

persecution ought to be swept away without delay, merely as a matter of common justice.

In saying what I have said, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am not casting any reflections upon University College. I know its Y. M. C. A., and something of its Greek letter societies, and for the moral influence which they all exert I have nothing but praise. But I feel as an under graduate, and I feel now, that they were, and are, not enough. It has always seemed to me that, even if the statute is left unchanged as regards University College, the clauses which seem to make religious instruction possible in the college might be, and ought to be, utilized. At the Normal School religious instruction is given to the students. Why is it not given also at University College, where it could be more easily done without denominational jealousy than it could be anywhere else, if the theological colleges would cooperate, and would take charge of the members of their respective communions? For those who have conscientious scruples good courses in ethics are provided, and can be made compulsory. I do not think I am going too far in saying that our new Imperialism is generating a vast deal of moral—not to say religious—enthusiasm. Where else ought it to be fostered and guided if not in the universities and colleges? But whatever views may prevail as regards University College, there can be no doubt that other institutions ought to be allowed to pursue their ideas of religious instruction combined with all the advantages that the university, the whole people's property, has to offer in connection with the library, the laboratories and inter-collegiate lectures.

Speaking of toleration and justice brings me to the mention of those

clauses in the Act which, as in the case of the two musical schools in our town, for instance, give privileges to the one while they withhold them from the other, because the latter has what is called "double affiliation." The provincial university should be free to all, without distinction of any sort whatsoever. The more numerous these alliances are, the better for the university, but all should be of exactly the same kind, all affiliated or federated institutions standing upon an equal footing in their own class.

The Agricultural College and the School of Science ought to be made together with all other technical or professional schools, federated colleges on a level in all respects with Victoria, Knox, Wycliffe and St. Michael's. Nor should any of these be placed below University College in any respect. It was by perfect equality of colleges that the people of Manitoba worked out their problem, leaving the university supreme in its own realm. It is by perfect equality of the provinces that Confederation has been made to work out so well as it has worked out in the Dominion. And it is only by perfect equality that Imperial Federation will work out. Similarly, it is only by perfect equality for all, combined with generous ideals, that the University of Toronto can become a great university, and one which shall truly represent the people that own it, for as I have often said, it is the people who own it, and not merely the graduates, or even those who work hardest for it and in it—frequently with too little thanks.

To take up the other headings, I may perhaps ask to be allowed to trespass upon your space at some future time.

Yours, etc.,

A. H. YOUNG.

Toronto, Feb. 24th.