioned above. Then question admits of but one answer, it cannot, except in the cases of peculiarly constituted individuals. It can be at the best, for the ordinary student, but a change from the confinement of the study or lecture room, a period of relaxation, and cannot, in its beneficial results, be at all compared with those games by an hour's or even a half-hour's daily practice in a properly fitted up gymnasium, during which every muscle, every sinew of the body is brought into play, and so strengthened and invigorated. We hope that something will be done before the winter sets in; there is still time, not indeed for a new building; that we can hardly expect this year, but for the old one to be made as efficient as possible, put into a state of repair, cleaned out and fitted up with those appliances which are absolutely necessary. We are confident that if those who have in their hands the power of rectifying such matters would visit the dilapidated mass of "Our Gymnasium," there would soon be a fresh face put upon matters, soon a great want amongst college men supplied.

#### OBITUARY.

It is with much sorrowful regret that we have to record the death, by drowning, in Kempenfeldt Bay, on August 3rd, of Mr. Donald McInnes. All will remember the shock the account of that terrible accident gave to them. Such an occurrence would excite a feeling of pity in a total stranger, but to each of us it was more a personal calamity. The very smallness of our number knits us more closely together and gives us a personal interest in one another, which in a larger body would be wanting. During the short year Mr. McInnes was among us, he had thoroughly succeeded in gaining the warmest personal liking and esteem. The genuineness of his character ensured respect, and with this he was so thoroughly ingenuous and warm-hearted as to gain the affectionate good will of all. His untimely death has cast a shadow over the College that it will take some time to remove.

#### CONVOCAION.

The Annual Convocation, which was held on the 15th inst., was not characterized by the harmony which usually prevails on the occasion. Hitherto it has been the opportunity for the display of much personal good feeling, together with a harmless amount of Feccennine

license in the jokes made upon the professors and the other dons. This year, however, a change was introduced, doubtless with good intentions, which was successful only in exciting an amount of feeling which could hardly have been thought possible. Some few days before it had been officially announced to the College, through the heads of the various years, that the galle y hitherto the privilege of the students, would be allotted to ladies, and that the men would have to seat themselves at the top of the Hall immediately below the Dais. The reason assigned for the step, was the "disorderly" proceedings at former Convocations. The announcement, as has been before said, was received with the greatest dissatisfaction, although no comment was made upon it at the time, and this feeling manifested itself on the Day of Convocation. It was not confined merely to the men resident in College. A large number of medical undergraduates, who had come up to attend, on being informed of the new regulation, shewed also their disapprobation of its somewhat high-handed character. There can be no doubt that, had the matter been left at this juncture in the hands of the Professor who was treating with the men, it could have been amicably arranged; but a new element was introduced at the critical moment, and in the opinion of many most competent to judge, a very unwise attempt made to resort to coercion. The original programme was, that all members of the University, both graduates and undergraduates, should form in procession. In view of the circumstances of the case, this was unanimously declined by the undergraduates, and the procession was formed consisting of some few of the graduates and dignitaries of the University. The men then filled the back of the Hall, leaving vacant the chairs assigned to them in front.

The Convocation itself was marked by some interesting features, notably, the conferring of the degree of D.C.L. upon the Provost and also upon the Rev. Mr. Bethune, Head Master of Trinity College School. The reception occurred to both these gentlemen was most enthusiastic, and was quite sufficient to shew that the stand made by the undergraduates was the result of *no personal feeling whatever, but was for the purpose of maintaining what they considered to be their rights.* The public orator, Professor Boys, introduced each of the gentlemen with an appropriate Latin speech, which was no doubt very eloquent, but was rather "caviare to the multitude," who, in the shape of ladies, crowded the floor and gallery. The Chancellor's speech was received with marked attention, although the honorable gentlemen certainly made some remarks, in the opinion of many, rather unfair, to the effect that the noise was too great for him to speak with comfort. This was certainly a mistake; there was no attempt made to interrupt him, but his knowledge of public meetings must have made him familiar with the difficulty of keeping a large number of men so perfectly quiet that no sentence of a long

speech should be lost. Considering the excitement which had preceded the Convocation, the assembly was most orderly, and many old graduates declared that the noise was, at all events, no greater than in previous years. The Bishop of Niagara then closed the Convocation by pronouncing the Blessing. The national anthem was sung with great vigor, the large gathering dispersed, and the Convocation of 1883, with its unique record of excitement, which shews that, at all events, there is a good deal of life in the University, closed.

