

opened its doors in the Home District Grammar School, known as "The Old Blue School." In 1831, the new brick buildings were completed on Russell Square, at the present north-west corner of King and Simcoe Streets, and by moving into these, the College changed from "The Old Blue School" into "The Little Red School House."

The ideas both of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the legislature were advanced and liberal; the College was at once put on the footing of a great Public School, with four separate houses; in charge of each was a master at a salary of \$1,500, and a house, so that in view of the purchasing power of money at that time, the College was in a position to command the services of men of distinction. Permission was given to add to this by taking boarders. The salary of the Principal was fixed at \$3,000.

Though the College soon became known as "The Canadian Eton," the intention of its founder was to copy his own Alma Mater of Winchester, though with the introduction of some of the improvements which he had recently employed in his reconstitution of Elizabeth College in Guernsey, during his tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor of that island, and with due regard to the greater simplicity of Canadian conditions, as is evidenced by its full title of "Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School." From the first day-boys were included, but though this differentiates Upper Canada College from Winchester or Eton, and makes her more like such great English foundations as Westminster or Clifton, the College has always been able to uphold the high traditions of character-building which are the noblest side of the English Public Schools, and has never wholly lost sight of education in mere instruction. Unlike some of the English schools, she has never been a rich man's school. The Government endowment of 63,268 acres of land given her in 1832-5 by the Crown enabled her not only to pay salaries which attracted masters of the first class from Canada, Great Britain and France, but also to set her fees at a level within reach of all but the poorest.

#### EARLY DAYS

Under the first Principal, the Rev. Joseph Harris, D.D., a brother-in-law of Lady Colborne, the College set a high standard of scholarship, especially in classics and mathematics. The first name on the roll of pupils was Henry Scadding, afterwards for over twenty-five years a Master and twice Acting Principal, known and loved by successive generations of "Old Boys" till his death in 1901. Dr. Harris gathered a brilliant staff, one of whom, J. G. Howard, the Writing and Drawing Master, long afterwards presented to the City of Toronto an estate of 185 acres now known as High Park, surely a unique gift from a schoolmaster. By Dr. Harris was chosen as the College crest two palm branches encircling the name of the College, and bearing the proud motto *Palmas Qui Meruit Ferat*, the words which Pitt had chosen for the escutcheon of Nelson. The place of the name was afterwards taken by the Royal Crown.

Of the successors of Dr. Harris, the Rev. John McCaul left in the full tide of success to become President of Kings College, now the University of Toronto. His work was carried on by F. W. Barron, yachtsman, cricketer, boxer,