

without violating the good faith which is supposed to obtain in connection with private personal correspondence.

"Some years ago there was a movement on foot to bring about amalgamation between the Canadian College of Organists (now held in abeyance) and the English College of Organists, and quite an extensive correspondence was entered into with Dr. (now Sir) Alexander Mackenzie, Dr. (now Sir) Frederick Bridge, Dr. Turpin, and others. Dr. Bridge wrote Feb. 20, 1892: 'As to your College of Organists, the subject was brought forward last night at the council meeting of the College of Organists, and everyone desired greatly to find some method by which your college could be, as it were, joined to ours.' Dr. Mackenzie, April 7, 1892, wrote: 'Touching the English College of Organists amalgamation, I am quite with you. I thoroughly believe in joining hands when schemes are honest.' Dr. Turpin's communication, dated May 2, 1892, stated that, 'The Council of the College of Organists here decided at a recent meeting to express sympathy with your kind proposal to enter into fraternal relations with us. To this end we shall be glad to know how we can serve the Canadian College of Organists. Here are one or two ideas. Members of the two colleges might have reciprocal membership and perhaps other mutual advantages. Most important in a practical way would be some mutual action in connection with examinations. Papers might be drawn up on both sides to serve both institutions. It might be possible annually to send one of our examiners to assist your examiner. We might exchange lectures. Your members might, when in London, make our college their musical home. Financially, it would be well to keep both colleges apart, because it would not be right perhaps for distinct governing bodies to have mixed money responsibilities. We shall be glad to take prompt action now upon any proposals you may present.'

"In addition to the above, when in London last, I attended a meeting, by invitation, held at the Royal College of Organists' rooms—Clarence Lucas, formerly of Toronto, being with me—at which Sir John Stainer expressed the most cordial sympathy with Canadian musicians and their work in Canada, which expressions I have not failed to convey to Canadian musicians. Permit me to say that I never was, nor am I now, personally antagonistic to the idea of having the examination of the Royal Academy or the Royal College of Music extended to Canada, upon the lines and in the spirit of the suggestions of the eminent musicians referred to, and if I am now found in the ranks of those who protest against the scheme under discussion, it is because the Hon. Secretary, in his mode of introducing his scheme, has assumed a position directly opposed to the spirit of that manifested by these gentlemen, and seeks to put a sort of spider's web over musical Canada, and, although he distinctly states that the body he represents 'do not teach,' he proposes to extract the fees from the results of Canadian musicians' work, who form the body in this country who 'do teach,' and this I consider an unjust and unfair proceeding, in addition to which, the conditions relating to musical examinations for Canada, now, are not the same as they were when the letters to which the Hon. Secretary seems to have had access were written.

"Further, I believe that when the effect of the scheme of the Hon. Secretary upon the best musical interests of Canada is thoroughly under-