

war sooner or later with the United States, arising out of certain claims on the part of the naval authorities of Great Britain to a right of search on the high seas, which war actually broke out in 1812, and raged for about three years.

And then, after the restoration of peace in 1816, it was not until 1825 that the Lieutenant-Governor of the day, Sir Peregrine Maitland, induced the home authorities to permit an exchange of some of the wild lands given for educational purposes in Upper Canada for other lands still vested in the Crown, which had begun to acquire some value from having been partially improved by settlers purchasing under lease. Such an exchange was effected and an available fund was at last created for the sustenance of a university. In 1826 Royal Letters patent were issued for "establishing at or near the town of York in the Province of Upper Canada, of a college with the style and privilege of a university, for the education and instruction of youth in Arts and Faculties, to continue forever, to be called King's College."

It happened that the next Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Colborne, had come to Upper Canada straight from the island of Guernsey where he had distinguished his administration by the successful revival and reconstruction of a local royal foundation which had fallen to decay, Elizabeth College. The new Governor favoured some further delay in acting upon the charter just granted to King's College, and preferred to develop and improve the Royal Grammar School which he found in existence at the capital of his government, somewhat as he had recently done with Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

In his first speech to the Assembly in 1829 Sir John Colborne expressed the hope that measures would be adopted "to reform the Royal Grammar School and to incorporate it with the university recently endowed by his Majesty." The out-come of the new Governor's theories was the establishment of Upper Canada College, the Minor College as it was for some time popularly called, in the belief that the immediate educational necessities of the country were sufficiently met by such an institution.

The following Lieutenant-Governor, on the other hand, Sir Francis Head, was of the opinion that action should imme-