

# ROUGE ET NOIR.

Forster Fiddler Foxan Felleter.

Vol. II.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1881.

No. 4.

(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

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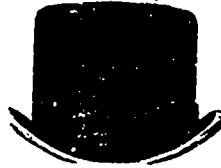
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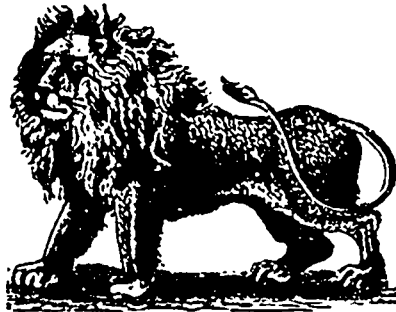
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# Rouge et Noir.

FORTITER FIDELITER FORSAN FELICITER.

Vol. II.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, MICHAELMAS TERM, 1881

No. 4.

## UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

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The Matriculation Examination will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 3rd, 1882, when the following scholarships for general proficiency will be offered for competition :

THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOLARSHIP OF \$200.

THE FIRST DICKSON SCHOLARSHIP OF \$140.

THE SECOND DICKSON SCHOLARSHIP OF \$100.

For the subjects of the examination and further particulars, apply to the Reverend The Provost, or to the Registrar, Trinity College.

By a recent change in the University Statutes, provision has been made for the granting of Degrees in Law by examination to gentlemen who have not graduated in Arts at Trinity College.

For the subjects of these examinations and other regulations respecting Degrees in Law, application should be made to the Registrar.

## TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

IN AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.

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The Session begins on October 1st of each year, and lasts for six months.

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For information in regard to LECTURES, SCHOLARSHIPS, MEDALS, &c., apply to W. B. GEIKIE, Dean of the Medical Faculty, 256 Victoria Street, St. James' Square, Toronto, or to Dr. J. FRASER, Secretary, 482 Yonge Street, Toronto.

December, 1881.

Num, alumni nostrae domus,  
Est canendum, discere  
Dum studetis, cantu mentes  
Proderit rificere.

Cras labores non invisos  
Fortes renovabitis,  
Unde magnum, scitis bene,  
Praemium parabit

Qualis furit torrens celsis  
Devolutus montibus  
Vere primo, liquefacta  
Auctis nive fontibus,

Talis est humana vita  
Vos expertis credite  
Nen nisi armatis bene  
Navibus discedite.

Saepe cursus inter saxa  
Fluctibus latentia  
Saepe tenet hostis saevus  
Juga imminetia.

Saepe fessis contra flumen  
Est nitendum brachiis,  
Saepe ne vis ferat ratem  
Turbidae voraginis.

Sapientes jam durate  
Pectora laboribus,  
Reditus relictis semel  
Nullus est litoribus.

Male nunc consumptum tempus  
Frustra olim flebitur:  
Strenuo fortique viro  
Portus vix tenebitur.

Durus hic sed brevis labor,  
Nec inanis gloria  
ejus cui corona frontem  
Cinxerit Victoria.

Caris—tollite clamorem—  
Tectis cito reddite  
Dulci matris et sororis  
Osculo fruemini.

Trinity Collg., N.Y., 1881.

### 'OUR DETESTABLE PERPENDICULAR.'

BY REV. CHARLES H. SHORTT, B.A.

'Should you ask me whence this language. \* \* \*  
'I should answer I should tell you'—go and read the  
'Stones of Venice' or the 'Seven Lamps,' and if very  
soon you do not meet with the words themselves you  
will have met with so many of the same kind that you  
will probably ask why Ruskin takes such particular plea-  
sure in ridiculing our most English style. The expression  
occurs in a list of faults in the less noble periods, not at  
all in a prominent place and not likely to be remembered  
were it not that the spirit of the words runs through  
all of Ruskin's architectural writings. He generally  
illustrates the strong points of a style by pointing out  
opposite weaknesses. The barbarous styles are often  
pointed at, useful warnings are drawn from the French  
Flamboyant, the Renaissance is mercilessly dissected;  
but more often than any our unfortunate Perpendicular  
is held up as the 'horrid example.' An instance of  
stiffness or inconsistency is never sought in any other

style if this will provide it. The author often goes out  
of his way to seize a prominent piece of it—a traceried  
window or a wall decoration—and then delights in  
tearing it asunder. Sometimes he quite loses his tem-  
per over it and applies some of the choicest gems of his  
somewhat powerful vocabulary of abuse upon some mis-  
praised member. This would not be at all surprising if the  
buildings of the Tudor era were much worse than those  
of contemporary architects on the continent. The Per-  
pendicular is not worse than its neighbors. On the con-  
trary, weak as it is the Flamboyant is incomparably  
weaker. Ruskin himself much prefers it to the 'soulless  
renaissance.' One naturally wonders then why he so  
loves to attack 'our detestable Perpendicular,' as he calls  
it, when the foreigners can supply him with better  
game. May I venture to suggest a reason which looks  
to me very probably the real one? Pray pardon the  
impudence, and look at England at the time that the  
tastes of the great master were forming, when his won-  
derful patriotic works were still in embryo. England  
was just recovering from a severe attack of the renaiss-  
cence fever, that contagious continental disease which  
permanently ruined the artistic health of so many  
countries. Fortunately for her this disorder had not  
crossed the channel until after the Reformation had had  
time to run its course in a comparatively quiet way, yet  
before the terrible Puritan outbreak had begun its  
ravages. On the continent both movements began at  
once and acting together so shook the art and religion of  
Europe that its entire recovery looks doubtful. But  
England dealt with them separately, and treated her  
religion much better than her art. She cleansed her  
ritual, altered some minor points in her faith, but re-  
tained her traditional Catholicity; yet afterwards when  
the Classic mania attacked her she entirely forsook her  
traditional Gothicism—Perpendicular as it was at the time  
—and lost her heart on a foreigner. Her new love built  
her some grand works, as St. Paul's will ever testify, filled  
her burned capital with columns, pediments and domes  
—altered her Christian Churches till they would have  
served for the heathen gods, and instructed her people  
in the same way of thinking and building. For many  
years English religion and English taste slumbered  
comfortably—the church, established in a square pew  
and a 'three-decker' architecture, happy in the most  
perfect copy of a frieze or cornice from the Acropolis or  
Forum. "The people did not like anything at all and  
pretended to like a triglyph." This spirit was reflected  
upon the colonies. Canada has many a relic of it in the  
Basilica of Quebec, St. George's Church, Kingston, and  
in many a quaint useless old portico, (such as that on  
the west side of Bay St., Toronto, within the 'Palace'  
wall).

