

of the York monopolists : " Are the people of York less able to pay for the instruction of their children in these branches [French and Drawing] than the people of the other Districts?" [59]

THIRD SOURCE OF INCOME: THE CASUAL AND TERRITORIAL FUND.

A THIRD SOURCE OF INCOME which U. C. College enjoyed almost from its very commencement [60] down to 1860 was an annuity of \$4444.44 which was paid in the first instance out of the Casual and Territorial Fund, and when that Fund was afterwards transferred to the control of the Legislature the transfer was made subject, as it was contended, to this annual charge. This payment of an annuity out of the Provincial revenue was, like every other payment to U. C. College, wholly unsupported by legal authorization, and when in 1838 a question arose regarding its legality, the only argument advanced for its continuance was the precedent derived from four years' uninterrupted payment! [61] In 1860 Parliament declined longer to submit to what had been from the first simply an imposition, and relieved the revenue of this burden.

FOURTH SOURCE OF INCOME: CONFISCATION OF HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL PROPERTY.

With the Lieut.-Governor's connivance U. C. College had, in the most tranquil manner imaginable, and though presumably " something more than a Grammar School," appropriated for its own benefit, the town lots belonging to the old York Grammar School. In fact in July and September of 1829, before U. C. College had any actual existence at all, Sir John Colborne caused to be sold by auction, for its benefit, some of the most valuable lots which the generosity of private individuals had assigned for the support of the Home District School. [62]

He retained, however, for his favorite institution among certain other parcels of town property that block on which in 1830 its buildings were erected. The illegality of all this was of course unquestionable. Both Sir J. B. Robinson and the Rev. Dr. Strachan, when examined before a Parliamentary Committee acknowledged that the transaction would not bear a moment's scrutiny. [63] Then, why has this gross injustice never been repaired? and why is the Toronto Grammar School still domiciled in an obscure building in an obscure part of the city, while U. C. College is permitted to retain its ill-gotten plunder? William Lyon Mackenzie assailed this shameful transaction in his usual honest out-spoken fashion. In the Colonial Advocate of Jan. 5, 1832 he accuses the Governor of attempting to lay the foundation of " a dangerous system of education:" " By exposing for sale the lands set apart for a District School in the Home District, as well as the School House and Offices, without the consent of the people or the authority of the Legislature, and appropriating the proceeds according to his own pleasure and without accounting to the country."

we believe, a salary similar in amount. 59 Journal Assembly, 1832-3, Appendix to 2nd Report of Com. on Education. 60 For 1830 the grant was £200 stg.; on January 1st, 1831, it was raised to £500 stg.; this allowance continued to January 1st, 1834, when it was raised to £1000 stg., at which last figure it remained down to 1860. (Final Report, page 115.) An attempt made in 1859, by the Hon. George Brown, to relieve the Revenue of this annual charge, will be noticed below.

61 Final Report, page 115.

62 Accounts of the Treasurer of Upper Canada College for 1829—Journal Assembly, 1830—App.

63 Journal Assembly, 1832-3—Appendix to 2nd Report of Com. on Education.