

the Grammar School Fund of the U. C. College Endowment, which was fraudulently abstracted therefrom. There is, however, a difficulty of another kind still remaining to be provided for. As matters now stand, there is absolutely no source from which a Grammar School can be repaired, can be warmed or can be provided with the most necessary school apparatus, unless, indeed, fees are imposed on pupils in order to meet such expenses. But these fees are, except in a few schools, of the most trifling character and are annually becoming more distasteful, on account of the happily increasing number of free Common Schools. This is a problem which is constantly becoming a source of greater perplexity and the solution of which cannot be longer deferred. The Common School Trustees can by the right of taxation which has been conceded to them raise the most bountiful provision for the schools committed to their charge; but the Gr. Schools have hitherto been left helpless. The natural result has been the union of the Grammar and Common Schools. But in such unions the Grammar School Trustees are at a great disadvantage. They are now in towns and cities, far outnumbered by the Common School Trustees; and though cases happily do exist in which the latter most honorably abstain from abusing their advantage, still this grossly unequal representation of interests, must, in a clear majority of cases, prove the fertile source of injury to Grammar Schools. It is simply waste of argument to discuss whether a union of Grammar and Common Schools is, in itself, injurious. Such a union is, as matters now rest, absolutely essential to the very existence of nearly every Grammar School in the Province; and any measure looking towards the dissolution of such unions must be ~~PROPOSED~~, NOT FOLLOWED, by a measure adequately providing for the independent maintenance of the Grammar Schools.

The first union on record arose out of the depredations of U. C. College. The Master of the Niagara Grammar School, [141] having found himself unable, owing to the loss of the Royal Grant, to provide assistance in teaching, struck on the expedient of uniting the not then numerous attended Common School to his own, and thus gaining the services of an assistant Master.

IV. U. C. COLLEGE 1850-1867.

Baldwin's University Act [142] came into force on the first of January 1850. This Act, which converted King's College into the University of Toronto, cut U. C. College adrift and bestowed on it a separate corporate

141 *Journal Assembly 1838, Appendix.*

142 12 Vic. cap. 92.