Nature likes to have her own way. The English  
nature was too Gothic to remain any longer a Greek  
slave chained to a column. It was too religious to be  
satisfied with a harangue upon the glorious establish-  
ment from beneath a gold 'Lion and Unicorn.' The  
movement which overflowed in Methodism, followed by  
the Catholic wave which in its impetuous zeal threw a  
fragment of its crest into Roman waters, so stirred the  
church that it is fast becoming what it was and what it  
ought to be. With revived religion came life—with life  
as a matter of course—art. Britain let go her Classical  
friend and returned to her old love. The latest Gothic  
was naturally most studied not the best Gothic, and  
every new building grew up in perpendicular grooves.

Such was the state of England when Ruskin first

looked upon her with hopeful eyes. He hailed the good intention of his country with joy, but feared that she was taking a dangerous way of carrying it out. There are worse styles than Perpendicular and there are better. Why, if she wanted to be Gothic, should she not take to the best Gothic? This I believe was Ruskin's object—or one of his objects—in writing his 'Seven Lamps' and his 'Stones of Venice,' and will account for much of his abuse of the Tudor age.

But if he has an aversion to one style, he certainly has a particular admiration for another. Italian Gothic provides him with everything that is noble and beautiful in architecture. Next to it he admires Early English. These he commends to his countrymen as studies. Do not, he implores, make your tracery with lines instead of masses—look at Italy! Do not scorn colour—look at Venice! Why should your towers need huge buttresses? Remember Giotto's Campanile. 'Look at Italy.' England did look and lost her heart—upon another foreigner. Ruskin did more than he intended. He *told* them to build in Early English. Some of them did so, as many a lovely building bears witness;—but alas! more were taken with the novelty of the Venetian. It became wretchedly fashionable, and was prostituted in all directions. 'I would rather,' he says in the preface to his last edition of the 'Stones of Venice,' 'I would rather for my part that no architect had ever condescended to adopt one of the views suggested in this book, than that any should have made the partial use of it which has mottled our manufactory chimneys with black and red brick, dignified our banks and drapers' shops with Venetian tracery, and pinched our parish churches into dark and slippery arrangements for the advertisement, of cheap coloured glass and pantites.' He goes on to enumerate a lot of melancholy instances of the degrading by his countrymen of the style he taught them to admire.

Perpendicular is not by any means to be despised. It is far from 'detestable.' Ruskin may call it so with an object, by comparison with Giotto; but this surely can justify no such expression when it is set beside a host of other styles. Can anything be more detestable with so much Gothic life still left in it, with such unity of design, above all with such associations? While there is a fragment left of fan-tracery in Henry VII's chapel, while Bath Abbey has a flying-buttress, while Oxford can show a lantern or an oriel can anyone detest the architecture of Tudor days? It is not detestable, it is loveable, and it is in every way 'Ours.' Ours as a Nation, ours as a Church, ours as a College. It originated when church and people were one, before the Puritan outbreak separated what God had joined. It is the only exclusively English style. None other of the multitude to be found in Britain can be said to be truly English—not even the Early English which here reached its highest development. It might puzzle an experienced architect to determine the locality of a Norman doorway or a Decorated capital. But show him a picture of the middle west door of Peterborough Cathedral, or of the ceiling of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. He would pronounce it at once, if he had never seen it before, as English of the 15th century. Perpendicular is more markedly English than Flamboyant is French. It is ours as a College. Trinity College and Trinity School are good specimens of it. Though our buildings cover no great area they have imitations of all the main features of old Tudor work—

lovely ugliness, glorious inconsistencies making up a beautiful whole. There are shadows on our doors and gates of that reticulated ornament which Ruskin calls a 'monster absolutely and unmitigatedly frightful.' The central turret of the College reflects the Tom Gate of Christ Church College. The effect of the windows in the School Chapel is owing to the very transoms and arch cutting mullions so severely handled in the 'Stones.' The Convocation Hall windows have no dripstones outside, but are topped with heavy ones within where no rain can be imagined. In front of the College there are just twenty-eight representations of that 'enemy of modern architecture' the square dripstone turned out at the ends, described in the 'Seven Lamps' as 'an excrescence as offensive by its poverty as the garland by its profusion \* \* \* the shape of a handle of a chest-of-drawers, a strange windlass looking thing \* \* \* a monster uniting every element of ugliness, having no architectural support, looking glued to the wall, its only pleasant property being that there is the appearance of some likelihood of its dropping off.' Our buildings have most of the evils and most of the strong points of their style, lacking either of which the Perpendicular would be imperfect. Let us never cease to be grateful to the architects for choosing 'our detestable Perpendicular' so long as there is present in every Trinity man—(let me quote from 'Past and Present,' the prettiest fragment ever in ROUGE ET NOIR)—'through the confused mass of recollections—intangible product of his University life—the clear outline of the Three Towers and with it the feeling that he owes the fruit to the shell.'

## Rouge et Noir.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY 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 WILLIAM MOORE, Secy-Treas., or C. SCAMMING, Business Manager.

Terms, post paid—Single numbers, 15 cents. Annual subscription, 50 cents.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

(2) MICHAELMAS TERM, 1881.

The new rules formulated by our worthy Dean obliging all the men to come into residence, (save those whose parents live in the city) have been put into practice this term. On the whole, we are inclined to approve of them, at any rate they make things livelier in residence. According to our notion one of the principal advantages of a College course is that it brings a man into constant contact with so many different characters, which benefit of course is thrown away, by living in a solitary lodging.

B. C. L.

Now that the Council are displaying such commendable activity, as in the matter of the new Chapel and Professorships, can they not find time to place the manner of granting of certain degrees in a more satisfactory state. Our B. A. and M. A. are not to be

obtained without spending much time and labour, as those seeking them have cause to know, and why should not the B. C. L. be made more difficult to get, and so of more value. As things are now, a graduate Bachelor of three years' standing gets his B. C. L. at Trinity by simply paying a fee, but in other Universities he has to stand a searching examination in appropriate subjects. It would be better not to use the power of making B. C. L.'s than to suffer the degree to become too cheap. We hope there will soon be an alteration here.

#### OUR NEW PROVOST.

Our last issue, in June, was an essentially sad one. The departure of such a man as Provost Whitaker after a residence of thirty years among us, necessarily filled the hearts of all who knew him with sadness. This sadness was greatly increased by the little prospect there seemed to be at that time of finding a suitable successor to so great and good a man as the first Provost was felt to be by all who saw behind the veil of his excessive modesty. This last cause of sadness, has, we are thankful to say, been wholly taken away. After months of anxiety to the Canadian Church and weeks of patient but disappointing enquiry by the deputation in England, in answer we doubt not to many prayers, the Providence of God brought the offer of the services of one whose distinguished scholarship and high position lifted him above the reach of our utmost hopes. The Rev. C. W. E. Body was Sixth Wrangler at Cambridge, Fellow of St. John's College and Tyrwhit Hebrew Scholar. He has now for two months been installed as Provost and we have had abundant opportunity of knowing that the fame of his learning, ability and earnestness, which our Bishop tells us had spread throughout England, rests upon no fictitious foundation.

