

ROUGE ET NOIR.

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VOL. IV.

TRINITY COLLEGE TORONTO, MAY, 1883.

No. 4.

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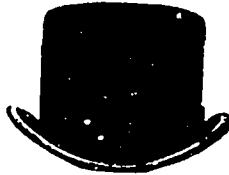
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ROUGE ET NOIR.

Vol. IV.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, MAY, 1883.

No. 4.

COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

Among the various evidences of the literary activity of the present age is the College newspaper. In one sense it is not by any means a new idea. The great English public school, Eton, has had one or two examples. One of the first of these called, I believe, the *Microcosm*, was edited by Praed, whose untimely death robbed English literature of a second Barham, and whose early efforts published in the school paper gave bright promise of his future. Gladstone, too, was editor of the *Etonian*, a successor of the *Microcosm*, and published in it some very fervid poetry in praise of certain revolutionary heroes. But these papers were merely literary, and were tolerated by the authorities, who looked on them as the eccentricities of youthful genius, a toleration which would have been very quickly withdrawn had they once started to criticise the actions or rules of the governing powers. And this tacit acknowledgment of unwillingness to offend the powers that be, is evidenced even in the University papers now published in England, at least if we may judge of the whole from one specimen. This was excellent in point of careful editing and get up, but when one came to analyze its contents, they seem to consist mainly of copies of the various College screens and criticisms of College sports. As to University politics absolutely nothing. And it is in this point, that the American and Canadian College papers are essentially distinct. Perhaps it is the greater feeling of independence, but certainly College journalism here has to its advantage, taken an independent stand as a critic, and a reformer if possible. And it is to this stand that it owes its present authority. There can be no question as to its great utility, not merely for the introduction of young talent, but as a bond of union between the Colleges spread over this vast continent. Look at the Exchange Editor's table, you will find it piled with papers from Maine to California, from the Gulf of Mexico to Quebec. And we find them all doing good work. One for instance frames a crushing indictment of the secret societies which seem both the distinctive feature and the bane of modern American Universities. Another tells us what is doing in the athletic world. Another raises its voice against some time-honored abuse. And this brings us to the consideration of what constitutes the legitimate sphere of a College newspaper. Briefly, it is to be an organ of what may be termed University politics, to be a distributor of College news and to provide a field for any literary ability its particular College may possess. The question is, how do the majority of College papers answer to these requirements? On the whole, well. But there are one or two dangers which it may not be amiss to point out with regard to College politics. The

paper is very often a valuable medium for pointing out to the authorities grievances which only require to be known to be redressed, but must guard against making every little trifle a matter of moment. It weakens its influence. The cry of wolf is raised so often that when the occasion comes for it to be raised in earnest, no attention is paid and the paper loses its chief *raison d'être*. Again as to its position as a distributor of college news. It should be remembered that it has a circulation outside its own walls; hence anything entirely unintelligible to the outsiders should be omitted. For instance many American papers, excellent in every other respect, fill their column of College news with ejaculations and monosyllables which areaviare to the multitude. Of course it is not to be expected that an outsider is to understand every local allusion, but I maintain that these notes should be written in such a manner as that the ordinary reader can understand a little what is meant; besides this practice leads to trivialities, in most cases destitute of the wit which can alone make them palatable. Lastly as to literary matter. I feel I am venturing here on delicate ground, but a recent perusal of some college papers leads me to remark that in many cases this portion of a College paper's sphere is very often misunderstood. I ask the question:—is it well to attempt to deal with questions that require both a trained mind and a skilled pen? One paper I have now before me has an article entitled: "Truth germinal and not final," a subject requiring the most careful thought and writing, and it is dismissed in two columns. Besides it is out of place; no one would think for one moment of putting in an effusion on the differential calculus and yet it would be just as reasonable.

And now having pointed out some of the dangers to which this peculiar kind of journalism is liable, let me say a few words on its advantages. These are manifold. The practical training a man gets in assisting to manage a paper is of the greatest advantage; if he feels he has some idea of writing, his College paper offer him an opportunity he would otherwise be without, and by comparison with other papers he can very soon see where he either excels or is wanting. Most valuable it is too, as a medium of communication between the governing body and the students. Many a grievance which would have remained a constant source of irritation from its being unnoticed, has been brought to light and removed through the College paper. Looking at it in every way there is no doubt that the future of College journalism on this continent is very bright if care be taken. Its influence is increasing every day; this is proved by the superior way in which they are got up, showing that they appeal to a wider audience, and if discretion is used to prevent its strength being frittered away on unworthy objects it will prove as powerful in its own sphere as ordinary journalism is in the outside world.

A REMINISCENCE.

A Canadian who has only visited the cities and the more populous districts of England finds it hard to realize that there can be in that apparently and actually overpeopled land, places where one can fancy one's self hundreds of miles from civilization; nooks where one may be as absolutely alone as in the most untrodden wilds of Muskoka or the North-West. Of course, even in this there is a sense of the accessibility of human beings. Of course, there is none of that intense, awful loneliness described so graphically by Major Butler in his "Great Lone Land," yet within a very short distance of the metropolis of the world can be found spots which the march of civilization has never reached; to which that ruthless destroyer of the picturesque, the suburban builder, has never penetrated. I remember that some years ago, when the great trial for the crime known as the "Cudham murder" took place, surprise was expressed that a deed compassing the death of a human being by slow starvation could have taken place quite unknown, within so short a distance of London, when the coroner asked the lawyer, who made the remark, if he had ever visited the place. On his replying in the negative, the coroner remarked that if he had, the scene of the crime was almost as desolate as though it had been hundreds of miles from civilization. Prompted by curiosity, a friend and myself made an excursion to the spot, and found that its loneliness had not been exaggerated. In the same way, the upper reaches of the Thames have on their banks places that are unvisited from one year's end to another—primitive villages, undescrated by the Easter Monday excursions, and with shady nooks where one may camp with the certainty of being undisturbed by the presence of any human being.