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### COMMUNICATIONS.

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*To the Editors of ROUGE ET NOIR :*

DEAR SIRs,—Among the various improvements that have been and are being made, it would, I think, afford everyone the greatest satisfaction if something could be done to brighten our chapel services. I feel sure that after the prompt manner in which the authorities adopted the suggestions of ROUGE ET NOIR, as to making the Organist's position a musical scholarship, there will be no opposition on their part to the improvement I would venture to suggest, and that is our College chapel services should be what is implied by the very term college, either completely choral, and this should certainly be the case with the Sunday services, or if not this, at least monotoned. Of the advantages of this latter, where the former is perhaps a little impracticable, we ourselves have evidence: it would be invidious to mention names, but every one will recognize the immense improvement in the swing and heartiness of the service when it is a certain Professor's week in the chapel, and the dreary change when some other Professor takes his turn. I feel sure, however, that they would not have the least objection to monotoning the service, and so making it not only impressive and dignified, but more hearty.

Trusting to see this suggestion carried out,  
I am, yours, &c.,

### MUSIC.

When I say monotone I mean, of course, one definite note, which could, if necessary, be given by the Organist being sustained throughout.

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*To the Editors of ROUGE ET NOIR :*

DEAR SIRs,—Truly we are living in an age of economy. The venerable Council in their laudable endeavors to increase the funds are no doubt acting to the best of their ability, but it is very questionable whether they are showing much wisdom in the methods they adopt. None could blame them for economy—quite the contrary; but there are two ways of economizing, and it is a well known fact that it is not much good saving ten cents and wasting a dollar. This appears to be the present system. The former plan of giving matriculants their board and lodging gratis while

they are up for examination did not involve a very ruinous expense, and was a little act of grace which gave a good impression. This, however, is done away with, and the men have to pay. Again, one of the pleasantest features of Convocation Day was the lunch at which all members and friends of the College were present. It was a pleasant gathering, conducive to general good feeling. Here, however, the same penny-wise spirit has shewn itself, and this is now put an end to. When we see in connection with this parsimony—for the College lunch did not cost such a ruinous amount—an expenditure in other directions, some of them the most useless, which is more than lavish, and might, without much stretch of terms be called extravagant, we are apt to be a little sceptical as to the necessity of such cheeseparing. All are now anxiously awaiting the next economical reform. There doesn't seem much room for it, but when such a genius as has evidently originated these, more particularly the last, takes the matter in hand, we cannot tell what may be the outcome. The authorities profess great friendship for the students, but if they manifest it much more in this direction, our cry will soon be "save us from our friends."

Yours, &c.,

VIATOR.

*To the Editors of ROUGE ET NOIR.*

Dear Sirs,—As the opening of the College year is the best time for ventilating one's hobbies, for giving expression to one's opinions respecting college matters, I will beg leave to occupy a small space in your columns to air an idea which has been striking me for some time.

