

selected library, with a carefully arranged museum, and with an ample supply of mechanical apparatus. Its endowment should be secured for it absolutely, so that its position be assured. Its government should be confided to a composite body. The State should be represented inasmuch as the State should grant the endowment. The senior members of the teaching staff should have a potent voice in the direction of the internal economy of the establishment. The graduates who have gone forth from its walls into the world should be welcomed to its Council Board, to give there the benefit of their experience and knowledge of the current state of public sentiment, and to keep alive university associations. The management of the financial affairs of the institution should be confided to the governing body, and to an officer responsible to them in the first place, not independent, but exercising the same check as the Auditor-General over the public accounts. The governing body should meet at stated and regular periods. The income, after providing for fixed charges of salary, should be apportioned among the departments in the same way as is the income of other public bodies—estimates being prepared in finance committee, and submitted for approval to the whole governing body. This portion of its affairs should be managed with the utmost regularity and care. Annual statements should be laid before the Legislative Assembly and should be printed for distribution to all graduates who care enough about the matter to pay their annual fee for membership in the Convocation of graduates. There should be one supreme head—not a *roi fainéant*—but one who would consider his election to such a position as something more than a compliment, and who should have the determination that the impress of his personal convictions should be stamped on the character of the institution. This officer should be the head, at the same time, of the governing body and of the Convocation of graduates. His election as head of the one should imply the other. A non-political leader would be preferable. On retirement he should become a permanent member of the governing body. But with him that privilege should end. His deputy should be also, if possible, non-partizan.

We have dealt with the university side of the institution. We have then to deal with its college side. The life of the place depends on a large, well-managed Residence; college plate, stained glass windows, antique tracery in the architecture of the halls and corridors; and, to descend from the æsthetic to the practical, good food and plenty of it, good drainage, good baths—not two for thirty-eight men—no doubling up in rooms, ample accommodation, strict discipline in essentials combined with a genial encouragement of plenty of fun healthily directed; and there would be a college whose associations would be a life-long recollection to the men who shared in them—associations which in after days, on the prairie, on the farm, in the office, in the counting-house, in many a country parsonage and manse, would stir the heart of earnest workers, ennobling possibly their whole career. Lectures should be given not mechanically or by rote, but with some appreciation of the wants of the community, and examinations should not be a mere test of powers of cram or of the judicious use of cribs.

Surely what we have described is not impossible. If existent, the effect for good upon our common country would be incalculable. The continual sending out, year after year, of trained intellects, well armed for the battle of life and grounded on sound principle, is to our mind the only remedy to counteract the degrading influence of rings and corruption which is festering in our midst. The example of men, not fools or simpletons, able to take care of themselves in word and deed, not animated by a greed for wealth, but governed by theories of self-abnegation, of consideration for others' feelings, could not but do good. No doubt many fine intellects would be soiled by contact with the world's selfishness, but there would be a large proportion who would stand by their training, and by their assistance our country would shake off the tyrants—corruption and selfishness—which are now so strong among us.

Is this a dream? Are we to see our country struggle on, the prey of designing speculators, unscrupulous tricksters, selfish ca. acus mougens? Are we to make no effort to strangle this hydra? If so, then is a national university indeed a dream—our training of no effect, our hopes of the true and good only a vision.

Starting with these premises, it is only necessary to ask whether it is possible for small outlying struggling colleges, which do not share our university training, to do such a work.

To secure themselves in their position they are obliged to degrade their scholarship. However good the original intention of their founders, those who have the management of their affairs before long find that, in order to attract students, it is necessary to do one of two things; they must either lower their standard, or appeal to sectarian influences. Either course is deplorable. In the one case, true scholarship is impossible and the training is in great part sham. In the other case, however deep, it must be one-sided and most probably prejudiced. In the absence of sectarianism, we have the difference between the University of Toronto and University College and the other collegiate bodies of the Province. It is this difference which constitutes the strength of these two institutions, and it is on this ground that they claim to be national. Their men of all creeds rub shoulders. They learn to respect the good points in their neighbors' opinions, and to be more tolerant and less bigoted. So long as they have a high ideal held up to them in common there is nothing to prevent their striving to reach that ideal by their different paths. We believe that the University of Toronto and University College are alive to their duty in this respect. It has never been charged that they are not so. Besides, in many minor points they answer the aspirations we have dwelt upon. They have many features of superiority—noble buildings, the nucleus of a good library, excellent apparatus, the foundation of a museum, and more than all, able and devoted professors—although, unfortunately, too few in number—all these advantages they have. But there are many more yet to be desired. Are our people willing that the wished-for requisites should be supplied? On their answer, although they may not be fully aware of it, depends in great measure the future welfare of their country.

#### MR. LAUDER'S FIRST CONCERT.

We have elsewhere spoken of the absence of undergraduates at this concert. It is not a sign of any appreciation of the effort made by the committee in the interest of the College to extend the influence of the latter in every direction. The hall, however, was well filled, and the audience showed that it approved of the selections and the mode in which they were rendered by frequent applause. The overture to 'Coriolan' was lost in the noise made by late arrivals. It would be better if the committee were to substitute benches for chairs at the rear end of the hall. They are less easily moved, and there will not be the same noise as there was on the last occasion. Mr. Field, as an undergraduate, appropriately opened the concert, and his first as well as his second piece were most satisfactorily rendered. The four short pieces assigned to Miss Lampman were also correctly and evenly played; and Miss Ruthven, in a nocturne by the composer, Field, exhibited the English school to great advantage. Miss McCutcheon performed the Sixth Rhapsody of Liszt with a brilliancy and finish which left nothing to be desired; and the performance of the young *maestro*, Mr. Lauder, was all that his reputation led us to expect. The *Rigaudon*, by Raff, struck us as being most delicately and sympathetically performed, every note being heard in the long hall, although touched with a lightness suitable to the movement of an antique dance. The concert was intended as an exemplification, by actual performance, of various styles and schools, and the influence of the guiding hand of a practised artist was visible throughout all the performances in the smoothness and finish with which all the selections were rendered. Miss Adelaide Taylor and Miss Marie Blackwell contributed songs by Schubert and Franz, and although their voices were scarcely strong enough to fill so difficult a hall, they exhibited the same finish and careful method as did the *pianistes*. Miss Field showed that musical talents are not restricted to one side of her family, and Mr. George T. Whish played with precision and effect two Polish dances, which were remarkable for repeated chords, giving a most curious effect. We have spoken of the performers. The selections were widely diversified. The authors represented were Chopin, French—Moszkowski and Wieniawski, Russian—Scharwenka, Pole—Hans von Bronsart, Belgian—Field, English—Henselt, Lachner, Moscheles, Weber, Edward Grieg, Tausig, Reinecke, Germans—and finally Liszt, Hungarian—while Schubert and Franz, the masters of the Classic Song form, had no less than seven songs. The performance was thus most varied, and the only fault we were inclined to find with it was that there was somewhat too much of a good thing. We have reserved to the end our notice of Master George Fox, who is truly a Canadian Mozart. The delicacy of his touch was extraordinary, and his confidence that of an accomplished *virtuoso*. He has not the vigorous stroke of a strong arm, but his use of the bow shows that natural genius is his Heaven-sent gift, as is proved by his dexterous use of the base of the bow, which is looked upon as the last success of