

its leading-string regulations, enforced residence and elaborate routine of chapels and lectures, demands more time and money than the average Canadian is disposed to grant. Bred in the schools of his country, in which wealth and want meet and mingle, untrammelled by vexatious restrictions, and taught to look for the utmost liberty consistent with necessary obedience, the young Canadian revolts if the reins are pulled too tightly. This individual is typical and represents a large class. Mainly with him, and not with the youth reared in boarding school or private academy, have Canadian universities, that seek success, to do.

But this is the very individual overlooked by the Corporation. They reproduce the drama of Peter standing beside a stock of plenty, recoiling from it as common and unclean. This course of action is easily accounted for and easily remedied. It is due to the scarcity or rather absence of men on Corporation or staff who have received their training in our Provincial schools.

Their absence from the staff is of minor consequence, for *scholarship* is the chief demand made on the faculty, whereas *oversight and direction* are the functions of the Corporation. The clergy largely compose the Corporation, and the clergy (be it remembered) form a picked class. They pass from home to boarding-school, thence to College, and at the age of twenty or twenty-five they know very little, indeed, about the outside world. Only when they emerge from College does their practical education begin; and, beginning late, it often proves a failure. Clergymen are notoriously unsuited for business, and yet, oddly enough, a body, whose composition is overwhelmingly clerical, is entrusted with the most important business of the University. There is here room for improvement. High School masters and educational officials *must* be admitted to membership on the Corporation if Trinity is to keep up with the times. This University offers many advantages to a student—a religious education, valuable scholarships (the awards of which, by the way, would be more impartial if the *ceteris paribus* provision were cancelled), contact with highly cultured professors and a heritage of elevating traditions. Is it not cause for regret that these advantages do not commend themselves to more men? Is it not the duty of the lackadaisical cleric to give his seat on the Corporation to the live educationist? By all means, let every drag be removed from the wheels of progress.

Nor are the graduates and undergraduates less inexcusable than the members of the Corporation. True, isolated instances of a warm devotion to *alma mater* are furnished by the graduates, for example the munificent donation of the Henderson family, and the more recent gift of Mr. Ferguson to the law department; but these are oases in the desert, relieving and at the same time emphasizing the prevailing barrenness. Speaking generally, neither in College nor out of it is to be found that active organized loyalty which is essential to the prosperity of a College.

When collegiate *esprit de corps* is healthy and vigorous, the student is aggressively loyal; but supineness has corrupted the *corps* and the *esprit* has well nigh vanished. Sad is the spectacle of men under the same roof, splitting into divisions and subdivisions, animated by no common sentiment but that of indifference, which is akin to antipathy. When to want of *esprit* within, there is added want of organization without, the omen bodes ill. The fidelity of graduates, unless organized, is desultory and flickering, and yet organization has been postponed for thirty years. Still it is never too late to mend, and the sooner an alumni association is formed the better.

Perhaps it might be advisable to embrace in the projected association not only alumni but all undergraduates who chose to become members. To give this idea practical expression we might proceed in the following way:

Circulars might be sent to those eligible for membership asking their opinion of the scheme, soliciting suggestions from them and inquiring what subscription they would consent to give annually for an alumni dinner. The authorities, if they approved the scheme, might co-operate with the men, and with this recommendation, the circular would secure prompt and attentive consideration. The expense attending these communications could be made merely nominal by the use of the printograph, so that if the scheme miscarried the outlay would not be great.

The day preceding Convocation day would be a good time for the annual meeting. A banquet during the day confined to the members, a public entertainment under their auspices during the evening, stirring addresses by select speakers, and numerous college songs at Convocation would make this occasion interesting (as it seldom is) to more than those receiving degrees. The fires of loyalty now burn strongly in the breasts of a few graduates and under the influence of association, others would catch their spirit and emulate it. At all events Trinity cannot prosper on a fidelity which is fitful and uncertain; yet this seems to be the hazardous experiment now under trial.

Yours,

T. G. A. WRIGHT.

Editors of ROUGE ET NOIR.

SIRS,—The organ recital lately given in the Chapel by Dr. Davies displayed to advantage the full sweet tone of the instrument, but is there not danger of the organ being badly shaken by the present system of blowing by hand instead of having a regular motion? It would be a very easy matter to put in a water motor, as there is a place below for a water chamber. The expense, too, would not be great, not more than \$150 at the outside. Could not ROUGE ET NOIR open a subscription list for this purpose? I am sure the amount would soon be contributed by graduates and friends to whom our Chapel music is of interest.

Yours, &c.,

Toronto, March 1886.

MOTOR.