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Vol. VI.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, MARCH, 1885.

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ROUGE ET NOIR.

Vol. VI.

TRINITY COLLEGE, MARCH, 1885.

No. 1.

RONDEL—"IN DIVERS TONES."

(TO J. E. C.)

In divers tones I sing,
And pray you, Friend, give ear,
My medley of song I bring
You, who can rightly hear.

Themes gathered far and near,—
Thoughts from my breast that spring,—
In divers tones I sing,
And pray you, Friend, give ear.

Here's many a serious thing,—
You'll know if its sincere.
Where the light laughers ring
You may detect a tear ;
In divers tones I sing,
And pray you, Friend, give ear.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

A SUNDAY SCAMPER IN SEPTEMBER.

Ordinarily I consider myself a Sunday observer, and on this point am somewhat pharisaical—at least my friends say so. But to start off on a holiday trip of ten days, and have four of them rainy, may be a fact which may condone my offence, if it may be termed such. It was in this wise: My only fad is a bicycle, and of that I am supremely proud, and while a rider of that capricious steed, with five ardent disciples of the modern Pegasus, a lowering Saturday found us in a small manufacturing town of the Province. An early start had been proposed, but as we were slowly making a tour, we—that is *we* good-natured ones—awaited two perpetual sleepers, who had, according to their custom, retired at a seasonable hour the previous evening with a solemn promise that once they would arise with the sun. At any rate, it was nine o'clock before we could start, showing how well *that* compact was kept. The journey begun was one thing, but pushing on was another, as the rain began to fall, but still we managed, after various halts, to reach a little village six miles away, and after a hurried consultation it was agreed that we should take the boat to a large neighbouring town, there to remain the Sunday. But a desire possessed one of the number to go further, thus that one remained by the little white boat for twelve more miles. Here, a lone figure, shivering in the drizzle, silently pushing a large bicycle through the streets, might have been seen, but the good qualities of

the little hostelry atoned for all previous shortcomings, and as I seated myself at the table, prepared to do that proverbial justice to the viands before me, I spied a friend—a clerical friend. What luck I was in—didn't know I knew a soul in the place! Of course he was glad to see me—said so at any rate. I didn't terrify him by my short breeches and bicycling ensignia. Asked me in most pressing terms to read the lessons in his church the next morning, if I were going to stop. Said I was going to stay—sorry that I couldn't be untruthful. Then the thought occurred to me—I had never read lessons in public; I'd stammer; people would laugh at my dress. Here was a chance. I'd travel on Sunday for once in my life. "Awfully sorry, but I have to be off to-morrow, as my vacation ends in a few days." That excused me, but I had to keep my word, and even if that Sunday was a threatening day, I had to go.

I always seemed a lucky fellow, and was on that occasion, as I chanced to find an old school-friend who promised to attend me some few miles of the homeward trip. So off we scampered. Oh, what roads for a man to traverse! The rain had not improved them, and if it should pour, I would have to walk through the mud, instead of nominally keeping out of it by riding. But we managed to get on until a pretty little town was reached at noon, when the ever-compelling necessities of life had to be consumed. The best of friends had to part, and bidding my companion good-bye, he sardonically warned me of the approaching storm. I had no thought for prophecies, and waived my *adieux* as I rode down the hill.

Oh, how I wished that I had had a puritanical conscience that day, for within twenty minutes of my departure, the rain began falling, yet I determined to go on. I began to feel the wet. I pushed my wheel into a neighbouring barn and stood out of the damp. Down it came as if never to cease; it did, though, just a little, and with that I ventured out. But I couldn't go far. The rain-god seemed to attend me. I spied a spreading oak by the way-side, and unkindly driving away a cow, which I thought could much better endure the storm, I rested. I must have looked a saddened picture as I sat upon the saddle of my bicycle, which leaned against the trunk of the huge oak, while the rain, drop after drop, fell upon me. Unable to endure it longer, I again made an attempt to reach a securer refuge. Down I jumped, and

quickly around the bend in the road a small hut appeared to my inquiring glance. With haste I dropped the bars of the rail fence, turned my little wheel in the air, and ran to the shed, submissively asking for shelter, which the good people gave me. My *quondam* hosts were half-breed Indians, and they must have been just as wicked as I was—if it were wrong to ride on this day—for I found the old fellow sharpening his saw for the morrow's work, while the wife was intent upon bread-baking. Anxiously, I awaited a cessation of the rain, and again it ceased, but just sufficiently to tempt me out and then to wreak vengeance upon a hapless one by its increased flood. But with the prospect of muddy roads, I mounted, hoping to reach the next village. Ugh! the thought of a "header" by the way-side seemed to worry me, so I slowly picked my road. Not a soul could I see as the rain made its appearance for an infinite number of times, accompanied by wind, blowing higher than ever. I looked ahead and saw a toll-gate house within a quarter of a mile. It was now three o'clock, and if rain and wind would cease only to regain greater strength, I could wait and make the few miles to the nearest hotel sometime during the evening, or I might safely travel in the dark since I carried my faithful light.

Penitently, I knocked for admission, which was heartily given, and drawing in my wheel, I divested myself of what clothes I could, and placed them before the fire, while I sat down and talked with the brawny keeper, who had been much over America, and his kindly *mere*. With nervousness, I would arise and scan the east and the west, with the hope of the slightest gleam which might show to me a change for the better. Down pattered the unceasing rain, drop upon drop, and ocean upon ocean; the very fowls stood upon one leg with the other drawn tightly up; the cows came home with their heads seemingly hanging down out of shame for their wet condition; the trees drooped; the road ran with rivulets, while I remained within a prisoner. Four o'clock came, five passed, and six began to show itself. The rain ceased, but the wind arose as if it had just escaped from Aeolus. I could not stay. I must push on. I took my bicycle without, and on a gentle incline, mounted with much difficulty, the wind hardly allowing even that act, already rendered venturesome by the slippery mud, to be undertaken. It seemed to become dark so quickly and I lighted my lantern. Oh, what a trudge it was up that long hill. I couldn't, after all, reach the next village, four miles, away, in this uncertain light. I spied a comely-looking farm-house to my right. I resolved to go in—the toll-gate keeper had told me of the hospitality of the inmates. I opened the gate gently, after a hasty dismount, and knocked softly at the door, which was opened by a middle-aged man, of whom I inquired the distance—which I knew perfectly well—to the next town, and sought a glass of water. He evidently sur-

mised my condition and asked me in. With feigned protestations I entered and they seated me before the fire, not, however, without compelling me to doff my coat and place a warm, heavy one about me. Ah, it was a hospitable family, for as I sat there warming myself, the good farmer's wife inquired if I had had tea. Dubiously I answered, and chatted on with the farmer and his sons, but soon I heard a quiet voice announce that "tea's ready." I was ravenously hungry, and the sight that met my eyes only increased my appetite. Never did I eat such bread and butter, never more enjoyable preserved pears, to which I must have helped myself a dozen times; while the tea surpassed any "five o'clock" which it has been my pleasure to partake of. Satisfied, I placed my white napkin in the ring, which had been specially got out for this unknown guest, and turned to rejoin my new-found friends at the fire, but in came hurriedly the kind housewife and insisted that I had not taken a mouthful, and brought forth the half of a pumpkin pie, which she insisted I must consume. I am partial to that country delicacy, and was that night by persuasion. Again ready to join them at the fire, I was interrupted by the presentation of an enormous piece of jelly-cake, which I was enjoined "to just try." This command obeyed, thanks to the depletion of the larder, I was free and ready to chat again.

