

lish language should be effectively taught to the French-Canadians of Ontario, as it was taught to thousands of Gaelic-speaking children a generation or so ago. Bi-lingual public, secondary and normal schools will never be satisfactory to the people of this Province. If they are allowed to continue and are encouraged by the Education Department of Ontario, it will only be a question of time until the French-Canadians of Quebec will be masters of Ontario, and will drive the English-speaking Canadians before them. It is not too late to preserve Ontario as an English-speaking Province. The bi-lingual school has never been authorized by the law of Ontario. In a letter written December 4, 1871, Dr. J. G. Hodgins, the venerable authority on all matters of school law in Ontario, gave it as his opinion that "the teaching of French or the employment of French teachers in our public schools is merely permissive and not obligatory," and "this Department (the Education Department of Ontario), cannot interfere to compel the trustees to do either."

There are between 80 and 100 French-English schools, separate and public, in the united counties of Prescott and Russell.

### ***The Secondary Schools of Prescott and Russell Counties***

In the united counties of Prescott and Russell there are high schools in Rockland, Plantagenet and Hawkesbury, and a Collegiate Institute in Vankleek Hill. In 1907 continuation classes were taught in Public School No. 3, Longueil; No. 3, Cumberland; No. 8, Hawkesbury East; No. 10, Plantagenet North; Separate School No. 5, Clarence; Separate School, Hawkesbury.

The high school situation in these counties is interesting and worth careful scrutiny because of the constant aim of the French-Canadians of that section of