I can recall many an excursion made with a very old chum of kindred tastes with myself, up little narrow streams, tributaries of the Thames, when there was hardly water enough in some places, choked up as they were with reeds, to float our light canoes, in others they would widen and deepen, flowing between banks along which the trees grew so thickly that their overarching branches formed a deep shade in the hottest glare of a summer's noon, and no sound could be heard except the splash of a fish as he rose to a fly, the soft low coo of the wood-dove, or perhaps the chime of some village church, mellowed by distance and harmonizing strangely with the hush around. The solitude was none the less intense because we knew that within perhaps an hour's paddle we could reach a busy town: to all intents and purposes we might have been in medieval England, and this feeling sometimes grew so strong that one almost expected to come across some distinctive picture of early English life; perhaps a monk sitting contemplatively on the bank and fishing, reading meanwhile Dame Juliana Berners' treatise on the Noble Art of Angling; and then we pass under a rustic stone bridge all overgrown with ivy and moss, and its stones stained in a way to delight artists' eyes by the changing weather of centuries. No, it is not necessary, in order to get solitude, to plunge into the recesses of the backwoods or explore Central America, you can get it at home if you only keep your eyes open and are not content to follow in the beaten track; and then after all it is not a drawback to feel that when one is tired of solitude, you can in an hour or so return to the centre of life and bustle, and that your dinner need not depend on the problematic chance of falling in with some game. I wish that the magazines that are ever

ready to give us some new description of foreign lands would only turn their attention to the beautiful spots that are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the mother country. But the same plaint has been raised before, and will continue to be raised until travellers begin to realize that one need not go into Switzerland or Egypt to seek beauties of scenery they can find in as great perfection in its own way at home. But I am wandering from the track. My intention was to give some imperfect account of a certain trip up the Thames which I took, and which a sunset I witnessed some few days ago brought vividly to my recollection. Its varied tints, combined with the strange hush and stillness of evening touched some almost forgotten chord in my mind, before whose vision rose up the picture of a far different scene. A sunset sky, the tranquil Thames flowing gently, and on its surface the light mist of evening; the stillness disturbed by no sound save the soft ripple and splash of the water as it stirred the pebbles on its banks. It seems curious that a scene so totally unlike this as that I looked the other evening could have suggested it. I suppose there was some subtle trait of association between the two so fine and rare that my mind could not describe it; an example of that feeling portrayed by Mallock in as picturesque words as are to be found in the English language, and which express the feeling so exactly that I cannot refrain from quoting them. "How all kinds of objects and feelings cling together in our minds. A single sense or a single memory is touched and a thrill runs through countless others. The smell of autumn woods, the colors of dying fern, may turn by a subtle transubstantiation into pleasures and faces that will never come again—a red sunset and a windy seashore into a last farewell and the regret of a lifetime."

There are certain scenes, certain occurrences, that one never forgets. They may be trivial in themselves, but still they recur time and again to one's memory with every detail as vivid as the day they happened. One of them is the trip of which I speak. Perhaps it is because it was the last my chum and myself ever took together, as it was but a short time before parting, he to go to the wilds of South Africa, under whose hot sands he now rests. I can shut my eyes, and see every feature of the scene. The long river stretches with their tree shaded banks, a lazy barge with huge brown sail making its way down the stream as though time were no object, giving a touch of life to the scene; I could point out every spot where we pulled ashore and rested during the heat of the summer's day; recall every trifling incident of that idle time. However, as to the trip itself.

It was on a hot summer's afternoon that we landed at the little village of Thames Ditton, nearly opposite the historic palace of Hampton Court. As we did not propose to start till the following day, our first care was to look out for a resting place. True there was the almost world-renowned hostel, the Swan, but as the charges of that establishment are fully commensurate with its excellence our intention was not to patronize it on this occasion. We both of us had very vivid recollections of a certain bill presented to us after a very modest repast of roast beef, cheese and beer which amounted to very nearly half a sovereign, and going on the old principle, "*ex pede Herculem*," were afraid to calculate what a night's stay there would cost. After a considerable search we discovered an old fashioned inn which seemed to promise well. If irregularity constitute picturesqueness, then it was indeed picturesque. You

blundered down two steps into the parlour, from the corner of which an exceedingly cork-screwy and rickety staircase led upstairs to the bed room, commanding a cheerful view of a churchyard, one of whose primeval yews swept the window with its branches. Not a cheerful place for a long stay, but it suited our needs very well. After a substantial meal we set out to look after our boat, and after a long chat with the proprietor of the boat house, who was one of those ancient worthies who can remember everything for fifty years back, and is very anxious to inflict all his recollections upon you, we decided on taking a double sculling outrigger, about the best kind for two men who are accustomed to rowing together, as they are roomy and yet light. Having concluded all the necessary arrangements, we returned to the inn, but we had forgotten the primitive habits of the proprietor and arrived there to find the house closed and guarded by an exceedingly noisy and hungry looking dog who would persist in regarding us as burglars; so we had to arrange a division of labor, and while one of us pounded at the door the other kept the animal at bay with brickbats and other trifles. The combined noise was something terrific but had the desired effect of rousing the proprietor, who informed us that had we asked for it we might have had the key, an arrangement in iron weighing somewhere in the neighborhood of three pounds and of such a size that no ordinarily constructed pocket would hold it. We intended to make an early start so our first care was to thoroughly examine all our traps to see that no indispensable requisite had been left behind. All was in order; so after a smoke and a chat over our plans and a final anxious inspection of the sky for weather probabilities, we turned in.

(To be continued.)

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.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

TRINITY TERM, 1883.

MR. ELMES HENDERSON, M. A., and Mr. C. L. Ferguson, B. C. L., have been elected members of the Council.