What a queer evening I passed. I was ushered from the sitting-room to the parlour to sing hymns, and lustily did I chant my relief from the burden of the four miles to the next village. I always imagined farmers retired at an early hour, but it was long after ten before they showed me their best room that night. I dreamed of all sorts of things—of being caught by the wind and hurled into the lake, of phantoms pursuing me, a sort of Tam O'Shanter of the wheel. But I awoke late, as my host had insisted upon my not departing early, and after returning thanks for my kindly treatment, I peddled away in the bright morning sun.

H. K. M.

"VERILY THOU ART A GOD THAT HIDEST THYSELF."

Not always does the star of morning, bright
In silver harness, run before the day.
But often with a flushed and sullen light
It breaks on eyes that wish the night away.

Not always does the angel of the spring,
With zephyrs rock the violet at its birth;
But often, sweeping on impetuous wing,
He chills the young, awakening hopes of earth.

Not always does the Love that rules the skies
Betray the tender urgency of love.
But often, in some stern and cold disguise,
It chides the heart it fain would draw above.

Yet still 'tis Love that to the spirit brings
Its better day; that life and light declares:
Immortal Love, in all the scheme of things!
Herald of joy, whatever mask it wears.

G. A. MACKENZIE, M.A.

THE BISHOP-ELECT OF NIAGARA.

It is with pleasure that we chronicle the election of the Rev. Charles Hamilton, on the 27th ult., to the See rendered vacant by the death of the beloved Bishop Fuller.

The Bishop-Elect is a Canadian by birth, a graduate of University College, Oxford. He was ordained deacon in 1867, priest in 1868, by the Bishop of Quebec, was appointed Incumbent of St. Peter's, Quebec, and is now Rector of St. Matthew's church, Quebec. He is Bishop's Chaplain, also Prolocutor to the Provincial Synod. The reverend gentleman is of more than ordinary scholarship, is a man of genial manner, large heart, and is noted for benevolence in all matters, irrespective of creed or nationality. His conduct as Prolocutor of the Provincial Synod has won for him high regard from those who, to some extent, differ from him in Church and other matters. He is noted for his impartial conduct and business tact. He is a son of the late Col. George Hamilton, of Hawkesbury.

While regretting that he will be obliged to sever his relationship with Bishop's College, Lennoxville, he states that he is looking forward with pleasure to the connection which he will have with Trinity.

We trust that this connection will not be solely from the nature of his office, and that he will soon become as firmly attached to Trinity as he is to Bishop's College.

We welcome him to our midst, and congratulate the Council on their good fortune in having as colleague a Bishop whose learning, business talent and kindness have made him respected and beloved throughout the sister provinces.

ELOCUTION.

It is more easy to criticize than to perform, and the common mistake of critics is to ignore this fact. With a knowledge, often ostentatious and seldom sound, they are given to expect deeds from mortals which man cannot accomplish, and talents in the many which are the endowments of the few. In writing this article we will strive to avoid this error, and we distinctly disclaim any

hope of ever finding infinite resources in the finite mind. Yet, though the human mind is limited, it has certain definite powers, it is capable of certain possibilities—one of which is a right use of the vocal organs. The mighty influence of the genuine orator in the past irresistibly teaches the vast importance of a careful discipline in the art of Elocution.

To all who have a public message to deliver, a proper delivery and some degree of fluency are indispensable, if the desired end is to be obtained. To attempt to address a public assembly without any qualification for the work is to canvass in a most effectual way for public execration. The more sublime the message, the more real the need of preparation for delivering it, and in that highest vocation of mankind—preaching the Gospel—

the necessity is at once earnest and imperative. Theological truth may be good food for the brain, fit refreshment for the soul, but it will beget Theological gout, if it cannot be properly delivered, when occasion offers. The immense utility of elocutionary powers naturally suggests their assiduous cultivation in the higher seats of learning. But, on investigation, we find there is no department of beneficial study more persistently avoided, more superciliously contemned than is this branch which we are considering. With us, at Trinity, a skilled teacher has been employed, and ample op-

portunities for instruction have been afforded, but—'but'—ah, but—and we desire to emphasize this 'but'—but an attendance discouraging to the lecturer and discreditable to the College, is the extent of the appreciation shown either for the scheme or for the work. The apathy towards this subject is doubtless general, throughout the College, but in an especial degree is the divinity class culpable. The entire class, save four and oftener only two or three, are absolutely indifferent to the value of a pursuit, on which perhaps more than on any other human element, their success in after life depends. True there are some among the divinity students, who can deliver themselves very acceptably, and these we special-ly exempt from criticism. The great majority of the



*Yours faithfully,
Chas. Hamilton*

class are very innocent of Elocution, and apparently have no desire or intention to improve themselves. If they persist in their disregard for their own welfare, and for the honor and success of the Church in which they are to minister, the one effective antidote is in the power of the authorities, *i.e.*, to make Elocution an obligatory subject.

LETTERS IN NEWSPAPERS.

The liberty of the press is, on the whole, a great boon to any people. It is difficult to see how abuse could be remedied, how this government could be pointed out and corrected, how real progress could be perpetuated, if the press were gagged. Yet this like all other liberties, has its limitations. The liberty of the individual is good and right and useful when it does not interfere with the liberty of other individuals. It is no unlawful abridgement of a man's liberty when he is forbidden to fire a gun down a crowded street, when he is prohibited from letting off his revolver promiscuously in a crowd. Such a liberty would involve the destruction of the liberty of many, and without any benefit accruing to the community, but the reverse.