As a lecturer Provost Body is, to use an Americanism "just splendid." He brings with him the methods which the experience of the great University from which he comes has proved to be most effectual and he has already reared amongst the men a thirst for knowledge and spirit of earnest work for which too few of them have been distinguished for some years past.

He has also roused the Council to action, and not a little progress has been made towards the accomplishment of their determination to raise \$100,000 towards the endowment of additional Professorial chairs. This is the great need of the present moment, and must be accomplished if Trinity is to stand, as she ought, in the forefront of our Academical Institutions. The Provost has already won the hearts of all the students, and in spite of the adage about the new broom, we have no doubt that he will grow in popularity, and that a new day is dawning for our long loved *Alma Mater*.

#### THE DISTURBANCE AT TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

The recent disturbance at Toronto University between the years has excited considerable interest in the city,

and we would like to make a few remarks about it. The body of senior men who were concerned in the matter have come in for a more than ordinary share of reviling at the hands of the various newspaper reporters, and, we think, most unjustly. A disturbance of this kind occasionally occurs and the outside world, having by some chance got wind of it, take it up with a great deal of commendable zeal for what they consider to be justice. Their ignorance, however, of the circumstances of college life leads them to express opinions which seem very absurd to those who know anything about the matter. It is a notable fact, too, that old graduates of a University always speak of these things in a manner very different from the zealous but mistaken public. The fact of the matter is simply this. The senior men at college, those who have passed through the preparatory period of inexperience and have become fully acquainted with the manners, customs and duties of a college life, have a right to receive a measure of respect from those who are yet in their collegiate childhood. It often happens that a freshman year, or a particularly headstrong portion of it, come to college filled with an absurd idea of their own personal consequence and persist in pitting their own opinions and importance against the age and experience of their seniors, even going so far (the instance before us) as to take public occasion for expressing their defiance. In such a case we hold that the older men have a perfect right to make them understand by mild means at first, then, if that fail, by rougher measures that there are men even within the circumscribed pale of college walls whom it is their duty to treat with a decent respect; and in so doing, they not only assert their own just right, but they confer a lasting benefit on the sufferers themselves, for they show them, in whatever position they may be placed during the younger years of life, they must throw aside personal vanity and yield a gentlemanly deference to those who are above them in years and experience. We must confess that although we have carefully perused all the accounts of the affair, we cannot see that the seniors of University College have been guilty of the brutality with which they have been charged or that they have at all exceeded their prerogative.

#### THE INSTITUTE.

Our Institute is now in its 28th year and seems flourishing as of yore. The earliest record concerning the Society which is preserved in College is in a book containing the minutes of a meeting on the 28th of October, 1854. By this we see that the Council and general arrangements of the then Institute, have descended intact to our own days. We doubt if there be any College in Canada which can boast of an older Society than this. Closely connected with the Institute proper, are the Library and Reading Room, where the Student gets his daily information, and the novel which solaces

him after his grind. Then the weekly meeting of the Institute with its Essays, Reading and Debate, forms no small feature in the course of a College term. All old graduates will remember stirring scenes in the club of their day. Perhaps, there were two evenly divided parties in College, and a sudden attack would result in direful overthrow of the unexpectant Council, or perhaps, the Freshman Year arose, prompted by mischief loving seniors, and made a desperate snatch at equality of rights. In looking over the Constitution, one can see amendments and counter-amendments where these contests have been won and lost. In fact from the time when as a tyro he bows to the four corners of the room, and is voted amidst much chaff into the body of the hall till the evening, when he stands to deliver his valedictory, the Institute exercises no small influence over the improvement, the comfort, and the amusement of the undergraduate. Then the Institute at Trinity has a well-earned reputation for conversaciones every winter, and occasionally an open debate increases the attraction of the regular meeting.

As usual the first meeting this term was occupied by routine business. Resignations and reports were accepted and a new Council voted in as follows:— President, Mr. J. Gibson, B. A.; Treasurer, Mr. R. B. Beaumont, ('82); Secretary, Mr. A. Lampman, ('82); Curator, Mr. Oliver, ('83); Librarian, Mr. J. C. Davidson, ('82); Non-officials, Mr. T. O. Townley, ('82); Mr. W. Moore, ('83). The Freshmen were also voted members and admitted with the usual accompaniments. It is pleasing to see what a full membership there is this year from them. The meetings thus far have been characterized by considerable animation, especially in the discussions after the regular proceedings are over. Though perhaps the Essays might be improved, the Readings and Debates have been well sustained and interesting. As the majority of the subjects have been hitherto drawn from religious questions we have heard a good deal from the Divinitys and 'Tugs' and very good speeches too. On the 25th of November, "*Resolved* that disestablishment would benefit the Church in England," created a well argued debate. Several gentlemen of the divinity class becoming greatly excited made telling speeches. Those of Mr. Oliver, (neg.) and Mr. Radcliffe, (aff.) were especially eloquent and enthusiastic, and were loudly cheered. After the meeting an attempt to take away the money appropriated for Essay Reading and Speaking Prizes created an acrimonious discussion, the motion being finally lost by a narrow majority of one vote in the midst of cheers and excitement. The change then made in posting up the subjects of debate in the beginning of the term instead of a week in advance, seems a sensible one.

The prospect for the Institute appears a good one this year. Financially it is sound. Its exercises are well supported by the men. We would like to see some changes in the Reading Room and Library. The pres-

ent Reading Room is very cheerless, and there are no comfortable seats where one can read. The Library needs more shelves and a general overhauling. We think the College authorities ought to be petitioned to fit up the Reading Room at an early date. A more general character in the debate subjects, with perhaps, some political questions, we fancy, would not be taken amiss.

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### SCHOLARSHIPS.

A most important and beneficial measure has recently been adopted by the Council. The system of awarding Scholarships has been completely changed. The old and in many respects defective system of generally proficiency scholarships has been replaced in a manner which enables us to compete on even terms with the other Universities of our country. In time past our honour men have been too much hampered by being obliged to devote most of the time at their disposal to branches of study altogether outside of their particular sphere, and utterly distasteful to them, and thus not even with the severest application have they been enabled to attain to the perfection which they would desire.

Though one may, perhaps, be inclined to doubt the efficacy of this thorough and possibly in some of our larger Universities almost overstrained system of specialism, owing to its supposed narrowing and contracting influence upon the mind, yet we think there are among us sufficient counteracting influences beyond the pale of University work to nullify any danger of this kind. And in any case it is a wise and politic measure, for while our sister institutions are straining every nerve to send out men deeply read in single branches, we are now enabled by being provided with the same advantages to meet them upon an equal footing and produce men whose merits the public will understand. The new regulations allow competent honour men to restrict themselves almost entirely to their special branch as early as the second year, and the beneficial effects of this measure are already seen in the freshened vigour with which the men are devoting themselves to their work—a work with no drawbacks to it, no depressing group of distasteful studies hanging about it, and to which they can devote themselves with heart and soul. Trinity graduates of the future will owe a debt of gratitude to the Council for this wise change.

