

more, parsonage or rectory, . . . according to the establishment of the Church of England." The Governor-in-Council was further authorized, out of the Crown Lands set apart for a Protestant clergy, "to endow every such parsonage or rectory with so much, or such a part of the lands, so allotted, or appropriated, as aforesaid." At the time of the passage of this Act, there were only two Church of England clergymen in Upper Canada.

One reason of the solicitude of the British Government for the establishment and maintenance of the Church of England in Upper Canada, at this time, was its high appreciation of the unswerving devotion and loyalty to the Crown, of those who, "following the flag," left home and kindred in the revolted colonies, and settled in this province as the United Empire Loyalists.

A few spasmodic efforts were made—notably in 1818, 1825 and 1832—to give effect to the generous provisions of the Constitutional Act of 1791, for the setting apart of rectories and parsonages, and for amply endowing them out of the public domain; but it was not until 1836, that Sir John Colborne, under the advice of his Executive Council, first gave effect to these provisions of that Act, which had been passed 45 years before. In that year, 57 rectories were projected; but the patents of only 44 of them were executed when Sir John Colborne was recalled from the province. To these projected Rectories were assigned, in the aggregate, 23,000 acres of the Clergy Reserve Lands, or about on an average, 400 acres to each, but to the Toronto Rectory was assigned 800 acres. During the interval, from the passage of the Constitutional Act of 1791, until the erection and endowment of the Rectories, and later, the stipends of the clergy