So the law forbids men to flourish the tomahawk in the pages of a newspaper, magazine, or review. A writer may no more stiletto a character, or pistol a reputation than a highwayman may cut a purse or a throat. This is not only the law of civilized nations, but is the expression of the convictions of all reasonable and responsible human beings. When Mr. Edmund Yates was sent to Holloway gaol a few weeks ago, he went not merely by virtue of the verdict of the jury, and the sentence of the judge, but with the full consent and approval of the whole country. We have not heard that even the readers of the *World* have complained that the sentence was unjust. Not even a democratic or socialistic or aristocratic club (as far as we know) has taken any steps to bring about an alteration in the law. And certainly the vindictive feeling which Mr. Yates has since displayed towards the victims of his paper and the judge, whom he was tried will only emphasise the satisfaction with which the public will give their verdict of "serve him right."

There is, however, another species of annoyance to which men, public and private, are subject, which is sometimes more offensive and more difficult to deal with than attacks in society papers, or in the editorial articles of newspapers. We are far from wishing to protect men, especially public men, from fair and legitimate criticism. Public men must not be too thinskin. For the most part it is by their own choice that they occupy public posts; and they must take the ordinary consequence of their position. Good taste will generally prescribe responsible editors the limits within which they may exercise their criticism. Public opinion will often restrain

those who are not endowed with good taste. In any case the editor of the paper is accountable for all that appears in his department.

But there is one portion of the newspaper, daily and weekly, for which the editor is only remotely responsible, and into which communications often find their way, without their contents being duly scrutinized. We refer to the column occupied by letters to the editor, a column from which men have often been wounded, more gravely, than from any other part of the worst conducted newspaper.

It is so easy to write a few stinging words of a public man, or even of a private person in such a way as to identify him clearly without mentioning his name. It is quite easy (for a man or a woman without a conscience) to insinuate all kinds of things against an enemy, or even (as the thing has often been done) against one whom the writer professes to regard as a friend. No one knows that the writer is some abject creature whose spoken words would harm no living being, but only reveal the viperous nature of the speaker. But written by an unknown hand they assume an importance which they could never derive from their author.

It is marvellous that the public put up with this. We know that men think of a wretch detected in writing an anonymous letter, calculated to wound the person to whom it is addressed, or, to injure another in his estimations. He is summarily sent to Coventry by all honorable men. But the offence of which we are speaking is a double crime. It is an attack on another by an anonymous hand; and this same hand also publishes the attack.

We are aware that editors are often placed in difficulties with reference to contributions of this kind. It cannot be doubted that many useful letters have been sent to newspapers which would never have found their way thither, had it been a requirement that the writer's name should appear. But we are not condemning anonymous letters in papers universally. When these letters deal with public questions and argue them on grounds of principle and public utility, they may be of great value. But this can never be said of anonymous attacks of a personal character. They are base, cowardly, contemptible.

While the writer of these lines was arranging in his mind the points which are here brought forward, there came into his hand a copy of the *Globe* newspaper containing a most cowardly and scurrilous anonymous attack on a much respected clergyman of this city. How the editor of that generally well conducted paper could have allowed such a production to appear in his columns, we cannot understand. Probably he never read the whole letter, until he saw it in print. We refer to it here for the purpose of illustrating our meaning. No letter of that nature ought to have appeared *without the name of the writer*. If he chose to discuss the affairs of St. James' Church apart from personalities, then he might properly do so in such a letter. But the contents of this production were grossly and offensively personal. We must not carry these remarks to a greater length, but will simply conclude by mentioning what we regard as a remedy for this evil. If men will discuss public questions on public grounds, apart from personal attacks, let them do so anonymously to as great an extent as the dimensions of the newspapers may allow. But whenever a man makes any kind of personal attack upon his fellow man, let him put his name to his letter.

FIDES.

Rouge et Noir.

Published by the Students of TRINITY COLLEGE. Contributions and literary matter of all kinds solicited from the Alumni and friends of the University.

All matter intended for publication to be addressed to the Editors, Trinity College.

No notice can be taken of anonymous contributions. All matter to be signed by the author, not necessarily, &c.

Advertisements, subscriptions, and business communications should be directed to HENRY K. MERRITT, Managing Editor.

Terms, post paid—Annual subscription, \$1.00.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

LENT TERM, 1885.

WITH this issue we enter upon the sixth year of publication with ROUGE ET NOIR placed upon a new basis, and one which we trust may be successful. We confidently expect the renewed support of our old subscribers and friends, and look forward to the hope that, with the awakened life of the Collège, every graduate will do something for this paper as the organ of Trinity. We call attention to the fact that two new pages of reading matter have been added to our columns, and that during the year contributions may be expected from the pens of the Rev. the Provost; the Rev. Professors Clark and Boys; J. Cunningham Dunlop, M. A., Rev. G. E. Haslam, M. A., Rev. A. G. Mortimer, B. D., Geo. A. Mackenzie, M. A., C. G. D. Roberts, M. A., J. E. Collins, Esq., Rev. A. Greaves, C. P. Mulvaney, M. D., H. K. Cockin, Esq., A. Lampman, B. A., J. A. Ritchie, Esq., Rev. T. B. Angell and others.

A FACT which we should like to call the attention of University authorities to would be the desire to furnish better examination papers in future—*better*, not in quality, which are already of sufficient difficulty to prevent a candidate successfully passing, but *better* in the sense of legibility and quantity. The present papers, copied by means of the papyrograph, would suffice for the Christmas College examinations, but for the University tests, the necessity for printed forms is rapidly growing greater each year. A student being handed the written paper finds often much difficulty in deciphering the queer specimens of chirography, besides the far greater fault of losing valuable time, and perhaps passing over a question which is half understood, in consequence of the bad condition of the blue-written document. Every opportunity should be given one to pass creditably, but with the present state of papers, one feels too flurried to attempt a satisfactory and sufficient answer, but if it is possible to have printed questions, a great source of present wrath deluged upon careful examiners' heads would be removed.

THE addition to the curriculum of a course in Theological Honours, corresponding to some extent to the Theological Tripos at Cambridge, is of great value to

theological students. A course in each of the various branches of the study of theology is prescribed, forming a very complete introduction to the whole or any part of the subject, and is thus a most useful foundation for future study. Homiletics and apologetics not belonging to theology proper, are excluded, and the graduate in honours has to pass a subsequent examination in these subjects before receiving his letters testimonial for Holy Orders. The thorough grounding which any graduate in the above courses must have, naturally leads to the question, "Where is the necessity for the Bishop's examination, and why cannot a graduate in theological honours be spared this further trial, as are Theological Tripos men in England?" We fail to see what extra satisfaction the Bishop gains, and we are sure that in one way or another it is detrimental to the best interests of the candidate for Orders. He must either wait until his college course is concluded before he commences to read for the Bishop's examination, which is certain to be very inconvenient, or he has to read for two examinations at once, which is not only inconvenient, but injurious, and resulting in cramming, with the tendency to lower the dignity of the subject—a point we are inclined to think too often overlooked—and to disgust the student, so as to cause him to neglect study altogether when freed from the trammels of a college course. Surely such manifest disadvantages far outweigh any supposed satisfaction derived by the Bishop from the passing of an examination, which has virtually been passed before, and which, it is a foregone conclusion, that ninety-nine out of a hundred candidates will succeed in passing.