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### OURSELVES.

It is a matter of wonder to us, readers, that so little genuine living interest is taken by our old graduates, indeed by the graduates of most of our new country Universities, in the affairs of their Alma Mater, their educational foster mother, from whom so many of them have derived, not only that quantum of learning which they possess, but most of the habits, thoughts and impulses which direct them through the strife and toil of life. One imagines that it would be otherwise; the circumstances of a College life are so peculiar, and as many a man has in later days discovered so deeply marked with

the impress of a social happiness, a blessed freedom from the cares and troubles of a lonely existence, but seldom known afterwards. It is a way-station between the rude discipline of schoolboy days and the weary struggle of active life, a period in which one first feels upon him the responsibility of manhood, obtains the first sunlit glimpse of the stern strife awaiting him beyond. It is a period which leaves indelible marks upon men's characters, often changing them till nothing but original instincts are left, adding to them and taking away, polishing, refining and strengthening them. Is it not strange then that such a condition of existence as this should be so utterly forgotten, almost wiped from the memory with the exception of a few stray glimpses, now and then as if into some far-off time that would seem to precede existence itself. Old graduates of a University will meet each other occasionally, and a half hour's intercourse will awaken warm recollections, romantic memories of happy scenes gone by, and till then unremembered, and give birth to momentary expressions of revived affection,—but there they separate, go back into the world's feverish turmoil of labour and rivalry and all is forgotten. It is like the dying of old friendships, when friends are separated, with this difference, making it the more strange, that men within our reach (and they are many) have their Alma Mater always by them. Our ideal of a college would be a general gathering place for those who once knew it as a home, a sort of club for the revival of old friendships, old intellectual pursuits and old enjoyments.

There are many institutions about a University and especially about ours, which might serve to raise a working bond of union between graduates and undergraduates of all periods, the Institute for instance, and above all our own paper, ROUGE ET NOIR. We have struggled hard for the two years past against wind and tide, and so far have managed to keep our heads above water. As yet we have published nothing more than an ordinary College paper; but the ideal of our paper's founders, and the ideal we have always cherished, is that of making it in tune with earnest help of our ablest graduates a Monthly Magazine, something which might obtain for itself a recognized position among the literary efforts of our country. This perhaps is a mere dream; but we imagine that if the alumni and friends of Trinity College were to support us with a will and with that intention, and take an active part upon our editing staff it might indeed some day be accomplished. Our business management have at present a design on hand of making the paper a Monthly by raising the subscription. We would like to hear some expression of opinion on this point from our supporters and subscribers.

We have been censured a good deal at different times and by different men, both in College and out, for the tone of our paper, which is represented as hostile to the authorities and consequently inimical to the interests of the University. On this point we have only to say

that we have always endeavoured to separate the many advantages as a College which we do possess, from the advantages which might be bestowed upon us by the active exertions of a zealous and unprejudiced governing body. Our founders did not purpose that we should publish a mere College journal of the ordinary stamp, a simple chronicle of trivial events, with short complimentary notices on everything that was done or not done; we were founded for the purpose of aiding in the growing cry, which has risen of late among the graduates for a greater activity on the part of our authorities, a more perfect conformity with the spirit of the times. Our observations on matters connected with University politics have generally restricted themselves to showing as clearly as possible the defects which ought to be remedied, and proposing remedies for them. In many cases we have found that our propositions have been adopted. Every expression of approval or blame which we have uttered has been based not upon our own individual opinion, but upon the opinion of the graduates with whom we have come in contact.

The want of complete success of our University as compared with other institutions of a like kind in the country, must be almost altogether attributed to the prevalence in her councils of the opinions of men who, however much we may admire them for their simple honesty of purpose, have been wrong in allowing the College to rest quietly on its own merits, and expecting the public to find out those merits for themselves. They have been ever averse to anything like publicity, and more than that averse to any of those changes which are so necessary in order to conform to the expectations of the day. There is, we know, much to admire in the modest dignity which Trinity has always maintained, but in this new world of ours every man must push his own way, bring his own merits stoutly before the public, and so also with every institution which has to rest its success upon public approbation. Within the last two or three years, however, there has been a marked change in the action of our University Council, a change which we note with no little satisfaction. New and salutary measures have been adopted, and the admission of younger graduates to the Council is already showing its effect in a revived and modernized activity. Let our College spread every inch of canvas to the wind and speed on with the rest, let our graduates and Council rally round the new Provost, in assisting and supporting the new schemes of improvement which are on foot, and Trinity may yet some day occupy her rightful position.

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#### THE NEW CHAPEL.

Hardly is our new Provost settled amongst us ere plans of improvement are commenced which might easily have daunted a man less sanguine or one of less energy than himself. Scarcely three months have passed since he accepted his present position and al-



ready there is on foot a scheme which embraces in its comprehensiveness a Chapel, two new Professorships, as well as additions to the capacity of our College building itself. To accomplish this the sum of \$100,000 is thought necessary. As a prefatory step the following circular is being sent to the leading church people in Canada, which the Provost intends personally to follow up:

The Corporation of Trinity College desire to call attention of all interested in its welfare to the following facts, and to appeal for their generous and hearty support:—

The College was founded in the year 1852 for the purpose of providing a higher University training, based on distinctly religious principles, in connection with the Church of England. Its fundamental purpose is well described in the following words of its noble founder, the first Bishop of Toronto:—

“When we speak of education based on religion, we mean by religion the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, and that instruction in this, the most important of all knowledge, shall not be confined to public worship, but shall enter largely into the studies and training of every department of the College. . . . In Trinity College I trust that the Bible will ever occupy its true place, as containing the whole revelation of God, the source of all our hopes, and the safe foundation of all our teaching.”

Whilst disowning any hostile rivalry with other Universities in the Dominion, the Corporation believe that the need of a University combining a liberal education with these fundamental principles is still as great as ever. The presence of flourishing denominational Colleges in connection with other religious bodies amongst us, proves that the need is not felt by Churchmen alone. Since its foundation Trinity College has steadily carried on its work without any further appeal to the Canadian public for support; that it has not been inactive may be gathered from the fact that during this period 388 students have entered the College, 152 clergy have received their preparation for the work of the ministry, whilst the munificence of two of its friends enabled it four years ago to build its noble Convocation Hall.

The present staff consists of Professors in Divinity, Mathematics, and Classics, together with Lecturers in Classics, Physical Science, and Modern Languages, as well as in Pastoral Theology, Apologetics, &c. When it is remembered that in addition to the religious instruction of the Art Students, the College has also to provide for the entire teaching of the Divinity Class, it will be seen at once that there is urgent necessity for reinforcing the Theological Teaching Staff; the need has long been felt, and the Corporation is of opinion that its supply cannot longer be deferred. The establishment of a Professorship of Physical Science is also imperatively necessary to put this important branch of study upon a proper footing. With these additions it is believed that the staff of the College would enable it fully to keep pace with the increasing demands of higher education in the Dominion.