WE have much pleasure in recording the fact that the Rev. R. N. Jones, B. A., one of our graduates, took the highest place in the examination for Priest's orders, held a short time since at Ottawa. The Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, B. C. L., took the second place in the Deacon's Examination.

THE University Calendar for the year 1883-4 is now out, and assumes a bulkier appearance than before. It contains the new regulations for the degree of B. D.

There is also a very desirable addition to it in the shape of a list of the correct hoods for each degree. Perhaps this will have some effect in future in preventing the remarkable discrepancies noticed by a correspondent in a former issue.

A COUNCIL Meeting was held on Saturday, April 28th, to consider the tenders for the building of the new Chapel. We are unable, unfortunately, to give this report, as it will not be made public before it has been submitted to the Corporation, who meet on May 9th. We trust that no valuable time will be lost in setting to work, and that the end of the summer will see the Chapel actually completed, or at least far advanced to that desirable end.

WE must confess to some little disappointment in the regulations for the degree of Mus. Bac., as they made no provision for the admittance of gentlemen who have been longer than five years in the musical profession, and who certainly would not care to spread this examination over three years. Could not the Statute be amended so that those who could produce certificates of having been in the study and profession of music not less than say ten years, could be admitted to the degree on passing the final examination only, in fact a parallel regulation to that governing admission to the degree of B. C. L.

THE Library is again open, after a thorough re-arrangement by the librarian, Professor Schneider. The books are now classified in such a way that it is not the labor of a day to find any particular work. We are glad to notice that among the new purchases is the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, now in course of issue, undoubtedly one of the most valuable works in point of utility. Prof. Schneider has introduced a good feature in the form of a Recommendation Book, in which any reader may place the names of books he thinks would be desirable additions to the Library.

BY the way, we see in the new Calendar that the Science Scholar is *de jure*, assistant Curator. Here is a long sought for opportunity. He could not be better employed than under the supervision of one of the Curators, in rearranging those dismal specimens, giving them new labels, and removing the accumulated dust of ages under which they threaten ere long to be entombed. The label part of the question is important. At present a great many specimens are not named at all, and of those that are, the labels have got shifted in a way, that to put it mildly, is misleading. To a lover of science this employment could not fail to afford the highest amusement.

THE Convocation for the conferring of medical degrees was held in the Convocation Hall, on Thursday, April 26th. The gold medallist, Mr. Krauss, deserves

special mention, as, while continuing his medical studies, he was at the same time night editor of the *Mail*, a post of much hard work and responsibility. The fact of his passing so brilliant an examination shews not only much talent, but, what is rarer, an unusual capacity for hard and continuous work. The winner of the second year scholarship, Mr. J. R. Logan, obtained in his examination marks which, we believe, are quite unprecedented in Toronto. He obtained no less than 92 per cent. on the entire examination, and in four subjects obtained the maximum.

WE publish in this issue two letters from correspondents, relative to the musical part of the services in the Chapel. We desire to call particular attention to the one signed "Music," as it contains a really valuable practical suggestion. As the services of the organist are paid, it certainly seems only fair that the salary should be regarded as a scholarship and throwing it open to competition, as our correspondent suggests, would satisfy everyone, which is not the case at present. A College Chapel should be a model in regard to the musical part of the services, particularly in Canada, where there are no cathedrals to look to us as the standards, as in the Old Country. At present with us it is not so, and though it may be unfounded, there is certainly an opinion that an improvement is possible. There is no doubt that the adoption of our correspondent's plan would be a step in the right direction.

IN another column we publish a letter from the Dean of the University of Manitoba, objecting to a statement we made with reference to that University in regard to the degree of B.D. Mr. O'Meara has allowed himself to be betrayed into a little warmth of language, while scarcely apprehending the true drift of our article. If he will refer to it, it will be seen that our strong objection was against the admission of *non graduates* to the degree of B.D. This point he indirectly confirms, by stating that candidates in his University are only required to pass the second year arts examination. As to the statement relative to the Theological Examinations, our information was derived from was a gentleman who resided some time in Winnipeg, and who tells us that he was informed by some of the students of St. John's College that the examinations for deacon's orders and B.D. degree were identical. As according to our correspondent we were misinformed on this matter, we desire to apologise for the mistake. Our claim for the superiority of Trinity's B. D. degree was based not so much on the examination required as in the care that was used in selecting candidates—which can be proved by reference to the list of B. D's. The necessity for this extreme care is now done away with by the difficulty of the examination under the new Statute.

JUST as the paper is going to press we hear that at the council meeting, held on May 9th, the contracts for the building of the new chapel were let. The amount is \$23,250. The site that has been chosen abuts on the south-eastern corner of the college, from which it will be entirely distinct. Access from the college building will be by means of a covered way. The chapel will be about 100 feet in length, and of great proportional height. The building will be of white brick to harmonize with the college. All the interior fittings will be of the handsomest description, including a very handsome stone reredos, stone credence, and sedilia. The wood-work will, we believe, be of butternut. The chancel steps will be of marble, and paved with encaustic tiles. This part of the building will be entirely completed, but the seating, lighting and heating arrangements of the nave or ante-chapel will be temporary. It is not intended to hurry the building, but to go on the same plan as that used in the erection of the Convocation Hall, viz.: to build slowly and thus give the walls time to thoroughly settle.

The fact of Mr. F. Darling being the architect is a guarantee that the work will be thoroughly artistic in every way, and there is no doubt, that when completed, Trinity will be able to boast of one of the finest ecclesiastical buildings in Canada in point of artistic excellence and finish. The building is expected to be finally completed and ready for use about October, 1884. A number of the students have undertaken to raise sufficient for the purchase of a good organ, which will be placed in an organ-chamber on the south side of the chancel. Might we suggest that, considering the interest we take in this matter, a copy of the elevation, we believe that is the correct word, be hung in one of the lecture rooms.