THOSE who regularly attend the Speech Day proceedings of Trinity College School, may remember the few words of monition spoken a year or so ago by Chancellor Allan, in the course of his remarks upon the subject of too early an entrance of a youth upon an University career. These words are pertinent at the present season, in view of the large number of "failures to pass" at the last Matriculation examination, and leads to an enquiry as to what may be the causes which prevented the candidates approaching the standard required by the University examiners. The first and most obvious reason is lack of time spent in preparation—a fact which age may compensate for. Wisely the statutes require a youth to be sixteen years of age for a passman, and for honours seventeen. Almost any boy of the former age can "pass" the requirements for admission, but in many cases it is inexpedient that one so young should attempt it, unless there is shown a wonderful degree of precocity. But when a boy—a third form boy—presents himself with a subject half read, and with an evident desire to "slide through," an examiner is perfectly justified in rejecting the candidate. A student not fully prepared, and hence not qualified, is only keeping misery in store for himself in future examinations. But aside from the

mental equipment necessary, there remains the fact that one should divest himself of his boyishness, and feel that he is among men and able to form himself as if he were already one, and not regard the daily duties of undergraduate life as mere form and "go down" with no appreciation of the work encountered, regarding it as something that must be done in the shortest and shallowest manner consistent with the exaction of rules. A real necessity then is the proper appreciation of the benefits arising from a college life, which extreme youthfulness will not grant. Thus it would be proper and an act which would gain the thanks of a student in after years, if a master could manage to curb the ambition of his pupil and restrain him from too early matriculating, although in this busy Canada a University man must seek a profession, and to foster that end, the acquirement of an education must be gained in as short a time as possible, yet, one knows, that if time can be spared, greater benefits must accrue to him who waits and digests his learning than to him who hastily skims through a course of study, even at the most not over four short years

At a somewhat earlier date than usual, the University calendar has appeared, and in it we notice several changes which enhance its value as a reference book of our doings, progress and work. On the Council, there still exists the blank for the Huron members, a space we should like to see filled, showing the greater sympathy of that diocese towards Trinity and this University. In place of Salter Vankoughnet, Esq., Q. C., Solicitor, who has resigned, Geo. F. Harman, Esq., M. A., has received the appointment, a worthy one, and a recognition of our younger graduates, which we would like to see also in higher quarters. A slight mention is also made of the result of the Provost's and Rev. K. H. Starr's solicitation in England on our behalf—a donation of £5,000 towards the endowment funds of the Keble Professorship in Divinity and the Pusey Professorship of Physical Science being enumerated, as well as a grant of £3,000 from the S. P. C. K., and other grants by the S. P. G. and the University of Oxford. Under the "Proceedings in Arts," we find with pleasure the notice of a matriculation examination at Port Hope being held simultaneously with the one here. This is a move in the right direction, and one which we urged in the early days of this publication, and if scholarships could be granted, tenable by pupils from various schools, the tendency might be also to increase largely our candidates for entrance. In 1886, the Greek and Roman histories will be omitted from the classics at entrance, a new department of History and Geography substituted, and candidates required to pass in two of the alterations, Divinity, French, English, or History and Geography. After the first year, honours may be read in Mental and in Moral science, in addition to the three former courses. We trust that an honour department in English may be

added as well. The requirements for the degree of Licentiate of Theology, appear in this work for the first time. The library has added to its shelves four hundred new volumes, including works from the Queen, the English Government, University of Cambridge, Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy, J. G. Bourinot, Esq., Prof. Riiter, Rev. A. G. Mortimer, B. D., and others, and no longer the old cry can be raised against the new books as that of being entirely theological ones. A few errors occur, as might be anticipated in a pamphlet of such a size, but it is pleasant to notice each year its increase in information and the new features added, while the volume must entail much labour upon the compiler.

MUCH unnecessary excitement was caused by the last convention of the Inter-Collegiate Missionary Alliance, with reference to the attitude which the divinity class took in the matter. To us, the Alliance seemed quite harmless from the first, and even now, while we do not altogether uphold the action taken by our divinity students, we fail to see the necessity for that parental guardianship, which some of the *Mail's* anonymous correspondents thought themselves called upon to offer. The convention lasted three days, and was characterized by much self-glorification, many "experience" speeches, and essays, which, with a few exceptions, were of child-like simplicity, and not altogether unprofitable. The object of the Alliance—"To further missionary zeal in the colleges"—was commendable, and just so far as that result was attained, was the convention a success. How, and to what extent it encouraged the students in the various theological halls and colleges we are unable to state, but from the nature of the convention, we are assured that it had not the desired effect upon the representatives from Trinity. Not that we wish to insinuate that the divinity class is devoid of any appreciation of the missionary spirit, quite the reverse. Our Theological and Missionary Association is doing a good work and continues it independently of the Alliance. There is nothing to show that that earnest spirit for mission work is wanting, but we question whether it will be zealous enough to send a representative to Montreal next year to incite the convention to further missionary effort. We regret that the Diocesan College at Montreal, thinking Trinity could do no wrong, followed her example and joined the Alliance. It is to be hoped that the divinity students here will send them a "round robin," asking forgiveness, and promising never to do so again. At the same time it might be well to assure them that the Alliance was constructed solely through the optimistic eloquence of one of the members of the class, and that it was not the action of the college. Some colleges assert that they derived much benefit by the series of meetings last October. We are glad to hear it, and trust they will lose no opportunity of attending them annually. A similar Alliance in the United States has been found

successful. The reports of its convention show that the majority of the colleges are Congregational, Baptist and Methodist seminaries, and that very few, if any decidedly, Church of England colleges have anything to do with it. For such seminaries as there form the Alliance, a convention is doubtless helpful, but the missionary zeal of the Church of England, or the Protestant Episcopal Church, will not be furthered by the existence of a convention, nor will it die out for the want of it.

UNIVERSITY CONFEDERATION.