The Corporation are further of opinion that the time has come when a College like Trinity can no longer be left without a suitable Chapel. That we have had no such building has not only been a reproach to us, but also a great practical hindrance to the efficient working of the College.

Further improvements and additions to the existing buildings are also urgently required. The expense of

all these works, viz., the endowment of the two Professorships, the erection of a suitable Chapel and necessary improvements to the existing buildings is estimated at \$100,000.

The Corporation confidently appeal to the generous aid of all friends of the College towards obtaining this amount. Subscriptions may be spread over five years at the discretion of the subscriber.

The Corporation among themselves have undertaken to raise \$10,000 whilst the most liberal support has been given by the people of Toronto as far as the appeal has yet gone, so that at least the sum of \$20,000 or \$25,000 may be considered at present subscribed. This is for the *general* fund, including the four subdivisions. For the Chapel itself the sum of \$1,200 or thereabouts is at present in the possession of the authorities from the weekly offertories of the students. So that before proceedings have taken any definite shape there is a splendid foundation, and the outlook is most encouraging. The Provost, we believe, is going to Hamilton immediately, and there in conjunction with Canon Carmichael, who has taken up the matter warmly, intends to make a thorough canvass of the city. It is also his intention to enlist into active co-operation such men as the Bishop of Toronto and Dr. Wilson, as well as in each diocese the most able and stirring spirits. In such hands the scheme cannot but be a success. As for the merit of the undertaking we can say but little, for where there is nothing to dispraise words are unnecessary, and active co-operation is the best indication of appreciation. Regarding the proposed Chapel we have heard it said “why build a new Chapel before we have really need for one—could not the money be more profitably employed otherwise?” But this argument can have little weight, for if men were to make bare necessity their standard of action where would be all those grand old edifices which are the pride of the countries in which they stand and an honor to the intellects which devised them. The present Chapel is a mere apology for one and was never intended to be used as such by our founders. In the original plans of the College there is a Chapel situated at the south-east corner of the present building. Although we may not *need* a new Chapel in the sense of needing our meals every day to support existence, yet the room used for Divine Worship every night and morning is a crying shame to an institution of our pretensions—the proper use is that of a reading room.

The Bishop of Toronto in a sermon a few weeks ago in our Chapel urged the students to heartily co-operate with the work the Provost has undertaken, and spoke feelingly of the pride with which a Cambridge man views those grand old Chapels which have stood for centuries—each College pointing to its own particular Chapel with fond pride.

New Professional chairs and a more comprehensive curriculum are wants which must be supplied if we at all hope to keep pace with the times. Thorough as our course may be as far as it extends, yet men must have

the inducement . more option before they can be expected to entrust their education and as a consequence their future in our hands: A science Professorship is a necessity the most apparent. To the present elementary course ought to be added all those other branches, such as Metaphysics, which are so popular in our day, and the position which is at present occupied by a lecturer expanded into a Professorship. Whilst the Divinity Chair seems to add nothing to our present course but merely to entrust that department to one man instead of dividing it up amongst several as at present. These are the most pressing wants at present, perhaps, but at the same time matters ought not to stop here. What we would like to see established would be a Law course. For a young man who intends entering that profession such a course is invaluable, and our present degree of B.C.L. is a mere form. Certainly there is ample room for improvement in our Calendar—more attention we think should be paid to the Histories, English, and the Modern Languages.

The improvements upon the building are becoming every year more urgent—and enlargement must of necessity soon take place. We sorely feel the want of a gymnasium—almost as badly as anything we at present lack, for if the mind is cultivated at the expense of the body no good will result. Physical and mental exercise must go hand in hand.

This being the state of affairs at present everyone must see the necessity and wisdom of our Provost's action. We have great hope for Trinity and think there is a glorious future before her. The seed has been planted, the germinating process is over, and now nothing is wanted but an intelligent and energetic care-taker to enrich the soil and foster the growth. The old lethargy is gradually being shaken off—Rip Van Winkle has slept his twenty years and now upon awakening has found the world a few paces in advance of what it formerly was, and old Rip must make haste accordingly. We feel assured that every graduate will respond most liberally to the appeal about to go forth. Next to a man's own success that of his *Alma Mater* ought to be nearest his heart. Therefore every loyal son of Trinity ought to take up this work with enthusiasm and endeavour to advance the Church in Canada by increasing the number of enlightened churchmen through Trinity's educational principles.

#### THE "GLOBE" ON TRINITY COLLEGE.

A short descriptive article on the origin, history and present condition of Trinity College came out some time ago in the *Globe*. Though but a plain statement of facts, it gave the readers of that paper in the different parts of the country something like an idea of the position of the college. We should like to see our affairs oftener brought before the notice of the public. It contained first of all a description of the foundation and endowment of the college, and one fact in this connection is particularly worthy of note. "After the change

in the constitution of King's College, the Bishop issued a pastoral letter to his diocese inviting their co-operation in his college scheme. In answer to this letter \$100,000 was promptly raised as a foundation for the new institution." Now that a new era has commenced in our history, an era which seems to promise many improvements, and an earnest effort to put our University on a right footing with the public, could not another general subscription be made among Churchmen throughout Canada for the purpose of perfecting the schemes which the Council has on hand. Such an endeavour would, we think, be attended with two beneficial results; it would not only go far toward raising the sum of money required for carrying out these schemes, but it would also spread the name and history of Trinity far and wide through the country and induce those who subscribed to work zealously for its interests. There are many parts of Ontario, especially in the west, where, as some of us have found from personal observation, the name Trinity College is actually not even known. Some active and extraordinary means of advertizing should be taken to correct such a strange state of affairs as this.

Then in describing the rising of the college itself, the article speaks of it as "founded amid much enthusiasm." Oh, that this enthusiasm had remained—a long course of inactivity seems to have nearly crushed it, and it is now the duty of those who are in authority over us to make a brave move which will re-arouse something of its old fervour.

"The library, which has been formed principally from donations and fees for degrees and annual convocation fees, now embraces nearly 6,000 volumes. Theological works are there in great numbers and fine variety, but works on natural science are far from being sufficiently numerous, a deficit which is likely soon to be rectified." Besides this there should be a larger selection of standard works in modern, historical and poetical literature. This perhaps is a secondary matter as compared with our other needs; yet we think that the possession of a fine and readable library is so great an attraction in a university that some effort should be made to bring it to as great a perfection as possible. We should like to see the library made more accessible to the students.

"The course of study at Trinity requires but three years, though it is claimed, that so far as it goes, the standard is quite as high as at Toronto University, where the course is a year longer." Let us state here for the benefit of those who may not know, that the standard has been raised within the last half year. Pass men are required to take 55½ per cent. instead of 25, and honor men 66⅔, which regulation is to be strictly adhered to. They are also required to pass examinations at Christmas, which was not the rule heretofore. Under these new statutes Trinity will be enabled to send out better men than ever. Of the new Chapel and proposed foundation of new Professorships, we shall speak in another column.