IN the issue of the *'Varsity* of April 21, appeared a letter signed "Graduate," complaining that Mr. Starr, in asking the writer for a subscription to our Supplemental Endowment Fund, had said that *agnosticism* was the prevalent tone of the University, and on this the *'Varsity* founds an editorial note, in which they take the opportunity of having a fling at Trinity graduates as being of the *ultra* high type, and complaining of our attacking the character of the Toronto University through Mr. Starr.

We have not the whole conversation before us, so cannot say how this remark was brought about, which would have some bearing on its meaning; but taking it as stated, we fail to see that there was anything particularly dreadful in it. Mr. Starr is not the first person who has made it, he was merely repeating what, we can assure the *'Varsity*, is very common talk, and not merely in Toronto; within our own knowledge their own graduates have said the same thing. But it is not on this ground that we object to "Graduate's" letter. It is a deliberate misstatement of the principles upon which the Supplemental Endowment Fund is being asked for. There are numerous documents and speeches on the matter which can

be referred to, and we challenge "Graduate" to point out in any one of those that the "marked tendency of University men towards rationalism and infidelity," has been brought forward as a reason for its support. We may object to the training of University College, as, in our opinion, lacking in a most important element; and we may, in common with a great many thinking men, hold that the logical tendency of modern scientific investigation, when not ballasted by well grounded religious views, is towards agnosticism and kindred views, but we can safely say that this has never been made a feature in our appeals.

We have always thought it to be a well understood rule in College journalism that other institutions should not be attacked. To this we had always adhered scrupulously, but we cannot say the same for the *'Varsity*. It is not once nor twice that that paper has published articles relating to Trinity College characterized by a lack of fairness, and even, as in one particular instance we recall, mere vulgar abuse. To these we have never deigned a reply. But the *'Varsity*, conveniently forgetful of its own short-comings, begins to shriek out "libel," not on account of a direct attack, but the report at third-hand of a remark made in a *private* conversation, and one which some of its own graduates have not failed to make.

The appointment of the Rev. Wm. Clark, M.A., of Hertford College, Oxford, to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in this University will no doubt have afforded the greatest satisfaction to all our friends; not only that we should have secured the services of so able a man, but also because provision is thus made for the study of one of the most important branches of modern culture.

There has been probably no time, not even in the palmy days of Greece, when philosophy had so permeated every department of literature, as at the present. Philosophical poetry is the accepted verse of the day: philosophical novels have the greatest sale. But in all this there is one great danger, looking at it from a religious standpoint, that is the tendency to philosophical atheism, or at least agnosticism. There can be no question that, while under proper guidance, the study of philosophy is one of the most useful branches of study, in fact in these days it is almost indispensable, yet, without that guidance, the mind is apt to become shaken by the contemplation of the great problems of life which it cannot solve; and unless more firmly fixed in its religious principles than is the case with most men at college is almost forced into, if not actual unbelief, at least a question of supreme wisdom. That this is no idle fancy can be seen by regarding the mental state of Germany at the present time. There is probably no country where the study of philosophy is pursued with greater ardour, or where it has engaged the attention of so many great minds. And what is the result? That Germany has produced the most talented agnostics, and critics of religious records,

whose criticism is absolutely destructive of those records; e.g.: the school of Tubingen. But to meet these philosophical opponents the student must be provided with their own weapons. He must study philosophy, but with the view of defending the faith not of overturning it; and there can be no better way of doing so than under the guidance of one who is a theologian as well; who can shew that questions apparently irreconcilable are not so when viewed in the proper light, and that philosophy instead of being, as it has been too much up to the present, the opponent of religion, is in reality one of its handmaids.

We are not yet quite sure as to what position this branch of study will assume in the curriculum: the corporation have as yet arrived at no decision on the point. We believe that it is to be made an alternate subject in the third year, but probably in our next issue we shall be able to give fuller particulars.

As to the corporation's choice of a man to fill so important a chair, there is no need for us to say anything. Short as is the time Mr. Clark has been in this city, he has already gained wide appreciation, more particularly for his pulpit oratory in which he shews conclusively the thorough grasp he has of every subject he handles.

We would call attention to a letter that appears in another column, on the study of Apologetics. We are in entire sympathy with the writer, believing that it is quite time that some steps should be taken to supply a need that he so plainly shows to exist.

There never was a time in the history of the Christian church when it was more necessary that men should be able clearly to define the nature, to point out the distinctive tenets of the religious belief which they profess to hold, to state the reasons that incline them to this belief, and to show that these are well founded, than the present.

Wordsworth, in one of his Bampton Lectures has well remarked "that we are in a transition age," adding in explanation, "that we are exchanging an intuitive instinct and an unquestioning obedience to authority for a conviction, which is the result of reason, and a submission which is based on experience." It is certain that the good old age to which we look back not without a lingering fondness and regret, has with many of its associations, with its backwardness, perhaps its credulity, but also with its pure, strong faith, passed away, and we are tending towards a further stage in the Divinely appointed plan for the development of human thought. All those, who believe in the vitality of the Christian religion, look confidently ahead to a better time when belief in the truths of Christianity shall be as strong, nay stronger, because based on greater knowledge, when obedience to her teachings shall be more perfect, because more intelligent. But can we hope that this will come at once, or is there not the possibility that ere Christ's Kingdom be again

established firm and unmovable, the e may intervene a dismal period of doubt, scepticism and infidelity? There is, we think, such a possibility—many circumstances point to it.

In the present we can see the dawning of an age destined, it would seem, to witness the most rapid onward strides in almost every domain of human thought. No unprejudiced person who for a moment reflects on what has been accomplished during the past few years can doubt this. Already man has cast aside many of the trammels which bound him down to certain lines of thought, and is fast emancipating himself from others. He no longer hesitates to grapple with the deepest problems. He will demand of the earth, the universe, her history; will pry into the secrets of life, unravelling as far as possible the mystery, and place Christianity itself in the crucible and assay with the fiery test of reason and experience. Thus more than ever it becomes necessary that those who still hold loyally to the religion of their fathers, should first of all and for themselves thoroughly understand the nature of that in which they believe, be in no uncertainty about it; and secondly, that they should be able to give a clear and definite account of it to others.