The recent memorandum upon this subject by the Minister of Education continues to excite so much discussion, that we make no apology for considering it at some length. The most essential feature of the scheme appears to be the radical change that is made in the relations ordinarily existing with us between a University and a College. To Canadian ears a University is a sort of degree-conferring and examining abstraction, whilst the same thing looked at from its more tangible side of a teaching faculty is called a College. Every one knows that the confusion between University College and the Toronto University is for most people absolutely hopeless, lurking even in high quarters where it might have been least expected. Even in England, where the federation of a number of colleges with one University has been an accomplished fact for centuries, University men are constantly questioned about Oxford or Cambridge "College," and on this continent where, as in Germany, the one College type of University is almost universal, it requires a strong mental effort to render the new scheme even intelligible. It must be premised then that under the proposed plan "University" and "College" become altogether distinct; the new Provincial University will have a large and increasing teaching faculty of its own, by which instruction will be given free of cost to all the associated Colleges alike, especially in the scientific and technical branches of study, whilst the Colleges will thus be enabled to concentrate their resources chiefly upon the literary portion of the Arts curriculum.

Clearly, there is much *prima facie* advantage in such a plan. The special characteristics of social and religious culture, which the College system in its entirety can alone consistently develop, are fully maintained, whilst the necessity of reduplicating the most expensive scientific apparatus, collections, buildings, etc., is avoided. By means, too, of the saving thus effected, opportunities can be afforded for post-graduate and other work upon a large scale, to which, for some time at least, none of the Universities of Ontario can otherwise hope to attain.

These advantages alike from an academic and a patriotic standpoint, have been heartily recognized both by the representatives of Trinity at the Conference, and by

the formal action of the Corporation. Perhaps, to none of the Ontario Universities would the scheme so readily commend itself at first sight as to Trinity, seeing that it is an attempt to reproduce upon Canadian soil a *fac simile* of those great seats of learning in England, with which Trinity and her professoriate have from the first been so intimately connected.

Whilst, however, there seems to be but one opinion amongst us with regard to the principle of confederation or association, if properly carried out, it cannot be denied that Trinity's entrance into the confederation will practically entail upon her very considerable sacrifices. The present buildings and site, with all their old associations, must be left; our hall and beautiful new chapel ruthlessly pulled down, and with all her old moorings thus cast adrift, we must seek a new home in the Queen's Park. There appear to be some philosophic souls so superior to all these considerations of sentiment that they can see little sacrifice in this, but it is also worthy of notice that these gentlemen have been the loudest in protesting against being themselves forced to do the same, by handing over the present University College buildings to the use of the new University. Moreover, by holding in abeyance our degree-conferring powers, we are making a present to the new University of our yearly-increasing graduating classes in the Faculties of Medicine, Law and Music. The fact cannot be gainsaid that confederation by Trinity will mean the loss of much which she now holds in her hand, and that the only set off on the other side consists in possible future advantages, which, with her present rate of progress, she may reasonably hope ere very long to obtain in great part for herself. From this point of view considerable uneasiness has been felt amongst our graduates and benefactors as to the nature of the reply which the Corporation would make to the Government proposals. It is satisfactory to find that the voice of the Corporation was unanimous and against leaving our present vantage-ground and striking out upon a new path, unless three essential points were guaranteed beyond all shadow of doubt.

(1) The preservation of our own special characteristics in regard to Christian teaching, by which such teaching in accordance with the principles of the Church forms an essential part of the Arts curriculum. We should, justly, be reproached with base disloyalty to God and the principles we have inherited from our great Founder, with an unjustifiable breach of faith to our hundreds of generous benefactors, as well as with causing grievous loss to the Church at large, were we for one instant to place this essential point in jeopardy. The principle involved was fully conceded in the memorandum, but the Corporation have only performed an obvious duty in insisting strenuously upon the various details necessary to the practical working out of this principle efficiently. It is somewhat amusing in this connection to note the unprac-

tised hand shown in the recent modification of the curriculum of the University of Toronto in this particular, as well as the exceeding anxiety of its anonymous supporters in the press to get full credit for the change and all its consequences, whilst the ink of the new statute is yet scarcely dry. The somewhat startling way in which the principle of "theological options" is applied, looks more like a sop to the theological colleges than a real attempt to Christianize the general curriculum. Longer experience may, however, be expected to give further light for the guidance of the Senate in such unknown regions, and, meanwhile, with all sincerity, we may congratulate the Provincial University upon the abandonment of its traditional policy of ignoring the Christian Revelation as unworthy of a place amongst the subjects of a liberal education, and the adoption of at least the principle for which Trinity has so long contended.

(2) The principle of "confederation" as opposed to "absorption" must be frankly and sincerely adopted. Any attempt to bring about ultimate absorption under the guise of confederation, by placing University College in a position of unfair pre-eminence in the new University will be absolutely fatal to the scheme. The *addenda* of the Corporation upon this head, not only, as the *Week* remarks, "in no way conflict with the principle of the scheme," but embody the only way in which this "principle" can be practically and fairly carried out. Of course the questions which arise in regard to the relation of the several confederating Colleges are full of delicacy and difficulty, and it could not be expected that the Conference would in its memorandum deal finally or fully with them all, but it is important in this connection to note that in no case do the conditions of Trinity embody a demand which had been rejected at the Conference. The simple fact that the governing bodies of Trinity and Victoria have independently arrived at conditions, which, although differing widely in form, are practically almost coincident, corroborates strongly the conclusion almost universally expressed by impartial onlookers, that no University in Ontario could, with any self-respect, confederate upon other terms. It must be very galling to the authorities of a University which is never tired of boasting about the widening and liberalizing influence of its system; to notice the petty narrowness of view which marks the productions of the anonymous defenders of the University of Toronto in the press. One learned "organ" seeks to allure us with the prospect of becoming the leading theological boarding-house in the Queen's Park, and in the same breath exhorts us to emulate the greatness of Oxford by so doing. Surely the distinction between a "College" and a "boarding-house" is not too recondite for our contemporary to grasp, or does it imagine Oxford to consist of theological boarding-houses grouped round a central Arts College? A correspondent, who rejoices in the dignity

of "Curator," whilst denouncing the chief features of the new scheme in strong terms, as an "absurdity," "a dangerous experiment," etc., yet finds counterbalancing "advantages from a public point of view" in the "increase of the state-teaching body," the number of professors being raised to "about twenty-five." Has it ever occurred to "Curator" that we have already in the several Universities of Ontario a staff of at least thirty professors of as much eminence as any we can hope to get in the new University. True, some of these gentlemen must plead guilty to the fatal indictment of not belonging to the state faculty, *i. e.*, they do not cost the country a dollar for the educational work they do, but after all it is possible that this may not appear so capital an offence from "a public point of view," as it does to "Curator." It is clear that the aspirations of "Curator" and his friends are summed up in keeping Toronto University as nearly as possible just as it is, and drawing indefinitely upon the public purse to give to the "state teaching faculty" the monopoly of supplying University education at the lowest possible price. Such a programme is intelligible, although it hardly possesses the merit of novelty, but it is far as the poles asunder from the aspirations of "Bystander," for the founding of a new Oxford upon Canadian soil. Clearly, at this rate of progress, we need be in no great haste, as it will take men of the stamp of "Curator" years to understand the first elements of the scheme they criticize.