The article next takes up the subject of affiliation with Toronto University, stating that "it is thought that it would interfere seriously with the success of the arts course." This projected affiliation, if it were accomplished, would only result in the entire merging of our arts course in the magnitude of the other University, and the utter loss of the distinctive purpose for which we were founded. Our brave founder, Bishop Strachan, actuated by the noblest zeal for the good old Church, of which in Ontario he was the head, raised up Trinity College and bequeathed it to the protection of posterity as a standing protest against the modern system of purely secular education, and we sincerely believe that it is our duty to him and to the Church to maintain it intact. We think, too, that if we struggle bravely on, we may yet obtain that respect to which we are entitled, for the members of the Church in Ontario, if they can all be brought, as we hope some day they may be, to work with us, are, we think quite strong and numerous enough for our support.

Amalgamation with the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School is mentioned with a statement that "at present the matter does not attract any well directed effort towards its accomplishment from causes with which the public are more or less generally acquainted." An amalgamation of this kind would, doubtless, be very desirable, but we have not yet seen anything like a practicable basis for such a measure, and this leads to a very important subject of which we wish to speak, viz., the constitution of our Divinity School. While it is universally acknowledged that our Bachelor Divinity Students, viz., those who have fulfilled the requirements of three searching examinations in the arts course and have then proceeded to a two years training in theology, are decidedly the best educated and most intelligent men in the ministry of the Church in Canada, and have always occupied the highest positions therein, yet, we think, nothing has tended more to bring the fair name of Trinity into disrepute than the incompetency of many of those who are allowed to pass from our walls with the poor pittance of learning to be acquired during a short course in Divinity alone.

It were better to send no students up for ordination at all than to allow some of the men who are now engaged in the active work of the ministry to present themselves before the world as representatives of this college. We think that every intending Divinity Student should be required to pass one or two examinations at least in arts. We have heard a rumour that some change of this kind is under consideration, and we sincerely hope that the matter may not be neglected.

#### THE PROPOSED FRONTAGE CHANGE.

This is at present merely a matter of conjecture to us. Nothing that we can learn, of a definite nature, has yet taken place, but there has been a good deal of talk upon

the subject. The proposed change is, as nearly as we can learn, somewhat to this effect: Extend Strachan Avenue to a point half way between the College and Queen Street, leaving the remainder of the drive as it is. Then where the extension ends intersect it at right angles by another street of a crescent form, which comes southward at the ravine to meet Queen Street, and northward to intersect Crawford Street at a point almost directly opposite the Dean's door. The land thus cut off will be sold or leased as building lots. The crescent facing the College is to be built up by villa residences, whilst the Queen Street front will be occupied by shops. We would urge upon those in authority the advisability of leasing instead of selling. At present lots on Queen Street West are of great value, but the city is growing in that direction and of a consequence land will increase in value every year, and this will be more the case if the Asylum is removed as proposed. We hope very much that no such change of frontage will take place. However, if the corporation deem it expedient, these remarks from us may not be out of place. Above all things lease—do not sell, and also be careful to preserve a good view of the College.

ONE of the worst things about a College paper is that men finish their course just as they are practically experienced in editing. We are sorry to have to chronicle the departure of Messrs. C. H. Shortt and E. van Carson, our late editors. The gentlemen were interested in ROUGE ET NOIR from its commencement, and deserve the public thanks of the College for their successful exertions in directing the paper. We take this opportunity of wishing them success in their professions. Messrs. J. Gibson and C. H. Clementi, the business managers last year, are still in College, we are glad to say, and while thanking them, we venture to expect they will still help us.

#### COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of ROUGE ET NOIR.

DEAR SIRS.—"The bells are ringing quite loud now, and they will stop soon, and then the door will be shut and I shall never be able to get in at all." Tom was mistaken: for in this country the church doors are left open all service time for anybody who likes to come in, and if any man dared to turn him out as long as he behaved quietly the good old English law would punish that man as he deserved for ordering any peaceable person out of God's house, which belongs to all alike. Does it indeed? Kingsley wrote the "Water Babies" before he had visited America, where he might have found one chapel door carefully locked as soon as the service has begun, so that nobody can get in if an accident kept him for a moment too long or if the steward should be in a hurry—a possible occurrence.

Have the authorities any right to fasten the door? Have they any reason to do it? Men coming in late disturb the rest they tell us. Why not close the roll and not the door at the beginning of the service? Those capable of coming in irreverently would not care to be there after the roll closed.

Yours, etc,

SUFFERER.

## ARTS AND DIVINITY.

An article in a late number of ROUGE ET NOIR, headed as above "By a Tug" and signed "G. B." was of a decidedly good tone and much to the point, yet one or two ideas therein had hardly the true ring to them. "G. B." if I mistake not, is now no longer a "Tug" but a layman in every sense of the word, yet he has evidently, whether through his short connection with "Tugdom" I know not, made use of a much to be deplored idea one in my humble estimation only too common among the clergy, viz. that of taking it for granted that every layman is dangerous till proved otherwise, (and thereby often losing a good layman, an active supporter of the true cause by giving him the cold shoulder till too late) instead of going on the good old principle of innocent till proved guilty. I must say that my experience in College has been that the average, mind I say the *average*, artsman is not likely to so deeply shock the eye and ear of the sensitive divine as "G. B." suggests. Of course there are exceptions among the artsmen, as too, there might doubtless be found some among the divines. But on the whole "G. B." has libelled us. To be sure he is right in his idea that a clergyman should come in contact with worldly ideas and worldly philosophies, and with these he may meet among the artsmen. But where I take exception to his remarks is when he accuses them of wickedness so gross as to rudely shock the sensitive nature of the Holy Divine, and when he lays the gentlemanly bearing and spirit of Trinity men to the gentle and soothing Christian influences of the "B. A. Divinity Student." I know of very few instances where any attempts of Divinity men to use influence for good in College have been so sneered at as to make it so very difficult for them to muster sufficient courage to stand by their convictions. Indeed if any have found it so, it speaks but poorly for their moral courage.

Truly any outsider reading G. B.'s article must have formed a terrible idea of the morals of Trinity artsmen, and it is only just that he should have an answer.

Let the Divines rather look to it that they themselves do not become stumbling blocks to the Artsmen by carelessness and apathy, rather than the Artsmen to the Divines by opposition and gross wickedness.