There is no high road to learning, it can only be attained to by painstaking, diligent search. This with reference to such a branch of theological science as Apologetics applies with particular force. Men cannot expect that a special miracle will be worked in their behalf, enabling them, without any previous training, with but the very mistiest notions on many points of vital importance in the religious system which they profess to believe, and without the faintest idea of the nature or bearings of some of the most powerful objections that are constantly being brought against this belief, when occasion arises, to remove doubt by the apt explanation, to combat scepticism and infidelity by well reasoned, unanswerable, convincing arguments. They must learn, they must be taught, and not in a half-hearted, uncertain, imperfect manner, which probably does far more harm than good, by either driving a man into indifference or despair by teaching him of the existence of such doubts and difficulties, but not providing the clue that may extricate him, or else, for a "little learning is often a dangerous thing," so puffing him up with self-assertiveness, that he is more than likely to be involved in needless discussions, bringing certain defeat, by the unwise assertion of his insuflcient, and so far as he himself is concerned, but imperfectly apprehended arguments. The training then must be solid, must be exhaustive, and such training can never be gained, as our correspondent fairly states, by the attendance on one lecture of one hour each week, be that lecture ever so admirable. We think that some change is necessary and that arrangements should be made so as to give greater facilities for instruction in one of the most important subjects, not alone of a Theological, but also of a sound Christian education.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editors of ROUGE ET NOIR:

DEAR SIRS,—Some years ago Scholarships were awarded in the College, tenable for a number of years on the result of a single examination. This plan was afterwards found to be far from beneficial of the present one of making the scholarships tenable for a single year substituted.

Now, it seems to me that some such system might be applied with advantage to the position of organist; why not have the salary now paid the organist awarded as a scholarship in music to the man who should pass the best examination in that subject, and let him be bound to do the work now done by the organist. If this plan were adopted it ought to do away with much of the dissatisfaction now expressed with the Chapel music, for even if there should be no improvement still we should have the best man available under the circumstances

Yours, etc.

MUSIC.

To the Editors of ROUGE ET NOIR:

SIRS,—In the correspondence column of your last issue appeared a letter signed "Beta," in which the writer bewailed that a number of men were not yet "awakened to a sense of their duty and privilege," of attending choir practice. He proceeded to draw attention that through the remissness of these sinners, proper attention can not be paid to the preparation of new hymn tunes and chants. I have been in College now for some time, and during my first Freshman terms attended both Friday and Sunday practices regularly. As long as I continued to do so—I do not know how it has been since—at least on Friday evening, a very fair representation of the musically inclined men were present, but in spite of this fact the same old-stock tunes, which have been in use since the beginning, were practiced with a religious punctuality. I am just as anxious as any man in College to have a hearty musical service in our Chapel, and am of the opinion that there would be little difficulty in having such, but until I find that the organist intends trying one or two new-tunes I shall never put in an appearance at his practices.

Yours, etc.

April 12th.

GAMMA.

THE STUDY OF APOLOGETICS.

To the Editors of ROUGE ET NOIR:

DEAR SIRS,—I am sure that both you and all readers of your paper will agree with me when I say, that if any one branch of theology requires particular attention at the present day, it is Apologetics.

Never was there a time when the faith of Christendom was more assailed by the forces of infidelity, and, in consequence, never was there greater need of its being defended. The subtlety of reasoning and variety of argument brought to bear upon our belief are simply incredible.

The number of weighty books written against Christianity by master minds is immense, and the name of the productions of those whom I may call the skirmishers of the enemy, is legion. It is these latter which are, I think, at present to be most feared, for they are easily accessible to the masses, and are scattered broadcast

over the land. Whether his cure be in the most civilized city or in the backwoods, the Christian pastor is sure to meet with these infamous little tracts, and to encounter the doubting, if not the downright unbeliever. To suppose that these can be met by pious platitudes and weak assertions is absurd.

Is it not, then, a matter of vital importance that every Divinity student of this college should earnestly study all available works on the subject? And I will go further, should not every lay student of this Christian University do the same? I would that there were more instruction on this subject, both in the Arts course and in the Divinity class. Paley and Blunt are very good books, but miserably insufficient. It is a step in the right direction to place a book on Christian evidences on the Arts course, but that too is not enough. And in the Divinity class one lecture a week, and the work for the Cooper and Hamilton Prizes is not enough. I am sure that very much will be done next year, when the lectures in connection with the newly founded chair of Moral and Mental Philosophy are fully organized. But let me entreat every student, whatever his work in life may be, and every clergyman of the church especially, to make Apologetics his study *par excellence*.

Yours, etc.,

A DIVINITY STUDENT,
Trinity College.

To the Editors of ROUGE ET NOIR :

DEAR SIR,—I write to call your attention to certain remarks which appeared in your February issue, reflecting upon the B. D. degree as issued under the regulations of the University of Manitoba. You are evidently not aware that that University is not a denominational one, and that therefore it is entirely incorrect to speak of "the papers for examination in priests' orders, and the B. D. degree being identical."

