

few who sought to establish private Schools, there were others who volunteered to collect subscriptions so as to employ a Teacher, and by this means, with the additional inducement to the Teacher to "board around" among the settlers, they were able to start a School in the neighbourhood.

It was not until the year 1850 that the Legislature authorised the imposition of a Municipal rate for the support of Schools equal to the amount of the Government grant in each case.

Whatever sums, in addition, were required by School Trustees for the support of their School could be raised by local assessment on the School Section, if authorised by a vote of the Ratepayers at the annual meeting of their Section, —otherwise the sum required would have to be collected by subscription. Thus, at the annual meeting of every School Section in the Province the question had to be decided by the Ratepayers whether the School should be supported by Rate Bill on the Freeholders and Householders, or in rare cases, by subscriptions collected from the parents and guardians of the children and from such other persons as chose to subscribe. The question, therefore, which had to be decided at each annual School meeting in the several Counties, was whether the School should be a Free, or a Rate-Bill, School. The discussion on this question was not always of a cheerful or harmonious character. At length, after twenty-one years of such yearly contests at the annual School Section meetings, the question of Free, or Rate-Bill, Schools was finally decided in favour of Free Schools by the enactment of a law which declared that, in the future, all the Schools in the Province should be supported on the Free School principle. Success, progress and harmony were the pleasing result, as was anticipated.

Part IX., as contained in this Volume, includes an interesting account of the Mission and other Schools which were established among the Indians, who were then taught the arts of civilized life and were also induced to give up their wanderings and settle peacefully upon the Reserves, which were set apart for them by the Dominion Government.

The remaining Parts in this Volume—X. and XI.—are devoted to a detailed account of the Classical and Preparatory Colleges for Boys and the Colleges and Schools for Girls. The chief of these Institutions is that of Upper Canada College, founded in 1829 by Sir John Colborne, afterwards Lord Seaton.

Thus, it will be seen, that in these several Parts full information has been given not only of the Private Schools, which were few in the early days, but also of the various Institutions and Schools which had been established in the Province from the early days of 1791.

J. GEORGE HODGINS,

Historiographer.

TORONTO, 12th August, 1910.

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