(3) The State must prove itself ready to provide the necessary funds for starting and equipping the new University in a thoroughly liberal way. We quite endorse Principal Grant's view, but if the country is to gain another Oxford by the readiness of the other confederating Universities to incur considerable risk and make large sacrifices to this end, it is altogether unworthy to "haggle about the bill." In good sooth, if the State will not bear the necessary large initial expenditure connected with the removal of the various college buildings, etc., no college would be insane enough to waste its own trust funds for such a purpose; in fact any college that did so would have the satisfaction of presenting University College with more than it has ever asked for, whilst itself losing the greater part of the funds it possessed.

Fortunately the common sense and justice of the community has been strong enough to prevent any would-be opponents of "compensation" from making themselves heard, and the claim of the Corporation on this head has received nothing but support even from unexpected quarters. Care should also be taken to secure that the endowment of the new University should be made over in a capital sum, and not be dependent upon an annual Parliamentary vote, liable at any moment to be ruthlessly cut down for the purposes of a political cry.

We trust that our graduates and benefactors throughout the Province will give to the action of the Corpora-

tion prompt and energetic support. The graduates of other Universities are with commendable alacrity hard at work, and Trinity's sons will surely not prove themselves less solicitous for their *alma mater*. The holding of meetings in the principal towns and cities seems at present the best line of action to adopt.

After all, however, federated or not, the real strength of Trinity lies in the loyal, unreserved support given her by the Church in the Province, and especially by her own graduates. Relying upon their arm alone, Trinity has in thirty years trebled her original endowment, besides adding to the buildings the convocation hall and the new chapel. With her largely-increased Professorate, with over two hundred and fifty undergraduates, and an annual graduation list of nearly seventy, it may be safely affirmed that Trinity was never stronger or doing better work than she is to-day. Let it not be forgotten that it has not been the necessities of Trinity which have produced the demand for confederation. If our purse is not still so large as it might be, it is at least steadily growing every year. We have full confidence in our growth and development whatever the future may have in store for us, and thus we can have no possible inducement to take another step in the direction of confederation, unless our just demands are fully and frankly granted.

LITERARY NOTES.

BERMUDA: AN IDYL OF THE SUMMER ISLANDS.
By Julia C. R. Dorr. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons,
1884. Price, \$1.

In the *Atlantic Monthly*, for December, 1883, there appeared one of those charming articles of Mrs. Dorr's entitled, "Bermudian Days," and, as she informs us, this has been made the germ of this present delightful book, recalling to those who have visited the Somer's Isles, days of perfect freedom, rest and quietness from the noise and turmoil of a busy common-place north. In the form of a description of a visit made to the Bermudas in 1883, the authoress really embodies a practical guide-book, not only for those in quest of new haunts upon the islands, but also for those seeking a few weeks of relaxation and recreation in a mild and balmy climate. Those who have been in Bermuda and found apparently after a few weeks "nothing to do," will be astonished at *Bermuda*, with its copious descriptions of many places entirely unexplored by the average tourist, of the, we might almost say, detailed accounts, narrated in a most pleasing and unstrained manner, correcting, at the same time, many hearsay statements. The Bermudians, in their *naïve* speech, invariably relate the tales of Tom Moore and his love, as the fact that Shakespeare, in the *Tempest*, honoured the three hundred and sixty-five midget isles, with an almost terrifying appellation. Here we find the versatility of the authoress presenting itself in the charmingly word-painted chapters devoted to these

particulars. The mere recalling of the happy scenes spent in "Paradise beyond Purgatory" (to paraphrase an apt quotation) brings homesickness to the mind, as if one were leaving a home of perpetual summer, where the workman feels too cold to ply his trade when the thermometer registers only sixty-two degrees in the shade, and the tired northerner is only too happy to explore serpentine paths or to idle away a few hours neath a yacht's lazy-swinging canvas and gaze over the gently-wind-skirted sea, so beautifully pictured in this book—an attempt at description we have never seen before:—

"Look! Far off on the horizon, the sky, azure overhead, softened to a pale rose-color. The line that meets it is a deep, indigo blue—a blue so intense that we can hardly believe it is the sea. Thence, through infinite gradations, the color faints and fades, from indigo to dark sapphire, from sapphire to lapis-lazuli, from lapis-lazuli to the palest shade of the forget-me-not. It changes, even as we gaze, to deepest emerald, which is then faded to a tender apple-green, touched here and there with rose. It dies away in saffron and pale amber where it kisses the shore, with long reaches of purple where the coral reefs lie hidden."

Ah, the very water recalls memories of social festivities by land and sea, of cave exploring expeditions, of—Bermuda would not be the picturesque place it is without it. The year of Mrs. Dorr's visit was the same as that of the Princess Louise's, and recalls the kindly and unostentatious sojourn made there by Her Royal Highness and the eagerness of the natives to gaze upon a real princess—an eagerness intensified a thousand-fold more than that occasioned by the beloved Bishop of Newfoundland's yearly visit. *Bermuda* also bears witness to the extreme quaintness, happiness and happy-go-lucky spirit of the inhabitants, while it supplies a chatty, comprehensive account of this winter resort, filling the chinks before bare between the works on the subject of Sir Henry Lefroy, Godet and Mrs. Eames' disconnected letters, published some few years ago, and forms an admirable hand-book as well as a beautiful story of the land

"In which it seemed always afternoon."

H. K. M.

IT IS always a pleasure to chronicle the deeds of Trinity men in any sphere of life, but it is, in this case, with special gratification that we reproduce below the poems, from *The Current*, of Chicago, written by two former editors of this paper, Messrs. Archibald Lampman, B.A., and J. Almon Ritchie, whose writings are fulfilling that promise which had its inception in these columns. A coming number of *Outing* will also contain an amusing sketch on "A Catamaran Trip on the River St. John," from the pen of the latter.

A JANUARY SUNSET.

Again the sharp night cometh, and again
The high, black city, girt for patient hours—
Like storm—defying giants proud of pain—
Holds up to nightward all her steely towers;
Across the bitter sunset and the cold
Soft fretted flush, wherein one sharp star shines,

Across the folded saffron and thin lines,
That glow far down among the rimming pines,
A red long mocking fire of burning gold.