Would it not be possible amongst the large number of Divinity Students at present in College to form a Theological Society—a society for which Divinity Students or Clergymen alone should be eligible as members in which meeting together they might discuss matters of very great interest and importance, but which are very properly excluded from the Literary Society. It is quite unnecessary to point out the very great value such a society would prove, if properly worked, to men preparing for the ministry, in bringing them more together, in training them to throw into practical shape their ideas, in fitting them to encounter opposition and disputation, in furnishing them with arguments, and with the vehicle for conveying—these properly selected words. There is certainly the need for such a step being taken. Our Divinity Class is composed of as intelligent a body of men as we should desire, but even intelligence is not all that is required. In these times of deep thought and busy enquiry, when a man is expected to give a good, sound, logical, and above all else, convincing answers for the belief he has on an endless variety of questions, it is absolutely necessary that he should also have experience. Experience in many matters which cannot possibly be brought before his notice even in the most generous

Theological training a college can bestow upon him, but which cannot be gained amidst the bustle and excitement of the every-day affairs of life, and with a view to this, though it cannot be at all perfect, perhaps the best preparation could be found in a society such as I have ventured to advocate.

Yours, etc.,

WATCHER.

### ABOUT COLLEGE.

We are glad to hear that the Rev. H. G. Parker, the Lecturer in Elocution, has been appointed curate of the important parish of Trenton.

Already there is an "Episkoponish" influence stirring in the air. We all feel it, and are awaiting with anxiety his next visit. We are constantly asking with bated breath, when will he come?

The "Blue Ribbon" some how does not appear to gain many converts in Trinity. Is it that the quality of the liquors supplied by the Steward is better? Or has a good cause been run to death?

We congratulate a well-known and popular member of this College on his recent successful attempt to pass an examination. He has evidently learned and laid well to heart the story of Bruce and the spider.

The Rev. John Gibson, who was ordained in July last, has been appointed incumbent of the Mission of Norwood and Westwood. The Rev. Geo. Nattress has accepted the curacy of Holy Trinity in this city.

The Rev. H. Parker, has recommenced his elocution classes. They are not quite so well attended as last year, but we doubt not but that they are found of immense benefit by all who take advantage of them.

The Rev. Joseph White has severed his connection with St. George's to take charge of the parish of Shanty Bay. He has also entered the ranks of the Benedicts. We offer him our very hearty congratulations and good wishes.

The learned Professor Clark is at present preaching a series of sermons at St. George's on the relationship between culture and religion. They are listened to by large congregations, who fully appreciate the earnestness and eloquence of the learned Professor.

The Freshmen, though perhaps as a class lacking in distinctive peculiarities, number amongst them one or two gentlemen of more than average abilities. They certainly can boast of the best jumper in college. Quite recently he cleared some fifteen feet in a standing jump. It must be admitted that it was slightly down hill, but under any circumstance it was a good performance. The head of the year ought to make his mark; not only does he know how to speak, but also, which is far better, when not to.

Is the glee club to be again revived this year? If so, we think that immediate steps should be taken to reorganize. Many of our old members are still available, and much undeveloped talent has been introduced with freshman year. Will not some energetic member of the old club take the matter in hand and work it up? As a word of encouragement, it may be mentioned that several of our students are members of good choirs, and at least one belongs to the "Philharmonic."

Our College punster seems to have quite forgotten his cunning; he hardly ever jokes now, and when he does, it is not accompanied, as of yore, with the merry self-complacent laugh. He has at length settled down to grand, believing that, though college life is in the main, a very pleasant one, yet examinations should certainly be passed. Our respected Business Manager keeps him company, and, although now work is beginning to tell its tale, he still persists in consuming the midnight oil.

Our B. M. thinks ROUGE ET NOIR is to be congratulated on the large number of advertisements displayed for the coming season. He has called on every trade and profession in the city, barring millinery establishments, and it was only his innate bashfulness that prevented his visiting them. We have it on authority that Mr. Petley showed him through the millinery department of that firm, which accounts for the delight he manifests in talking up "the fashionable clothing and gentlemen's outfitting establishment of Petley & Petley, who are in a position to supply their patrons with reliable goods at very close prices, &c., &c., &c." Can't he tell us something about the latest thing in bonnets?