You are also incorrect in leaving it to be inferred that no University training is required by those obtaining that degree. The University of Manitoba, while leaving the Special Theological Curriculum to be arranged, for its own students, by each of the affiliated colleges constituting the University, specially provides that none can obtain the B. D. degree, unless they shall have first satisfied the University examiners in the classes and Mathematics of the previous examination (the examination before the final.) Had you taken the trouble to enquire a little into the regulations of St. John's College, which is the Church of England College in affiliation with the University of Manitoba, you would have discovered that the B. D. course has nothing whatever to do with the examination for Priests' orders. The latter is conducted by the Bishop's Examining Chaplains, the former by the Professors and Theological Faculty of St. John's College. The examination for B. D. is complete and searching; it consists of two parts, necessitating a residence in College of at least two, but generally three years. It includes all the subjects usually considered necessary for a thorough Theological Education, such as Exegesis, Dogmatics, Ecclesiastical History, Apologetics, Hebrew, &c. The fact is that when I turn to page 27 of the Calendar of the University of Trinity College, and find the almost nominal requirements there laid down for the obtaining of B.D., and compare them with the thorough Theological course arranged for by the council of St. John's College, it seems to me that any fair-minded critic would say that the B. D. of St. John's College

afforded a much fuller test of a sound Theological training than that of the University, for whose B.D. you claim, with a pardonable vanity, so proud a pre-eminence.

Might I suggest that the next time you feel called upon to reflect upon the standing or degrees of a sister University, that you should spend some little time in informing yourself on the subject you are speaking, and not allow yourself to be led into such a gross misstatement of facts, as that which has induced me to appear in your columns.

I am, your obedient servant,

J. DALLAS O'MEARA,

Dean of St John's College,
University of Manitoba.

OUR COLLEGE SPORTS.

Who does not agree with the old saying, 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy?' Few indeed there are who do not express their appreciation of its truth by making it a practical motto, and many there be too—especially in School and College life—who interpret it as follows:—"Work makes Jack a dull boy," and act up to this principle. However, it is not my intention to preach a sermon to shew the great sin in dispensing with work entirely and monopolizing pleasure, taking the above as my text, still, I do purpose making a practical application of the same. From time immemorial the cricket and foot-ball teams of our University have taken a prominent position in sporting Canada, and when, in either game we have suffered defeat, we have only been spurred on to make renewed efforts, and have, as a rule, been crowned with victory. Last season, although our "15" made violent efforts, they did not score a very numerous list of victories; but did they on that account cry "victi sumus" and quietly lie down and die? No, indeed. There were, as a matter of course, a few who looked at the dark side of the cloud and ominously croaked on the destined annihilation of the Club, and even advised its dissolution, but is not Trinity's motto "Nil desperandum," or in the vernacular, "Never say die!"? Next Autumn, I have no doubt our foot-ball club will regain its old position among the foremost of the country.

In our last issue the bright prospect of the cricket club were spoken of at some length, and the animation with which every one has gone to work in its interest indicates no lack of energy, and a determination to lose no opportunities for practice. It is to be hoped that the "Elevens" which will be duly posted on Tuesdays and Fridays will turn out on the field with as great punctuality as they did at the first practice of the season. So far, so good. I have spoken of our "15" and of our "11," but here I must stop; with these our sports end. Why is this? Are there not some men who either from lack of physical strength or, perhaps, and especially in the case of cricket, on account of having had up to the beginning of their college life no opportunities of learning them? What are these to do for exercise? "Oh!"

perhaps an enthusiastic cricketer will say "if they are so stupid as not to be able to play cricket let them take walks or "grind" or, if they wish success to the cricket club, come out and sag at our practises; that will certainly afford ample exercise." All very good Mr. Cricketer, and very selfish too; for it is just possible to make a work out of play, and so, what with work that is work and play that is also work Jack gets no play and becomes a dull boy. But there are plenty of other sports which can be organized among non-cricketers. This year we hope to, in some degree, supply this deficiency by Lawn Tennis; it affords most healthy exercise, besides being when material and ground are once procured, quite inexpensive. A regular club has been organized with Mr. Ritchie as President, and Mr. Brent as Secretary, and we hope that at no very distant date that some of its members will meet foemen worthy of their steel. It is a general custom now to have Tennis Tournaments every year in this city, and there is no reason why our club should not be represented to advantage therein.

Again it is to be regretted that no use is made by us of the beautiful sheet of water which lies not many hundred yards from our grounds. How many American colleges would covet our situation just from our advantageous site for acuquatics? It is a well known fact that aside from the healthy exercise afforded, nothing gives more prestige to a college than a boat club. It has been suggested that we should endeavor to get up at least a "Four." The expense, 'tis true, would be rather heavy for the first year, but after that comparatively small. Suggestions, however, are all very well in their way; a man says "such and such would be a capital idea," and perhaps repeats it to several, all of whom, we may suppose, agree with him and in turn remark it to others. But there the matter stops. Everybody is afraid to take the lead—to give the stone the first heave.

Now if some man, well acquainted with boating and acuquatics generally, (and we have several such) would make enquiries and get out an estimate of the expenses, he would, in all probability, see a club quickly organized.

The brightest and perhaps happiest part of our life is spent in college—that part which is most free from care—although

"*Saudis curas vitiosa curat*
Cura, &c."

When one is launched out into the world amid all the vicissitudes which beset every path of life, in retrospect the mind rests with peace on that one bright star of the past with which "*vitiosa cura*" had least to do, viz., the few, yet never to be forgotten, years spent within the walls of "*Alma Mater*." As it is the freest from care, so it is the most unselfish period; everything is then done not for self but for the honor of "our University," be it in sports or otherwise. Yet should we look with self-interest to our sports, now is the time when a man will either catch or build up his physical power for life. It is but slow suicide for any one to entirely shut his ears to his

inclinations for cricket and foot-ball, and cram his head full of, perhaps useless knowledge, all the time only too well aware that his body is being injured to an extent that can never be repaired. It is a too common error for people to fall into to think that the chief advantage derived from University life is mental acquirement, though I may be thought to be advancing a very boyish and heterodox opinion when I say so. Nevertheless, it is true. Mental acquirement may be a very important item, but undoubtedly those most vital are the social advantages derived from the company one falls into (pre-supposing it to be good), the government he must obtain over his eccentricities and foibles on the cricket and foot-ball fields, and last, but not least, the development of his body on the same, which will enable him to make a far better fight in life than the man whose mind is overloaded with theories and whose body is irremediably impaired.