A. LAMPMAN.

LOVE'S WANE.

What, if love grow weary with long waiting,
Pained with the frequent lapsing of long years
Unsatisfied of love, that knows but tears,
And winter passion, but no spring-time's mating;
Till sick at heart at each long hope's abating,
Seeking it, find some soul not so remote,
To cling and twine soft arms about whose throat
Is joy enough to drown a whole world's prating;—

Shall we condemn, who know not of the sorrow
Endured beyond endurance, and the pain
Of love unsatisfied, or shall we borrow
That which hereafter we may count as gain?
Love's flame burns bright to-day, and dies to-morrow;
And love, unfed with love, is but love's wane.

J. ALMON RITCHIE.

WE were fortunate enough to secure for this issue that charming rondel. "In Divers Tones," contributed by Mr. C. G. D. Roberts, who is shortly to assume the editorship of the *Manhattan*. The poem will form the fitting dedication to the author's work, which will soon appear from the Canadian press.

CRICKET AND FOOT-BALL.

Last season, for the first time in some years, Trinity regained somewhat her old prestige which she enjoyed during the time when "giants" like the Rev. T. D. Phillips, C. J. Logan and Dr. Spragge were undergraduates. From the first match of the season against East Toronto down to that with Toronto University the eleven were favored with an unbroken series of victories, winning the latter by an innings and 43 runs to spare. The Royal Military College, Kingston also lowered their colors by 100 runs and Trinity College School by an innings and 15 runs. After the inter-University match, which was a two days' affair and witnessed by a large number of interested spectators, the cricketers had to turn their attention to more serious affairs in the way of examinations; these concluded, the eleven sought "green fields and pastures new" on the Toronto Cricket Ground, but owing to the team being weakened by loss of two bowlers and general bad trim and want of practice they made a very poor show against the premier club. Aurora played twelve men to our eleven and secured a victory by ten runs.

The Committee have learned by experience the futility of attempting to play any matches so soon after the examinations. And from what can be learned the idea this coming season will be to play fewer matches and with better clubs, such as, Hamilton, Guelph, etc.

The prospects for the coming season seem very bright as the club has received a few valuable additions and lost none of the old team. We congratulate Messrs. Allan and D. O. R. Jones on the good shewing they made in the International Match in Philadelphia, and hope that the coming season will again witness some of Trinity's sons doing battle for their county. Financially the club ought to be on a firm basis as sixty per cent. of last year's material is as good as new.

The annual meeting will take place about the last week in March when we hope to see our graduates well represented.

Trinity received some good additions to her foot-ball team this year and in consequence made a much better showing than she has done heretofore, notably in her match with Toronto University which resulted in a draw, Trinity having the best of the game throughout. Considering there are so few active members of the club we think the fifteen are to be congratulated on the success which attended them,—small though it were.

Query:—Does Duncan Ross play foot-ball; if so we may look for a good deal of Muscular Christianity in next year's football team.

We congratulate Messrs. Campbell and Irving upon their success in the financial as well as cricket world in British Columbia.

The same to Rev. A. J. Fidler, last year's treasurer on his accession to a fur coat and cap.

The Rev. T. D. Phillips promised a bat to the man making the best average at Trinity last year, but through some negligence on the part of the Secretary, we believe that the reverend gentleman was not notified of the name of the winner. We recommend this coming season's Committee to take advantage of an offer, showing as it does such interest in the club.

ROUGE ET NOIR.

A VIGNETTE OF TORONTO, 1875.

Flower, flushed in the sweet June weather,
Was our garden ten years ago,
As we sat in the shade together,
Where the apple-blossoms fell like snow.

Our game, we were half afraid it
Was wrong, yet no harm we saw,
Since only for "love" we played it,
That morning at *rouge et noir*.

Your hair was bright blonde, my Mabel,
Mine dark in those years long fled,
My cards, club and spade, were sable,
Yours, diamond and heart, were red.

I lost, of course you were the winner,
Yet I cannot my thoughts withdraw
From the game between sinner and sinner
That morning at *rouge et noir*.

C. P.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Jan. 16th.

Editor Rouge et Noir :

DEAR SIR,—A few gentlemen think fit to recognize their fellow-students by a mere nod. Some of these lately protested against changing the name ROUGE ET NOIR, because it was old and well established. Why do they not conform to a custom much older and better established than ROUGE ET NOIR? A custom which distinguishes us of Trinity from Tom, Dick and Harry of the street, whom one so often sees giving a lazy, slouchy nod to one of their acquaintance.

Yours truly,

TOUCH-YOUR-HAT.

Editor Rouge et Noir :

DEAR SIR,—Knowing the difficulties that most young men will have to face as soon as they are placed in charge of a parish, I should like to mention a few, with the hope of calling the attention of the divinity professors to the necessity of giving special lectures on the subject.

First, there is the question of our relation, as clergymen of the Church of England, to those who dissent from us. This is an important question, and might be dealt with under the several headings which will at once suggest themselves to the lecturer. Next, the divinity class should have some knowledge of the different sects, parties, their tenets, where they have gone wrong, how far they are right, &c. I feel sure that had these questions been explained to me, while at college, I should have been saved some bitter experiences.

Yours, &c.,

CHURCHMAN.

["Churchman" will be pleased to learn that the most of his questions have been dealt with by the Rev. Prof. Clark in his lectures on "Pastoral Theology." A series of lectures on "The Sects and Parties, their Tenets, &c., has been arranged for next term.—ED.]

Editor Rouge et Noir :

DEAR SIR,—I do not care to complain and disturb the usual quiet course of our life by continual grumbling and fault-finding, yet, there appears to me, several deviations from the well-drawn lines of seniority, in the matter of several small things, which might be well to notice. This year an unaccountable number of Freshmen have been allowed to remain out of residence, and in consequence, to suit their convenience, the first year are freed, with the exception of one man, from lectures on Saturday. Now, it assuredly appears to me that if any preference should be given in the matter of convenience of time, seniors should reap that benefit. Again, last year a bursary was granted *only*, I believe, on condition that the holder should reside in college. This year that rule has been relaxed and the recipient dwells without our walls. Another fact I should like to draw the editorial eye to, would be a recommendation to gentlemen living out to purchase college caps, that they may not present in their hourly walks to their lodgings that incongruous picture of a student arrayed in gown and anything but graceful head-piece.

Yours, etc.,

UNDERGRAD.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Feb., '85.

TRINITY MEDICAL NOTES.