B. A., *not* A DIVINITY STUDENT.

## OUR EXCHANGES.

What a pleasure there is to be extracted from this curious duty of the exchange editor. Do you not find it so, brother exchanges? There is more fun than you can shake a stick at to be found in your critical perusing of that huge mass of college papers piled dozens high upon your table; for of course you have them heaped all about with a great quantity of pens, inkstands, and pure white sheets of paper, doubtless also a waste paper basket under the table filled with a few odd crumpled scraps which you have gotten together on the spur of the moment for the sake of making a decent appearance; added to this you have sundry manuscripts strewn upon chairs, perhaps also the floor around you; all which has been suggested to you by a desire to see your enemy, who lives next door, if he calls upon you, retire abashed before the unutterable majesty of your literary importance. You light your pipe perhaps, (at any rate we do), and ponder gloatingly upon the fearful sarcasms you

might make if liked upon some of the luckless sheets, whose pages you are turning over. "What wondrous strange things," you say to yourself in the moralizing mood into which your pipe of tobacco has thrown you, "are these College papers, these puny efforts of boyish ambition to fill some infinitesimal niche among the myriad multitudes of the literary world" Yes, you are perfectly right queer, empty, egotistical things they are most of them, and yet they are pardonable, nay, lovable, for the very daring of their attempt. Some young University is started, no matter where, and in the ardour of its growing battle with the world, its ears filled with accounts of the literary feats of its great neighbors, it establishes a college paper, elects an editing staff, including of course an exchange editor. This paper in the increase of its years grows deeply critical and wondrous wise. Its exchange editor, feeling within himself a growing consciousness of the immeasurable magnitude of his position, elevates himself upon the lofty pedestal of unimpeachable criticism, and casting about him for worlds to conquer, unfortunately for him, lights upon some old collegiate giant, whose power he knows not, and bitterly belabours him, in fact, in his opinion, destroys the prospects of that paper forever. The giant brushes him off like a fly with a twitch of his tail a very short answer to the point that exchange editor's face is sad and careworn for a month, unless he is a blockhead, in which case he keeps on and gets worse chewed up than ever—in the end his columns generally grow mild and conciliating. Beware, ye editors, how ye criticize your remarks are not always wise or discerning. Instance *Acta Victorianna's* daring, we had almost said impertinent observations upon the *King's College Record*, which we consider to be, with the exception of the *'Varsity* (and of course ourselves, you know), decidedly the best College paper in Canada. Our good friend, the *Queen's College Journal*, too, in an article entitled "University Centralization" endeavoured lately to pull a few feathers out of the tail of the mighty *'Varsity*. Though we love the *Queen's College Journal* for his civility towards ourselves, and admire him for the simple beauty of his dress, yet we think his criticism not over wise.

One of the darkest failings we observe in the modern College paper is a morbid tendency towards making jokes. The ordinary local editor seems to imagine that he is bound on pain of death to salute the eyes of his readers with at least one or two fresh witticisms in every number. The consequence is that these poor beings are continually breaking out into a wild and feverish facetiousness, which rather astonishes such sober people as ourselves until we get used to it. Of this lamentable disease the following are a few fearful examples:

"JUNIOR A.—Have you heard that about Dr. Thomas' heresy?"

JUNIOR B.—No, I did not *hear or see* anything about it."—*Acta Victorianna*.

MR. PROF.—There is such a place as Hades, is there? —M.—Yes, Sir. "PROF.—Where is it?" MR. M.

In the Southern part of Greece, Sir."—*Roanoke Collegian*.

"PROF. referring to an erroneous statement just made.—'What do you think, Mr. H?' H.—with gravity—'I consider that incorrect, Sir.' PROF.—'How should it?' MR. H. with still more gravity—'I do not know, Sir.'"—*Ariel*.

These are all of them pretty wretched, but we think

*Acta's* clean takes the cake away from anything we have ever come across. *The Dartmouth*, we are sorry to see, is somewhat addicted to this species of crime, as is also in a lesser degree *The Haverfordian*.

We should like to see in some of our exchanges more attention bestowed upon articles of a literary character. One of the chief objects of a college paper should be to endeavour to arouse a literary spirit among the undergraduates of the college to which it belongs to induce men to cultivate to the utmost the more refined qualities of the mind. The mere acquirement of a respectable knowledge of Latin, Greek, or Mathematics is only one of the benefits of a collegiate training, we had almost said a secondary benefit. A continued contact with clever intellectual men, a devotion of oneself to all the means of improvement of which there are generally so many within the walls of a college, and the consequent arousing of a love for literary knowledge, we consider to be the greatest boons which such a training can bestow. In looking through our exchanges, we find that too many of them seem never to have been anything better than mere records of events quite unimportant to any but those personally connected with them. *The Lariat*, although he is a witty fellow, is rather at fault in this matter, and so also is *The Brunonian*. *The Normal News* is hardly up to the mark. Some of our contemporaries are too much in the habit of using the scissors, one or two of them being almost entirely filled with articles taken from other papers: instance *The Oracle*, as the worst example. *The Notre Dame Scholastic* is deserving of the greatest credit for the well sustained literary tone of its articles, though a weekly, it manages to keep its pages always supplied with a great variety of interesting and instructive matter. Its exchange column is particularly well written. We noticed in the number for October 29th a very beautiful copy of verses entitled "A Tribute of Devotion." He must have been a great and good man, whose death could have produced expressions so tender as these. We owe the *Scholastic* a debt of gratitude on our own account for his generosity in exchanging with us a weekly for a quarterly. *The Lantern* too we always open with the expectation of finding something clever and entertaining. "Three Autumn days in King Arthur's Land" is one of the pleasantest bits of description we have found in any college paper for some time. His local column is generally good and for the most part undisfigured by that desperate facetiousness of which we spoke a moment ago. *The Berkeleyn* is another paper for which we have a great liking. He is a witty, spicy fellow, and withal possessed of a considerable share of ability and interest. His editorials are bright and display in one instance at least a decided inclination not to back out of a fight. We were immensely charmed with the way he piled into the *Occident* some time ago. His exchange column is uncommonly good, and his poetry up to the average. "How Father Francis saved Amboine" a poem in *The Berkeleyn* for October 31; though rather stiff and wanting in grace was pretty and well written. *The University Magazine* for Oct. 20 has a good translation of Uhland's little poem, "The Wealthiest Prince," and an interesting article on "Prigs." *The Dartmouth* is an excellent paper, and can boast many good things in its columns, among others the story "Sickeley Life," a beautiful and affecting yarn. We shed tears over it, and continue to shed whenever the subject recurs to our mind. The exchange column of the *Dartmouth* is good, though rather rude in its style.

One or two of our Canadian papers sustain very

well the literary credit of their Universities. *The Varsity* is egoistical but always clever. Some of his humorous poetry however might be improved upon. The editing staff of the *Varsity* deserve the greatest credit for keeping up a weekly paper with so fair a show of literary merit.

*The King's College Record* is almost entirely filled with writing of a literary character. His local column is free from the silly and useless remarks which so many of our contemporaries love to indulge in. He shuns morbid wit, and we cannot help liking the cultivated tone and air of refinement which pervade his columns. We have an especial fellow-sympathy with the *King's College Record* as coming from an institution almost the counterpart of our own, and we regret much that the distance which separates us renders impossible any other mode of communication than the columns of a college paper.