EXCHANGES.

The *Notre Dame Scholastic* contains quite a little gem "The Wish." Marion Muir also contributes—as usual—something very good.

We owe an apology to the *Woolstock Gazette* (we have it correctly this time.) It was very stupid but won't occur again. Thanks for kind notice.

It is a pity that other college papers do not devote a column to scientific items, as the *University Mirror*. It is one of the best portions of that paper, and no doubt, would prove a redeeming feature in some of our contemporaries.

The *Normal News* is no doubt a very good exchange, but now and again it makes little mistakes. We would point out, in the most delicate manner possible to the writer on the "United States Navy" the advisability of making himself better acquainted with facts before stating his opinions so confidently, would recommend the reading of some transatlantic papers.

A new paper has been placed on our table, *The Lacombeville Record*. It wants to exchange. Certainly But *Record* if you want to interest your contemporaries don't confine yourself entirely to home news. Launch out occasionally in other directions. The field is very wide.

We don't want to be personal, but would do our utmost to persuade the *Morrin College Review* to put on a decent appearance. The spring has come; scrub up and come out less slovenly. Another matter: Use the scissors more judiciously and sparingly. You sometimes spoil what might easily be dress edinto, well, a very presentable article.

The Dartmouth.—The number now lying before us reckons amongst the contributions of H., as a rule very excellent, a poem, "The Profile." This is ambitiously handled, but faulty alike in rhythm and versification. We need not criticize more particularly. H. possesses sufficient merit to understand and improve.

It is a pity that *Sibyl* comes to us so seldom. It is

always welcome. "Alpine Sketches," a strange comingling of strength and weakness, reminding us forcibly of the mixture of iron and clay. Such subjects should be treated generously. They demand, compel this, or else should not be attempted at all. The remainder of the paper is very well written, "Life" especially so.

We have received several numbers of *The Amateur Athlete*, published in New York. We hail with much satisfaction this exchange, all the more because it supplies a want that has long been felt. A paper devoted solely to the interests of amateur athletics. All the numbers are good, well written, and full of matter of interest to the athlete. We would, however, like to see more space devoted to Foreign Notes, not alone because of the interest which we naturally take in all such matters for their own sake, but also, that by this means we may be able to form some idea of the position occupied by athletics in different countries, be put in possession of sufficient data to compare records, and thus know with something of certainty the relative capabilities of the various men. We notice in the Editorial list the names of several of the most energetic patrons of Athletics in America. This argues well for the permanent success and usefulness which we heartily wish for *The Amateur Athlete*.

The Wheelman.—It is impossible to take up this volume without being struck by its great, its unusual merits. It is to our mind about the best of those papers written in the interests of this particular sport—bicycling. When we read its sparkling pages we think that we can almost hear the rumble of the wheel, the merry tinkle of the bell, or the tra, la, la of the bugle. Yes, a briskness, a freshness, a very "Cyclic" spirit seems to pervade them. We again wheel it over hill, down valley, by the lake, the sluggish canal, across the moor with the heather, gorse and rushes all around us, or through the country village with its quaint old church, its inn, its gaping group of loiterers. We mount the steep incline, hard work it may be, ride quietly along the shady country road or throwing our feet gracefully across the handle, start on our free, fearful-looking down-hill rush, straight as an arrow, swifter almost than the locomotive, on and on. What wild excitement, what hilarious pleasure, the wind kissing our cheek, tagging manfully at our tunic, then left far behind. The book is indeed well written throughout, leaves us nothing further to desire. Each number generally contains an account of one or two tours, visits to different places of interest; "Paris to Geneva," "Amongst the Black Mountains," with very good descriptions of the country passed through. The number contains a couple of very passable stories, a miscellaneous collection of poems, contributions, jottings, all thoroughly readable, and several good editorials, and is rendered doubly attractive by the variety and excellence of the engravings with which it is interspersed.

ABOUT COLLEGE.

The Medical Convocation was held on Thursday, the 26th ult., and a number of degrees conferred.

We all thought that the organist had played a new tune. But what a sell! It was only an old one transposed.

There goes the man who's now forlorn,
For he used to toot on a hunter's horn,
Which Dons from out of his grasp have torn
For stirring the echoes—not in the morn.

"Did you ever find a quarter?" "No; but were you ever fined a quarter?" Alas! Yes, his name is on 'his week's list, last, and the one before.

Several wan, haggard faces have been haunting our corridors all term with a far-away, distant look in their eyes, and, very often, a watery mouth. They are not spirits—indeed they detest spirits. They are only blue ribbon men.

Perhaps, in our next issue, if the Institute Council continue their strenuous exertions, we shall be able to make public who are the winners of the prizes for debating, essays and reading, annually awarded by the Literary Institute.

The Hamilton Memorial Prize (\$30), the examination for which came off at the beginning of the Easter vacation, was won by G. E. Haslam, B. A. We can now record, too, the winners of the Reading Prizes (open only to Divinities), the list of whom have lately been posted: 1st (\$12), T. B. Angell; 2nd (\$8), C. B. Kenrick, B. A.; 3rd (\$4), R. N. Hudspeth, B. A. The prizes, we believe, are awarded in books.

The old fighting editor of our paper may be seen after the mid-day gorge daily with painful walk, toiling along the tennis lawn, and dragging a roller behind him. 'Tis sad to see men of note fall as he is fallen, from game cock of ROUGE ET NOIR to a common laborer. He reminds one forcibly of the worn-out war horse, whose weak knees and bleary eyes condemn him to farm work.