Alas! alas!! the College peacock, that bird of taste, has met with an untimely end, the work of vandals. His ghost now haunts the ravine:

I used to charm the eyes of joyous youth,  
To sport myself and show my colors rare  
Amidst the shaded walks and bowered glades  
Of Learning's haunts. Now all is changed for me,  
Sold for a paltry sum. My voice disliked,  
My charms dispised, my very self contemned.  
Death foul was plotted, planned, and carried out;  
Slain in my beauty, slaughtered in my pride,  
I lie beneath the turf. But I shall still  
Visit those scenes, will haunt that classic pile  
Till on my grave they place the costly urn  
Entwined with cypress; in precious marbles  
Grave my epitaph, till . . . . .

Then shall I rest.

We had the pleasure, in our last number, of drawing attention to the tasteful fencing of our grounds. We were afraid that, perhaps, some vandal spirit of progress might seize the authorities during the long vacation and we should return to find our old familiar friend replaced by a straight, prim fence, destitute of any element of the picturesque; but our fears were groundless. The old fence is there in all its artistic decay. The various angles at which it leans the way, it keeps threatening to fall into the road, and never does, and the general antiquity of its appearance, combine to make it a most interesting

object. We notice with regret that the authorities have allowed the workmen employed on the chapel building to put in a new gate.

Usage is not by any means as inflexible and unbending as we sometimes seem to imagine it is. It changes as all other things change. We have abundant evidence of this fact, in many incidents drawn from common life. Some two or three years ago, old fashioned college "shines" were the entertainments to which students invited their friends, college beer, college bread and cheese being commonly all that was provided. But these became old fashioned, giving way to "spreads." Tea, coffee, chocolate disputed for the place of pre-eminence with beer. Cakes and fruit put to the blush the humble bread and cheese. Even these in turn were doomed to give place to some further development, and now we receive "bids," sometimes it may be even a week in advance to students' "at homes," to good substantial suppers, where toast and boiled, where wines and jellies, where fruits and cakes well nigh weigh down the festal boards. We have been to several of these latter and must confess that we fully recognize the wisdom of the change.

We regret that the football season just ended has not been a more brilliant one for Trinity. We played but few matches, and in these did not invariably prove the victors. The fact is we often find ourselves very heavily handicapped. Our members are small—so small that we find it difficult to gather together an efficient team, not to speak of turning out two fifteens for practice. The want of practice tells very unfavorably, not alone on the play of the individual men, but also in perhaps that more important factor of successful football playing, team work, we simply have no opportunity for learning anything about this. Our men are placed in the field, perhaps some of them occupying positions they never filled before; how then can they be expected to work together? They know little or nothing about each others play, have therefore but little confidence in one another, and it results that each man must play for himself, depending solely on himself, and hoping that by this independent, good individual play the success of the whole may be attained. The result this year has not been reassuring. Let us hope that next some change may be made. If we have not a sufficient number of men to turn out two fairly good fifteens, let us practice regularly with some other club—this would be of mutual benefit—at any rate let us do something to make Trinity as formidable in the football as in the cricket field.

The annual general meeting of the Institute, for the acceptance of the reports and resignations of the Council, was held on Oct. 12th. The various reports were adopted, and the election of the new Council then proceeded with. Those elected, were: President, R. N. Hudspeth, B.A.; Treasurer, E. A. Oliver, B.A.; Secretary, C. Scadding; Librarian, T. B. Angell; Curator, J. F. Dumble; 1st Non-official Member, G. E. Haslam, B.A.; 2nd Non-official Member, C. B. Beck. At a special general meeting, held subsequently, the report of the Committee appointed to revise the Constitution, was received and the new Constitution read and adopted.

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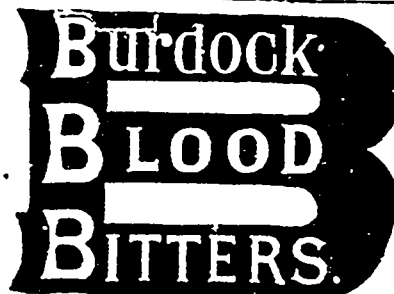
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