*The Portfolio* for October has a very good essay on Oliver Wendell Holmes, and even poor old *Acta Victoriana* has pulled himself together and saluted the world with a tolerable essay on Tennyson. We should like to see the *Queen's College Journal*, which is so ably edited in other respects, devote more attention to its literary columns. Last of all we pull from our pile the *Presbyterian College Journal* from Montreal. His October number contains a very vile poem entitled "Manitoba Visited," and its exchange column is not marked by any excess of good judgment. In other respects the paper is exceedingly good.

Here, readers, we must leave our exchanges, as we have reached the utmost limit of our space.

Besides those already mentioned, we beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following College papers:—*The North Western*, *The Roanoke Collegian*, *The Sunbeam*, *The Heidelberg Monthly Journal*, *The Hellmuth World*, *The Ariel*, *The Rockford Seminary Magazine*, *The College Rambler*, *The College Record*, *Oberlin Review*, *The Normal News*, *The Undergraduate*, *The Polytechnic*, *The Philomathean Review*, *The Critic*, *The Wittenberger*, *The Occident*, *Carletonia*, *Students' Journal*, *Sihyl*.

We must also express our gratitude for the receipt of the *Saturday Evening Mail*. may the shadow of its editor never grow less.

#### ABOUT COLLEGE.

Some gentlemen have had the ill-luck to be fined. We condole with them, but at the same time advise them that they commit not such deeds again.

As the subscription accounts of ROUGE ET NOIR are now being collected, those receiving papers with this clause particularly marked will save us much trouble by remitting the sums they owe at once.

The plants in the Dean's lecture-room are in a healthy condition, and add immensely to the appearance of the place. It is a pity that the other lecture-rooms are not similarly utilized.

Who killed that hen? is asked on all sides, but if the unfortunate hen be left much longer on the roof of the shed, "who will carry it away?" will be a question more difficult to answer.

While crossing one of the muddiest parts of Queen Street the other day, a freshman noticed the sign "Bathing and fishing strictly prohibited." He smiled in a sickly manner, and waded to the other side.

Mr. W. P. Atkinson, an old graduate of ours, has succeeded Mr. MacGrath in the office of Bursar. It was a wise change and we wish Mr. Atkinson success. The accounts are now paid in the building, another change for the better.

Could there not be some way of illuminating the clock in the Hall, at present it ceases to be visible after dark, and those who possess not watches have no chronometers to go by but their stomachs measuring time by the approach or departure of the period of bread and cheese and beer.

The freshmen this term seem to have a number of friends among the fair sex. One received on his birthday no less than two plum, one chocolate, one jelly, and three coconut cakes. Of course there was the usual shine. Many walked the floor later in the evening, but only two put in an appearance at chapel next morning.

Many of the rooms in College have been improved and brightened in appearance by being newly papered. New stoves have been placed in the corridors instead of the old-fashioned concerns, which used to burn an immense quantity of coal without giving any heat. We congratulate the authorities on those much-needed improvements.

We have a Shakespeare Club in College this year, composed of six gentlemen who hold social meetings in their rooms by turns once a week. These meetings include in their programme the reading of Shakespeare, and other mysterious literary exercises which the outside world cannot understand. We wish them well.

The steeple-chase on St. Simon and St. Jude's day, an old and time-honoured institution, the theme of many a humorous verse in Episcopon, came this term as usual, and was a more than ordinarily exciting contest. The weather was better on this occasion, and the ravine in better condition than usual, so the men turned out with a heartier good-will. The winners were Mr. Carter of the third year, Mr. W. Jones and Mr. Dumble, both of the first year. The prizes were presented at the dinner in the evening.

The St. Simon and St. Jude's Dinner, or rather the semblance of that dinner was held as usual this term. The lack of interest in it displayed by the majority of the students was simply appalling to the older men who had learned by happy recollections to love this old custom, and regard its preservation almost in the light of a duty. The whole thing was conducted irregularly, and upon a very meagre scale, though the men who were present appear to have enjoyed themselves very well. All honour is due to those who stuck by the dinner like men from the beginning, and it is to be hoped that this old institution may never again be brought so nearly to its death. There are some would-be practical men—and they are always those who have never had an opportunity, or have never had the desire to comprehend the real benefit of a college life, who sneer at such things as these, but, thinking themselves wise, they are not so. For it is these old customs, especially when there is something of the charm of by-gone usage about them, that fix college days indelibly in the memory of a man and bind him to these walls much more surely than any ordinary outside enjoyment or occupation ever can. Therefore we hope that next year those who will have the management of these matters in their hands will

work heart and soul for the old dinner, and maintain it in all its pristine completeness. Let it ever be as it has been, a hearty renewal of friendship between Trinity men of the present and Trinity men of the past.

Last spring the Rev. Mr. Davidson, of Uxbridge, presented the college with a very fine flag pole, which the authorities have not yet succeeded in erecting. It is rather a pity, for it is only being ruined by lying so long in a damp place, and we fear that if the winter's snow is allowed to cover it, the spring rains will complete its destruction. We would suggest as a very suitable place for it the south-east corner of the cricket field, slightly in front of the terrace. The following was found lying upon our editorial table. We publish it sympathetically.

In the forest primeval there grew a pine tree  
As tall, and as straight, and as sound as could be;  
A passing divine  
Marked the growth of that pine,  
And marvelled that no one had seen it but he.

To fell it, and lop it, and take it away  
Was the good parson's work for the part of a day:  
It came here, alas,  
But was laid in the grass,  
And quickly began to shew signs of decay.

On Hallow E'en evening some spirits ('tis said)  
Removed this unfortunate pole from its bed;  
It was silently borne,  
E'er the first blush of morn,  
By these meddling spirits (at least so 'tis said).

In a place where no substance so common should be,  
They quietly laid this unfortunate tree,  
But the very next day  
It was hustled away,  
For it lay in a place where it oughtn't, you see.

And now in a mixture of water and clay  
To aid in its premature death and decay,  
Lies this sturdy old pine,  
Which a worthy divine  
Espied as he chanced to be passing one day.

We observe that the gymnasium has not yet been attended to, no improvements having been made since our last issue. Something ought to be done; for the practices are attended this term by more men and with greater regularity than ever before. The gymnasium building should be thoroughly cleaned out and repaired. This with the addition of a few more almost necessary appliances would be enough to begin on. The building should be kept under lock and key and used only for the purpose for which it was intended. Action should be taken in this matter at once, as next term the gymnasium will afford the only means of athletic exercise which the students have. We think an immediate petition to the Council would be a good thing.

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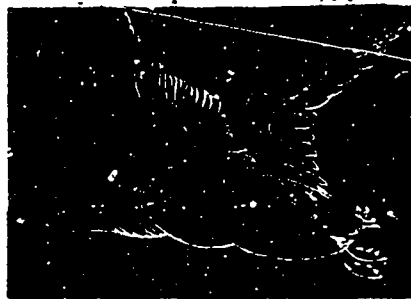
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