The latest Paris fashions say that collegiate gowns should be worn well about the neck. The former mode, generally adopted throughout Canada, was to let them gracefully drape after the Grecian models, (which certainly afforded sufficient orthodoxy,) over the shoulders or even well down the arm. Oh! Fashion, thou dire hater of conservatism, and banisher of classic customs, where and when will thy ravages cease?

He tried and was "ploughed."
In submission he bowed,
But was bound that he wouldn't be beat,
So he tried him once more,
And was passed—thro' the door,
Still the dose he was made to repeat.

His grammar he plied
And o'er Fontaine sighed
And growled that he'd never be passed,
But just through pure love
With a kick and a shove
They squeezed the poor chap through at last.

The Reading Room is not recognizable now, with its two luxuriously comfortable settees and a number of arm-chairs. A roomy table well clad with a warm cloth replaces the miserable, nude, lank desks which formerly stood, or rather leaned, against the wall, *shivering even with the weight of the papers*. When the carpet is down and the window enlarged, we'll be comfortable. The thanks of the students are due to Prof. Schneider for this reformation which was created in a marvellously short time—a thing unheard of in any of our past history.

The Rev. Prof. of Moral and Mental Philosophy, who is also Lecturer in History, has signified his intention of delivering a series of lectures on European History from the time of Charles V. to the English Revolution (1688). The attendance at the two preliminary lectures, bearing chiefly on the study of history, which have already been given, was very large and will, undoubtedly, be so throughout on account both of the interesting nature of the subject, and the pre-eminent ability possessed by the lecturer for handling such.

At one of the last meetings of the Institute, Messrs. Hudspeth, B.A., Broughall and Farncomb, were empowered to revise the constitution. These gentlemen have begun their unenviable task, and are making favorable progress. To all who have never been engaged in a similar work it may seem easy enough, but in reality it is anything but simple. Each clause has to be carefully read and re-read, and every semblance of a flaw or loop-hole of any description promptly erased. We would suggest that when the snarl of the old constitution has been put in some degree of order—unless such a thing is impossible from its undeniable likeness to a bunch of Gordian knots—a book of clean, white paper be purchased, wherein it may be written.

Arrangements have recently been made with Mr. J. F. Thompson, manager of the Pavilion, Horticultural Gardens, by which Trinity students will be permitted to occupy the first row in the upper gallery, at regular price of admission. Tickets will be sent to a body of eight men or over a day or two beforehand, so that the students, by being early, will avoid the crowd at the ticket office, and will have the first choice of seats. For concert, oratorio, or opera, this place is the best in the house, as those who heard "Iolanthe" can vouch for. Mr. Thompson has also expressed his willingness to make special arrangements for any other part of the building. Excellent musical talent has already been engaged for the coming season, and as such opportunity of enjoying musical treats are not likely to present themselves again, the undergraduates will doubtless be glad to avail themselves of Mr. Thompson's obliging offer.

SOME time ago we hailed with joy the tidings that a new gymnasium was to be erected, and the authorities had required a list of articles for furnishing the same

It would be advisable to make a full catalogue at an early date, for it must be remembered that some time will be required to fit it out. The old gymnasium might be made useful at very slight expense, by laying it out as a tennis court for winter practice. Nothing would be necessary but a close laid floor to make it suitable for the purpose. We are absolutely without amusements in winter, and if something of this sort were done, the deficiency would in some degree be made up. Without much additional cost, at the same time it could be converted into a "fives" court, and so what is now a useless encumbrance, might be made a means whereby the man who does not favor gymnasia could procure ample healthy exercise through the dreary winter months. It is quite probable that the students would endeavor to defray expense to the authorities by raising a subscription among themselves.

"I do not think it necessary that you should have my name before publishing!"—The above was appended to a set of verses (???) whose principal strain seemed to be "rot-a-rot, rot, rot," &c., to infinity, and whose lullaby, far-away echo so overcame our "About College" Editor that he is just recovering from a bilious attack, brought on by the excessive sweetness of the strain. If the author of this gem will hand in his name (the contribution was anonymous) at an early date, we will be only too happy to publish it in capital letters on the first pages of our next issue, and forward his production to the *Monmouth Collegian* or some other well-known periodical for publication. He was not satisfied with desiring to "prostitute the status" of our paper by wishing to get his—his—poem published, but with still greater kindness left it at the discretion of the editors to make a selection if they were unwilling to place the whole series in print. We bow and thank you, Oh! great unknown, but on account of a dispute as to which verse is the worst, now agitating the editorial ranks, we shall be unable to oblige you. One thing has been unanimously resolved upon, that although Mr. Observer (I think he signed himself) hasn't an idea even of the meaning of rhyme, he tried to write poetry,—yes,—"he did, but he didn't know why."

All nature revels at the approach of spring. E'en now the sparrow's chirp and peacock's screech cause the editorial eye to wander far from pen and paper and view the landscape scene. The terrace, with its beds of crocuses and snow-drops fair, in whose luxurious masses a fairy queen would fain(t) to lie, is assuming fast its verdant garb, and awakens dreams of what we oft will spend again—sweet, lazy afternoons with exams. at hand, and no "grind" begun, when so oppressive hangs the heat that it is even visible with naked eye. These scenes awaken too the the thoughts of a pleasant bed in long green grass, where the lively flea hops down your neck, and the festive ant playfully bites your cheek, as 'neath the wide spreading oak you, in lazy languor lie, until your peaceful slumbers are rudely awakened by some kindly disposed spirit who, happening to be sauntering by, deposits an acorn in your eye. Oh! this and lots more you think of as summer draws nigh.

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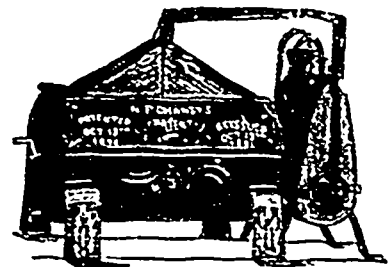
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