There are two hundred and sixty students attending the school this session.

Dr. Stuart, Professor of Practical Chemistry, who was severely injured by a chemical explosion some time ago, has recovered and resumed his duties.

E. S. Holmes, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon on the C. P. R. contract near Callendar.

The Annual Examinations will be held in the Convocation Hall, and will begin on Monday, 23rd inst.

The regular meeting of the Literary Society was held on Saturday, 21st ult., and was largely attended. A good programme was provided and efficiently carried out.

The new Dissecting room has proved a decided success. It is now a separate building, and consequently the old rooms in the main building are more pleasant to attend lectures in. The new building affords much more room, and thus supplies a want long felt.

The students, Messrs. Logan & Hawley, who were engaged in the smallpox district at Hungerford, returned recently, and were greeted with a cordial reception. They reported to a meeting of students and professors the result of their work there, and gave an interesting account of their experiences in combatting the fearful disease.

The students no longer have any dealings with the police. They now give their undivided attention to coal-heavers. Not many days ago, the eastern neighborhood of the city was alarmed at the possibility of a war between the neophytes of the knife, and the heavers of the shin-destroying, face-besmearing coal. Three battles were fought in one day, but since then no report of any engagement of note has reached the war office. Hostilities were commenced by two students, who, seeing the coal cart cavalry approach—their drivers walking—sounded a halt in the true military language familiar to the well-trained ear of the average cart-horse. The halt was instantaneous, but the victory by no means certain. The drivers advanced on the little band of students with a courage-dispelling war cry that would have startled the fish wives of Billingsgate; but the students were undaunted, and the foremost driver was felled to the earth. His companion, with a one ton shovel, came to his rescue, and wielded his weapon so successfully that the students beat a hasty but graceful retreat. In the afternoon there was another engagement of doubtful issue. The campaign is not ended yet. The enemy is still supposed to be lurking behind piles of lumber, ready to be avenged on some unsuspecting freshman. A later report says a final-man was attacked from the rear by a would-be assassin, who levelled a shovel at his head. The medico saw the action in time to parry the blow with his cane, and then with his accustomed bravery used this

'dagger of lath" so vigorously that the enemy was obliged to seek safety in his coal cart. These are only the main outlines of the war, so that the readers of ROUGE ET NOIR will doubtless await with much anxiety General *John Falstaff Farrar's* official report of his encounter.

SCRIBBLER.

AS FATE DECREES.

Silver wrapper of the birch tree,
Formed into the booming sail,
By deft, boyish fingers free,
How before some scented gale
May you yet drift odour laden
In some lily-sprinkled pond,
Or may bear the name of maiden
Traced by some Orlando fond,
In the forests depths at noon-tide,
You may feel the gentle flutter
Of her heart against you bide,
But most likely you'll wrap butter,
And a hair or two beside.

J A. R.

ABOUT COLLEGE.

We still retain, as is seen, our old name, and notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear, ROUGE ET NOIR is ever likely to continue, even if objectors are to be found; but the Managing Editor has hit upon the expedient of having printed small slips explaining the *raison* for our unique title. Henceforth, those who are opposed to the paper solely upon the ground of the name, can now, with impunity, send the paper to their friends, merely enclosing a printed slip, so that consternation may not be aroused among the recipients.

The Rev. J. C. Davidson, B. A., has already entered upon his duties as curate at Teddington. We wish him all possible success in his new field of labour, and take pleasure in clipping the following from the *Teddington Parish Magazine*:

"The Rev. John C. Davidson arrived in the parish on Saturday, January 17th, and began his duties as assistant curate on the following day. Mr. Davidson is a Canadian, like the Vicar, and has been known for many years to the Vicar's family, with which he is connected. That he has met with a kind reception goes without saying, and we are sure that his work will be warmly appreciated amongst us."

The Vicar is the Rev. Francis Leith Boyd, M.A., who is well known in Toronto. In the same magazine we also notice among the offertories for January the item, "For Trinity College, Toronto, £16, 12s. 11d."

The college museum — that object of undergraduate wit and withering sarcasm — thanks to the enthusiasm of the new Fellow in Natural Science, has undergone cleaning and renovation, and the ichthyosaurus or ornithorhynchus, or some other bird, beast or fish no longer deigns to remain without his proper sphere. Mr. Haslam, who has shown

great activity in his department, kindly acknowledges the contribution of a set of hand specimens, numbered and classified, illustrative of the rocks of Canada, presented by Professor Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey of this country; and also through the kindness of Professor Spencer F. Baird, Director of the Smithsonian Institute, a collection, embracing over one hundred species of marine invertebrates. In addition to these last gifts, there has been added several other curiosities.

Conversazione, that event which carries so much pleasure to the undergraduate soul, took place on the evening of the 12th, and passed off more successfully than for many a year. The entrance hall and corridors were gaily decked with flags and bunting, from under the folds of which gleamed Chinese lanterns, while the floor was strewn with rugs of various designs. The mathematical lecture lost its terrors for the student disgusted with its memories of problems to be solved there, as the decoration committee succeeded in converting it into a pretty drawing-room. The old chapel, for the first time, appeared to the guests in its proper character, and the brightness of its surroundings drove away the wonted appearance of extreme "dryness" from the ponderous tomes stored upon the shelves. Convocation Hall, that ogre of midsummer days, was the most attractive place of all, for there, in the gallery, where undergraduate wit is wont to reign supreme, was the band of the Royal Grenadiers, which gave an excellent number of selections during the earlier part of the evening, whilst the floor, just in its best for dancing, was crowded after ten, with numberless votaries of the muse, who presides upon such occasions. Guests might wander where their fancy led them—many men opening their pretty little abodes of grinding to their friends, and particularly were enjoyed by stray couples the cosy "crooks and crannies" of the rooms of the Professors of Divinity and Philosophy. In the dining-hall, supper was served throughout the entire evening. The festivities were maintained for a longer season than has been our previous custom, showing, we hope, an attestation of the appreciation of our labours. It was with pleasure that we noticed a decrease in the number present—a great boon being conferred upon the guests by the "cutting-down" of the invitations. For the success of the *Conversazione*, thanks are due to the energetic committee, Messrs. G. H. Broughall, B. A., H. K. Merritt, C. Scadding, W. J. Rogers and E. C. Cayley, not to mention among the sub-committees the labour and trouble of Messrs. Anderson and Cooper. But among some older members of the University, a little fault-finding has been indulged in by reason of the ball-like nature of the evening, and it is due to the committee to mention the fact that it was not their error that dancing began at the early time it did, and we can only trust that another year will atone for the small grievance unintentionally committed.

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